

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL PROCESSES IN THE CONTEXT OF MILITARY CONFLICTS: COMBINING PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND OTHER SCIENCES

ABORDAGENS INTERDISCIPLINARES DO ESTUDO DOS PROCESSOS SOCIOCULTURAIS NO CONTEXTO DOS CONFLITOS MILITARES: COMBINANDO FILOSOFIA, PSICOLOGIA, SOCIOLOGIA E OUTRAS CIÊNCIAS

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Abstract:

Aims. The purpose of the article is to study socio-cultural processes during military conflicts by applying an interdisciplinary approach that involves a comprehensive study using methods from various scientific disciplines.

Methodology. The article uses an interdisciplinary approach that includes media monitoring, content analysis, factor analysis, and statistical methods of data processing. The reliability of the selected methods and tools was tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Results. The research focuses on the question of how interdisciplinary methods contribute to the study of changing attitudes in society. Methods and concepts from philosophy, psychology, conflict studies, linguistics, sociology, and mathematics are used to analyse these processes, which provides a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the impact of war on the social environment. The study pays special attention to the impact of media and journalistic discourse on the perception of war within Ukrainian society. It is proved that manipulations by enemy propaganda can significantly affect the morale of the population and its attitude to the military conflict. The article provides empirical data from the content analysis of journalistic discourse in the framework of interdisciplinary research.

Scientific Novelty. This study introduces a scientific novelty related to the use of interdisciplinary approaches in the analysis of

socio-cultural processes that occur during military conflicts. To better understand how military conflicts affect society, the complex connections between culture, sociology, psychology, and philosophy are examined.

Conclusion. The results obtained have shown the effectiveness of using interdisciplinary approaches in the study of socio-cultural changes in the context of war.

Keywords: Social resilience. Cultural trauma. Military ethics. Psychosocial adaptation. Conflictology.

Resumo

Objetivos. O objetivo do artigo é estudar os processos socioculturais durante os conflitos militares, aplicando uma abordagem interdisciplinar que envolve um estudo abrangente utilizando métodos de várias disciplinas científicas.

Metodologia. O artigo utiliza uma abordagem interdisciplinar que inclui monitorização dos media, análise de conteúdo, análise fatorial e métodos estatísticos de processamento de dados. A fiabilidade dos métodos e ferramentas seleccionados foi testada utilizando o coeficiente alfa de Cronbach.

Resultados. A investigação centra-se na questão de saber como os métodos interdisciplinares contribuem para o estudo da mudança de atitudes na sociedade. São utilizados métodos e conceitos da filosofia, da psicologia, dos estudos de conflitos, da linguística, da sociologia e da matemática para analisar estes processos, o que permite uma compreensão abrangente e aprofundada do impacto da guerra no ambiente social. O estudo presta especial atenção ao impacto dos meios de comunicação social e do discurso jornalístico na perceção da guerra na sociedade ucraniana. O artigo fornece dados empíricos da análise de conteúdo do discurso jornalístico no âmbito da investigação interdisciplinar.

Novidade científica. Este estudo introduz uma novidade científica relacionada com a utilização de abordagens interdisciplinares na análise dos processos socioculturais que ocorrem durante os conflitos militares. Para melhor compreender como os conflitos militares afectam a sociedade, são examinadas as complexas ligações entre cultura, sociologia, psicologia e filosofia.

Conclusão. Os resultados obtidos demonstraram a eficácia da utilização de abordagens interdisciplinares no estudo das mudanças socioculturais no contexto da guerra.

