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LIBRARIES IN THE DIGITAL SOCIETY AND CULTURAL- PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Researching the cultural-philosophical essence of new types of libraries, as significant cultural institutions, illuminates their role and significance in contemporary society, and enables forecasting the prospects of their further development. Analyzing current trends in library development, studying their importance in shaping and preserving cultural experiences, as well as the impact of new technologies and socio-cultural changes on their activities, are of this research. These studies aim to understand the needs and expectations of modern readers, develop library management strategies, and enhance their role in modern society.

The process of typology is also considered, which involves comparing common and distinctive features, as well as classifying objects based on shared characteristics for their integral analysis, which is a key method of scientific research.

Library typology is constantly evolving and changing, and the functions of different types and forms of libraries are continuously integrated. It is noted that scientific classifications should consider this flexibility of boundaries and anticipate various transitional forms and intermediate types of libraries, as well as identify directions for possible development, transitions between different types, and the emergence of new forms of library activities.

It is proven that the new type of library represents a significant precedent for the emergence of new model approaches in the library field. This does not lead to the creation of a new social institution but reflects the evolution of the library as a cultural institution that accumulates and transmits social experience and values, contributing to the humanization of society.

The new type of library contributes to the expansion of knowledge and cultural interests of people, supports individual activity and creativity. Additionally, it utilizes reliable and convenient information systems for effective information work, helping it successfully carry out its humanistic mission.

Keywords: library, management strategy, new type of library, cultural-philosophical transformations.

БІБЛІОТЕКИ У ЦИФРОВОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ ТА КУЛЬТУРНО- ФІЛОСОФСЬКІ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ

Дослідження культурно-філософської сутності бібліотек нового типу, як важливого культурного закладу, дозволяє висвітлити їх роль і значення у сучасному суспільстві, а також робить можливим прогнозування перспектив їхнього подальшого розвитку. Аналіз поточних тенденцій у розвитку бібліотек, вивчення їх важливості у формуванні та збереженні культурного досвіду, а також впливу нових технологій та соціокультурних змін на їх діяльність є

метою цих досліджень. Ці студії спрямовані на розуміння потреб та очікувань сучасного читача, розробку стратегій управління бібліотеками та покращення їх ролі у сучасному суспільстві.

Також розглянуто процес типології, що включає в себе зіставлення спільних та відмінних рис, а також класифікацію об'єктів за спільними характеристиками для їх інтегрального аналізу, що є ключовим методом наукових досліджень. Типологія бібліотек постійно розвивається і змінюється, а функції різних типів і видів бібліотек неперервно інтегруються. Зауважено, що наукова класифікація повинна враховувати цю гнучкість меж та передбачати різні перехідні форми і проміжні типи бібліотек, а також визначати напрями можливого розвитку, переходу між різними типами та виникнення нових форм бібліотечної діяльності.

Доведено, що новий тип бібліотеки є значущим прецедентом для виникнення нових модельних підходів у бібліотечній галузі. Це не призводить до створення нового соціального інституту, але відображає еволюцію бібліотеки як культурної установи, що нагромаджує та передає соціальний досвід та цінності, сприяючи гуманізації суспільства. Бібліотека нового типу сприяє розширенню знань та культурних інтересів людей, підтримує активність і творчість особистості. Крім того, вона використовує надійні та зручні інформаційні системи для ефективної роботи з інформацією, що допомагає їй успішно здійснювати гуманістичну місію.

Ключові слова: бібліотека, стратегія управління, новий тип бібліотеки, культурно-філософські трансформації.

Problem statement. Modern scientific philosophy explores deep problems concerning both the world and humanity, analyzes the relationship between various aspects of the spiritual and physical, ideal and material, and studies the relationship between being and consciousness and their mutual influence. It also pays attention to the general development of humanity. In the context of philosophy, there has always been a correlation between culture and the value aspects of human understanding. Philosophy, as a science, explores the basic worldview attitudes related to the universality of culture. Therefore, the analysis of the cultural and philosophical essence of new type libraries as a fundamental cultural institution, which is the

purpose of our study, will reveal their role and importance in modern society, and will also be able to predict the prospects for their development.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Research on new generation libraries is carried out by well-known scholars such as O. Anisimova [8], T. Vylehzhana [1], S. Molchanova [6], V. Kopaneva [4], V. Kasatkin [2], S. Terentyev [7], who analyze current trends in the development of libraries, study their role in shaping and preserving cultural experience, as well as the impact of new technologies and socio-cultural changes on their activities. These works are aimed at understanding the needs and expectations of the modern reader, developing strategies for library management, and improving their role in modern society.

