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«ФИЛОСОФИЯ» СЕКЦИЯСЫ

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**МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ RESEARCH-ORIENTED STUDY (ROS)
В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ФИЛОСОФИИ
ДЛЯ ИТ-СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

В статье обосновывается необходимость и раскрывается педагогический потенциал исследовательски-ориентированного обучения (Research-Oriented Study, ROS) в преподавании философии будущим ИТ-специалистам. Актуальность работы обусловлена возрастающими этическими вызовами цифровой эпохи и потребностью в формировании у разработчиков критического мышления и способности к комплексному анализу последствий технологий. Авторы утверждают, что традиционное преподавание философии уступает место подходу, который трансформирует ее из абстрактной дисциплины в практический инструмент исследования.

Целью работы является анализ возможностей методологии ROS для развития у студентов ИТ-направлений системного критического мышления и исследовательских компетенций, необходимых для решения философско-этических проблем в сфере искусственного интеллекта и цифровых технологий. На основе синтеза существующих подходов предложена практическая модель реализации ROS, структурированная в четыре этапа: определение проблемного поля, концептуальный анализ, синтез и аргументация, оформление результатов. Модель апробирована на примере

THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS ON THE GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY OF KAZAKHSTAN

In the context of intensifying global transformations, the modern world is undergoing profound changes in the structure of international relations, as well as economic and political interactions. Kazakhstan, possessing a unique geographical position and serving as a bridge between Europe and Asia, is compelled to adapt its geopolitical strategy to new realities. The article examines the key challenges faced by the country in the context of global processes, including increasing competition among major powers, technological transformation, changes in energy markets, and growing regional interdependence. Particular attention is paid to the impact of digitalization, the “green” economy, and global crises on the country’s foreign policy priorities. An analysis of the main directions of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy is conducted, including the concept of multi-vector diplomacy, participation in international organizations, and the development of integration initiatives in the Eurasian space. The role of Kazakhstan as a mediator and stabilizing factor in Central Asia is also considered. Based on systemic and comparative analysis, promising directions for improving the country’s geopolitical strategy are identified, aimed at strengthening its resilience, competitiveness, and global subjectivity in the context of a transforming world order.

Keywords: geopolitical strategy, Kazakhstan, global transformations, foreign policy, Eurasian integration, security, multi-vector policy.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN THE BORDER REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

The article examines the socio-political and ethno-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a factor of national security and sustainable development. The high ethnic diversity of Kazakhstan’s border regions, socioeconomic interaction with neighbouring countries, as well as the ongoing migration processes within them, hold strategic significance, which, in turn, determines the relevance of the studied topic.

The methodological framework of the research comprises systems analysis, as well as comparative, historical, and factor analysis methods.

The presented article analyzes the key characteristics of the ethnodemographic structure, the impact of migration processes, economic disparities, and the historical-political legacy on the formation of the contemporary socio-political situation. Particular attention is paid to the role of external factors, including cross-border interaction, migration, and regional instability, as well as their impact on interethnic relations. The paper identifies the main risks of destabilization and proposes state policy directions aimed at strengthening interethnic harmony, developing infrastructure, and increasing the resilience of border territories.

Based on the research results, it has been established that the stable development of the regions depends on reducing socio-economic disparities, improving infrastructural conditions, as well as monitoring and strengthening interethnic harmony.

Key words: border regions of Kazakhstan, ethno-political processes, national security, ethno-politics, interethnicity, migration, cooperation.

Introduction

The issue of ethno-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the most relevant and complex problem in contemporary political science. Kazakhstan, located at the intersection of Europe and Asia and possessing extensive borders with five states (Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan) considers its border regions as important strategic territories in terms of national security and sustainable development. These regions play a significant role in both internal and external processes, influencing the ethno-political stability and security of Kazakhstan.

Ethno-political processes occurring in border regions are inseparably linked to the peculiarities of Kazakhstan's historical development, its ethnodemographic structure, socioeconomic conditions as well as state-preservation policies. During the Soviet period, a large-scale national policy aimed at integrating various ethnic groups within a unified Soviet identity was implemented on the territory of Kazakhstan. However, the collapse of the USSR led to an intensification of ethnic contradictions, and the importance of the national factor in politics and public life increased. Under these conditions, border areas became arenas for various ethno-political processes that can both ensure regional stability and pose threats to the country's national security.

