

opportunities to be published in publications included in scientometric databases. There are plenty of such journals in natural sciences, however, there are very few of them in the humanities. As for the DOI, after the entry into force of this Order, every publication must have it. An exception may be a publication that contains a state secret or has the label “for official use only” [3].

To sum up, the government documents of the wartime demonstrate the shift towards the European procedure for awarding scientific degrees of doctor of philosophy. This means new challenges both for applicants, and for members of the academic councils. In our opinion, the changes implemented by the National Agency for Quality Assurance of Higher Education will contribute to eliminating the shortcomings indicated above.

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THE PROBLEM OF DEFENDING DISSERTATIONS IN A STATE OF WAR FOR SCIENTISTS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART: APPLIED RESEARCH

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Defending dissertations in a state of war for scientists in the field of culture and art – applied research – is a serious problem today.

It is sad that the position of the relevant departments and structures, instead of simplifying the defense of scientific research, namely a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Science, is carrying out a systematic effort to complicate the defense procedure above.

This aspect is very important, as it creates exclusivity and opportunism for special groups of applicants for academic degrees, and also does not motivate everyone who wants to conduct dissertation research and defend it.

A fairly voluminous number of strict requirements and various kinds of technical and organizational superstructures, bureaucratic unnecessary procedures, interfere with and aggravate the conduct and defense of dissertation research, especially for representatives of culture and art, in particular practitioners in the field of fine arts, decorative arts, design, theater, stage and circus art, choreography, cinema and television, as well as applied cultural varieties.

Instead of strengthening Ukrainian culture and art in the scientific and educational sphere. Namely, these dissertation studies can be carried out in scientific, pedagogical and research structures. Institutions of a controlling nature create all the conditions for rejection and reluctance of both young specialists and serious professionals to engage in scientific research. Excessive and unnecessary demands only discourage people from engaging in such activities. Without seeing government support and prospects. A professional practitioner, in order to carry out a high-quality process of knowledge transfer, namely in the educational field, the above-mentioned representatives of culture and art work. He is forced to enroll and study in graduate school or doctoral studies, to carry out a lot of unnecessary formalities, and also, as is customary in reality, to financially stimulate certain groups of people and structures in order to protect and confirm his system of scientific and applied nature in the field of culture and art, which has been developed over the years [2, p. 152].

In a state of war, instead of simplifying as much as possible the procedures for defending dissertations, preparing the relevant documents, simplifying the requirements: number of scientific publications; mandatory publication of articles in scientific-metric journals [3; 4]; volume of dissertations and so on.

A very important point that also occurs in the defense of dissertations is corruption and the forcing of applicants to additionally pay various kinds of intermediaries, certain groups of people, so that their research passes all the appropriate defense procedures. Ministries, departments and structures responsible for the principles of conducting and protecting scientific research by their actions create everything so that those wishing to apply for a scientific degree simply refuse protection, thereby not strengthening the system of Ukrainian education and science in the field of culture and art.

The following conclusions can be drawn: if the above problem is not resolved at the legislative level, the sphere of culture and art in the context of Ukrainian education and science will degrade or turn into a profane corruption sphere. And young professionals and practitioners will forever cease to be interested in the opportunity to conduct and defend a scientific dissertation.

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ПРАВИЛЬНЕ ОФОРМЛЕННЯ СПИСКУ ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ ЯК ЗАПОРУКА УНИКНЕННЯ АКАДЕМІЧНОГО ПЛАГІАТУ В ДИСЕРТАЦІЙНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ

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Завданням академічної спільноти є вироблення нових знань, дослідження та розвиток науки. Однак, разом з безсумнівними досягненнями в академічному середовищі існує певна загроза – академічний плагіат. Він виникає, коли ідеї, тексти, дослідження, або інші матеріали представляються як власні, незалежно від того, чи вони були запозичені від інших джерел. Ця проблема стає серйозною перешкодою для наукової чесності і завдає шкоди розвитку науки.

Академічний плагіат несе за собою серйозні наслідки як для окремих дослідників, так і для академічних установ загалом. Він може призвести до втрати довіри та репутації дослідника, призупинення або