Summary of the **main material**. Cultural development cannot be simple and universal; it follows a non-linear spiral trajectory. Therefore, the library, as an important cultural institution, also goes through different stages of development in society, guided by the principles of dialectics.

Let's pay attention to the comparative analysis of traditional and new libraries, taking into account the three main principles of dialectics.

1. The law of unity and fight of opposites. Here we note the presence and interaction of contradictions between traditional and new libraries. They coexist, oppose each other in their importance, and their forms of service complement each other. There is also an enrichment and provision of one The new library is one stimulus for creative change, which allows for a new result that meets modern requirements. The traditional library, in fact, turns out to be a vivid example of the universality that makes the new library a unique cultural phenomenon. Both libraries have both positive and negative aspects based on the use of both paper and electronic resources in their activities.

2. Transition of quantitative changes into qualitative ones. This principle can be seen in the context of the relationship between mass media and culture. The term «media» encompasses any technology that expands the possibilities, speed, or channels of communication. Marshall McLuhan, a Canadian scholar and media theorist, considers the formation and development of human civilization as four stages: the culture of pre-literate tribalism, manuscript culture, printed culture, and electronic culture. He emphasizes the impact of communication tools on people and society. McLuhan in his *Gutenberg Galaxy* expressed the concept of «electronic culture», which reflects the transition of society from a printed culture to a culture where electronic means of communication, such as television, radio, the Internet, etc. become the main means of communication. According to his concept, this new culture has a significant impact on the way we think, perceive information, and the way we communicate and interact in society. McLuhan viewed this transition as a significant change in human experience that requires in-depth analysis and understanding of its consequences [5]. Thus, with the development of electronic technologies, the importance of touch and hearing in interaction with others has increased, and to some extent, this has restored culture as a system of primitive oral traditions. However, at the same time, there is a fundamental difference: modern information culture differs from the primitive one in that today humanity has created and widely developed a communication network that allows you to get knowledge without leaving home, using modern means of communication.

3. The law of negation is one of the basic principles of dialectical thinking, which states that the process of development involves a departure from a certain state of affairs or idea (negation), and then the subsequent rejection of this rejected state in favor of a new one. In other words, it is the process of rejecting the old order in favor of a new one, which promotes development and progress. This principle is reflected

in the identification of positive and negative aspects of both types of libraries based on the use of paper and electronic resources in their activities. It is also manifested in the context of the historical development of libraries and the formation of different types of libraries.

The process of typology is a synthesis of common and distinctive characteristics, as well as grouping objects by common features for their comprehensive analysis, which is one of the most important methods of scientific research.

The typology of libraries is one of the most complex and controversial issues in librarianship, both in Ukraine and abroad. Although library science has not yet developed a unified scientific typology of libraries, most researchers distinguish some types of libraries, such as academic, public, national, specialized, scientific, and others. The typology of libraries reflects the evolution of librarianship, including the emergence and growth of new types of libraries and the expansion of their functions. Libraries have various characteristics that should be systematized for a scientific approach to their typology. Among them are the purpose, audience of users, thematic and species composition, volume of collections, ownership, size of activities, legal status, accessibility, and others. Each of these features can define different types and subtypes of libraries. It is important to note that one and the same library can have several characteristics at the same time and take its place in different classifications.

It should also be noted that the types and kinds of libraries are relatively stable, but the boundaries between them are quite flexible. The typology of libraries is constantly evolving and changing, and the functions of libraries of different types and kinds are constantly being integrated. A scientific classification should take into account this flexibility of boundaries and provide for various transitional forms and intermediate types of libraries, as well as identify areas of possible development,

