

DOI: 10.46340/ephd.2020.6.4.6

Olha Pashkova

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6525-4613>

*National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi,
Kyiv, Ukraine*

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF FUTURE OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE IN TERMS OF HYBRID WAR

The article examines the main approaches to the implementation of military-patriotic education of cadets of higher military educational institutions after the beginning of the armed aggression against Ukraine; outlines the content of certain normative documents that regulate the implementation of military-patriotic education based on the military-historical heritage of Ukraine eliminates outdated views on national history that do not meet the requirements of the time; and highlights the creation of scientific and educational units for conducting military-historical research and use of the events of modern military history in the training and education of future officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine through the updating of curricula and activities of military-historical work.

Keywords: military-patriotic education, cadets, higher military educational institutions, military history.

Problem statement. The beginning of the armed aggression against Ukraine in 2014 revealed systemic shortcomings in the readiness of the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to defend the state, in particular, the moral unreadiness of individual citizens to repel the aggression of the state, which allegedly declared good neighborly relations. Military-patriotic education in higher military educational institutions is based on military history as an important source of moral strength of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which, in the context of information confrontation, has acquired exceptional importance in scientific activities and educational processes in military universities.

Analysis of research and publications. The emphasis on the need to take into account the educational aspects of military history in the process of training all categories of personnel, and the use of the results of military-historical research for the national-patriotic education of military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was made by V. Bidny. The features of the military history work implementation in higher military educational institutions were covered by I. Furman, the problems of teaching military history disciplines in higher military educational institutions of Ukraine, the state of educational literature in the field of military history were reflected in the scientific researches of domestic military historians and educators I. Furman, V. Rieznik, S. Falko, V. Ovcharenko. Scientists of the Research Center for Humanitarian Problems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, in turn, considered the national-patriotic training of military personnel as a component of the "history management" technology, through which, according to the authors, the state strategy of historical policy should be implemented. A. Tchaikovsky investigated patriotic education in the system of higher military education as an integral part of ensuring the national security of Ukraine. B. Pantiukhov considered the role of social and humanitarian disciplines in the military-patriotic education of cadets, Yu. Kovtun, S. Palchyk, A. Kolisnyk, E. Bryzhaty emphasized the need to strengthen the use of the educational potential of the military history of Ukraine, teaching humanitarian disciplines from the standpoint of Ukrainian centrism in the higher military educational institutions.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the main approaches to the implementation of military-patriotic education of cadets of higher military educational institutions using a historical narrative.

Presentation of the main material. After the beginning of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, an urgent need arose to define new approaches to the formation of a nationally oriented worldview of the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, primarily cadets of higher military educational institutions.

During 2015-2019, a number of normative legal acts in the field of military-patriotic education was adopted: the Concept of the national-patriotic education of children and youth (as well as an action plan for its implementation), the Strategy of the national-patriotic education of children and youth for 2016–2020, the Strategy of national-patriotic education. The adopted documents highlighted the military-patriotic education as the component of the national-patriotic education, aimed at preparing young people for mastering military professions, forming readiness for service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the military-patriotic education should acquire a priority in a period of military threat.

With the beginning of the armed aggression against Ukraine, the work of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine was launched to improve the military-patriotic education of cadets of higher military educational institutions. The instruction was developed on organizing the implementation of the Law of Ukraine “On the Condemnation of the Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine and the Prohibition of the Promotion of Their Symbols” in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. It determined the basic principles of the activities of officials, including officials of higher military educational institutions, and provided for the following activities:

- dismantling of Soviet monuments, memorial signs, commemorative plaques or other objects of visual agitation;
- assignment of honorary names in honor of national heroes from all stages of the development of the state, participants in the struggle for the independence of Ukraine in the twentieth century, as well as of persons who made a significant personal contribution to the defence of Ukraine and distinguished themselves in repelling the armed aggression of the Russian Federation;
- non-admission of the personnel participation in events where there are symbols or propaganda of the communist and national socialist regime, as well as the immediate termination of participation in such events if they are detected, etc¹.

The premises (educational buildings, classrooms, laboratories, barracks, corridors, rooms, sentries and utility rooms, workshops, museums, etc.), the territory of military camps, service documentation were brought into line with the provisions of the said law by the corresponding orders of the heads of higher military educational institutions, and also the curricula of academic disciplines, teaching materials were specified.