Materials and Methods

The study is based on a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach combining methods of political science, sociology and historical analysis.

The methodological framework of the research includes general scientific and research methods, in particular the methods of system analysis and synthesis, which made it possible to consider border regions as a complex socio-political system. The comparative method allowed for the comparison of the development features of distinctive border territories of Kazakhstan. The historical method was applied to analyse the formation of modern borders and ethnodemographic structure of the regions. Factor analysis made it possible to classify and assess the risks of destabilisation arising from external factors (cross-border crime, religious extremism) and internal conditions (unemployment, social infrastructure).

The source base of the study includes regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of national security; scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers devoted to issues of ethno-political processes and interethnic relations in Central Asian countries; official statistical data and analytical reports reflecting the socioeconomic and demographic development of the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Results and Discussion

The socio-political situation in border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterised by a high level of ethnic diversity and interaction among various

ethnic manifestations. These regions are home to a significant number of ethnic minorities, each possessing their own cultural traditions, language, and ethnic identity. The ethnic diversity of border regions generates numerous social, economic and financial challenges than can be utilised in both domestic and foreign policy of Kazakhstan [1].

At the same time, ethno-political processes in border regions also depend on external factors such as migration, cross-border ties, and the foreign policy situation in neighbouring countries. Different ethnic groups residing in these regions maintain kinship ties with adjacent border areas, which, as a consequence, lead to the intensification of ethno-political sentiments and an increase in cross-border contacts. Interaction with neighbouring countries, in turn, also plays an important role in shaping changes in the ethno-political situation in border regions.

The relevance of studying ethno-political processes in border regions of Kazakhstan is determined by the need to ensure national security stable development of the state. In the context of globalisation and the growing significance of interethnic relations in different countries around the world, the ethno-political situation in Kazakhstan requires special attention from the state. This is due to the fact that ethnic conflicts in border regions can become a source of destabilisation both within the country and at the interstate level, which makes this issue particularly important for national security.

The analysis of socio-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as their impact on the country's national security, constitutes the main object of this study. In this regard, issues such as the ethnodemographic structure, historical legacy, and foreign policy aspects influencing the ethno-political situation in border regions are examined. Particular attention is given to the analysis of risk factors of interethnic problems and the development of recommendations on ensuring ethno-political stability and national security of Kazakhstan [2].

Thus, the significance of this study lies in comprehensive examination of the ethno-political specificity of the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the development of recommendations for maintaining socio-political stability, and the formulation of specific proposals for minimising threats to national security in the context of the modern multipolar world.

Social structure and ethnodemographic situation in border regions.

The social structure and ethnodemographic situation in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan play a key role in assessing socio-political stability and ethno-political processes in the country. The border regions of Kazakhstan are characterised by ethnic diversity shaped by both historical and contemporary migration processes. This diversity creates unique conditions for the formation

of dynamic interaction, while also posing challenges for relevant authorities in managing ethnic relations and preventing potential conflicts.

The ethnodemographic features of Kazakhstan's border regions include a diverse ethnic composition. Depending on the geographical location of the region, different ethnic groups predominate. For example, in the northern border regions adjacent to Russia, a significant number of Russians and Ukrainians reside, whereas in the southern regions bordering to Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, Uzbeks and Uyghurs are more prevalent. In recent years, there has been an increase in the proportion of Kazakh population, which is associated both with the natural growth of the indigenous population and with migration processes, including the repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs from abroad.

Migration issues require a systematic analysis of in studying changes in the ethnodemographic situation in border regions. Internal migration, driven by economic factors, alters the ethnic composition of regions and affects their economic structure. External migration, especially from developing countries, also influences the ethnic situation, which may lead to ethnic instability. At the same time, it is important to note that migration flows can contribute to cultural enrichment and the establishment of interethnic ties, as well as to global competition for resources, jobs, and social welfare [3].