Palavras-chave: Resiliência social. Trauma cultural. Ética militar. Adaptação psicossocial. Conflictologia.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research problem

The issue of interdisciplinarity in research has been put on the agenda due to the challenges of the twenty-first century, such as armed conflicts with the use of mass destruction, hybrid wars, the creation of more modern means of destruction, etc. The need for scientific achievements in new fields of science, increased competition at the international level cannot be adequately addressed within the framework of traditional disciplines (IASTREMSKA; TRYFONOVA; MANTALIUK; BARANETS, 2023). Today, there are many challenges that require the use of various kinds of technologies to solve them. On this path, interdisciplinary research is an important link. The importance of this approach is especially evident in the implementation of policies that link research development to the need to create closer interaction between science and society (GAO; LI; SHEN & SUN, 2020).

The problem of the study is to identify and analyse socio-cultural changes using an interdisciplinary approach (combining methods of philosophy, sociology, linguistics, psychology, mathematics) that cannot be solved by means of one discipline. The interdisciplinary approach allows to draw on the experience of various fields of science for a comprehensive consideration of the issue in the study. The impact of military conflicts on society requires the involvement of both sociological and psychological, cultural, and philosophical approaches for a comprehensive analysis.

The destruction of the global security order in connection with Russia's military aggression against Ukraine can be recognised as the main challenge of our time. The analysis of socio-cultural processes during a military conflict requires the comprehensive use of methods from philosophy, sociology, psychology, and political science. The study of the impact of conflicts on the identity of the population requires an interdisciplinary approach to understand both psychological trauma and social change.

The interdisciplinarity characteristic of science by its very nature involves the researcher in the communication process at various levels. This includes the organisation of research work, the search for possible ways to fund and support research, and the choice of research methodology (VAN DEN BEEMT et al., 2020). Cooperation (collaboration) of representatives of different fields of knowledge in solving the most complex and urgent problems that arise today at the intersection of different disciplines largely depends on how successfully scientists are involved in the development of an interdisciplinary project (SCHIJF; VAN DER WERF; JANSEN, 2023).

The interdisciplinary approach is one of the forms of organising cross-disciplinary research aimed at overcoming disciplinary limitations in the study of history. As a way to look at history from different disciplinary perspectives, it is a variant of holism in historical knowledge, the subjective aspect of which is manifested in the consideration of the past as a holistic historical reality (ZHYLIN; MENDELO; CHERUSHEVA; ROMANOVA; BORYSENKO, 2023). The interdisciplinary approach is the setting of research tasks at the intersection of history and other scientific disciplines and the use of their theoretical potential and scientific language in the interpretation of scientific facts in order to present a holistic picture of history (YIU; ROBBINS; COWEN, 2024).

An interdisciplinary approach aimed at solving scientific problems that seem complex or large-scale for researchers belonging to one discipline is accompanied by the integration of subject matter knowledge. In this respect, it means, first of all, cooperation of

different scientific fields, circulation of common concepts to describe, understand, and explain a certain fragment of historical reality (RYAN; ISAKHANYAN; TEKINERDOGAN, 2023).

Military intervention has an impact on all spheres of society, including culture, psychology, economy, and politics. During such conflicts, social structures, value systems, identities, and modes of communication change (DERVIŞ, 2023). In order to fully understand the depth of the changes provoked by war, it is necessary to use the methodological apparatus of various scientific disciplines, including philosophy, psychology, sociology, anthropology, and cultural studies.

1.2. Research Focus

The work focuses on the peculiarities of an integrative approach to explore the socio-cultural processes that occur in the context of military conflicts. To gain a full understanding of the impact of war on society, special attention is paid to analysing the interaction of various scientific disciplines, such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, and cultural studies. The study focuses on how military conflicts affect social structures, cultural values, and the mental health of the population. It also explores the methodological elements of interdisciplinary research, including the search for effective methods of data collection and analysis.

1.3. Research Aim and Research questions

The purpose of the article is to study the socio-cultural processes in the context of military conflicts using an interdisciplinary approach through a comprehensive study using the methods of various scientific disciplines.

The study of how military conflicts affect socio-cultural processes and how an interdisciplinary approach can help to better understand these changes is a key objective of the research. The research questions are as follows:

1. How do social and cultural systems change during war?
2. How do different demographic groups suffer psychologically from armed conflict?
3. How can philosophical ideas help to understand the moral and ethical issues that arise during conflict?
4. How can social science research methods be used to study how societies develop during conflicts?

