

THE ISSUE OF SECURITY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UKRAINE IN CONNECTION WITH THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

Otázka bezpečnosti ve vzdělávacím systému Ukrajiny v souvislosti s rusko-ukrajinskou válkou

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to security issues that arose in the Ukrainian education system in connection with the Russian-Ukrainian war. The main problems are the safety of participants in the educational process. These problems are most often solved by the introduction of distance education and the minimization of mass events. The article analyzes the changes introduced in the Ukrainian education system during the war. The second block of questions is related to the strengthening of education on issues of personal and public safety in educational institutions of Ukraine.

KEY WORDS: safety; security; Ukrainian education system; Russian-Ukrainian war.

INTRODUCTION

The full-scale war launched by Russia against Ukraine on February 24, 2022 led to drastic changes in Ukrainian education. These changes are primarily related to ensuring the safety of the educational process. Russian troops have struck and are striking Ukraine's educational institutions, schools, kindergartens, universities, vocational and technical education institutions, etc. The life and health of all participants in the educational process, teachers, pupils, students, cadets and administrative staff of educational institutions are at risk. The safety of participants in the educational process became an absolute priority during the war. The hostilities resulted in a significant number of evacuees. Many teachers and students evacuated to countries near and far abroad. Even more participants in the educational process were evacuated from the western, safer regions of Ukraine. The issue of conducting the educational process and its restoration is acute in the liberated territories and territories in the combat zone. A separate topic is the issue of the education of pupils and students who, for one reason or another, remained in the occupied territories but wish to continue studying in Ukrainian educational institutions.

Security training became especially important during the war. Changes were made not only in the programs of disciplines that traditionally taught security issues, but also in other subjects. The issue of the quality of safety training in Ukrainian educational institutions, schools, vocational and technical and higher education institutions is acute. The training, retraining and advanced training of teachers who teach safety subjects has become extremely important.

METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE

The purpose of writing the article is to publish an analysis of the functioning and level of stability of the education system of Ukraine in the conditions of war. Disclosure of the main reasons and factors affecting the safety of the educational process. Possibilities of ensuring and increasing the level of safety of participants in the educational process.

During the research, retrospective and comparative analysis, induction and deduction, and statistical analysis were used. The main research methods were comparative analysis and content analysis, which were based on defined criteria related to risk factors for the educational process.

MAIN PART

The war with Russia began on February 20 (according to some sources, February 22) 2014. Taking advantage of the moment of overthrowing the power of President Yanukovich and not a short period of formation of the new Ukrainian government, Russia took measures to seize Crimea. Analysts believe that Russia had a plan to seize Crimea and was waiting for the right moment. The further escalation of Russian-Ukrainian relations is connected with the activities of pro-Russian activists in the east of Ukraine in April 2014. Russian special services created and managed the activities of extremist groups, which led to the formation of the Donetsk and Luhansk "people's republics" and the beginning of military confrontation. At the beginning of the military conflict, Russia tried to portray it as an internal Ukrainian conflict and denied the presence of its troops on the territory of Ukraine. Over time, the presence of Russian troops on the territory of Ukraine became so obvious that Russia stopped denying it.

During 8 years of military confrontation, a significant number of residents of the occupied regions of Ukraine evacuated to safe Ukrainian territories. Students had no problems with learning in new places. A number of universities that previously operated in the cities of Donetsk, Luhansk and others were evacuated. In particular, Donetsk National University, Shevchenko Luhansk National University, Volodymyr Dal East Ukrainian National University, Tugan-Baranovsky Donetsk National University of Economics and Trade and other educational institutions were evacuated. Evacuated educational institutions were supported by the state based on proposals made by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. The problem of evacuated educational institutions is the lack of premises, equipment, dormitories and other infrastructure necessary to ensure the educational process. The primary task for evacuated educational institutions was to ensure social and living conditions for students and teachers. In the process of evacuation, the issues of licensing, accreditation, regulations, determining the scope of the state order were resolved. The main issue in the process of evacuating educational institutions was the issue of the safety of the people who carried out this evacuation. Educational institutions were not always evacuated by their managers (rectors). There were cases when the evacuation of the educational institution was led by heads of departments, professors, etc. Unfortunately, the evacuation was often carried out already from the occupied territories, which did not allow transporting the equipment and all the necessary documentation. Restoration of documentation and other bureaucratic obstacles took a lot of time and effort. It should be noted that there were no emergency evacuation plans in educational institutions, and it was this circumstance that made the

