



## Psychology of Personal Security

### Work program of the discipline (Syllabus)

#### Details of the discipline

Level of higher education	<i>Third (educational and scientific)</i>
Field of knowledge	<i>05 Social and behavioral sciences</i>
Specialty	<i>053 Psychology</i>
Educational and scientific program	<i>Psychology</i>
Status of discipline	<i>Normative</i>
Form of study	<i>full-time / remote</i>
Course and semester	<i>2nd year, second (spring) semester</i>
The scope of the discipline	<i>5 credits ECTS / 150 hours</i>
Semester control / control measures	<i>Exam</i>
Lessons schedule	<i>Lectures: Thursday 14.15-15.50 (2nd week) Practical training: Thursday 16.10-17.45 (2nd week)</i>
Language of study	<i>Ukrainian</i>
Information about the course leader / teachers	<i>Lecturer and practical: Professor, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Lozhkin Georgiy Volodymyrovych, <a href="mailto:lozhkin.heorhii@lil.kpi.ua">lozhkin.heorhii@lil.kpi.ua</a>, +380507165760</i>
Course placement	

#### Curriculum of the discipline

##### 1. Description of the discipline, its purpose, subject of study and learning outcomes

The subject of the discipline "Psychology of Personal Security" is the psychological aspect of human security in various activities and in a social environment. "Psychology of Personal Security" is a branch of scientific psychology that studies psychological threats of various origins, which are gaining a very wide impact in the modern world. Defining strategies to ensure the psychological security of man in the living environment determines the relevance of the study of the discipline "Psychology of Personal Security".

In accordance with the requirements of the educational and professional program, the **purpose of the discipline** is to form postgraduate students:

- ability to consider the psychology of personal security as an interdisciplinary field of scientific knowledge;
- ability to analyze the sources of psychological threats at different levels;
- ability to use knowledge of the problems of psychology of personal security, which are relevant in modern society and industry.

The educational base of the discipline "Psychology of personal security" is the knowledge gained in the study of various courses aimed at revealing the general patterns and mechanisms of personal security, as well as the formation of skills and abilities to scientifically explain psychological facts.

According to the requirements of the educational and scientific program, postgraduate students after mastering the discipline must demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

##### 1) knowledge:

- key concepts, theories and patterns that make up the categorical apparatus of psychology of personal security (ZN 4);
- basic categories of psychology of personal security (ZN 10 );
- psychological mechanisms and patterns of safe behavior of the individual and social group (ZN 9);
- possible consequences of violation of psychological security of subjects (ZN 12);
- principles of using psychological information to solve security problems that arise in the social environment and production (ZN 14).

## **2) ability:**

- to substantiate their own views on current issues of psychology of personal security (UM 6);
- to analyze psychological threats in the social sphere (UM 13);
- to use psychological knowledge in the implementation of professional functions (UM 15).

### **As a result of mastering the discipline, postgraduate students will be able to:**

- conduct critical analysis, evaluation and synthesis of new and complex ideas and socio-psychological phenomena (LC 2);
- identify, systematize, solve and predict current psychological problems, factors and trends in the functioning and development of individuals, groups and organizations at different levels of psychological research (FC 1);
- analyze comprehensive contact on social and psychological processes, to model and predict the outcome and in the social sphere and human behavior (FC 6);
- with the ability to find, process and analyze the necessary information for problem solving and decision making (FC 9);
- with the ability to ensure continuous self-development and self-improvement, responsibility for the development of others (FC 11);
- ability to use adequate methods of effective interaction with representatives of different groups (social, cultural and professional) (FC 13).

Communication with the teacher is possible and will be encouraged in the classroom, as well as in consultation with the teacher, which are held according to the schedule available on the website of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy. In addition, for more effective communication in order to understand the structure of the discipline and master the material, e-mail [lozhkin.heorhii@ill.kpi.ua](mailto:lozhkin.heorhii@ill.kpi.ua), Telegram messenger is used.

## **2. Requisites and post requisites of the discipline (place in the structural and logical scheme of education according to the relevant educational program)**

To study the discipline of postgraduate student, it is desirable to have the skills to use a text editor on a computer, skills to work with electronic databases of research institutes and libraries.

The discipline is studied after mastering the disciplines "Philosophical principles of scientific activity" and "Foreign language for scientific activity", "Research methodology", "Theoretical and methodological problems of psychology", "Environmental psychology", "Psychology of scientific and technical creativity", which are included to the cycle of obligatory (normative) disciplines of educational program.