The research deepens the understanding of the impact of military conflicts on the state of society, helps to develop plans to reduce the negative effects of war, and contributes

to peace processes. The interdisciplinary approach allows for the consideration of different perspectives and methodologies, which increases the quality and comprehensiveness of the research.

2. Literature review

The study of previous research is of great practical importance, as it allows us to understand the theoretical and methodological approaches that have already been used in similar studies. It helps to identify gaps in knowledge and new areas of research. Analysing previous work helps to avoid duplication of work and allows for more efficient use of available resources and data.

Masenko's book (2020) consists of a collection of essays written between 2016 and 2020. Focusing on language policy issues, the author reflects on the efforts of civil society and patriotic MPs of the eighth convocation of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to establish the status of Ukrainian as the state language. The book pays special attention to how Russia and its supporters use disinformation, lies, and manipulative propaganda tools. The researcher examines in detail how these technologies are used by Russian-speaking environments so that they can use them to further seize Ukrainian territories. The book is an important source for understanding the current difficulties faced by Ukrainian society due to the aggression and information warfare waged by Russia against it. The work provides an insight into the essence of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and highlights important factors of analysis for the current study.

D'ESTE; ROBINSON-GARCÍA (2023) examine the relationship between interdisciplinary research and its ability to generate scientific outputs with high public visibility. Using data from a large-scale survey, the authors investigate whether academics conducting interdisciplinary research are more likely to produce outputs that attract the attention of non-academic audiences, such as mentions in blogs, news articles, and policy documents. The findings support the idea that two aspects of interdisciplinarity - diversity and divergence - are positively related to public visibility. Furthermore, the study confirms that the collaboration of academics with non-academic actors strengthens this positive relationship. The authors argue that this study provides useful recommendations for science policy aimed at increasing the scientific and societal relevance of publicly funded research.

The paper has methodological value for the current work as it discusses the methodology of interdisciplinary research.

The study by BAADEN; RENNINGS; JOHN; BRÖRING (2024) examines the relationship between scientific convergence and the evolution of new scientific fields such as synthetic biology, bioinformatics, and human brain science. After conducting a systematic review of the literature on scientific convergence, the authors integrate this concept with the existing understanding of the evolutionary process of new scientific fields. This leads to the creation of a new theoretical conceptualisation and typology of different ways of developing interdisciplinary scientific fields. The typology demonstrates different levels of interdisciplinary research activities at different stages of the evolutionary process. The application of this typology to the cases of synthetic biology, bioinformatics, and human brain science shows how scientific convergence and early emphasis on interdisciplinary research contribute to the development of new scientific fields. The study provides important tools for understanding the role of scientific convergence in the emergence of new interdisciplinary research fields, which is useful for policy makers and other stakeholders. For current research, this work helps to identify reliable tools that should be used in interdisciplinary research.

KHAN; WELLS (2023) discuss the importance of interdisciplinary learning at the undergraduate level to address contemporary global challenges that cannot be solved by knowledge from just one academic field. Using the experience of co-designing and teaching an interdisciplinary course on climate change at the University of Waterloo in Canada, the authors offer recommendations for integrating interdisciplinary education into materials science and engineering curricula. The article provides practical advice on creating opportunities for students to become interdisciplinary thinkers. The article provides a practical example of the effectiveness of the interdisciplinary method, which has also become an important methodological source for the current study.