The social structure of Kazakhstan's border regions determines the level of economic development and accessibility of resources. Economic disparities between regions, as well as within them, have a direct impact on the level of stability. In a broader sense, in regions such as northern and western border territories, the economic situation is characterised by a high concentration of industrial enterprises, which ensures a high level of employment and income among the population. At the same time, in southern and eastern regions of the country, the economic situation is less favourable, which leads to regional vulnerability and may provoke migration flows.

The differentiation of living standards across ethnic groups also plays an important role in the social structure. In some cases, ethnic minorities located in economically less developed regions face difficulties in professional advancement and stable earnings, which may create conditions for increasing social instability and interethnic problems. A crucial aspect of maintaining social stability is ensuring employment, including equal access to institutions of education and healthcare systems, as well as the availability of public services. The insufficient development of these sectors may contribute to the emergence of social problems and lead to growing dissatisfaction among the population.

Thus, the social structure and ethnodemographic situation in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan represent a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that influences the country's socio-political stability.

Economic factors and their influence on socio-political processes.

Economic factors play a crucial role in shaping and developing socio-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The interconnection between economics and politics in these regions is particularly significant, given their strategic location, ethnic diversity and historical development patterns. The economic situation in border regions has a direct impact on the standard of living of the population, the nature of interethnic relations, and, ultimately, the overall socio-economic conditions [4].

One of the key aspects of economic development of Kazakhstan's border regions is the uneven distribution of resources and opportunities. Different regions of the country are characterised by varying levels of economic development, which can be explained by geographical, historical, and infrastructural factors. For instance, the northern and western regions, where significant reserves of natural resources such as oil and gas are concentrated, demonstrate higher rates of economic growth, contributing to increased employment and higher income levels among the population [5].

At the same time, in southern and eastern regions, particularly those bordering to Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China, are characterised by less favourable economic conditions. These areas exhibit lower levels of industrialisation, which leads to higher unemployment and lower income levels among the population. This economic disparity affects migration processes: economically more developed regions attract labour from less prosperous areas, which, in turn, influences the ethnodemographic situation and may exacerbate interethnic relations. Economic migration is often accompanied by social instability, especially in cases where the local population perceives newcomers as competitors for jobs and access to economic resources.

In addition, infrastructural factors such as the availability of social institutions, educational and healthcare services, as well as transport networks, play a decisive role in shaping social activity among the population. A lack of these resources can lead to growing dissatisfaction among the residents of border regions, where infrastructural problems are particularly acute. This, in turn, may intensify social tensions and protest sentiments, creating additional challenges for state authorities in managing the ethnopolitical situation.

Cross-border economic cooperation also has an impact on socio-political situation in border regions. Economic integration with neighbouring states can contribute to regional development, the creation of new jobs, and the improvement

of the population's standard of living. However, such integration may also generate new challenges related to competition over resources and markets, especially in conditions where the interests of Kazakhstan and neighbouring countries do not always coincide. In some cases, this may lead to increased dependence of border regions on the economic situation in developing countries, which, in turn, affects their economy and political stability [6].

Thus, we observe a set of factors exerting a comprehensive influence on socio-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Economic development, migration flows, social infrastructure, and cross-border cooperation all intertwine, shaping the conditions in which ethno-political relations evolve. To ensure development and national security, Kazakhstan needs to pay a special attention to eliminating economic disparities and creating conditions for the dynamic development of border regions.

Historical and political aspects of the formation of border regions.

The formation of the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan represents a complex historical process that took place over several centuries and was associated with political, ethnic, and geopolitical changes. The historical and political aspects of the formation of these regions directly influence the contemporary socio-political situation, ethno-political processes, and national security of the country [7].

The modern borders of Kazakhstan were largely formed as a result of colonial actions of the Russian autocracy and Soviet policies. During the pre-revolutionary period, the territory of Kazakhstan did not have clearly defined borders, while from the end of the nineteenth century the ethnic composition of the population became extremely diverse. The steppe expanses, populated predominantly by Kazakh tribes, constituted a zone of constant interaction among various peoples, creating preconditions for ethnic and cultural integration.

