

віку, який вважається критичним періодом у розвитку самоставлення. У цьому віці відбувається поступовий перехід від неосмисленого ставлення до більш свідомої самооцінки, зростає інтерес до власної особистості та з'являється бажання самостійності та самореалізації.

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MODERN AIR INTELLIGENCE IN UKRAINE

The relevance of the topic is caused by the challenges of a full-scale war in Ukraine. the use of space is of great importance for the creation of combat capabilities. Bradley Chance Saltzman, a United States Space Force general who is the second and current chief of space operations, pointed out that the war in Ukraine “demonstrated to the whole world how important it is to use space to win military conflicts”, “Space is critical, as the enemy will attack from space” [1]. Research into advanced intelligence processing technologies plays a key role in increasing the effectiveness of our defense. Recognition of objects, detection of changes in the terrain and automation of data analysis help to respond to threats in a timely manner.

Air intelligence has a centuries-old history of development. It can provide up to 90% of intelligence information. Accordingly, it provides situational awareness that enables quick decision-making. Besides speed during war is directly correlated with people's lives. For centuries, the military has accumulated knowledge about aerial reconnaissance, and most questions were answered decades or centuries ago. Still, there is more to explore. The development of unmanned aerial vehicles, surveillance satellites and other high-tech means of intelligence is done in order to be able to reveal new secrets of the enemy [4].

Before the full-scale war, military air intelligence produced a number of strategically important skills and competencies acquired in cooperation with NATO. In particular, this was the “Delta” situational awareness system built

according to NATO standards in 2015. “Delta” was the only system in the Armed Forces that had been participating in NATO exercises for testing information systems CWIX 2019, CWIX 2020 for 2 years in a row and proved the interoperability and implementation of NATO standards for the exchange of operational information. *Delta* became a system of lighting the underwater and surface condition [3]. After the reorganization in 2021, part of the air reconnaissance unit came under the command of the Joint Forces Command (KOS), and part became the scientific staff of VITI.

Situation centers (SCs) receive information from a variety of sources, from fixed cameras and sensors to drones, satellites, and reconnaissance on the battlefield. There, this data is processed and uploaded to *Delta* so that the military can access it and coordinate their forces based on it. The *Delta* itself, from the user’s point of view, is a multi-layered map with different levels of access to certain information. So that the data are not confused with each other and, for security reasons, are available only to people with appropriate access, and shown on overlays. An overlay is similar to a transparency on a paper map where you can draw something with a felt-tip pen and change the information as it updates [2].

Currently, there are three main directions of modern air intelligence in Ukraine. The first one deals with powerful sensors and devices capable of registering various types of radiation in almost the entire spectral range, as well as moving objects. The second direction includes powerful sensors and devices capable of registering various types of radiation in almost the entire spectral range, as well as moving objects. The third group comprises powerful computing capabilities and software for processing intelligence data.

A significant contribution to the development of aerial reconnaissance in Ukraine is also made by the team of the public organization *Aerorozhidka*. It is engaged in creation and implementation of robotic military capabilities for the Security and Defense Forces of Ukraine [5]. Drones are intended both for civilian use (civilian drones) and for military missions (military drones). Both of them are fast, safe and have a high level of impact accuracy. The person who controls the drone quickly receives the necessary information from the device with the help of special cameras and a data transmission channel. Drone operators do not need to be physically present in a potentially dangerous area, meaning they can operate the device remotely without putting themselves in danger. Importantly, most drones are capable of flying and collecting information in rain, clouds, fog, and darkness [2].

The most promising directions for Ukraine are the development of unmanned aviation, satellite surveillance systems and intelligence data processing technologies. This will make it possible to detect the movement of enemy troops, equipment and critical infrastructure facilities in a timely manner. The detection of missile complexes, artillery systems, accumulations of enemy armored vehicles is especially important. It is necessary to work on the possibility of identifying types of weapons for better planning of countermeasures. According

to Bradley Chance Saltzman, ‘the ability to block the capabilities of a single satellite became very apparent early in this conflict. The possibility of a cyberattack on ground-based networks that support space capabilities has become very apparent. These vulnerabilities became apparent from the beginning of the conflict’ [1].

To sum up, in recent years Ukraine has made significant progress in the development of air intelligence. However, Ukrainian specialists face new challenges – the introduction of the latest technologies, increasing the accuracy of target recognition, automating the processing of large volumes of intelligence data. Learning the best world practices and active development of Ukrainian domestic scientific and technical support in this field is critically important for strengthening the defense capability of Ukraine in the conditions of an ongoing war.

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СОЦІАЛЬНА КОМПЕТЕНТНІСТЬ ЯК СКЛАДОВА СОЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ ДИТИНИ ДОШКІЛЬНОГО ВІКУ

На сучасному етапі стрімких змін в українському суспільстві й реформуванні освітньої галузі, проблема становлення особистості дитини та її входження у соціальне середовище набуває особливого значення.