### 3. The content of the discipline

List of Topics	Number of hours			
	Hours in total	Allocation of time by the type of class		
		Lectures	Seminars (Practical training)	Independent work
1	2	3	4	5
Topic 1. Psychology of personal security as a branch of psychological knowledge	<b>14</b>	2	-	12
Topic 2. Natural and social threats to personal security	<b>12</b>	-	2	10
Topic 3. Individual psychological qualities of personality and security	<b>12</b>	-	-	12
Topic 4. Psychology of personal security as a state of security and integrity of the subject of activity	<b>14</b>	2	2	10
Topic 5. Techniques of mental self-regulation	<b>12</b>	-	-	12
Topic 6. External and internal determinants of psychology of personal security	<b>14</b>	-	2	12
Topic 7. Activities and its safety	<b>12</b>	-	-	12
Topic 8. Functional states of the subject as a factor of safe work	<b>12</b>	2	-	10
Topic 9. Information and psychological security of the personality	<b>12</b>	-	-	12
Topic 10. Psychological security of the educational environment	<b>12</b>	-	-	12
Topic 11. Economic security of the personality	<b>12</b>	2	-	10
Topic 12. Socio-psychological security of the personality	<b>12</b>	-	2	10
<b>Total amount of hours</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>134</b>

### 4. Educational literature and resources

For the successful study of the discipline it is enough to study the educational material, which is taught in lectures, as well as to get acquainted with:

#### 4.1 Basic literature:

1. Volianiuk N.Iu. Bezpeka i nadiinist subiekta pratsi / N.Iu. Volianiuk, H.V. Lozhkin / Psykholohiia pratsi. - Khmelnytskyi: KhNU, 2013. – S. 87-116 [in Ukrainian].
2. Lozhkin H.V. Psykholohiia pratsi : navch.posibnyk / H.V.Lozhkin,N.Iu.Volianiuk, O.O.Soltyk; za zah.red. H.V.Lozhkina. – Khmelnytskyi : KhNU, 2013 . – 191 s [in Ukrainian].
3. Lozhkin G. V. Prakticheskaya psihologiya v sistemah «chelovek-tehnika» : ucheb. po-sobie / G. V. Lozhkin, N. I. Povyakel. – K. : MAUP, 2003. – 296 s [in Russian].
4. Malkhazov O. R. Psykholohiia pratsi : navch. posibnyk / O. R. Malkhazov. – K. : TsUL, 2010. – 208 s [in Ukrainian].
5. Kotik M.A. Psihologiya i bezopasnost. Tallin «Valtus» / M.A. Kotik 1987. – 440 s [in Russian].
6. Lazarev S.V. Psihologiya bezopasnosti professionalnoy deyatel'nosti.- M., 2007. [elektronniy resurs]: [http://eknigi.org/nauka\\_i\\_ucheba/64323-psixologiyabezopasnostiprofessionalnoj.html](http://eknigi.org/nauka_i_ucheba/64323-psixologiyabezopasnostiprofessionalnoj.html) [in Russian].
7. Solomin V.P., Mihaylov L.A., Malikova T.V., Shatrovov O.V. Psihologicheskaya bezopasnost. Uchebn. posobie - M.: Drofa, 2008. – 288 s [in Russian].