The situation began to change with the expansion of the Russian Empire into Central Asia during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The incorporation of Kazakh lands into Russia was accompanied by changes in administrative-territorial structure and the gradual establishment of borders. However, these borders were often drawn without consideration of the ethnic composition of the population, which later created preconditions for interethnic conflicts.

The Soviet period was marked by radical changes in political and administrative organization of Kazakhstan's territory. In the 1920s, within the framework of national-territorial delimitation in Central Asia, the borders of Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (KazASSR) were established, which largely determined the modern state borders of Kazakhstan. However, these borders did not always coincide with ethnic boundaries, resulting in the creation of multinational regions characterised by high ethnic diversity.

Soviet national policy played a key role in shaping the ethno-political situation in the border regions of Kazakhstan. One of the main instruments of this policy was national-territorial delimitation, the purpose of which was the creation of national republics within the USSR. However, the borders of these republics were drawn without taking into account ethnic composition and historically established ties among peoples, which led to the formation of artificial administrative boundaries.

As a result, regions with a high concentration of ethnic minorities emerged within the territory of Kazakhstan, primarily in border areas. This became a source of potential interethnic conflicts, especially during periods of political and economic instability. The policies of collectivization, industrialization, and deportations also contributed to changes in the ethnic composition of the population in border regions, increasing their ethno-political instability.

In addition, Soviet policies, promoting the ideology of internationalism and cultural integration led to the creation of a new form of ethnic identity based on Soviet patriotism. However, the collapse of the USSR in 1991 resulted in the revival of national identities and the intensification of ethnic contradictions in the former Soviet republics, including Kazakhstan.

After gaining independence in 1991, Kazakhstan faced a number of challenges related to the management of ethno-political processes in border regions. The new borders became not only symbols of sovereignty, but also sources of numerous problems associated with migration, cross-border crime, and economic and cultural ties with neighbouring countries.

During the post-Soviet period, Kazakhstan sought to establish stable and mutually beneficial relations with neighbouring states, which became an important factor in ensuring the security of border regions. However, the historical legacy, including Soviet administrative borders and the multinational composition of the population, continues to influence the socio-political situation.

Today, the border regions of Kazakhstan are areas of increased attention on the part of the state, as they remain vulnerable to external and internal challenges, including cross-border migration, economic crises, and ethno-political conflicts. Under these conditions, Kazakhstan pursues a policy aimed at strengthening national identity, maintaining interethnic harmony, and developing border infrastructure, which contributes to stabilizing the situation in these regions.

The historical and political aspects of the formation of Kazakhstan's border regions exert a long-term influence on their contemporary development. The historical legacy associated with changes in borders and the ethnic structure of the population continues to shape the socio-political dynamics in these regions. It is important that, in the context of globalization and new geopolitical challenges,

Kazakhstan continues to pay special attention to the management of ethno-political processes in border regions in order to ensure their stability and security [8].

4. Monitoring external factors of the socio-political situation.

Monitoring external factors affecting the socio-political situation in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan is an important element in ensuring national security and stability. The border regions of Kazakhstan are constantly influenced by various external factors, including economic interaction with neighbouring countries, migration flows, and cross-border crime, as well as political and cultural processes taking place in nearby states. The influence of these factors requires regular monitoring and analysis in order to respond promptly to potential threats and challenges.

One of the key external factors influencing the socio-political situation in border regions is economic cooperation with neighbouring countries. Economic integration within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and other international agreements contributes to the development of border regions through the expansion of trade relations, the creation of new jobs, and the attraction of investment. However, economic dependence on external markets and instability in neighbouring countries may also lead to economic crises and social tension in Kazakhstan's border areas.

Migration flows are also an important external factor influencing the socio-political situation in border regions. Kazakhstan serves as a transit country for migrants from Central Asia, which creates additional challenges for social and economic stability in border areas. Illegal migration, especially under conditions of insufficient border control, may lead to the growth of the shadow economy, an increase in crime rates, and rising social tensions, particularly in border districts that are generally characterised by ethnic diversity [9].

Transnational crime, including smuggling, human trafficking, and drug trafficking, constitutes another significant external factor affecting the socio-political situation in border regions. Kazakhstan's geographical location makes it an important link along transit routes, thereby creating conditions conducive to the development of illegal activities. Combating transnational crime requires coordinated efforts at both national and international levels.

