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ABSTRACT

Nataliia Komykh Virtual reality in the life of a cadet: reflection on research results. The article deals with a topical issue for today, which is related to the development of the Internet and its influence on the organization of social life, changes in the forms of social interaction and the acquisition of institutional stability. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the process of socialization of the individual in the new conditions of the field of reality. In fact, life, and thus the socialization of young people, takes place in two realities: virtual and objective. Technological advances in this area expand the horizons of the human mind and change the ways of joint activity and communication within society. The results of the analysis of socio-demographic characteristics of network users record the fact that most of them are young students. Under the influence of a different reality, the lifestyle of students, the structure of leisure time, the usual channels of receiving information, and the nature of interpersonal interactions change. Students are becoming the most active carriers and creators of cyber culture. The role of the Internet in preparing students for practical professional activities is being intensified. In the course of obtaining an education, a future profession, students are forced to constantly search for the necessary information on the Internet and use virtual resources to acquire knowledge and acquire the necessary professional skills. Therefore, virtual reality is a parallel environment that functions according to certain laws, actively develops and influences young people. Technologically, virtual reality opens the possibility of intensification of the educational process, due to the use of interactive programs. The article presents the results of exploratory empirical research, which showed that the socialization space and mechanisms are changing, but the contents are laid down by objective reality, live communication and interaction. Values, moral authorities, norms of social interaction are relevant if they are established in real life and are really existing. Instead, virtuality has an advantage due to the feature of hyperreality and allows playing social roles, behavioral strategies, as if to «try on» them, which is not possible in real life.

Keywords: *virtual reality, cyberspace, socialization, Internet, agents of socialization, social space.*

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Anastasiia KUZMENKO[©]
PhD in Philology, Associate Professor
(University of Customs and Finance,
Dnipro, Ukraine)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND NATIONAL SECURITY: THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Анастасія Кузьменко. Інтелектуальна власність та національна безпека: роль академічної доброчесності. Інтелектуальна діяльність регулює прогрес та соціоекономічні стратегії будь-якої країни і є показником її розвитку. Права інтелектуальної власності охоплюють такі галузі, як промисловість, наука, література, мистецтво та захист інформації. Ці права стосуються інформації, що міститься у матеріальному об'єкті, а не самого об'єкта. Інтелектуальна власність захищена законом, коли вона відповідає певним правовим вимогам, надаючи власнику право володіти, використовувати та розпоряджатися нею. Закон про інтелектуальну власність, що включає авторське право, патентне право та інші правові засоби персоналізації, регулює створення та використання творчих робіт. Культура академічних відносин залежить від толерантності кожного члена спільноти та визнання унікальних наукових внесків, що підкреслює важливість захисту інтелектуальної власності. Фундаментальні трансформації системи національної безпеки є результатом дії різноманітних чинників, зокрема створення суспільства знань, що ставить сектор безпеки в центр наукового розвитку та соціальної відповідальності.

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ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1189-1438>

anastasiakuzmenko90@gmail.com

Нова редакція видання Закону України «Про вищу освіту» відкрила можливості для реальної незалежності вищих навчальних закладів, забезпечення академічної доброчесності, зменшення корупції та залучення зацікавлених сторін до управління. Впровадження норм цього закону потребує послідовності, морального лідерства та дотримання високих академічних стандартів. Національна безпека, як соціальна підсистема, діє в зовнішньому середовищі, що впливає на тих, хто займається науковою діяльністю, щоб зберігати академічну доброчесність. Європейський Союз інвестує в процедури виявлення та запобігання плагіату, узгоджуючи їх із цінностями, викладеними в Бухарестській декларації про етичні цінності та принципи вищої освіти в Європейському регіоні, котрі наголошують на чесності, довірі, справедливості та відповідальності.

Ключові слова: академічна доброчесність, право, академічна недоброчесність, плагіат, репозитарій наукових текстів.

Relevance of the study. Human civilization is constantly in a creative search, which is common to every person. It is creativity that ensures both spiritual and material benefits. It means that humanity achieves its livelihoods through mental activity. It is thanks to mental activity that humanity moves to new stages of development. For example, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, it has been observed an impressive development of digital technologies, the creation of technical means of subsistence, the Internet, electric vehicles, etc., which, in particular, are the products of intellectual labor. Mental labor, or intellectual activity, is an indicator of development, and it is obvious that progress is regulated by intellectual activity, which determines the strategy and tactics of socio-economic development of any country.

Recent publications review. Analyzing recent studies and publications [1; 2; 5; 6], it has been found that a high level of intellectual activity in a country determines a high level of well-being for its people. The achievements of intellectual activity determine the level of production, culture, education, etc. Intellectual activity differs from creative activity in that its results necessarily become the subject of legal protection. Not all results of creative activity become objects of intellectual property and, therefore, objects of legal protection. The number of results of creative activity far exceeds the number of intellectual property objects. The results of creative activity also include those that, for one reason or another, cannot become objects of legal protection, such as inventions that have lost patentability and unpatented industrial property.