move difficult. 69 years of peaceful life and the absence of serious dangers led to the fact that the system of civil protection that remained after the Soviet Union was perceived formally in educational institutions. In many institutions, there were no officers responsible for civil protection issues, despite the fact that such positions are mandatory by law. Article 20 of the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine clearly states: "in educational institutions with the number of 500 or more people who receive education on a full-time basis, civil protection officials are appointed" (Кодекс цивільного захисту України (Code of civil protection of Ukraine), 2013).

Clause 6 of Article 33 of the Civil Defense Code of Ukraine states that mandatory evacuation is carried out in the event of armed conflicts. The decision to carry out an evacuation can be made at different levels. At the state level, decisions on evacuation are made by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. At the regional level, evacuation decisions are made by regional administrations and Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations. At the local level, decisions on evacuation are made by district, district state administrations in the cities of Kyiv or Sevastopol, and relevant local self-government bodies. At the facility level, the decision on evacuation is made by the managers of the economic entity (Кодекс цивільного захисту України (Code of civil protection of Ukraine), 2013). During the Russian military aggression, some heads of educational institutions removed themselves from their activities or even went over to the side of the enemy.

The next stage of the war began on February 24, 2022, with the beginning of a full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine by Russian troops. The first day was marked by a certain state of confusion. A number of educational institutions were waiting for official orders. Teachers, students and pupils were evacuated. The evacuation process was practically spontaneous. The very next day after the introduction of martial law, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, in a letter dated February 25, 2022 No. 1/3276-22, recommended temporarily suspending the educational process in preschool, general secondary and professional (vocational and technical) education institutions. Before the start of the forced break, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine asked to conduct online safety training (Letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine № 1/3276-22, 2022). On the same day, information appeared on the website of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine with a link made by the Minister of Education and Science S. Shkarleta in his Telegram channel. On the website of the Ministry and in the minister's address, it was clarified about the termination of the educational process in all educational institutions and the announcement of vacations for two weeks (Address of the Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine in the Telegram channel on February 25, 2022). This necessary measure was implemented to preserve the lives of all participants in the educational process. Thus, the war caused a two-week stoppage of almost the entire education system of Ukraine. It should be noted that the shutdown affected even relatively safe regions, such as Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi and other regions.

Already on February 28, 2022, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine launched an information campaign on how to calm children during war. Psychological care from Svitlana Roiz included several videos, in particular, "How to take care of a child if you are in a shelter with him", "If a father or mother protects the country", "Rules of support if a family is evacuated with a child". This is one of a number of measures implemented to increase the level of safety of participants in the educational process, primarily children. Children are the least protected from threats, including psychological

ones. Daily online meetings with certified psychologists of the Association of Innovative and Digital Education were organized. Various Telegram channels to support children began to work, Distance schools and communities opened free access to educational platforms and materials for all children with Internet access.

The first days of Russia's military aggression were the most difficult, including for the science and education system of Ukraine. It was this period that determined a number of subsequent steps in the development of Ukrainian education.

07.03.2022 The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine published letter No. 1/3378-22, which contained clarifications regarding labor obligations, vacations, organization of remote work of employees, remuneration of employees of educational institutions during the suspension of education, labor rights and guarantees of employees who are volunteers for territorial defense, actions if the employee is called up for military service, etc. (Letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine № 1/3378-22., 2022)

The restoration of the educational process began in the western regions of Ukraine. On March 9, 2022, the Department of Education and Science of the Ivano-Frankivsk Region resumed the educational process in schools, vocational and technical education institutions, and pre-higher education institutions. On March 14, the educational process began in the Lviv region.