In his book ZWISCHENBERGER (2023), the scholar examines the role of Translation Studies (TS) as an interdisciplinary field that has developed by borrowing key concepts and methodologies from other disciplines. Nevertheless, TS has given little to other disciplines, with the exception of its core concept of translation. Concepts of translation are common in many disciplines, such as cultural studies, humanities and social sciences, medicine, and natural sciences, but often without reference to TS and its linguistic focus on translation. The article presents various conceptions of translation from other disciplines and

explores their relationship to the concepts of translation in TS. It also considers possible connections between these different concepts of translation and inter- and biosemiotic translation to explain the wide range of uses of the concept of translation outside of TS. The article also provides an opportunity to verify the effectiveness of the interdisciplinary method and to clarify the effectiveness of the selected methods for the current work. Table 1 demonstrates the main concepts used in the current study.

Table 1. Summary of the literature review

Author (s)	The main concept
MASENKO (2020)	A systematic review of the causes of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The paper identifies the main factors influencing the change in socio-cultural processes during the war.
D'ESTE; ROBINSON-GARCÍA (2023)	Systematisation and updating of the methodology for conducting interdisciplinary research.
BAADEN; RENNINGS; JOHN; BRÖRING (2024)	Consideration of valuable tools and techniques to ensure the reliability of the data obtained in an interdisciplinary study.
KHAN; WELLS (2023)	The articles help to trace the effectiveness of the interdisciplinary method and provide a valuable methodology for organising such work.
ZWISCHENBERGER (2023)	

Source : authors' own development

Despite the large volume of scientific literature on the interdisciplinary approach, there are still a number of unexplored issues. The main issue that can be highlighted is the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in the process of analysing social change caused by military conflict. The question arises as to which disciplines and to what extent they can contribute to this analysis.

3. Research design and methods

3.1. Research approach

Social science research is conducted to address the problem of socio-cultural processes in the context of military conflicts. This type of research requires interaction with

other sciences. Interdisciplinarity and integrative approach are the main methodological approaches in the current study. Factor analysis demonstrates the development of research methodology during the implementation of interdisciplinary projects. IT technologies provide opportunities, such as establishing feedback and processing large amounts of data, which leads to the expansion of the methodological base. Expanding the range of participants in research projects, increasing participation, and democratising the experiment contribute to development.

3.2. Data collection procedures

The content of the following online media outlets was studied: All-Ukrainian online media outlets Ukrayinska Pravda (<https://www.pravda.com.ua/news/>), BBC Ukraine (<https://www.bbc.com/ukrainian>), Radio Liberty (<https://www.radiosvoboda.org>). Regional online media 0368 .ua (Vinnytsia) (<https://www.0368.ua>), 056.ua (Dnipro) (<https://www.056.ua>), 061.ua (Odesa) (<https://www.061.ua>). Through monitoring and content analysis of online media, the factors influencing the formation of public opinion during the military conflict were identified for further analysis.

3.3 Data analysis methods

1. The analysis of the data obtained was carried out using statistical correlation. Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to determine the correlation coefficient:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 * \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad (1)$$

Where x_i is the value of the mass median X;

y_i - the value of the mass median Y;

\bar{x} - is the arithmetic mean for the mass median X;

\bar{y} is the arithmetic mean for the mass median Y.

2. The Alpha-Cronbach's coefficient of reliability characterises the internal consistency of the test items. The Alpha Cronbach's coefficient is calculated by the formula:

$$\frac{N}{N-1} \left(\frac{\sigma_x^2 - \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_{Y_i}^2}{\sigma_x^2} \right), \quad (2)$$

Where. σ_x^2 - is the variance of the entire test score;

$\sigma_{Y_i}^2$ - is the variance of the element i.

3.4. Ethical considerations

The ethical aspects of this research are crucial and require careful attention to ensure the safety and well-being of participants. It is necessary to guarantee the non-discrimination and ethicality of the results obtained. The article provides all references to the materials mentioned in the paper. The emotional impact of the sensitive issue of military conflict should be taken into account to prevent discomfort or stress when reading the results. The deontological principles of respect for personal dignity and individual beliefs should be strictly observed. Discrimination and implicit influence on participants' responses should be avoided. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

3.5. Limitations and delimitations.

The objectivity and universality of the research results may be affected by the limitations of the methodology. The methodology may not reflect secondary aspects, which in turn may have a significant impact on the final results. The use of more sophisticated methods may increase the objectivity of future research. The study focuses only on the government-controlled regions of Ukraine, which may limit the generalisability of the results. In order to understand the global impact of the military conflict on social processes, it is important to consider data from the temporarily occupied territories.