The article's objective is to identify the interaction of intellectual property and national security from the view of academic integrity.

Discussion. The mentioned significant difference between intellectual labor and another result of creative activity has shown the same essential inconsistency in the legal mode of these two results. According to Article 41 of the Constitution of Ukraine [4], everyone has the right to own, use and control the results of their intellectual and creative activity. This constitutional regulation should be understood as meaning that the results of intellectual and creative activity are entitled to the same legal status. In fact, this is not the case: scientific discoveries are not currently protected as objects of intellectual activity. But no one doubts that a discovery is the result of hard, intense, and long creative work.

Recently, humanitarian and information technologies have been increasingly recognized. The market price is rising not only for new, advanced equipment and technologies, but mainly for new concepts, ideas and ways of introducing them, thus the price of patents and scientific and technological achievements is rising. These factors once again confirm the priority of science as an indicator, source and engine of socio-economic progress. In other words, in the current environment, no one has any doubts about the economic profitability of intellectual activity in general.

At the basis of research on intellectual property in the broadest sense of the word, means the rights to the results of intellectual activity in the industrial, scientific, literary, and artistic areas, as established by law. These rights do not refer to a material object, but to the information reflected in it. Intellectual property is the result of intellectual and creative activity that meets the requirements of applicable law. Only in this case it is granted legal protection. The right of ownership means the right to own, use, and dispose of a property object. The most important characteristic of property is that the owner can use it at his or her own discretion, and no one has the right to use this property without his or her permission. Thus, the legal norms that regulate social relations in the field of creation and use of creative works form a separate subfield of law – intellectual property law, which includes several institutions: copyright and

related rights, patent law, the institute of legal means of personalization of members of civil turnover, their products and services.

The culture of academic relations depends on individual display of tolerance by each member of the academic community. Each author has the right to express his or her position and point of view; each participant can obtain unique results of scientific activity, even when studying a similar issue or problem (it all depends on the conditions and participants of the research, calculations, duration of the research, etc.) In any case, the author or researcher receives his or her own result, and any result is directly related to the efforts made by the author or researcher, which ensures him or her the rights of authorship to the work or research.

Every mental work or intellectual activity leads to intellectual property, which in a civilized society has to be protected. Every author should be sure that his or her work is recognized, even if it is faulty or progressive. In any case, it should be analyzed.

The establishment of the system of legal protection of intellectual property results has its own unique history both in Ukraine and abroad, but they have one thing in common: to ensure and protect the author's right to a product as a result of intellectual creative activity.

Mental labor, or intellectual activity, is an indicator of development, and it is obvious that progress is regulated by intellectual activity, which determines the strategy and tactics of socio-economic development of any country.

It is already obvious that a high level of intellectual activity in a country leads to a high level of well-being of its people. Achievements in intellectual activity determine the level of production, culture, education, etc. Scientific and technological achievements determine the level and nature of production. Intellectual achievements in the field of fiction, art and culture in general form the moral foundations of society, its worldview, attitude to the environment, its vision, i.e. those foundations that we call human values and which determine the spiritual world of man and society. However, it should be noted that the nature of the spirit worldview determines the nature and direction of scientific and technological progress.

Fundamental transformations of the national security system are the results of various factors. The process of creating a society of knowledge puts the security sector at the center not only of the development of fundamental and applied science, formation of future social and professional elites, but also makes it responsible for the interpretation, promotion and use of new knowledge.

Academic virtue, as a social standard, should prevent the excessive commodification of universities and their intense bureaucratization, which destroy not only their ability to fulfill their social mission but also the logic of their existence. Violation of the principles of academic interaction, undermining corporate solidarity and trust, reduced professional engagement, and low interest in the active work of the academic community are all consequences of the limited autonomy of the academic space.

The new edition of the Law of Ukraine «On Higher Education» [3] has opened up opportunities for building real independence of higher education institutions in Ukraine, creating an effective system to ensure academic integrity and quality of activity, narrowing the field of potential corruption and involving public and private stakeholders in the management of higher education. It is based on the list of European educational agreements and laws [8; 9; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17].

The first steps towards the implementation of the law are difficult and sometimes painful, but they are already having positive results. Creating an environment that would not naturally tolerate corruption and unethical behavior requires consistency, moral leadership, and a willingness to sacrifice for the sake of high academic standards.

A clear understanding that national security, as a certain social subsystem, functions in the external environment seems extremely important. It is a complex of certain conditions, external forces, and incentives that affect the object (individual/organization). It is thought that particular interest lies in the conditions under which those who are professionally engaged in scientific activity (and this includes the majority of the academic community) can conduct research without the periodic moral failures outlined by D. Ben-David in his classic book «The Scientist's Role in Society» [7].

The constant efforts to apply scientific thought to human and social issues in order to define the problem of rapid cognitive and social changes caused by science and to identify procedures for solving such problems empirically. The use of professional norms of the scientist to the social thinker, which introduces discipline without leading to the abandonment of existing traditions, unless there is a logically and empirically better alternative.