The restoration of the educational process in the education system of Ukraine was influenced by the letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated March 6, 2022 "On the organization of the educational process." The letter described the situation that developed during the war. In particular, it was noted that in many regions, educational institutions have become a refuge for refugees. It was determined that the priority in this time of war was to ensure the maximum possible safety of every child, every employee of the education system.

For students who were evacuated from dangerous regions, admission to general secondary education institutions was simplified as much as possible. This was done only at the request of one of the parents. For children with special needs, including internally displaced persons, it was recommended to use social networks (Viber, Telegram, WhatsApp, etc.); use of electronic platforms (ZOOM, Google Classroom, etc.); conducting Skype conferences; communication in telephone mode; correspondence via e-mail, etc.

The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine recommended actively using available platforms and resources of state and private educational institutions ((Letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine № 1/3371-22, 2022).

Many distance schools responded to this call, including "Atmospherna Shkola", "Optima", "DAR", "Jamm School", educational platforms "Liko Education Online", "OkStudy", "GIOS", lyceums and other educational and scientific educational organizations (Distance schools and learning platforms provide free access for education seekers", 2022).

The education system began to adjust its work. In many educational institutions, work was carried out to help the armed forces of Ukraine. In particular, teachers and students wove nets. Schools and other educational institutions have become centers for the collection of humanitarian aid for the military.

On March 29, 2022, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine published letter "1/3725-22 "On the organization of the educational process in primary school in

wartime conditions". The letter emphasized the use of the distance education system. It was suggested to use electronic textbooks that could be read online or saved to your own computer to use them offline. This significantly improved the educational process in case of failures in the communication system.

The safety of children and the safe conduct of classes were not left out of consideration. Methodical recommendations that were attached to the letter discussed the procedure for working under military threats. The actions of teachers and students after the "Air alarm" signal were listed in detail.

On March 30, 2022, the Minister of Education and Science, Serhii Shkarlet, announced that vocational (vocational and technical) education institutions in 15 regions had completely renewed the educational process in a distance format. Institutions of vocational pre-higher education provide training in 23 regions in a distance or mixed form. Education in higher education institutions continues in 17 regions of Ukraine. Higher education institutions of 3 regions are partially working, and universities of 3 regions are on vacation.

In order to improve knowledge on security issues during war, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, together with the National Ecological and Naturalistic Center for Pupils and the Laboratory of Out-of-school Education of the Institute of Education Problems of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, developed an end-to-end training program on out-of-school education in the health direction "Fundamentals of life safety in conditions of hostilities" (End-to-end training program for extracurricular health education "Fundamentals of life safety in the conditions of hostilities", 2022), as well as methodical recommendations for it (Methodological recommendations for the end-to-end training program for extracurricular health education "Fundamentals of life safety in the conditions of hostilities", 2022). The program included the study of security issues during air raids, chemical threats, shelling and radiation threats. Considerable attention in the program was paid to the issues of first aid.

The issue of security was constantly under the close attention of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and other state and non-state organizations. The UNICEF Ukraine team, together with Svitlana Roiz, prepared rules for supporting children during evacuation. Other domestic and international institutions worked on the issues of organizing education during hostilities and ensuring the safety of participants in the educational process. In particular, it is UNICEF, the Google team, the Cedos Analytical Center and many others.

The system of distance learning was organized not only at the level of individual educational institutions, but became widespread throughout the country. Within the framework of the project "Learning without borders" of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy, the Ukrainian TV channels PLUSPLUS, "Pixel" and regional channels of the Public Broadcaster, the broadcast of video lessons for schoolchildren of grades 5-11 was organized. These lessons were broadcast on such popular online television platforms as MEGOGO, Kyivstar TV, 1+1 video, sweet.tv and volia.tv.

The restoration of the education system in Ukraine took place taking into account the circumstances that developed in different regions. The date of the end of the academic year in general education institutions was determined independently, based on the existing conditions. Educational material could be taught to students in a tighter study schedule.

