

Introduction to the Acta Humanitatis Interdisciplinary Journal Concept: New Paradigm in Humanities and Social Studies

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Interdisciplinary Scientific Journal "Acta Humanitatis" was launched in 2023. It is an intellectual platform for scholars and students in Theoretical and Applied Humanities and Social Studies. Three Sections with different fields of knowledge are proposed for BA/MA/PhD Scholars, BA/MA/PhD Students, Conference and Seminar Organizers, Government Departments, Policy Makers, et al.

SECTION	Fields of Knowledge
EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <i>Second or Foreign Language Learning and Teaching</i>➤ <i>Specialised Education</i>➤ <i>Vocational Education and Training</i>
FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <i>Decorative Arts and Design</i>➤ <i>History (Holocaust and Genocide Studies)</i>➤ <i>Linguistics (Corpus Linguistics, Historical Linguistics)</i>➤ <i>Translation and Interpreting (AI and Translation Technologies)</i>
SOCIAL SCIENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ <i>Political Science</i>➤ <i>Psychology</i>➤ <i>Sociology</i>

"Acta Humanitatis" is characterized by two broad types of Theoretical and Applied Studies: *Memory* and *Noospheric Studies*.

"Memory Studies" began to arise at the end of the 19th and early 20th century and reached its climax in the 1980s – 1990s. "Memory Studies" are at the intersection of diverse humanities and social sciences theoretical and applied disciplines: Education (Second or Foreign Language Learning and Teaching, Specialised Education, Vocational Education and Training); Fine Arts

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and Humanities (Decorative Arts and Design, History (Holocaust and Genocide Studies), Linguistics (Corpus Linguistics, Historical Linguistics), Translation and Interpreting (AI and Translation Technologies)); Social Sciences (Political Science, Psychology, Sociology).

Memory Studies are focused on studying cultural, group, historical, social, etc., memory in modern societies and the past. In general, it would be possible to underline the trajectory of the evolution of the scholarly understanding of memory. It began as a purely *psychological concept*, i.e., memory as an individual psychological phenomenon (Bergson, 1992). Later, it was transformed into the *socio-psychological concept*, i.e., 'group memory' (Janet, 1928), and, finally, to the *sociological concept*, i.e., 'social memory' (Giddens, 1984).

New concepts of memory emerged: 'historical' (memory of the past in the public opinion of ordinary people as well as among professional historians), 'cultural understanding' (history in the experience of large social groups and masses) (Halbvachs, 2007) and, in some cases, a socio-political understanding of memory or 'collective memory' (as an object of political manipulation) (Ferro, 1992).

According to Pushkareva et al. (2019), the path of "Memory Studies" can be divided into two stages: (a) the formation of the memorial paradigm (from the end of the 19th century to the 80-ies of the 20th century), (b) "memory boom" (from the 80-s of 20th century till the present time).

"Noospheric Studies". To harness the potential of modern science and technology judiciously and harmonize our technosphere with nature's rhythm, we must evolve into the noospheric phase envisioned by Vernadsky. This necessitates understanding and applying the principles that govern shifts in human consciousness and psyche. In our interaction with the world, cognitive and practical humans eventually become subjects to scientific and technological forces.

At this juncture, humanity stands at a critical divergence. We understand that our future lies in aligning ourselves with nature, relying on innovative resources and technologies derived from the living environment. Achieving this harmony is feasible only by leveraging the pinnacle of technological advancements. The endurance and trajectory of our civilization are intrinsically

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ties to the rise and progression of convergent NBICS technologies. These innovations promise a balanced noosphere, wherein the biosphere, technosphere, and intricate societal systems resonate, not in discord, but in mutual enrichment and seamless integration.

The destiny of humanity rests squarely on our shoulders, particularly on the enlightened individual equipped with the potent tool of scientific wisdom. As observed, "knowledge, the cornerstone of human endeavors to comprehend the world, finds its manifestation in virtually every facet of our tangible and intangible pursuits" (Pruzhinin, 1986, p. 14). Hence, science must play a pivotal role, propelling us past our civilizational challenges, ensuring our collective survival, and ushering us into a renewed phase of civilizational growth.

Sincerely yours,

Tomasz Wierzchowski, Editor-in-Chief

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Yan Kapranov, Co-Editor-in-Chief

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