#### 4.2 Support literature:

1. Aguzumtsyan R.V. Psihologicheskie aspekty bezopasnosti lichnosti / R.V. Aguzumtsyan, E.B. Muradyan // Vestnik prakticheskoy psikhologii obrazovaniya. – # 2 (19), aprel – iyun. – 2009. – S. 40–44 [in Russian].
2. Baeva I.A. Psihologicheskaya bezopasnost v obrazovanii: monografiya / I.A. Baeva. – SPb.: Soyuz, 2002. – 271 s [in Russian].
3. Bedrina V.V. Psihologicheskaya bezopasnost obrazovatelnoy sredy: formirovanie ponyatiya / V.V. Bedrina, A.V. Lichutin // Vestnik prakticheskoy psikhologii obrazovaniya. – 2010. – # 1 (22). – S. 33–41 [in Russian].
4. Velichkovskaya S.B. Zavisimost vozniknoveniya i razvitiya stressa ot faktorov professionalnoy deyatel'nosti pedagogov: avtoref. dis. na soiskanie uchen. stepeni kand. psihol. nauk: spets. 19.00.07 «Pedagogicheskaya psikhologiya» / S.B. Velichkovskaya. – M., 2005. – 30 s [in Russian].
5. Volianiuk N.Iu. Dovira yak psykholohichna determinanta bezpeky osobystosti / N.Iu. Volianiuk // Aktualni problemy modernizatsii zakonodavstva ta osvity v umovakh evrointegratsiinoho postupu Ukrainy : materialy mizhnar.nauk.-prakt.konf. – Chernihiv : Desna Polihraf, 2016. – S. 53–54 [in Ukrainian].
6. Volianiuk N.Iu. Naukovi markery psykholohichnoi bezpeky osobystosti maibutnoho fakhivtsia tekhnichnoho profilu / N.Iu. Volianiuk, H.V. Lozhkin // Profesiine stanovlennia osobystosti. – 2015. - №4. – S. 36–42 [in Ukrainian].
7. Volianiuk N.Iu. Predyktory psykholohichnoi vrazlyvosti osobystosti / H.V. Lozhkin, N.Iu. Volianiuk, Ye.H. Starokon // Sotsialno-psykholohichniy portret viiskovoho profesionala : Zb. dop. Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii 14–15.12.2017 m. Zhytomyr. – ZhVI im. Ye.P. Korolova. – S. 10–12 [in Ukrainian].
8. Druzhilov S.A. Psihologicheskii terror (mobbing) na kafedre vuza kak forma professionalnykh destruktiv / S. A. Druzhilov // Psihologicheskie issledovaniya. – 2011. – # 3 (17). [Elektronnyi resurs]. – Rezhim dostupu: <http://www.psystudy.ru/index.php/num/2011n3-17/485-druzhilov17.html> [in Russian].
9. Zotova O.Yu. Sotsialno-psyhologicheskaya bezopasnost lichnosti: avtoref. dis. na soiskanie uchen. stepeni dokt. psihol. nauk: spets. 19.00.05 «Sotsialnaya psikhologiya (psyhologicheskie nauki)» / O.Yu. Zotova. – M., 2011. – 43 s [in Russian].
10. Isaeva E.R. Koping-povedenie i psyhologicheskaya zaschita lichnosti v usloviyakh zdorov'ya i bolezni. – SPb.: Izdatel'stvo SPbGMU, 2009. – 136 c. <http://www.medpsy.ru/library/library132.pdf> [in Russian].
11. Kalashnikova M.B. Psihologicheskaya bezopasnost molodogo prepodavatelya vuza / M.B. Kalashnikova, S.V. Obmachevskaya // Vestnik NovGU. – 2010. – # 58. – S. 62–65. – (Seriya «Pedagogika. Psikhologiya») [in Russian].
12. Kechina M.A. Psihologicheskaya bezopasnost lichnosti studenta pedagogicheskogo vuza kak nauchnaya problema: analiz, podhody k resheniyu / M.A. Kechina // 48-e Evsevevskie chteniya. Nauka i obrazovanie: aktualnyie psikhologo-pedagogicheskie problemy i opyt resheniya: materialy Mezhdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii s elementami nauchnoy shkoly dlya molodykh uchenykh, posvyaschennaya 50-letiyu instituta (Saransk, 23–25 maya 2012 g.) / nauch. red. Yu.V. Vardanyan. – Saransk: Mordovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskii institut, 2012. – S. 38–42 [in Russian].
13. Lyiz N.A. Modelnyie predstavleniya o bezopasnoy lichnosti / N.A. Lyiz // Izvestiya TRTU. Tematicheskii vypusk «Gumanitarnyye problemy sovremennoy psikhologii». – Taganrog: Izd-vo TRTU, 2005. – # 7. – S. 21–25 [in Russian].
14. Molchanova L.N. Sostoyanie psicheskogo vyigoraniya u pedagogov vysshey shkoly v kontekste professionalnoy uspekhnosti / L.N. Molchanova // Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. – 2011. – # 348 (iyul). – S. 128–132 [in Russian].

## 5. Methods of mastering the discipline (educational component)

## Lectures

№	The title of the lecture topic and a list of key issues (tasks for independent work of students)
1	<p><b>Topic 1. Psychology of personal security as a branch of psychological knowledge</b>  The concept of object, subject and tasks of psychology of personal security. History of psychology of personal security. Definition of "psychological security" and its main categories. Interdisciplinary links "Psychological security of the personality". Methods of research of various threats.</p> <p><b>Tasks for Self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To give a justification for determining the basic categories of psychology.</li> <li>2. Identify psychologists who have made a significant contribution to the history of security psychology and describe their scientific achievements.</li> <li>3. To reveal the relationship of levels of mental reflection.</li> <li>4. To reveal the features of consciousness as an ideal reflection.</li> <li>5. Give examples of the use of research methods within the field of "Psychology of personal security".</li> </ol>
2	<p><b>Topic 4. Psychology of personal security as a state of security and integrity of the subject of activity</b>  Psychological defense mechanisms: rationalization, displacement, forgetting, projection, regression, substitution, identification, isolation, reactive formations, sublimation. The structure of the protective mechanism and its components: cognitive, emotional, and behavioral. Factors of psychological stability of the subject of activity: social and personal; signs of psychological stability; individual characteristics of unstable behavior, susceptibility to accidents and injuries. Coping and protective behavior: theoretical background and modern concepts.</p> <p><b>Tasks for Self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the main mechanisms of psychological protection known to you (rationalization, displacement, forgetting, projection, regression, substitution, identification, isolation, reactive formations, and sublimation).</li> <li>2. Give examples of the use of psychological defense mechanisms, explain their meaning and function in each case.</li> <li>3. Describe the cognitive, emotional and behavioral components of the defense mechanism.</li> <li>4. Describe destructive behavior in professional activities.</li> <li>5. Investigate the main signs of psychological stability and individual characteristics of unstable behavior.</li> </ol>
3	<p><b>Topic 8. Functional states of the subject as a factor of safe work</b>  Analysis of the functional states of the subject of activity as a factor of safe work. Dynamics of efficiency and fatigue. Practical conditions. Monotony, nervous - mental tension, stress and anxiety as factors of injury. Methods of research of practical states. Creating a psychological mood for security; stimulation and training of safe activity; rules and instructions as a means of preventing danger; psychological impact of sensory-perceptual information on security; the role of danger awareness; accident analysis as a way to deal with danger. Organization of work and rest.</p> <p><b>Tasks for Self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To reveal the security features of interface interaction.</li> <li>2. Describe destructive behavior in professional activities.</li> <li>3. To investigate the influence of nervous and mental tension, stress and anxiety</li> </ol>