In order to ensure security, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine made admission to higher education institutions more liberal. For this, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine introduced amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education". These changes are outlined in the Law "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine in the Field of Education", which entered into force on May 1, 2022. The change in the procedure not only took into account the peculiarities of the martial law, but also ensured adequate safety for the participants. For the first time, the National multi-subject test for obtaining a bachelor's degree (master's degree in medical and veterinary specialties) took place in the form of online computer testing. This testing covered three subjects: Ukrainian language, mathematics, history of Ukraine. For applicants who were outside of Ukraine, the National Multi-Subject Test took place at the same time as in Ukraine.

For future masters, a master's complex test (MCT) was conducted for the specialties "Law", "International Law" and a master's test of educational competence (MTNK) for business specialties.

For the testing, the main, additional and specially organized sessions were formed. Those entrants who, for some reason, could not pass the test during the main session, are invited to do so in subsequent sessions.

In connection with the circumstances caused by the war, the Ministry of Education and Science extended the terms of the admission campaign. For example, this year's admissions campaign to vocational and technical education institutions will last until November 1, 2022.

Today, the education system of Ukraine as a whole works in a mixed mode. Some pupils and students work online, some attend educational institutions face-to-face. This depends primarily on the educational institution's ability to ensure the appropriate level of security for all participants in the educational process at times of increased danger, in particular when there is a threat of shelling or bombing. Therefore, the availability of a full-fledged storage has become one of the main conditions for the possibility of restoring the face-to-face (off-line) educational process. According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 16,419 educational institutions have proper shelters, which is more than 62.2% [More than 90% of all educational institutions are ready for the heating season, 2022].

As of October 5, 2022, there are 564 institutions operating in the vocational and technical education system. The educational process is carried out in full-time form by 157 institutions, 287 in mixed and 120 institutions in distance form.

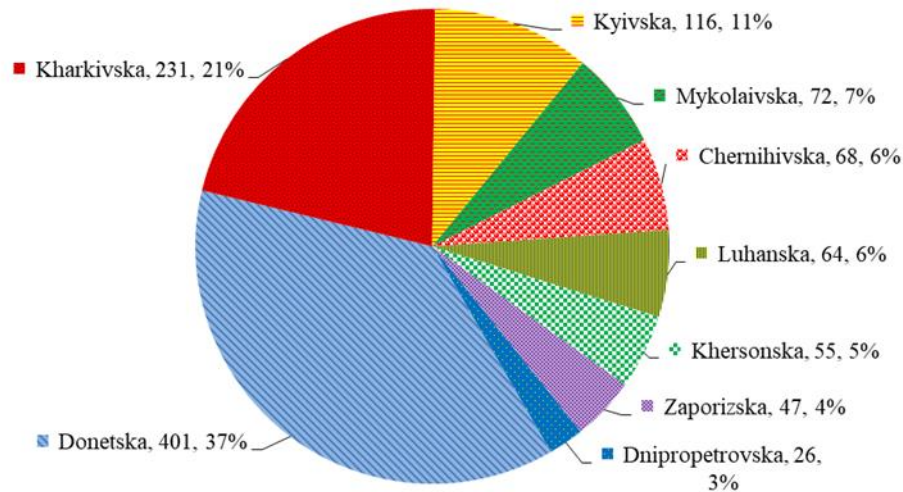
The military actions of the Russian occupying forces led to the destruction of educational institutions, the destruction of their material base and the death of teachers. Separately, it should be mentioned that many teachers and scientific and pedagogical staff of higher education institutions joined the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. So the education system suffered not only material but also personnel losses. It is worth mentioning the teachers of higher education institutions who, being in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, continued to conduct the educational process.

As a result of hostilities, in particular, due to bombing and shelling by the armed forces of the Russian Federation, 2,500 educational institutions were damaged. 289 educational institutions were completely destroyed.

