

LECTORI SALUTEM

The editorial board welcomes the readers of the No. 2 issue of 2024!

This issue is partially a special one, edited in cooperation with the Science and Society Research Group, with several papers related to the topics of a conference organized by The Science and Society Research Group. The Research Group operates under the umbrella of the Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies of the Ludovika University of Public Service. They are convinced that the public understanding of science and the importance of relations between science and society is particularly relevant in today's information society: effective communication of science with policymakers, industry, market, civil society and between academic disciplines, shaping the role and trust of science in society; reducing the alienation from science in society.

Given the increasing relevance of disinformation, misinformation and information manipulation in the changing information, communication and media environment, this is a highly critical topic. Thus, the studies and practices on communication and relations between science and society require a complex approach. Founding members of the Research Group focus on the aspects of this complexity (such as science communication, information disturbance, academic capital and knowledge production, networking, media- and info-communication, digital culture, and socio-cultural impact of digital and artificial intelligence technologies), on the interconnection of these topics following the current international academic and professional trends, and aim to create a common platform for this network.

The Research Group's central theme in 2023 was the complex relationship between science, society and disinformation. On 13 October 2023, the Research Group organized the conference "Science and Disinformation: How can Science support Society against Disinformation?" which offered a wide range of topics, including the legal aspects of dealing with disinformation, the impact of AI on science communication, the impact of digitalization on experiential education; the relationship between disinformation and cyber security; conspiracy theories; and the relationship between evidence-based decision-making and science communication. The panel discussion at the conference focused on trust and distrust in science.

In the first paper, Bányász et al. aim to empirically analyze the cyberattacks that occurred in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict between 2022 and 2023, specifically focusing on the impact of these attacks on civilian infrastructure and institutions.

Cholyshkina et al. analyze the use of artificial intelligence in optimizing education management processes. The study examines AI in education management and highlights innovative approaches introduced by AI that allow us to move from standard teaching and education management methods to individual and effective strategies.

Dodé and Falyuna explore how language elements of specialized and political communication are represented in parliamentary discourse. The results of their in-

vestigation can be relevant for studies on populist communication, the relationship between technocracy and democracy, and the methodological aspects of computer-assisted discourse analysis.

Falyuna et al. frame the insights of the panel discussion at the conference, which focuses on the issue of social trust and distrust in science, the logic of (science-related) conspiracy theories, the impact of digital culture and AI on science communication, disinformation, trust and credibility, and relations between science and business.

Paksi deals with the question of artificial intelligence as a materialist anthropomorphism. He investigates the problems and contradictions stemming from the materialist interpretation and presents a coherent emergentist concept of machines, in which machines are clearly unique between simple material things and living beings.

Singh's exciting essay concerns the technophilosophical underpinnings of the HBO TV show *Westworld* (2016–2022). The paper elicits several philosophical arguments, dilemmas, and questions concerning technology and artificial intelligence (AI). It discusses the dispute between memory and consciousness in the context of an artificially intelligent robot, delves into the issues of reality and morality for humans and AI, and finally, speculates on the potential of social interaction between sentient AI and humans.

Török, in his study, explains that the challenge of disinformation lies in the fact that digital technologies, platforms and social media have significantly subverted the previous operating mechanisms of the public sphere. However, clear principles and criteria for regulating public discourse have been developed in recent decades. This article summarizes the most representative European principles of freedom of speech that are highly relevant in the legal answer to disinformation. Fehér, in her article, summarises an experimental PhD. seminar that focused on the academic trends in the AI-driven synthetic worlds through risk assessments and ethical concerns and highlights the importance of comprehensive education in technology with a critical and ethical approach.

Lu's research concerns the Chinese perspective on artificial intelligence-generated content and copyright. Can pieces of artificial intelligence-generated content (AIGC) be considered works? Can AI be the author of AIGC? The paper seeks to provide a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the literature of Chinese scholars to sort out their different perspectives on the relevant issues.

Finally, Yao and Zhu tackle the willingness to adopt smart-ageing services, based on evidence from Anhui Province, China, taking a questionnaire survey of 1600 households. The results show that subjective norms, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are the key factors influencing the adoption intention of smart senior care services. Further, age has an impact on perceived usefulness and adoption intention, education has an impact on perceived ease of use and adoption intention, and monthly household income has an impact on perceived usefulness and adoption intention.

We wish you a pleasant reading.