	<p>on the possibility of injury.</p> <p>4. Consider learning safe activities.</p> <p>5. Describe the individual characteristics of unstable behavior, susceptibility to accidents and injuries.</p> <p>6. To reveal the importance of accident analysis as a way to deal with danger.</p>
4	<p><b>Topic 11. Economic security of the personality</b></p> <p>Threats to economic security: unemployment, criminalization of the economy, environmental degradation, disease growth; force majeure circumstances to meet needs. Sources and means of negative economic influences on the security of the individual: objective, subjective, potential, real, imaginary. Destructive consequences of the impact of economic danger: narrowing of interests, refusal of active economic behavior, uncertainty in the future, irritation and aggression.</p> <p><b>Tasks for Self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyze the destructive effects of economic danger.</li> <li>2. Give examples of objective, subjective, potential, real and imaginary sources and means of negative economic impacts on personal security.</li> <li>3. Whether the refusal of active economic behavior can be attributed to the destructive consequences of the impact of economic danger, justify your position.</li> <li>4. Analyze threats to personal safety in the urban environment.</li> <li>5. Can the state be perceived as the main and most comprehensive universal tool for security, which should complement the efforts of citizens and public organizations, protect all individuals, all social groups, society (nation) as a whole? Justify your position.</li> </ol>

### Seminar (Practical training)

#### The main tasks of the cycle of seminars (practical training):

to form in postgraduate students:

- ability to analyze psychological threats of different origins;
- mastering psychological methods of diagnosing practical conditions;
- experience in applying methods of diagnosing psychological threats at the level of an individual, social group;
- ability to apply psychological knowledge in the implementation of professional functions .

№	The name of the subject and the list of key issues (list of didactics, references to literature and assignments on the SS)
1	<p><b>Topic 2. Natural and social threats to personal security</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Structure and main features of character.</li> <li>2. Close connection of character with psychological properties of the person which is a heap make a subject of the psychology of individual differences.</li> <li>3. Possibilities of diagnosis of characterological features of personality.</li> <li>4. Diagnosis of characterological features of personality in the process of working on the Leonhard-Shmishek test.</li> </ol> <p><b>Tasks for Self-study:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To make your own psychological characteristics on the basis of the received data.</li> <li>2. Analyze how accentuations affect the personal process of socio-psychological adaptation</li> </ol>
2	<p><b>Topic 4. Psychology of personal security as a state of security and integrity of the subject of activity.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mechanisms of psychological protection: full-fledged, borderline, primitive.</li> <li>2. Analysis of the relationship between coping and psychological protection.</li> <li>3. Overcoming strategies: prosocial, assertive, antisocial, manipulative, passive.</li> <li>4. Work on the Plutchik-Kellerman-Conte Lifestyle Index questionnaire.</li> </ol>

	<b>Tasks for Self-study:</b> 1. Describe the mechanisms of psychological protection: rationalization, displacement, projection, regression, substitution, identification, isolation, reactive formations, compensation, and sublimation. 2. Carry out a comparative analysis of coping behavior and psychological protection of the individual in terms of health and illness. 3. Master the basic techniques of fixing and evaluating coping behavior strategies.
3	<b>Topic 6. External and internal determinants of psychological security of the personality</b> 1. The main causes and structure of the conflict. 2. Ways and opportunities to manage the conflict situation. 3. Basic strategies for resolving conflicts and resolving conflict situations. 4. Individual strategies for resolving conflicts and the ability to model various options for resolving conflict situations using the Thomas Kilman test. <b>Tasks for Self-study:</b> 1. To analyze the features of the creative transformative nature of scientific and technical activities. 2. Express your thoughts on the problem of social responsibility for the results of future professional activities in the context of public safety.
4	<b>Topic 12. Socio-psychological security of the personality</b> 1. Constructive activity, positive worldview and cheerfulness in difficult life situations as components in the structure of a complex construct of personality stress. 2. Features and signs of neuropsychiatric imbalance. 3. Research of the level of own neuropsychological stability by means of the questionnaire "Forecast". 4. Analysis of the stability of their own behavior in uncertain situations in the process of working on the test "Self-assessment of optimism and activity". <b>Tasks for Self-study:</b> 1. Give and analyze examples of application of methods (techniques) of mental self-regulation.