As of the morning of September 28, 2022, more than 1,172 children were injured in Ukraine as a result of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation. According to the official information of juvenile prosecutors, 395 children died and more

than 777 were injured of various degrees of severity (Juvenile prosecutors: 395 children died as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, 2022).. Most children were affected in the Donetsk region (Graf 1.). It is in the Donetsk region that Mariupol is located, where many children were injured. It will be possible to establish the exact number of injured and dead children only after the end of the war and the processing of all sources.

Graf 1. The number of children who suffered as a result of the war in the regions of Ukraine



Source: Ювенальні прокурори, 2022 (Juvenile prosecutors, 2022).

The unevenness of the data by region is connected by the equation of the area of the regions where intense hostilities took place, the total number of population in these areas. In addition, the number of injured children was influenced by the intensity of shelling. Evacuation matters were important for children's safety. The main issue remained the actual possibility and speed of evacuation. Unfortunately, the hostilities continue and the numbers of injured and dead children are increasing.

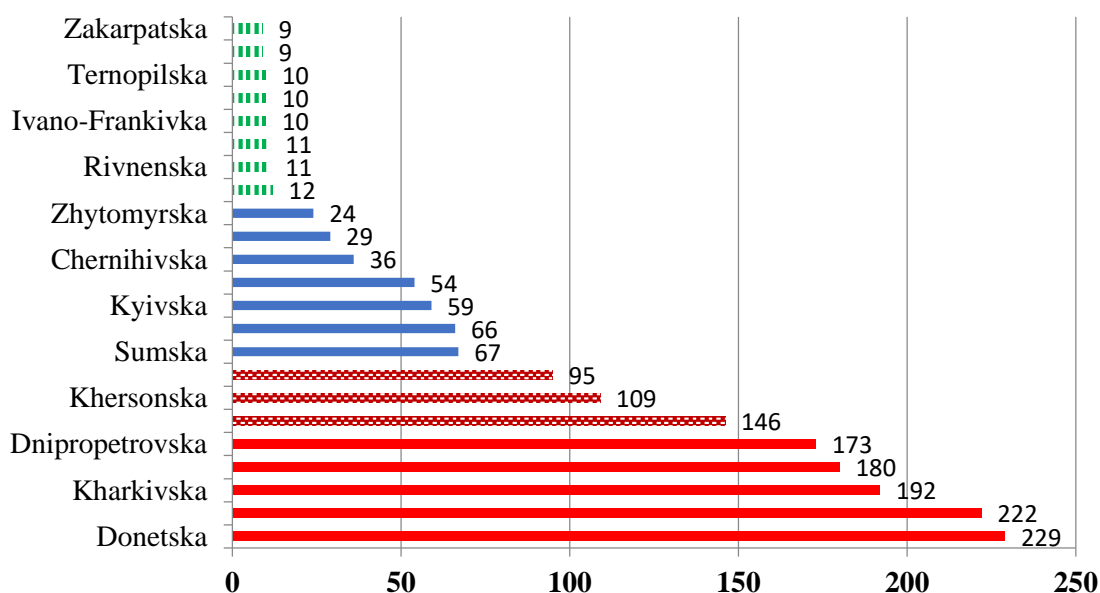
According to the National Police of Ukraine, during the full-scale aggression of Russia, 241 children disappeared, 6,326 children were found, and 7,833 children were deported to Russia. According to the National Information Bureau, 55 children were returned (Children of war, 2022).

Discrepancies in the number of injured, deported, and dead children are due to various sources and the ongoing work to establish exact numbers, which is complicated by hostilities.

Ukrainian children, including students of schools, institutions of higher and vocational education, are constantly in danger due to possible shelling. In the territories close to the front line, these are shelling by artillery, mortars and rocket fire systems, etc. In regions further from the front line, long-range rocket fire is a danger. To solve the issue of the security of the organization of the educational process, it is important to assess the probability of shelling, which can be done in particular by the number of air alarms, the time at which these alarms were announced, as well as the distribution of alarms by days of the week and hours of the day. In most regions of Ukraine, there is an average of more

than one alarm per day (Graf 2.). Western regions of Ukraine are the safest, where alarms occur on average once every three days. These are the western regions of Ukraine: Lviv, Zakarpattia, Rivne, etc. In these areas, it is expedient to conduct the educational process in face-to-face format. Of course, it is necessary to provide for the possibility of sheltering students and all participants of the educational process. On average, one to two air alarms are observed in the central and southern regions of Ukraine, in particular in Odesa, Vinnytsia, and Kyiv. In these territories, a significant number of educational institutions also organized face-to-face education. Some educational institutions use remote and mixed forms of the educational process.

