

and social factors (user behavior, administrative procedures). Standardized quantitative risk management models, such as ISCP, play an essential role in transforming security from an art into a measurable science, helping stakeholders objectively determine security priorities across large-scale infrastructures. Additionally, the attribute-based approach linking threats to confidentiality, integrity, and availability provides a step-by-step methodology for analyzing even the most complex networks, including space-based systems. By integrating semiotic analysis, quantitative risk assessment, and the CIA triad, organizations can design defense strategies that are not only reactive but also predictive and adaptive to emerging threats. Future research should focus on automated risk quantification using machine learning, real-time semantic anomaly detection, and cross-layer security optimization for terrestrial and extra-terrestrial networks.

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#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROFESSIONS IN MODERN UKRAINE**

In the 21st century — the era of the digital revolution, everyone has the right to choose their profession and start being interested in it from childhood. Studies have shown that due to the full-scale war and access to Internet resources the profession of political scientist has become important for the future of Ukraine. It should also be noted

that political science is a relatively new profession in Ukraine. Due to the absence of meaning in political and ideological reasoning in the Soviet Union, the authorities and the population of the Ukrainian SSR were not educated in this direction. Only after gaining independence and institutionalization according to the democratic scheme of education and science, political science appeared in Ukraine, which is actively developing as of the mid-20s of the 21st century. However, due to the short period of existence in the profession, many people are mostly adults and elderly people. This is the reason why young people begin to receive political science education .

In the coming years, Ukraine will have to endure many political changes and endure difficult times. The key factors will be: the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, the development of civil society, the new international policy, the domestic policy will also be reformed, integration into the EU, and improving countering disinformation among the population.

Designing an effective system of reconstruction of Ukraine will require highly qualified specialists who have an understanding of how state bodies and institutions work. Political scientists will be able to make the right decisions avoiding political and social mistakes. By working with the media, analytical centers, and public organizations, political scientists will be able to improve political culture among the population. The key tasks of political scientists in this direction will be the creation of analytical articles, explanatory videos and podcasts. Thus, through the media, political scientists form a better informed, critically thinking citizen who understands political processes and makes informed decisions [1].

After the war, Ukraine will become important in regional and global politics. Ukraine will remain one of the largest exporters of grain and oil crops. Also, the potential in the military and IT spheres will allow the country to feel confident in the region. In this situation, political scientists will work in the diplomatic sphere, providing

Ukraine with such opportunities as: making profitable alliances, avoiding risks, maintaining territorial and economic sovereignty.

The system and understanding of internal politics will be changed. All important decisions must be justified, and the authorities will take responsibility for them. To do this, political scientists will make predictions based on data analysis, intuitively or for the sake of populism.

Integration into the EU is an integral part of Ukraine's future. This requires in-depth knowledge of democratic standards, public policy, electoral systems and the rule of law. Political scientists will help to adapt all this to the Ukrainian people, analyzing the experience of past countries. It is important to understand that all the above-mentioned factors are not possible without countering disinformation and propaganda. We are already in a state of digital warfare. Political scientists will investigate the mechanisms of political manipulation and propaganda on the minds of Ukrainians, helping us all to make conscious choices.

No matter how good everything looks, there are many problems for political science that can break the profession and turn it into a "decoration". The key problems are the following: populism instead of analysis, dependence on political customers, degradation of education with lack of practice, ideological bubble, brain drain.

The Ukrainian people are used to loudness and populism. It is much easier to be a loudmouth political scientist who makes statements for propaganda, morale and high views. In this way, a political scientist turns into a showman. Political scientists lose trust among the population, due to dependence on deputies, oligarchs, parties or the media. It is difficult to be an independent political scientist. Elite pressure, lack of funding, and even the risk of being accused of disinformation threaten independent political scientists [2].

During the war and after it, the Ukrainian economy will have problems. Funding for education may suffer, and the lack of good practice will be compensated by theory for theory's sake, old information. It should be noted that political science belongs to the

social sciences, which often lose competition to technical and applied disciplines. The state and business usually invest more in areas that give a quick economic effect - IT, engineering, medicine.

We risk getting stuck in an information bubble, remaining in only a pro-Western worldview, patriotism without consideration of risks and a single economic system. This will lead to the loss of critical thinking, the vulnerability of the population to manipulation and, in the end, a new split in society.

We are losing talented political scientists. There is a lack of academic opportunities for political scientists in Ukraine, so they often receive invitations from universities in Europe or the United States as experts from the region. The market itself for political scientists in Ukraine is also limited, because the demand often shifts from analytics to "shows". Our government should concentrate its efforts on forming a new generation of experienced political scientists who will build a great and beautiful Ukraine of the future. For this, we need to concentrate our efforts and solve the following problems: new approaches to education, early start, culture and responsibility for what has been said, increased funding.

A full-scale, large-scale change in the political science of education should become a key factor in the formation of new political scientists. We need more real practice in the authorities. It is necessary to give cases about war and crises, giving many opportunities to solve them, not just one. Develop critical thinking, not the ability to speak well. It is necessary to accustom children to the basic things in politics from school age — youth councils, debate clubs, strong influence on teachers and the principal. Teenagers need to see that they have influence, this will help them to express their opinion bolder in the future.

Political scientists must be responsible for what they say, understand that the advice and forecasts given to them can have consequences. A political scientist should bear legal responsibility for loud nonsense. Also, it is possible to create associations of

political scientists with a code of ethics. In order to solve the problem of brain drain and the quality of political scientists, it is necessary to raise their funding. It is important to take care of political scientists who will return to Ukraine after going abroad in 2022. They need to provide security guarantees and not deprive them of opportunities. Without this, any other steps will not make sense.

Political science is a global discourse. Teaching part of specialized subjects exclusively in English and active participation in programs like Erasmus or internships in EU and NATO structures are critical. This provides direct access to the latest global research without translation delays.

Political science today is not just a prestigious profession or a set of theoretical knowledge, but a dynamic and open system where every intellectually active individual is able to fully realize his potential. Becoming an architect of political processes, the specialist gets a unique opportunity to lay the foundation of a renewed Ukraine, making a significant contribution to the formation of state institutions and civil society. It is worth understanding that the work of a political scientist has a prolonged effect: every analytical decision, strategic planning or implemented reform today will determine the vector of the nation's development for the next 5-10 years, creating a lasting legacy for future generations.

Thus, by choosing this path, applicants take responsibility for the future, where professionalism becomes a guarantee of stability and prosperity of the entire country.

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