In addition, the political situation in neighbouring countries exerts a significant influence on socio-political stability in Kazakhstan's border regions. Political instability, conflicts, and ethnic tensions in neighbouring states can easily spread to Kazakhstan's border areas, especially given the presence of substantial ethnic diasporas maintaining kinship ties with the population of neighbouring countries. This creates the risk of the spread of interethnic conflicts and strengthening of separatist sentiments.

Cultural and religious processes neighbouring countries also influence the socio-political situation in border regions of Kazakhstan. The spread of radical religious ideologies, especially in areas with a high concentration of ethnic minorities, may contribute to the growth of religious extremism and the disruption of social stability. In this regard, it is important to support cultural and religious diversity, as well as to strengthen intercultural and interfaith interaction at the level of local communities.

In the context of globalization and new geopolitical challenges, Kazakhstan must continuously monitor changes in the external environment in order to respond effectively to emerging threats and ensure stability in border regions. This includes both strengthening cooperation with neighbouring countries and developing and implementing internal measures aimed at enhancing socio-political resilience and security.

Socio-political processes in the border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan are the result of a complex interaction of ethnic, economic and historical factors. The high level of ethnic diversity, shaped by the history of migration and national policy during the Soviet period, forms the unique social structure of these regions. Economic inequality between different border areas exacerbates social challenges, creating conditions for the growth of social tension and interethnic competition.

Migration processes, both internal and external, have a significant impact on the ethnodemographic situation, changing the ethnic composition of the population and increasing demographic pressure on social infrastructure. Under conditions of limited economic opportunities and uneven development, these changes may contribute to the aggravation of interethnic relations and the growth of social discontent [10].

Conclusion

Thus, socio-political stability in the border regions of Kazakhstan depends on a comprehensive and balanced approach that takes into account both internal and external factors. State policy should be aimed at eliminating economic disparities, developing social infrastructure, and maintaining interethnic harmony. This will make it possible to minimize risks of ethno-political instability and ensure the sustainable development of border regions in the long term.

An important element in ensuring stability in the border regions of Kazakhstan is the active development of socio-economic infrastructure. Investment in improving roads, creating new transport routes, and developing logistic hubs contributes not only to economic growth but also to the social integration of the population. Investment in social infrastructure, such as schools, healthcare institutions, and cultural centres, will improve the quality of life of the local population and reduce social tension. In addition, support for small and medium-

sized businesses in border regions can become an important tool for job creation and stimulation of the regional economy, which, in turn, contributes to stability and a reduction in unemployment rates.

A policy aimed at strengthening interethnic harmony and preventing conflicts in border regions needs to be developed and implemented. In the context of ethnic diversity, the promotion of the values of tolerance, mutual understanding, and respect for different cultures and traditions plays a particularly important role. An effective instrument in this regard may be the development of educational programs aimed at intercultural dialogue and the formation of civic identity, as well as support for the activities of public organizations dealing with issues of interethnic relations.

It is equally important to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring countries in order to jointly address issues of security and the socio-economic development of border territories. Partnership with Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan should include measures to improve border control, coordination in combating cross-border crime and illegal migration, as well as joint projects in the fields of trade, energy, and transport. Such cooperation will make it possible not only to minimize external threats but also to promote sustainable development and strengthen stability in the border regions of Kazakhstan.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ШЕКАРА МАҢЫНДАҒЫ АЙМАҚТАРЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-САЯСИ ПРОЦЕСТЕР

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының шекара маңындағы аймақтарындағы әлеуметтік-саяси және этносаяси процестер мемлекеттің ұлттық қауіпсіздігі мен тұрақты дамуының маңызды факторы ретінде жан-жақты қарастырылады. Қазақстанның шекаралас өңірлерінің жоғары этникалық әртүрлілігі, көршілес елдермен тығыз әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзара іс-қимылы, сондай-ақ осы аумақтарда үздіксіз жүріп жатқан күрделі көші-қон процестері

стратегиялық маңызға ие. Бұл факторлар, өз кезегінде, зерттеліп отырған ғылыми тақырыптың өзектілігін толықтай айқындайды.