Graf 2. The number of air alarms by regions of Ukraine per month (from 08/28/2022 to 09/28/2022)



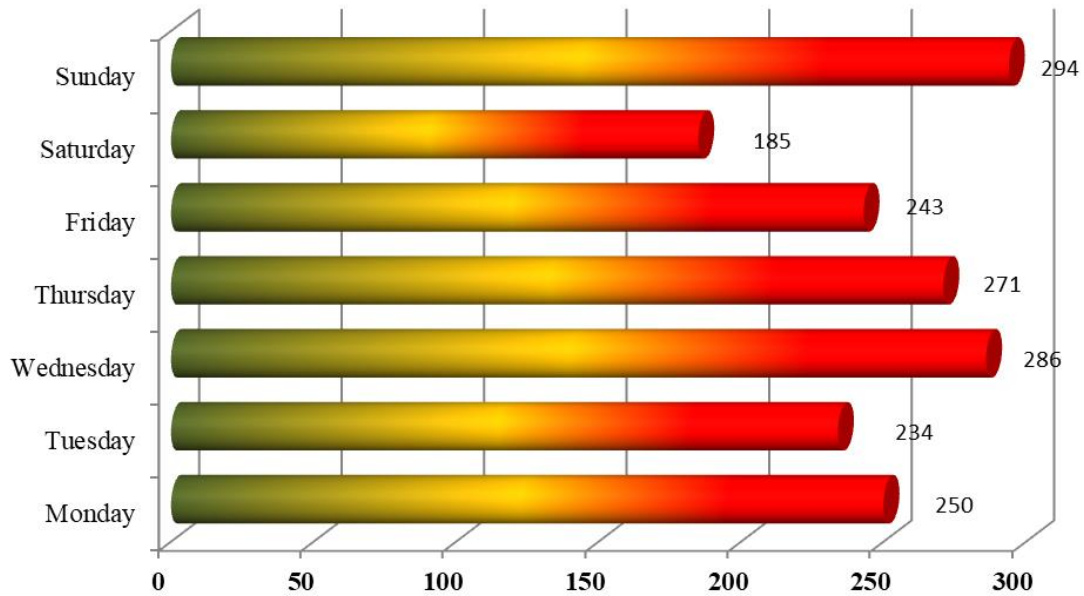
Source: *Air-alarms.in.ua*, 2022.

Analysis of air strikes by days of the week (Graf 3) and by time of day (Graf 4) shows that the intensity of shelling is not uniform. For example, there are more air alarms on Sundays compared to other days of the week. In terms of time, the most alarms were announced between 12 and 6 p.m., and the least between 6 and 12 p.m. The average duration of air alarms is about 39 minutes. The longest anxiety lasted for 5 hours and 47 minutes (*Air-alarms.in.ua*, 2022). Small differences in the frequency of air alarms do not make it possible to significantly increase the level of safety of participants in the educational process by changing the time of educational events.

One of the factors that will determine the possibility of introducing full-time (off-line) training is the provision of comfortable conditions in educational institutions for participants in the educational process. Considering the fact that the main indicator of comfort in the conditions of the onset of the cold period is the temperature in the premises of educational institutions. According to the Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, Serhiy Shkarlet, the preparation of educational institutions for the autumn-winter period in the conditions of martial law continues successfully. As of October 7, 2022, 24,388 educational institutions are ready for the heating season - this is more than