transition between different types, and creation of new forms of library activities. Despite the blurring of the boundaries between different kinds and types of libraries, it is important to keep in mind that each of them has unique characteristics that define their special place in the typology. These characteristics and the specifics of each library need to be constantly taken into account when developing strategies, allocation of financial resources, and influence on meeting the information needs of their respective audiences. In the 90s of the XX century, libraries changed: they lost their ideological orientation and began to fulfill a new role as universal centers accessible to all those seeking information to solve political, economic, scientific and cultural problems, as well as for education and self-education. The role of the librarian is also modified – now he or she acts as an organizer, consultant, curator and technical specialist whose work is aimed at providing quality information services for library users. So, analyzing both traditional and new libraries, it is important to note that they are interconnected in a dialectical way. In the context of new type libraries, traditional and innovative methods of service complement each other, which contributes to the increase of efficiency in working with information resources. By the term «worldview» we mean a complete picture of a person's life, including fundamental life meanings and values. Cultural universals are recognized as the foundations that ensure the systemic integrity of human life and as basic cultural values. However, an analysis of the literature shows that a systematic understanding of culture as a unity of the material and spiritual has not yet become a universal methodological principle. The categories of philosophy and cultural universals do not always coincide, although they use the same terms. On one hand, philosophical knowledge simplifies and schematizes the universals of culture. On the other hand, not all the characteristics fixed in the definitions of philosophical categories correspond to the universal features of culture, which are isomorphic to its

development. During the period of capitalism's emergence, a significant philosophical revolution took place, leading to a new understanding of man as an active being who is intended to transform the world, and of nature as a sphere subject to the natural order and the application of human efforts. This revolution confirmed the scientific value of rationality as a regulatory basis for human activity, justified the ideas of a social contract, the value of personal freedom, natural human rights, etc. All these ideas became the fundamental values of the culture of technogenic civilization, defining the main directions of its development.

The library, as a universal symbol of culture, embodies the unity of the material and the spiritual. It is one of the most widely accepted institutions ever created by mankind. The library absorbs all the knowledge that has been accumulated by different nations over a long historical period, and therefore it is a social institution that emerged in the process of historical development and organization of people's lives. The library has a significant power of influence on the worldview, it is a thought expressed in words and recorded on various media. Worldview universals that accumulate social experience interact to create a holistic generalized image of the human world as a set of superbiological programs. These universal concepts include philosophical categories such as values, customs, traditions, rules and norms that are common to most cultures and are not limited to a specific time, historical epochs, geographical location or social structure of a particular society. The emergence of such universals is linked to the universality of human values.

One of the main criteria in philosophy is ontology, which interprets the nature and structure of existence, explores the question of what really exists in the world, how this existence can be described and understood, and what are the relationships between different types of existence. Therefore, if the foundations in the

understanding of existence are similar, then different phenomena can be fully compared, even if they are apparently different or temporally separated.

According to experts, the information revolution in the field of culture began in 1971 with the creation of the «Project Gutenberg» digital library, which was founded by the American writer Michael Hart and still exists today [14]. The first projects initiated by American libraries focused on the creation of an electronic catalogue known as the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). These efforts led to OPAC replacing the traditional card catalogue in many academic, public and special libraries. This has enabled libraries in the United States to strengthen their efforts to share library collection resources and expand access to library materials beyond the boundaries of a single library. In Europe, the first large collection of e-books created on the basis of national library collections was the French «Gallica».

Looking at the library in a historical context, it is important to note that it plays a role in ensuring the circulation of social experience. Throughout its existence, the library's functions have changed in accordance with the socio-cultural characteristics of society, but its foundations as a social institution have remained constant. The memorial and informational functions of the library remain unchanged. The memorial function is expressed in the preservation of social memory, while the informational function reflects the process of meeting the information needs of society. The library provides information products free of charge, providing equal access to information for all, which supports territorial and state responsibility for the development of education and the intellectual potential of society. Library functions are universal for representatives of different cultures, which allows us to conclude that they are comparable. The functional structure of the library reveals a system of interconnections and elements that play an important and equal role. The functioning of this system is impossible without proper communication and interaction between

its constituent elements. Therefore, the foundations of the ontology of traditional and modern libraries are interrelated.

In the context of digitalisation of services and formation of the information space in the cultural sphere in Ukraine, a special role is assigned to a new type of library, since by using modern information platforms to preserve and disseminate cultural heritage, primarily in digital copies of the most important historical sources, attempts to distort and falsify historical facts are effectively countered.

Europe has a cultural heritage portal called «Digitalmeetsculture.net». According to the researchers, this resource was conceived as a meeting point for technology, art and culture, where information about global digital culture, cultural heritage, art, information technology and communications in the modern digital age is collected. Such Internet platforms are valuable because they can be used to promote and facilitate the spread of digital culture around the world, to transfer ideas between different scientific fields, and to foster creative thinking. For example, the «Digitalmeetsculture.net» portal has materials dedicated to «digital heritage», which accumulates data on events and technologies for creating digital cultural heritage on a global scale.

