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THE IMPACT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY

Abstract. In 2016, the Strengthening Academic Integrity in Ukraine Project (SAIUP) was launched in Ukraine, to which they joined jointly with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, with the support of the United States Embassy, 10 Ukrainian universities, which have different geographies, vary in number of students or specialization [1]. Dishonesty in education has a negative impact on the entire society creates a system where success cannot be achieved fairly, and such a society cannot be successful in the long run.

In Ukraine's educational environment, the Institute of Academic Integrity was consolidated in 2009, when a series of events were held at the initiative of the US Embassy Democracy Promotion Fund by NGOs dedicated to the support and implementation of the Honor Code at Ukrainian universities.

Academic Integrity is the set of ethical principles and legal rules that should be followed by the participants in educational process during their studies, teaching and conducting scientific (creative) activities to ensure confidence in learning outcomes and / or scientific (creative) achievements [2].

The unfairness in education is as follows:

1. Plagiarism, write-offs, unauthorized use of someone else's work (the most common form used by students) is unacceptable and in no way tolerated in the community.
2. Rewriting source text in your own words without referring to the source.
3. Downloading papers from free abstract sites and using them as your own.
4. Usage of others' texts (full or partial) without reference to authorship.

5. Copying other people's texts with word order in the sentence without citing the source.

6. Usage of other people's texts literally with reference to another source (for example, usage of abstract, and reference to textbook).

7. Translating foreign texts from a foreign language into Ukrainian and using them in their works without a source.

In European higher education, students are held accountable for their academic integrity. In particular, the detection of plagiarism, fabrication or tampering in student work is the basis for rescinding the decision to obtain a higher education degree.

We can distinguish features of the European academic culture that greatly improve the quality of education:

- systematic and honesty of homework, preparation for seminars, self-study;
- inadmissibility of write-off - students do not have the ability and desire to write off. There is no practice of collective preparation of cheat sheets, because each task requires an individual approach, the tasks are not repeated from year to year and require the ability to apply knowledge to specific practical situations;
- a clear focus on forming a qualified professional and getting a highly-paid workplace that has been spreading since high school;
- high level of preparation of the teacher for lessons in European realities, which allows to form tasks that encourage reflection and practical application of the information received.

The EU-2020 Development Strategy, adopted in 2010, aims to help EU Member States overcome the effects of the global crisis and return to the path of sustainable

development. The key point of this strategy is the development of a knowledge-based and innovative economy (enhancing the interaction of scientific knowledge, research and innovation with economic growth and development).

EU countries spend about 2% of GDP on research and development. This is 0.8% less than in the US and 1.5% less than in Japan. The private sector of research and development within the EU mainly operates under the outsourcing mechanism in developing countries. Increasing R&D investment to 3% of EU GDP is one of the five priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy. Achieving this goal should be based on the well-known indicator of 3% of GDP: 1% of public investment (already almost achieved in many EU countries) and 2% of private investment (private investment rejection is around € 100 billion) [3].

It is crucial to understand the potential internal and external factors that cause academic dishonesty, which will allow for the development and implementation of an effective academic integrity policy, both nationally and locally [4].

Improving the quality of higher education is possible in case of timely detection of violations of academic integrity, namely:

- writing off - writing works involving outside sources of information other than those permitted for using;
- fabrication - inventing data or facts used in an educational process or research;
- fraud - the conscious alteration or modification of already available data relating to the educational process or research;

- deception - providing deliberately false information about one's own educational (scientific, creative) activity or organization of an educational process;
- bribery - providing (receiving) a participant in an educational process or offering to supply (receiving) funds, property, services, privileges or any other tangible or intangible benefits for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage in the educational process;
- biased evaluation - knowingly overestimating or underestimating the learning outcomes of education recipients.

Weaknesses in addressing the problem of academic integrity as a basis for improving the quality of the learning process are: inconsistency of legislation; lack of a unified anti-plagiarism policy; lack of transparency in the activities of institutional commissions to address academic integrity violations.

So, academic Integrity is a definite indicator not only of the socio-economic, cultural, but also of a democratic society.

This scientific phenomenon is characterized by a complex hierarchy and should be clearly structured.

Modern challenges of time have a strong influence on the principles and main components of virtue, so they can overcome only in the context of a comprehensive approach: international, national, sectoral and local (at the university level).

Keywords: academic integrity, educational environment, higher education, learning process, transparency.

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