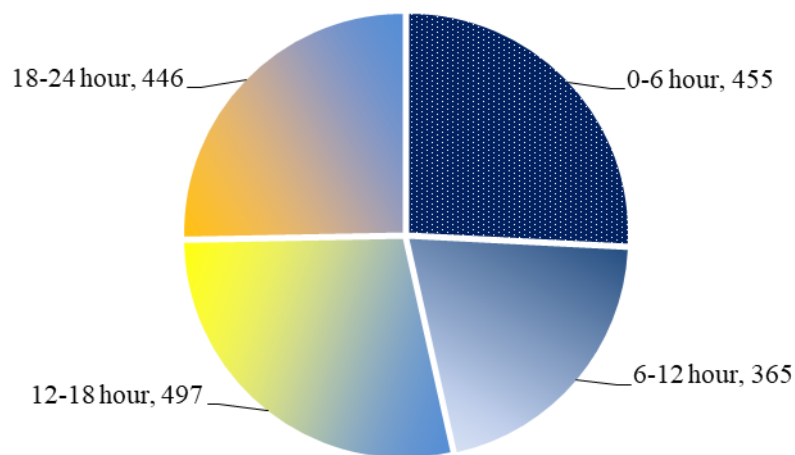
90% of all institutions. Educational institutions in 8 regions are 100% ready for the heating season: Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Poltava, Ternopil and Chernivtsi.

Graf 3. The number of air alarms in Ukraine by day of the week (from 08/28/2022 to 09/28/2022)



Source: *Air-alarms.in.ua*, 2022.

Graf 4. Distribution of air alarms in Ukraine by time of day (from August 28, 2022 to September 28, 2022)



Source: *Air-alarms.in.ua*, 2022.

School readiness for the winter season is 91.5%. Schools are 100% ready in 11 regions, including: Vinnytsia, Volyn, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk,

Kirovohrad, Rivne, Poltava, Ternopil and Chernivtsi and the city of Kyiv (More than 90% of all educational institutions are ready for the heating season, Serhii Shkarlet, 2022). Of course, these are data on educational institutions in the territory controlled by Ukraine.

One of the determining factors of the stability of the education system is the energy system of Ukraine. The provision of electricity to the population directly affects the possibility of distance learning. A power outage makes it impossible for computers and means of communication to function. Communication between the participants of the educational process is lost. In addition, the war made it impossible to print books for schools. Therefore, in conditions of power outages, students cannot access textbooks. The same applies to students, cadets, etc. A massive missile attack on October 10, 2022 caused significant damage to Ukraine's electricity system. Power outage schedules have been implemented in many areas. Therefore, educational institutions had to quickly move educational activities to favorable hours. In this way, the education system of Ukraine quickly reacted to new threats.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Russia's war against Ukraine has had a significant impact on the education system of Ukraine. Some educational institutions remained in the occupied territory. Many institutions were damaged or completely destroyed. The material and technical base of educational institutions suffered losses. Partially lost personnel potential. The education system had to be rebuilt. Quick decisions were made regarding the organization of the educational process. The stability of the education system in wartime was conditioned by the changes that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. The rapid transition to a distance and mixed form of educational institutions made it possible to practically not stop the educational process. The safety of participants in the educational process in wartime is a top priority. State bodies, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, the State Service for Emergency Situations are making efforts to ensure the safety of the educational process. Topics related to wartime security have been added to the curricula of a number of secondary education subjects.

The analysis of selective threats, in particular, missile attacks (air alarms) showed that the use of different time frames will have little effect on raising the level of the educational process. Educational institutions independently choose the forms of organization of the educational process. Depending on the conditions, face-to-face (off-line), remote or mixed forms are chosen. The stability of the education system in the country is ensured by the readiness of educational institutions for the prompt transition from one form of the educational process to another and the organization of the educational process taking into account the prevailing conditions.

CONCLUSION

The war significantly affects the functioning of the education system. As a result of the destruction and occupation, some educational institutions cannot work. Some educational institutions were destroyed or evacuated. A number of factors, in particular shelling, availability of electricity, communications, conditions for conducting classes, in particular heat, are decisive in the possibility of conducting an educational process. The war continues. The Ukrainian education system is gaining practical experience in organizing the educational process in difficult conditions and ensuring the safety of participants in the educational process.

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