## 6. Independent Works of students

Postgraduate students independently study the following issues:

### Topic 3. Individual psychological qualities of personality and security

The influence of individual human qualities on the safety of its activities. Studies by S. Hellershtein, H. Miunsterberha, M. Hrinvud, Kh. Vuds, K. Platonov, M.Kotyk, K. Marbe, V. Bezrodnyi, S. Syrota, V. Trushch and others. Personality orientation. Self-esteem, vulnerability, impulsivity, emotional lability.

### Topic 5. Techniques of mental self-regulation

Strategies and methods of mental self-regulation: social norms and values as regulators of safe behavior, positive thinking, prevention of danger, volitional efforts, regulation of emotional response, protection of identity, self-realization, coping strategies, humor. Autotraining.

### Topic 7. Activities and its safety

Organization of workspace; security of interface interaction; the impact of stress and the threat experienced; decision-making in conditions of threat and uncertainty; information overload and lack of time as a threat of danger; diagnostic role of professional errors in ensuring the safety of activities, destructive behavior in professional activities.



### **Topic 9. Information and psychological security of the personality**

Object and subject of information and psychological security. Sources, means of influencing the personality. Factors of manipulation of consciousness: political, socio-economic, socio-psychological. Ways of negative influence on the personality: Internet, advertising, discourse, cinema, expressive language, social environment. Changing the figurative picture of the world: violation of identity, inadequacy of self-esteem, loss of self-control, change of role behavior, distortion of the structure of goals. Internet addiction as a kind of addictive behavior. Social networks and personal danger. Preservation of identity in social networks. Psychotherapeutic help of the person in critical situations.

### **Topic 10. Psychological security of the educational environment**

The concept of "educational environment". Specifics of psychological security in the educational environment. Classification of threats to psychological security in the educational environment. The concept of conflict. Conflict classification. Strategies for resolving conflicts in the educational environment. Features of manipulative behavior in the process of psychological and pedagogical interaction of teachers and students. Social responsibility for the results of scientific and technical creative activity in the context of public safety.

## **Policy and control**

### **Course policy (educational component)**

Working on the study material of the credit module "Psychology of personal security", postgraduate students perform an individual semester task by preparing an abstract. The purpose of writing an abstract is to confirm the level of mastery of postgraduate students of the basic principles of the chosen topic, demonstration of knowledge of relevant literature, the ability to analyze the material, make generalizations and independent conclusions.

Work on the abstract involves in-depth study of the selected psychological problem, modern scientific literature, as well as mastering the skills of logical analysis and generalization of the material, its systematic presentation. The topic of the abstract is chosen by the postgraduate student independently within two weeks from the beginning of the semester, based on the proposed list. In addition to the proposed, postgraduate students can independently choose the topic of the abstract, be sure to agree it with the teacher. Indicative topics of abstracts and requirements for content and design are contained in Annex 1.

Postgraduate students submit an essay to the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy together two weeks before the exam.

### **Attendance and performance of tasks**

Attendance at lectures is not assessed, but is desirable because it is educational the material is presented in an accessible form and there is an opportunity to discuss issues of discussion and clarification of unclear points. You do not need to practice missed lectures.

Active participation of the postgraduate student in seminars is mandatory. Postgraduate rating will be largely formed by the results of his work in seminars. Every missed seminar (regardless of the reasons for skipping) lowers the final rating postgraduate student in the discipline. In case of skipping a seminar, they must be studied topics, and all tasks are completed. Control of knowledge (understanding) by the postgraduate student of the missed subjects (performance of tasks) will take place during communication with the teacher according to the schedule of consultations, available on the website of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy. The postgraduate student who performs the relevant tasks (answer the question) will receive the appropriate points for the rating depending on the quality of the answers (task performance).

The postgraduate student in the seminar can use the written ones prepared by him notes on the topic of the lesson (or provided by the task), but to express a position reading from a sheet of paper is not worth it.



### **Forms of work**

Lectures and seminars. Topics of lectures are covered in the work program (syllabus) discipline. Questions from postgraduate students to the teacher are welcomed during the lecture. Allowed and welcomed dialogue between postgraduate students and the teacher at the lecture. Postgraduate students focus on their practical training attention to the analysis of the methodological validity of modern scientific research in the psychology field and master active techniques of discussion management.

### **University policy**

#### **Academic integrity**

The main types of academic responsibility are established by the Law of Ukraine "On Education". According to Part 6 of Article 42 to the main types of academic responsibility of students include: re-assessment (test, exam, test, etc.); again passing the relevant educational component of the educational program; deductions from the institution education; deprivation of an academic scholarship; deprivation of benefits provided by the educational institution for payment for teaching.

Policies, standards, and procedures for academic integrity include the following regulatory documents of the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, published on the University website: Code of The Honor of the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute <https://kpi.ua/files/honorcode.pdf>, System Regulations prevention of academic plagiarism <https://rb.gy/agihij>, as well as legal documents, official recommendations, orders and directives, sociological research of the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, methodical materials, educational courses <https://kpi.ua/academic-integrity>.