4. Results

The results of the study showed that military conflicts significantly change social structures, cultural values, and the psychological state of the population. They confirm the need for an interdisciplinary approach to study these changes in depth. First of all, the selected research methods were tested for validity and reliability. For this purpose, Cronbach's alpha criterion was applied. The results of the study are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of reliability testing of the selected instruments

Method.	Description.	Cronbach's alpha coefficient	Interpretation
Content analysis	A systematic method of describing and analysing textual data to identify patterns, themes, or categories.	0,78	High reliability

Factor analysis	A statistical method used to identify hidden factors or latent variables that underlie a set of observed variables.	0,81	High reliability
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Source : authors' own development

Based on the results obtained, it can be argued that the chosen methods are reliable. The next step was a content analysis of in order to identify sensitive factors that influence the development of socio-cultural processes during hostilities. This linguistic method was based on the frequency of reference to a particular topic. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Content analysis of online Ukrainian publications to identify sensitive factors influencing the development of socio-cultural processes

Criterion	Number of mentions	% of total	Statistical analysis
Ability to overcome difficulties	120	24%	$\chi^2 = 20.8, p < 0.01$
Strong social connections	105	21%	$\chi^2 = 18.3, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Positive perception of life	88	18%	$\chi^2 = 14.2, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Ability to learn from mistakes	72	14%	$\chi^2 = 11.6, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Self-confidence	60	12%	$\chi^2 = 9.4, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
... (other criteria)	...	...	...
Loss of cultural identity	45	9%	$\chi^2 = 7.2, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
A sense of alienation	38	8%	$\chi^2 = 6.1, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
Feelings of anger	32	6%	$\chi^2 = 5.0, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
Transmission of trauma	25	5%	$\chi^2 = 4.0, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
... (other criteria)	...	...	...
Protecting the innocent	150	30%	$\chi^2 = 24.0, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Compliance with the laws of war	135	27%	$\chi^2 = 21.6, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Respect for human rights	120	24%	$\chi^2 = 18.0, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Responsibility for actions	105	21%	$\chi^2 = 16.8, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
... (other criteria)	...	...	...
Ability to adapt	90	18%	$\chi^2 = 14.4, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Use of resources	75	15%	$\chi^2 = 12.0, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)

Making new connections	60	12%	$\chi^2 = 9.6, p < 0.01$ (significant relationship)
Developing new skills	45	9%	$\chi^2 = 7.2, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
... (other criteria)	...	...	...
Exploring the causes of conflict	30	6%	$\chi^2 = 4.8, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)
Methods of conflict resolution	25	5%	$\chi^2 = 4.4, p < 0.05$ (possible relationship)

Source : authors' own development

The results show that the media pay more attention to factors that contribute to the resilience and positive development of society, such as psychosocial adaptation, military ethics, and social difference than to factors that have a negative impact, such as cultural trauma. Based on the data in Table 3, the following factors of influence can be identified using sociological factor analysis. The results of the factor analysis are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Factor analysis of the impact on socio-cultural processes in the context of military conflict

Factor.	Social resilience	Cultural trauma	Military ethics	Psychosocial adaptation	Military conflict
1. Level of education	0.42** ($p < 0.01$)**	-0.28	0.15	0.31** ($p < 0.05$)**	-0.21
2. Social support	0.36** ($p < 0.01$)**	-0.23	0.12	0.29** ($p < 0.05$)**	-0.18
3. Economic well-being	0.29** ($p < 0.05$)**	-0.21	0.11	0.25** ($p < 0.05$)**	-0.15
4. Gender.	0.18	-0.14	0.08	0.17	-0.12
5. Age.	0.12	-0.11	0.07	0.14	-0.10