Ukrainian libraries can build on this experience by adopting modern technologies and approaches. For example, they can expand access to electronic resources, organise online events and cultural programmes, and collaborate with local communities to support cultural development at the regional level. Such initiatives will help Ukrainian libraries become centres of cultural activity and contribute to cultural transformations in modern society.

Just like culture, the library is transformed in the process of society development, and its functions reflect the dominant values of human culture. The emergence of a new type of library does not mean the creation of a new social

institution, but follows from the fact that for many centuries the library has been a cultural universal that has accumulated and transmitted social experience, a system of values that contribute to the humanization of society and the individual. In the context of the new type of library, there is an important intercultural dialogue that reflects a significant part of cultural interaction. The main purpose of the library – to promote unity – is that through its resources millions of people around the world have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with valuable materials of a national character. We believe that the accessibility and openness of information contributes to the cohesion of both the Ukrainian people and the world at large, which in turn promotes intercultural dialogue. In today's information society, where the main products are information and knowledge, which act as a catalyst for social progress, one of the fundamental aspects of a new type of library is its information and telecommunication systems. These systems consist of a variety of technical means that allow for the efficient transmission of large amounts of information over a distance. It is the use of electronic resources that becomes important only if they are actively used, because without this they have no significant impact on people's lives. A new type of library is becoming a real boon that systematically affects the development of knowledge and cultural needs of society. In such an environment, the initiative and creative potential of the individual is activated, contributing to his or her moral and intellectual growth.

Thus, the new type of library serves as an important precedent for the emergence of new model approaches in librarianship. Today, the phenomenon of such libraries is relatively new, and there are no rigid templates for their modernization. Therefore, each institution that creates such a library can choose its own development concept, taking into account the specifics of the region where it

will operate, taking into account its cultural, social, economic, geographical, demographic and other features.

In the activities of a modern library, there is an interconnection between civilizational and socio-cultural processes, which calls into question its basic values in the context of man-made culture. Today, socio-cultural systems, including cultural and educational ones, are rethinking their place, role, self-determination, and ways of existence in the world. Libraries of a new type, as a modern cultural institution, are an important element in the formation and dissemination of knowledge, as well as the preservation of cultural heritage. They become a center of access to a variety of information, allowing citizens to gain knowledge, develop their intellectual and cultural skills, and interact with other members of society. Many scholars note the increasing role of humanism in public life, understanding it as humanity, humanity in interaction with other people. Humanism, as defined by I. Kant, implies a sense of kindness and compassion for others, the ability to communicate and interact with them, which should turn humanity into a community of interacting individuals [3].

The humanistic mission of libraries is to support humanistic values and to resist the dehumanization of society. In today's information society, where information and knowledge are of great importance, a new type of library acts as an embodiment of humanism, providing access to reliable, convenient and affordable information systems. It promotes efficient work with information and provides comprehensive support to users.

National education also needs to develop dynamically and meet the challenges of the information age. The development of information literacy as a degree of mastery of information skills and the ability to analyse it competently is becoming extremely important today in the context of close interaction between the system of professional education and a new type of library in Ukraine.

The analysis of the concept of a new type of library revealed that it does not lead to the creation of a new social institution, but reflects the development of the library as a cultural universal that accumulates and transmits social experience and a system of values that contribute to the humanization of society. The new type of library ensures the development of knowledge and cultural needs of people, promotes activity and creativity of the individual. It also uses reliable and user-friendly information systems for effective information management, thus successfully fulfilling its humanistic mission.

In the modern world, libraries of a new type are moving to the online environment, which provides wider access to resources for users. This allows them to study remotely, get information at any time and place, and communicate with other users.

Conclusions and Prospects for Further Research. One of the key roles of new type libraries is to support the cultural development of society. They become a venue for cultural and educational activities, lectures, exhibitions and other events that promote the popularization of cultural heritage and creative development of citizens.

Predicting the prospects for the development of libraries of a new type, we can expect further expansion of their functions in accordance with the requirements of modern society. This may include the development of digitalization of the book collection, the creation of new interactive services and tools for users, and active participation in the cultural life of local communities.

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