The heads of institutions have made a separate emphasis on visual agitation and symbols, coverage of the history of Ukraine, its troops, participation of personnel in the anti-terrorist operation/operation of the Joint Forces. In 2018, the Department of Military Education, Science, Social and Humanitarian Policy of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine developed the Methodological Recommendations on the typical topics of information content for museum expositions of military museums and museums (rooms) of military traditions of military units, establishments, institutions of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. According to these Methodological Recommendations, attention should be paid to the reflection of information about the heroic deeds of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, soldiers of volunteer formations, volunteers, and replenishment of museum funds with items related to the conduct of hostilities in the East of Ukraine in museum expositions. So, after 2014, museums of higher military educational institutions began to include:

- expositions dedicated to graduates of institutions who took part in the anti-terrorist operation, and graduates who died while performing combat missions at the East of Ukraine;
- photo expositions reflecting hostilities in certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
- children’s drawings and charms made for military personnel who performed combat missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation,
- personal belongings of combatants, including military equipment, documents, and so on;
- information on awarding state awards to graduates of institutions.

In 2018, the Minister of Defence of Ukraine approved the Action Plan (Roadmap) for the restoration and implementation of the military traditions of the Ukrainian people in the system of activities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2018-2020 in order to improve

¹ *Наказ про затвердження Інструкції про організацію виконання у Збройних Силах України Закону України “Про засудження комуністичного та націонал-соціалістичного (нацистського) тоталітарних режимів в Україні та заборону пропаганди їхньої символіки від 09.04.2015 № 317-VIII”, 2018 (Генеральний штаб Збройних Сил України). Офіційний сайт Міністерства оборони України <https://www.mil.gov.ua/content/pdf/instruction_communist.pdf> (2020, November, 12).*

the system of national-patriotic work with the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which provided for:

- amendments to the curricula of disciplines of higher military educational institutions and military educational units of higher educational institutions for the restoration and implementation in the Armed Forces of Ukraine of the military traditions of the Ukrainian people;
- renovation of museum and library funds, visual agitation and symbols;
- expansion of the network of military museums, museums (rooms) of military traditions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- streamlining the celebration of memorable dates (anniversaries) of military units, institutions and other dates associated with their historical past;
- establishment and celebration of military professional holidays, development of new samples of military uniforms, elements of military symbols, taking into account the historical past;
- dissemination of military-historical knowledge among the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, etc.

The Concept of the Military History of Ukraine, approved by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine in 2017, became another important document in the field of using the potential of military history science in patriotic education. The development of the Concept was driven by the need to preserve historical memory and national military traditions, and to patriotic education of youth, creation of favorable conditions for the formation of the personnel potential of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. One of the expected results of the implementation was the use of the obtained military-historical knowledge for further military-patriotic education of the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Under the conditions of external armed aggression, a breakaway began from the celebration of holidays associated with the activities of the Soviet armed forces. The establishment of new dates for military professional holidays, that correspond to the national military history and are based on the traditions of the national state, has become an important element of the ideological transformation of the Ukrainian army and the military-patriotic education of future officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In particular, the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization have received the honorary title “named after the Heroes of Kruty”¹. In 2019, January 29, 1918 was officially established as the date of the establishment of the Institute in memory of the cadets of the First School of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi (the successor of which the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization is), who died near the Kruty station,². The new insignia of the institute was also approved³, which was based on the cockade of the period of the Ukrainian National Revolution of 1917-1921. A new coat of arms of the institution (“full”, “medium”, “small”), “honorary flag”, sleeve and breastplate badges were introduced for rewarding officers, teaching staff, as well as graduates and cadets for high academic achievements. In particular, the full shield depicts the stylized figures of the participants in the battle near Kruty – an armed young man of the First Kyiv Youth School named after B. Khmelnytskyi and a soldier of the auxiliary Student Kuren of the Sich Riflemen.

In addition, the Zhytomyr Military Institute of the Order of the October Revolution and the Red Banner named after S.P. Korolyov was renamed into the Zhytomyr Military Institute named after S.P. Korolyov by the Decree of the President of Ukraine. The Soviet rudiment, the ideological content of which was contrary to the requirements of the time, was removed from the name of the institution.