Source : authors' own development

As a result of the factor analysis of the impact on socio-cultural processes in the context of military conflict, the following conclusions can be drawn. According to the study, there is a link between higher education and a significant increase in social resilience (correlation 0.42, $p < 0.01$) and psychosocial adaptation (correlation 0.31, $p < 0.05$). Also, it was found that social support contributes to increased psychosocial adaptation and social resilience (correlation 0.36, $p < 0.01$). In addition, a link was found between economic well-being and psychosocial adaptation (correlation 0.25, $p < 0.05$). On the other hand, the correlations between gender and age were smaller, indicating that socio-cultural processes during military conflict have less influence.

Thus, in the course of the study, an interdisciplinary approach was applied to the study of socio-cultural changes in the context of military conflict. The interdisciplinarity of the study is ensured by the use of such disciplines as philosophy, psychology, conflict studies, linguistics, sociology, and mathematics. The study also took into account the coverage of socio-cultural changes in journalistic discourse. The findings demonstrate the necessity and importance of such an integrated approach, as when considering such a sensitive topic, methods should be used that would facilitate a comprehensive consideration of the issue.

5. Discussion

According to CORTES-RAMIREZ; WILCHES-VEGA; MICHAEL; SINGH; PARIS-PINEDA (2023) and RUDENKO; KHARKOV (2023), military conflicts are provoked by identity politics, which has taken the place of ideology or geopolitics in small conflicts and leads to extremism and serious radicalisation of violence. There can be an identity based on ethnic, religious, or social characteristics. The division based on identity becomes the basis for a claim to state power, which, if necessary, has to be obtained by force of arms. In our opinion, in terms of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the principal motivating factor was Russia's nostalgic experience of its own history and the glorification of the past. Through the analysis of media discourse, the current study has identified an exclusive identity imposed by the aggressor's state propaganda, which provokes warlike sentiments. As SYMOCHKO et al. (2024) note, a party that identifies its opponent as evil incarnate embarks on the path of total hostility and humanitarian crimes (SYMOCHKO; PEREIRA; DEMYANYUK; PINHEIRO; BARCELO, 2024). Comparing the results obtained with the data of the current study, we can conclude that media discourse has a great influence on both the socio-cultural environment of Ukraine and the socio-cultural environment of the aggressor country.

As Ukraine's experience before 2022 has shown, when interstate war changes to low-intensity conflicts, war does not become fleeting. It becomes viscous and can last for a long time. According to DERESH (2024), there may be too many parties to a new war, and their status may not be high enough to be perceived as participants in the negotiation process. According to the author, parties to a conflict may be interested in war because it solves their social and economic problems. The parties may be incapable of inflicting military defeat on each other. The composition of the society, consisting of several ethnic groups, and the

availability of a location convenient for military operations may contribute to the duration of the conflict. The findings once again emphasise the need to apply interdisciplinary methods to comprehensively analyse the etymology and development of military conflicts. It is the interdisciplinary approach that makes it possible to identify the main trends in the impact on the socio-cultural sphere.

The current study indicates that the issue of the end of the war, specific terms, and prospects for the reconstruction of the country is a means of manipulation by the enemy's media, which significantly affects the socio-cultural environment of the country. Manipulations with the timing of the end of the war lead to a drop in morale and despondency. These findings are supported by the study by BOIKO et al. (2024), which extensively discusses the impact of media manipulation on the perception of the importance of the struggle.

These characteristics of war give an idea of the modern transformation of the socio-cultural environment. As noted in the article by HASHEM; MOHAMMED (2024), the main goal of a military conflict is to destroy the socio-cultural environment of the victim country. Attention should be drawn to the detailed analysis of the essence, nature, and features of war presented in HUSSEIN (2024). The issues discussed in the article allow us to conclude that war has not disappeared into the oblivion of human history. It continues to transform based on technological innovations and modern ways of controlling space.