Жүргізілген ғылыми зерттеудің әдіснамалық негізін жүйелі талдау, сонымен қатар салыстырмалы, тарихи және факторлық әдістер құрайды.

Ұсынылған мақалада аймақтардың этнодемографиялық құрылымының негізгі сипаттамалары, демографиялық көші-қон процестерінің тигізетін тікелей әсері, аймақтық экономикалық теңсіздіктер мен тарихи-саяси мұраның қазіргі әлеуметтік-саяси жағдайдың қалыптасуына ықпалы терең талданады. Траншекаралық өзара іс-қимылды, заңсыз көші-қонды және өңірлік тұрақсыздықты қоса алғанда, сыртқы факторлардың рөліне, олардың этносаралық қатынастарға тигізетін салдарына ерекше назар аударылады. Жұмыста дестабилизацияның негізгі қауіп-қатерлері анықталып, этносаралық келісімді нығайтуға, әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымды дамытуға және шекара маңындағы аумақтардың тұрақтылығын арттыруға бағытталған мемлекеттік саясаттың негізгі бағыттары ұсынылады.

Зерттеу жұмысының нәтижелері бойынша өңірлердің тұрақты дамуы әлеуметтік-экономикалық диспропорцияларды азайтуға, инфрақұрылымдық жағдайларды жақсартуға, сондай-ақ ішкі этносаралық келісімді тұрақты мониторингілеу мен нығайтуға тікелей байланысты екендігі нақты анықталды.

Кілтті сөздер: Қазақстанның шекара маңындағы өңірлері, этносаяси үдерістер, ұлттық қауіпсіздік, этносаясат, этносаралық қатынастар, көші-қон, ынтымақтастық.

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ПРИГРАНИЧНЫХ РЕГИОНАХ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

В статье рассматриваются социально-политические и этнополитические процессы в приграничных регионах Республики Казахстан как фактор национальной безопасности и устойчивого развития. Высокая этническая неоднородность приграничных регионов Казахстана, социально-экономическое взаимодействие с соседними странами, а также происходящие в них миграционные процессы имеют стратегическое значение, что, в свою очередь, обусловило актуальность изучаемой темы

Методологической основой проводимого исследования являются системный анализ, а также сравнительный, исторический и факторный методы анализа.

В представленной статье анализируются ключевые характеристики этнодемографической структуры, влияние миграционных процессов, экономических диспропорций и историко-политического наследия на формирование современной социально-политической ситуации. Особое внимание уделяется роли внешних факторов, включая трансграничное взаимодействие, миграцию и региональную нестабильность, а также их влиянию на межэтнические отношения. В работе выявляются основные риски дестабилизации и предлагаются направления государственной политики, направленные на укрепление межэтнического согласия, развитие инфраструктуры и повышение устойчивости приграничных территорий.

По результатам работы установлено, что стабильное развитие регионов зависит от сокращения социально-экономических диспропорций, улучшения инфраструктурных условий, а также мониторинга и укрепления межэтнического согласия.

Ключевые слова: приграничные регионы Казахстана, этнополитические процессы, национальная безопасность, этнополитика, межэтничность, миграция, сотрудничество.

всех этапах публикации. В случае возникновения какого-либо конфликта интересов тот, кто обнаружил этот конфликт, должен незамедлительно оповестить об этом редакцию. То же самое касается любых других нарушений принципов, стандартов и норм публикационной и научной этики.

Неэтичное поведение

Неэтичным поведением считаются действия авторов, редакторов или издателя в случае самостоятельного предоставления рецензии на собственные статьи, в случае договорного и ложного рецензирования, в условиях обращения к агентским услугам для публикации результатов научного исследования, лжеавторства, фальсификации и фабрикация результатов исследования, публикации недостоверных псевдо-научных текстов, передачи рукописи статей в другие издания без разрешения авторов, передачи материалов авторов третьим лицам, условия когда нарушены авторские права и принципы конфиденциальности редакционных процессов, в случае манипуляции с цитированием, плагиатом.

Инструкция по отзыву или исправлению статей

Отзыв, исправление статей, извинения, опровержения осуществляются в соответствии с публикационной этикой.

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