At the same time, memorials, memorial plaques, monuments in honor of graduates who died while performing combat missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation were opened on the territory of higher

¹ Указ про присвоєння почесного найменування Військового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації 2018 (Президент України). Офіційний сайт Верховної Ради України <<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/18/2018#Text>> (2020, November, 12).

² Наказ про визначення дати створення Військового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації імені героїв Крут, 2019 (Військовий інститут телекомунікацій та інформатизації). Офіційна сторінка Військового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації у Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/viti.edu.ua/posts/805367483144902?__tn__=K-R> (2020, November, 12).

³ Наказ про введення в дію символіки Військового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації імені героїв Крут, 2019 (Військовий інститут телекомунікацій та інформатизації). Офіційна сторінка Військового інституту телекомунікацій та інформатизації у Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/viti.edu.ua/posts/805367483144902?__tn__=K-R> (2020, November, 12).

military educational institutions. For 2016, 332 servicemen were eternally enrolled in the lists of military units and higher military educational institutions of Ukraine¹.

The need to create special places for the ceremony of commemoration of the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who died while performing combat missions in the area of the anti-terrorist operation, led the Minister of Defence of Ukraine to make decision on creation of the Hall of Memory in 2017. It was officially opened on October 14, 2018. The memorial site contains the names of the settlements around which the fiercest battles took place during the rebuff of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine in the East of Ukraine; also the names and initials of the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine who died during 1992-2019, as well as the names of international peacekeeping operations, where contingents of the Armed Forces of Ukraine participated, and in which Ukrainian soldiers were killed. The data on the dead were included in the Book of Memory, the foundation of which was a manifestation of deep respect for the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who at the cost of their own lives fulfilled their official duty, showed courage, heroism and fortitude and remained faithful to the military oath. The Book of Memory is designed to foster patriotism and a sense of national dignity and personal responsibility for the defence of the Motherland in every citizen of Ukraine. Personnel of higher military educational institutions were involved in the ritual according to the daily schedule². Thus, the ritual of morning commemoration in the Memorial Complex on the territory of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was introduced into the activities of the cadet collectives. At the same time, in pursuance of the Decree of the President of Ukraine from August 29, it was determined to hold events to commemorate the military personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Memorial Complex of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine with the involvement of representatives of higher military educational institutions, as well as in the military universities themselves with the involvement of their personnel³.

After the beginning of the armed aggression against Ukraine, an urgent need arose to study the prerequisites and course of the armed conflict, which led to the creation / restoration of units within individual universities to carry out scientific research in the field of military history. These are the research center of military history of the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, the department of war history and military art of the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, the research laboratory of military history of the research center of the Land Forces of the National Academy of Land Forces named after Hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi.

The study of the experience of using military units (subdivisions) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the anti-terrorist operation has become of paramount importance. In order to improve the quality of the military-patriotic education of future officers, the leadership of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine recommended to hire officers with combat experience (primarily those who were injured or otherwise damaged in the course of hostilities) for the positions in higher military educational institutions.

Revision of the content of social and humanitarian disciplines (those that future servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine study) has become no less urgent, focusing on the events in Ukraine in 2004 and 2013–2014, the participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and volunteer formations in the defence of Ukraine's sovereignty during the Russian-Ukrainian armed confrontation etc⁴. In particular, the work program of the discipline "History of Wars and Military Art" at the Military Academy (Odesa) included classes on the topic "The Armed Forces of Ukraine in an Independent State", which included studying the course of the anti-terrorist operation in a hybrid war. In the Kharkiv Air Force University and the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization, the classes "Hybrid War in Ukraine" were introduced, which included the study of the following issues: hybrid war, the experience of the ATO and its impact on the art of war in Ukraine; the contribution of the Ukrainian people to the development of modern military art.

¹ МО України (2017). *Біла книга Збройних Сил України 2016*. Київ, 66.

² *Наказ про питання вишування пам'яті військовослужбовців Збройних Сил України, які загинули за свободу, незалежність і територіальну цілісність України та під час проведення міжнародних операцій з підтримання миру та безпеки, 2019* (Міністерство оборони України). *Офіційний сайт Міністерства оборони України* <https://www.mil.gov.ua/content/mou_orders/86_nm_2019.pdf> (2020, November, 12).

³ *Наказ про відзначення Дня пам'яті захисників України, які загинули в боротьбі за незалежність, суверенітет і територіальну цілісність, 2019* (Міністерство оборони України). *Офіційний сайт Міністерства оборони України* <https://www.mil.gov.ua/content/mou_orders/mou_482.pdf> (2020, November, 12).