The practice of implementing and enforcing AI in European countries is quite diverse. Let us consider how the problem of plagiarism is treated in Europe.

In the UK, all higher education institutions use the Anti-Plagiarism checking system. At Oxford University, cheating and plagiarism are the biggest violations during exams. Such cases are investigated and punished by deduction of points and university expulsion (even if the plagiarism is accidental).

Germany has the most severe attitude towards copyright violators. Graduates' work is not checked for plagiarism during the examination. However, if in 5-10 years a German succeeds, makes a career, and someone checks his work for plagiarism and finds at least a couple of sentences that are not properly formatted and copied without reference, he will be instantly accused of plagiarism. The offender will immediately lose their academic degree, academic title, position, and be branded a thief. For example, German Minister of Education Annette Schavan resigned after being accused of plagiarism and losing her academic degree. A special commission, which confirmed the fact of plagiarism, invalidated the dissertation and nullified the diploma she had received 33 years ago [10].

In 2012, the case of Hungarian President Pál Schmitt became widely spread. He was accused of plagiarizing his doctoral dissertation. A special commission proved that Schmitt had copied about 180 of the 250 pages of his dissertation from a study of the eighties written in French by Nikolai Georgiev. Schmitt soon resigned [11].

In Austria, statistics on detected cases of plagiarism are collected, national requirements for research have been developed by the RI (Austrian Academic Integrity Agency), and specialized software for detecting plagiarism is used.

Sweden has a national system for collecting statistical data on detected cases of academic dishonesty in universities and publishing annual reports based on them; specialized software is used to detect and avoid plagiarism; many educational programs of Swedish universities at the bachelor's and master's level have introduced courses on AI.

In Slovakia, since 2009, qualification papers have been subject to compulsory plagiarism checks and stored in a state digital storage.

In Romania, there is a national storage of doctoral dissertations with a nationally developed anti-plagiarism module Plagiat.pl.

In Poland, since October 1, 2014, it has been necessary to check all qualification papers for plagiarism. Polish national storage has been created, which will contain all qualification works defended after September 30, 2009. The content of the storage is available for comparison to all anti-plagiarism programs approved by the Ministry of Education.

The European Union invests a lot of money in the creation, implementation and popularization of the above procedures, as well as in the detection and prevention of plagiarism.

According to the Bucharest Declaration concerning Ethical Values and Principles for Higher Education in the Europe Region [9], the key values of the academic environment are: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, accuracy, accountability.

Conclusions. Summing up, we note that a solid academic culture is a priceless symbolic capital of an educational institution, expressed in written and unwritten norms that are recognized as national security not so much in terms of the letter of the law as in terms of the spirit and ethos of the academic staff. It covers a wide range of phenomena that regulate and define the internal life of the institution on the basis of consensus, tradition, and academic customs.

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ABSTRACT

Anastasiia Kuzmenko. Intellectual property and national security: the role of academic integrity. Intellectual activity shapes socio-economic strategies, with studies linking it to societal well-being. Intellectual property rights cover industry, science, literature and art, protecting information. Legal protection of intellectual property, including copyrights and patents, regulates creation and usage of creative works. Academic culture relies on tolerance and recognition of unique contributions, necessitating intellectual property protection.

National security evolves amidst knowledge society formation, placing the security sector central in scientific and social development. Upholding academic integrity prevents universities from straying off their social mission, aided by recent amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On Higher Education» promoting autonomy and integrity. Implementing these changes demands consistency, ethical leadership, and adherence to high academic standards. The EU supports anti-plagiarism efforts, echoing values of honesty and fairness outlined in the Bucharest Declaration concerning Ethical Values and Principles for Higher Education in the Europe Region.

Keywords: *academic integrity, law, academic dishonesty, plagiarism, scientific text repository.*

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Інна ШИНКАРЕНКО®

кандидат психологічних наук, доцент
(Дніпровський державний університет
внутрішніх справ, м. Дніпро, Україна)

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВИНИКНЕННЯ ТА ПЕРЕЖИВАННЯ СТРЕСОВИХ СТАНІВ У КУРСАНТІВ

Акцентовано, що стресові стани в курсантському середовищі є недостатньо дослідженими та потребують особливої уваги з боку психологів.

Проведено теоретико-методологічний аналіз та визначено основні підходи до вивчення стресу, навчального стресу в психології. Простежено та окреслено особливості виникнення та переживання стресових станів у курсантів закладів вищої освіти зі специфічними умовами навчання. Визначено, що попередження, виявлення та припинення стресу у курсантів є важливими задля формування професійних навичок, потрібних для подальшої роботи у правоохоронній сфері.

Ключові слова: *стрес, стресові ситуації, адаптація, фізіологічний стрес, психологічний стрес, релаксація.*

© І. Шинкаренко, 2024

ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0040-2010>

inna.shynkarenko@dduvs.edu.ua