Among the technological solutions in the fight against violations of academic integrity within the study of the course "Methodology of scientific research", can be noted: verification prepared abstract on plagiarism. The test is performed in the Detection System matches/identity/similarity of the text from the company Unicheck. In case of detection of academic plagiarism, the authors are responsible for the work of employees and applicants for the higher education of the University in accordance with current legislation, including those provided by the Law of Ukraine on Education.

#### **Norms of ethical behavior**

Norms of ethical behavior of students and employees are defined in Section 2 of the Code of Honor of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute". Details: <https://kpi.ua/code>, as well as in the Regulations on the Commission on Ethics and Academic Integrity of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute [https://data.kpi.ua/sites/default/files/files/2015\\_1-140a1.pdf](https://data.kpi.ua/sites/default/files/files/2015_1-140a1.pdf).

## **7. Types of control and rating system for assessing learning outcomes (Rating system)**

Current control: [survey on the topic of the lesson, task performance](#).

Semester control: [exam](#).

#### **Evaluation and control measures**

The rating in the discipline consists of points obtained for:

- 1) preparation of a report and presentation at a seminar, group discussion of seminar issues;
- 2) writing of the abstract;
- 3) examination control work.

The postgraduate student will receive the highest rating if he takes an active part in the seminars, mostly provides complete and reasoned answers, logically presents them, and expresses his own position on the issues of discussion. Proper preparation of a postgraduate student for a seminar will take an average of 1-1.5 hours. Detailed criteria for assessing the results of postgraduate studies are defined in the regulations on RSO in the discipline and are presented in Annex 2.

The postgraduate student may appeal the teacher's assessment by submitting a complaint to the teacher no later than the next day after the postgraduate student is acquainted with the teacher's grade. The complaint will be considered according to the procedures established by the university.

The objectivity of the examiners is ensured by the application of the developed evaluation criteria, conducting examinations mainly in writing [https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020\\_7-137.pdf](https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-137.pdf).

In the Regulations on current, calendar and semester control of learning outcomes in Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute [https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020\\_7-137.pdf](https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-137.pdf) (page 4) it is stated that in case of a conflict situation of the applicant with the examiner before the semester control, on a reasoned application of the applicant (collective application of applicants), the dean faculty creates a commission to conduct the planned semester control event.

Procedures for the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest are governed by the Regulations on Conflict Resolution in the Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute [https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020\\_7-170.pdf](https://document.kpi.ua/files/2020_7-170.pdf).

A prerequisite for admission to the examination is rating (RC) at least 50% of the RC, ie 20 points. The exam is conducted in writing. The time of the examination test is 90 minutes. The control task contains 2 questions on thematic sections of the credit module. An indicative list of questions for the examination test is contained in Annex 3.

Table of correspondence of rating points to grades on the university scale:

<i>Number of points</i>	<i>Evaluation</i>
100-95	Excellent
94-85	Very good
84-75	Good
74-65	Satisfactorily
64-60	Sufficient
R < 60	Insufficient
Admission conditions are not met	Not admitted

#### **8. Additional information on the discipline (educational component)**

##### **Recommendations for postgraduate students**

When studying the discipline "Psychological security of the personality" postgraduate student has use, in first of all, the literature, which is defined in the main list and is in the funds of Scientific and Technical Library of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. An additional source of information should be lecture notes. Postgraduate students are also recommended to find the latest materials through Internet psychological research.

The content of the discipline is realized through the mastery of three blocks: theoretical and practical and the unit of independent work. Mastering the theoretical block is carried out in the process of working on lectures and literature processing. Specifics are practiced at seminars skills and abilities to analyze the theoretical foundations, methods, technologies and organization of scientific research activities of a psychologist, the ability to argue and defend their own point of view.

Mastering the discipline "Psychology of personal security" involves a comprehensive approach when choosing forms and methods of teaching. The essence of this approach is a combination of lecture classes and various forms of independent work, including: work in a seminar; preparation of reports and presentations at seminars.

The seminar gives an opportunity to identify the level of preparation for it (speech, participation in discussions, expression of one's own opinion). Criteria for evaluating the performance of seminar tasks classes are: logical sequence of answers; completeness of disclosure of each issue; analytical reasoning in response; references to sources; the validity of personal conclusions. In the process work with literature and notes, it is important to record bibliographic information of the source and page numbers from which opinions were borrowed for further reference to sources. Previously prepared materials are processed, include their own analysis.

**Extracurricular activities**

Possible participation of postgraduate students in informal circles, in particular in the open group PhD-incubator <https://www.facebook.com/groups/2735550373369832/>

**Distance Learning**

Synchronous distance learning is possible using video conferencing platforms and educational platform for distance learning at the university.