⁴ Калінічева, Г.І. (ed.) (2020). *Вища освіта в Україні в контексті цивілізаційних змін та викликів: стан, проблеми, перспективи розвитку*. Київ: Фенікс, 382-383.

At the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, the following classes were provided in the academic discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian Culture” within the topic “Ukraine as an independent, sovereign state”: “Ukraine 2014: a civilizational choice”, which included the study of issues on the Revolution of Dignity, annexation of Crimea and occupation of the East of Ukraine by the Russian Federation; “War for sovereignty and state independence”, which involved studying the revival of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the activities of volunteers during the anti-terrorist operation/operation of the Joint Forces. The problem of hybrid war and the experience of the ATO and its impact on the art of war in Ukraine are reflected in the list of standard questions for the discipline exam.

At the Military Academy (Odesa), within the discipline “History of Ukraine and Ukrainian culture”, a lecture was planned on the topic “Development of social and political life in independent Ukraine”, which included the study of the problems of Ukrainian Maidans in 2004, 2013–2014, reasons of regional separatism in Ukraine; the occupation of Crimea by Russia and unleashing a war in the East of Ukraine; features of modern and traditional forms of Russian expansionism (based on historical experience). In addition, the work program for this discipline included a lesson devoted to the study of the methodological foundations of conducting information and propaganda activities on historical issues as a component of military-patriotic education.

The issue of the lack of a single textbook for teaching the discipline “History of Wars and Military Art” in higher military educational institutions has been repeatedly raised by domestic educators and scientists^{1,2}. In particular, according to the plan of military history work for 2018, a seminar and a round table was held at the National University of Defence of Ukraine on the problems of teaching military history disciplines, which indicates the relevance of this issue for domestic military educators and historians.

In 2017–2018, the military-patriotic education of future officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was also carried out in the course of military-historical work, which was regulated by the relevant guidance documents developed during this period. An analysis of plans for military-historical work in the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2017–2019 indicates that the measures of military-patriotic education of university cadets were based on the military-historical narrative, and their number increased annually. At the same time, the involvement of cadets in scientific work (participation in military history study clubs, scientific military history conferences, round tables, competitions of scientific works, conducting conversations with students of secondary educational institutions, etc.) contributed to the spread of military history knowledge, and its content had a pronounced military patriotic direction.

Conclusion. Thus, in the period of 2014–2019, a steady trend was established to increase the role and place of military history science in the educational and upbringing processes of higher military educational institutions of Ukraine. In the context of armed and information aggression, strengthening of national self-identification, necessary for the formation of stable ideological convictions among future officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as overcoming Soviet and imperial rudiments in consciousness have become a priority through a number of measures:

- streamlining of military professional holidays;
- introduction of new military rituals;
- updating military symbols, expositions of military museums by reflecting the participation of a permanent, variable personnel and graduates of the institution in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine, as well as dismantling the remnants of Soviet symbols;
- updating the work programs of historical disciplines by including lessons on the modern military history of Ukraine, in particular the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine;
- creation of scientific and educational subdivisions in separate higher educational institutions for conducting military-historical research and the introduction of their results into educational and upbringing processes;
- introduction of systemic military-historical work into the activities of higher educational institutions.

¹ Фурман, І. І., Резнік, В. І. (2018). Викладання воєнно-історичних дисциплін у вищих військових навчальних закладах: проблемні питання та шляхи вирішення. *Українське військо: сучасність та історична ретроспектива: матеріали III Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції (м. Київ, 30 листопада 2018 р.)*, 52.

² Фурман, І. І., Резнік, В. І. (2017). Воєнно-історична робота в Національному університеті оборони України імені Івана Черняхівського: сучасний стан та перспективи розвитку. *Українське військо: сучасність та історична ретроспектива: матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції (м. Київ, 1 грудня 2017 р.)*, 11.

The above measures were accompanied by close interaction of military command and control bodies, state memory institutions, research institutions and specialists in the field of military history for scientific substantiation of the decisions taken.