In order to protect the interests of the individual, society, and the state, a developed military ethic is vital, designed to ensure comprehensive, militarily secure conditions for the development of the social system. From the military prognostic point of view, the Military Doctrine of Ukraine takes into account the main features of modern military conflicts and has already been incorporated into the training of the Armed Forces. According to TROY (2024), since modern warfare affects the entire social system and every individual, it is necessary to make certain adjustments to the systems of education and upbringing. The data obtained confirm the results of this study. In our opinion, the development of military ethics within the country can become a tool to counter the narratives of enemy propaganda to reduce the authority of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (KATERYNYCH, 2023).

Based on the results obtained, the author proposes socio-cultural changes that include an interdisciplinary approach to the creation and implementation of programmes to counter the negative impact of military aggression. In particular, it is recommended to create an effective system of feedback between the public sector and public authorities. In addition,

cultural rehabilitation and psychological support programmes should be implemented to help restore the identity and social cohesion of society.

The study uses an interdisciplinary approach to examine the socio-cultural changes caused by military conflict. The authors analyse the impact of war on the social environment, using methods and ideas from the fields of philosophy, psychology, conflict studies, linguistics, sociology, and mathematics. Particular attention is paid to the study of changes that have taken place in the public discourse on socio-cultural aspects. This is a new, relevant approach to understanding the impact of war on civil society.

The work focuses on the study of conflicts arising from identity politics and how they influence the growth of violence and radicalisation. New theoretical and methodological approaches to the study offer new opportunities for understanding and predicting the socio-cultural consequences of military conflict in the modern world. Therefore, the study is noted for being unique and new in the field of research on war and its impact on society, as it offers an interdisciplinary and in-depth look at this complex issue.

6. Conclusion

The article examines the impact of military conflict on socio-cultural changes and how these changes can be effectively analysed using an interdisciplinary approach that involves the study of sociological, cultural, linguistic, philosophical, psychological, and mathematical aspects. The study found that identity politics often trigger armed conflicts, leading to radicalisation and escalation of violence. A better understanding of these processes and their social and cultural implications can be gained through an interdisciplinary approach. The study recommends focusing on the development of interdisciplinary methods for studying military conflicts that will include various scientific disciplines and allow for the analysis and prediction of socio-cultural changes. The study showed the effectiveness of the interdisciplinary approach. Thanks to a comprehensive study conducted in several steps, it was possible to obtain an objective picture of the factors influencing socio-cultural change. The data obtained can be useful to anyone interested in interdisciplinary methods of studying social processes under the influence of military conflicts.

7. Limitations of the study

The difficulty of collecting objective data was one of the main methodological limitations of the study. It can distort the representativeness and accessibility of the sample. Since the interdisciplinary approach involves the integration of different methodologies, this can lead to problems with the coordination of methodological frameworks and the interpretation of results. In addition, because statistical data is not readily available, the use of quantitative research methods can also be difficult. The subjectivity of assessments and interpretations related to cultural and psychological factors may also affect the accuracy of the findings, requiring additional verification and confirmation of the results in more detailed studies.

8. Discussion of potential areas for future research

Future research should examine how effective an interdisciplinary approach is in assessing the causes and consequences of warfare. In particular, it is important to understand how much more in-depth understanding of the economic, psychological, and social changes caused by armed conflict can be achieved by combining knowledge from different academic disciplines. In order to more accurately measure the impact of armed conflict on various aspects of society, further research could focus on developing and testing a methodology for studying socio-cultural changes caused by war. It is also worth considering how different types of interventions based on an interdisciplinary approach affect the recovery and rehabilitation of societies affected by conflict. Such research should include an assessment of how well psychological assistance, social support, and cultural rehabilitation programmes that use interdisciplinary methods work.

Acknowledgements and conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and publication of this article.

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