**Inclusive education**

Allowed

**The Work program of the discipline (Syllabus):**

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**Approved** by the Department of Psychology and Pedagogy (Protocol № \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_)

**Approved** by Methodical Commission of Faculty (Protocol № \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_)

### Approximate topics for abstracts

1. Current problems of modern knowledge about man.
2. Psychology and its role in the system of human sciences.
3. Sources of psychological knowledge.
4. Methodology of personality security psychology.
5. Psychological sources of personal security.
6. Interaction of man and information environment: the problem of information and psychological security of the personality.
7. Psychology of manipulation as the main threat to information and psychological security of the personality.
8. Individual and psychological security of the personality in the process of activity.
9. Individual and psychological security of the personality before the language of safe human behavior.
10. Psychological defense mechanisms and psychological security of the personality.
11. Individual strategies to achieve a state of security as a prerequisite for safe behavior.
12. Mental self-regulation: strategies and methods.
13. Activity as a psychological system.
14. Dangers of information overload for the personality.
15. Ensuring the psychological security of personality, society and the state as the latest challenge of international coexistence.
16. Safe work: theoretical and methodological approaches and discussions.
17. Ensuring occupational safety.
18. Components and mechanism of functioning of psychological safety of educational environment.
19. Psychological and pedagogical interaction of teachers and postgraduate students, manipulative aspects.
20. Social responsibility of the modern scientist in the context of public safety.
21. Assessment of economic security of the personality.
22. Strategies for achieving socio- economic security of the personality.
23. Classification and characterization of mass mental phenomena.
24. Professional maturity of the personality.
25. Interpretation of the results of social and psychological security assessment.
26. Psychological aspects of terrorism and sectarianism.
27. Psychophysiological aspects of manipulation of consciousness (informational dangers of personality).
28. Influence of some physical factors of the information environment (sound phenomena, light phenomena, color influence).
29. Consequences of the impact of economic danger on the personality.
30. Sources and means of negative economic impacts on personal security.

### The structure of the abstract

The style of presentation of the material should be a scientific and business.

The material is distributed evenly in accordance with the plan of the abstract:

- introduction (the relevance and practical significance of the chosen topic must be substantiated abstract, defined purpose and objectives of the work);
- the main part (the topic of the abstract is revealed by covering the main issues. It is necessary to focus on the analysis of the questions in the literature with conclusions regarding their theoretical and practical significance;

- conclusions (it is necessary to formulate:
  - a) scientific-theoretical and practical results of the analysis on the issue abstract;
  - b) theoretical and practical recommendations arising from the analysis. They should be logically related to the content of the presented material);
- list of references (contains used sources and publications).

### **Requirements for writing an abstract**

The volume of the abstract should be 1 printed sheet (24 pages). The total volume of the work does not include appendices, glossary, list of sources used, tables and figures, which completely occupy the area of the page. But all pages of these elements are subject to continuous numbering. The text must contain references to the literature and other sources used in the preparation of the abstract.

The text of the abstract is presented in the state language on standard sheets of the format A-4 (210 x 297).

The work is printed in Times New Roman font, 14 point; alignment - "Width"; line spacing "One and a half" (1.5 Lines); paragraph indent - five characters (1.25 cm); top and bottom margin - 2 cm, left - 3 cm, right - 1 cm. Paragraph indentation should be the same throughout the text and equal to five signs (1.25 cm).

Sections and subsections should contain headings that should be accurately reproduced in the table of contents. Section headings are usually placed in the middle of the line. Section titles are capitalized letters without punctuation marks at the end, without underscores. Section headings should start with proper indentation.

Page numbering must be continuous. The serial number of the page is indicated in Arabic number and put in the upper right corner of the page without dots or dashes. Title the sheet is included in the general page numbering of the written work, but the page number on the title page is usually not affixed. Sections should also be numbered in Arabic numerals.

When using literary sources in the text of a written work there can be two options links to them. The first is page links (footnotes): when a page cites a source, then at the bottom of this page under the main text is a bibliographic description of the literary source and the page is specified. The second - when in the case of a reference to a literary source in square brackets indicate its serial number in the bibliography and a specific page, quote, exact figures, data.

Illustrative material - drawings, graphics, diagrams, etc. should be posted directly after the first reference to it in the text. If the graph, diagram, table does not fit on the page, where there are links, they are provided on the next page. Each illustrative material should be linked in the text.

The maximum number of points for the abstract is 20 points.

Each abstract is evaluated based on an analysis of a set of the following criteria:

1. Relevance of the topic.
2. The plan and content of the abstract should systematically reveal the chosen topic.
3. Personal contribution is estimated from the presence of own analytical conclusions.
4. Used sources, ie the presence of a sufficient number of modern regulatory and scientific sources.

### Rating system for assessing learning outcomes

The rating in the discipline consists of points obtained for:

- 1) preparation of a report and presentation at a seminar, group discussion of seminar issues;
- 2) writing of the abstract;
- 3) examination control work.