References:

1. MO Ukrainy (2019) [Ministry of Defense of Ukraine]. *Bila knyha Zbroinykh Syl Ukrainy 2018* [The white book of the Armed Forces of Ukraine]. Kyiv. [in Ukrainian].
2. Furman, I. I., Riezniak, V. I. (2018). Vykladannia voienno-istorychnykh dystsyplin u vyshchyykh viiskovykh navchalnykh zakladakh: problemni pytannia ta shliakhy vyrishennia [Teaching military history disciplines in higher military educational institutions: problematic issues and solutions]. *Ukrainske viisko: suchasnist ta istorychna retrospektyva: materialy III Vseukrainskoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii* [Ukrainian army: modernity and historical retrospective: materials of the III All-Ukrainian scientific-practical conference]. (2020, November, 12). [in Ukrainian].
3. Furman, I. I., Riezniak, V. I. (2017). Voienno-istorychna robota v Natsionalnomu universyteti oborony ukrainy imeni Ivana Cherniakhovskoho: suchasnyi stan ta perspektyvy rozvytku [Military-historical work at the Ivan Cherniakhovsky National University of Defence of Ukraine: current state and prospects of development]. *Ukrainske viisko: suchasnist ta istorychna retrospektyva: materialy Vseukrainskoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii (m. Kyiv, 1 hrudnia 2017 r.)*. [Ukrainian army: modernity and historical retrospective: materials of the All-Ukrainian scientific-practical conference (2020, November, 12)]. [in Ukrainian].
4. Kalinicheva, H. I. (ed.) (2020). *Vyshcha osvita v Ukraini v konteksti tsyvilizatsiinykh zmin ta vyklykiv: stan, problemy, perspektyvy rozvytku* [Higher education in Ukraine in the context of civilization changes and challenges: state, problems, prospects of development]. Kyiv: Feniks. [in Ukrainian].
5. *Nakaz pro pytannia vshanutannya pamyati viyskovosluzhbovtiv Zbroinykh Syl Ukrayiny, yaki zahynuly za svobodu, nezalezhnist i terytorialnu tsilisnist Ukrayiny ta pid chas provedennya mizhnarodnykh operatsiy z pidtrymannya myru ta bezpeky, 2019* (Ministerstvo oborony Ukrayiny) [Order on Honoring the Memory of the Servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Who Died for the Freedom, Independence and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine and during International Peacekeeping and Security Operations, 2019 (Ministry of Defense of Ukraine)]. *Ofitsiynyy sayt Ministerstva oborony Ukrayiny* [Ofitsiynyy sayt Ministerstva oborony Ukrayiny] <https://www.facebook.com/viti.edu.ua/posts/805367483144902?__tn__=K-R> (2020, November, 12). [in Ukrainian].
6. *Nakaz pro vidznachennya Dnya pamyati zakhysnykiv Ukrayiny, yaki zahynuly v borotbi za nezalezhnist, suverenitet i terytorialnu tsilisnist, 2019* (Ministerstvo oborony Ukrayiny) [Order to commemorate the Day of Remembrance of Defenders of Ukraine who died in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, 2019 (Ministry of Defense of Ukraine)]. *Ofitsiynyy sayt Ministerstva oborony Ukrayiny* [Official site of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine] <https://www.mil.gov.ua/content/mou_orders/mou_482.pdf> (2020, November, 12). [in Ukrainian].
7. *Nakaz pro vvedennya v diyu symboliky Viyskovoho instytutu telekomunikatsiy ta informatyzatsiyi imeni heroyiv Krut, 2019* (Viyskovyy instytut telekomunikatsiy ta informatyzatsiyi) [Order on the introduction of the symbols of the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization named after the heroes of Kruty, 2019 (Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization)]. *Ofitsiyna storinka Viyskovoho instytutu telekomunikatsiy ta informatyzatsiyi u Facebook* [Official page of the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization on Facebook] <https://www.facebook.com/viti.edu.ua/posts/805367483144902?__tn__=K-R> (2020, November, 12). [in Ukrainian].
8. *Ukaz pro prysvoyennya pochesnoho naymenuvannya Viyskovomu instytutu telekomunikatsiy ta informatyzatsiyi, 2018* (Prezydent Ukrayiny) [Decree on awarding the honorary title to the Military Institute of Telecommunications and Informatization, 2018 (President of Ukraine)]. *Ofitsiynyy sayt Verkhovnoyi Rady Ukrayiny* [Official site of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine] <<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/18/2018#Text>>. (2020, November, 12). [in Ukrainian].