#### System of rating (weight) points and evaluation criteria:

##### 1. Work at seminars maximum number of points - 20 points (maximum number of 1 seminar is 5):

active participation in the lesson; providing a complete and reasoned, logically presented report, answer, expressing one's own position on the issues of discussion or completely correct solution of problems with appropriate justification, in combination with appropriate additions to the answers of other postgraduate students in the discussion	5
active participation in the lesson; providing correct answers or correct solution of problems with minor inaccuracies, violations of the logic of the answer or justification in solving the problem	3-4
providing answers with numerous significant errors or solving a problem with gross errors, solving the problem without justification	1-2

##### 2. Execution of an individual task (abstract) (maximum number of points is 20):

the topic of the abstract is relevant, the plan and content of the abstract systematically reveal the chosen topic, there are analytical conclusions of the postgraduate student, in preparing the abstract used a sufficient number of regulatory and scientific sources	16-20
the topic of the abstract is relevant, the plan and content of the abstract systematically reveal the chosen topic, a sufficient number of normative and scientific sources were used in the preparation of the abstract but there are no analytical conclusions of the postgraduate student	10-15
the topic of the abstract is relevant, but the plan and content of the abstract do not sufficiently disclose the chosen topic, there are no analytical conclusions of the postgraduate student, in preparing the abstract used a sufficient number of regulatory and scientific sources	5-9
the topic of the abstract is relevant, but the plan and content of the abstract do not disclose the selected topic, there are no analytical conclusions of the postgraduate student, in preparing the abstract used insufficient regulatory and scientific sources	1-4

##### 3. Exam: examination test is conducted in writing for 90 minutes.

*Examination test maximum number of points is 60.* Examination the ticket consists of two theoretical questions on thematic sections of the course. A significant score for everyone question is 30.

a complete, clear, logical answer to the question that testifies about a deep understanding of the essence of the issue, acquaintance of the postgraduate not only with the material lectures, but also with a textbook and additional literature; statements by the postgraduate student own position on the issues of discussion, if such are raised in the issue	25-30
the answer to all the questions, but not quite complete or not clear enough that indicates a correct understanding of the essence of the issue, acquaintance of the postgraduate with material of lectures and textbook; certain inaccuracies in the answer	19-24
enough superficial answer to all questions; significant errors in answers; lack of answer to one question with the correct, in general, answer to others	10-18
correct answer to only one question in the absence of answers to others or with incorrect answers to them	5-9
incorrect answer to the questions, which indicates ignorance relevant learning material, but	0-4

an attempt to express one's own understanding the essence of the question; no answer	
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**Rating scale (R):**

The sum of weight points of control measures during the semester is:

$$RS = 20 + 20 = 40 \text{ points}$$

The examination component of the scale is equal to 60% of R, namely:

$$RE = 60 \text{ points.}$$

Thus, the rating scale of the discipline is:

$$R = RC + RE = 100 \text{ points.}$$

A prerequisite for admission to the exam is a rating ( $R_c$ ) of at least 50% of RC, ie 20 points.

To receive the postgraduate appropriate grades (ECTS and traditional) his rating ( $R_D$ ) is translated according to the table:

<b><i>R<sub>D</sub></i></b>	<b>ECTS assessment</b>	<b>The assessment is traditional</b>
95 – 100	Perfectly	Perfectly
85 – 94	Very good	Good
75 – 84	Good	
65 – 74	Satisfactorily	Satisfactorily
60 – 64	Enough (meets minimum criteria)	
<b><i>R<sub>D</sub></i> &lt; 60</b>	Unsatisfactorily	Unsatisfactorily



**An indicative list of questions for the examination control work**

1. Describe the place of security psychology in the system of psychological knowledge.
2. Identify the object and subject of security psychology.
3. Describe the information and psychological threats of the personality.
4. Describe the economic threats to the personality.
5. Describe the concepts: accident, situation, case.
6. To reveal the meaning of visual information on threat prevention.
7. Disclose the types of risk.
8. Describe the risk of human behavior.
9. Give examples of information overload.
10. Describe the various types of information impact.
11. How does the figurative picture of the world change under the negative influence?
12. What are the signs of untruths and lies when influencing another person?
13. What is the neutralization of psychological factors in work?
14. What are the mechanisms of regulation of human behavior in case of danger?
15. What are the threats to psychological security in the educational environment?
16. Describe the types of addictive behavior.
17. Analyze the manipulative aspects of behavior in the process of psychological and pedagogical interaction.
18. Describe the means of changing consciousness.
19. What are the strategies to achieve personal security?
20. What are the personal resources to preserve identity?
21. Describe the subject and object of economic security.
22. What are the conditions for maintaining economic security?
23. What is the psychological protection of the personality in a socially tense situation?
24. Describe the factors of stress resistance.
25. Give examples of external signs of violation of human confidence in a dangerous situation.
26. Give examples of signs of victim behavior.
27. Give examples of stimulating safe activities.
28. Describe the stages of substantive action in the field of information processes.
29. What are the descriptors of dangerous behavior in the crowd?
30. Give examples of virtual network practices that violate human security.