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DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS DURING THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

Introduction. On February 24, 2022, the Russian Federation launched a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, thereby starting the year-long Russian-Ukrainian war. During this time, many changes have taken place in the public life of both the entire country and every citizen.

Changes and new challenges have also affected the educational system. On February 25, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine recommended that all educational institutions suspend the educational process and send students on a two-week vacation. During this seemingly short period of time, the military and political situation in the country has deteriorated significantly: some Ukrainian territories were occupied by enemy forces, cities and villages in a number of regions became the scene of active hostilities. As a result of Russian aggression, educational institutions of various levels began to suffer, and higher education institutions were no exception. Although the educational process resumed in some areas in mid-March, significant changes in the educational process still occurred.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the changes and measures taken to ensure the proper quality of educational and research activities of higher education institutions during the war.

The first and most important thing is the level of damage inflicted by the enemy on Ukrainian universities, institutes, colleges and other educational institutions across the country, especially those located in the war zone. According to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 49 universities were damaged and 7 destroyed. The greatest damage was done in Donetsk, Kharkiv and Chernihiv regions. Due to damage of the building infrastructure,

most institutions were forced to transfer their students to online learning or temporarily suspend it [2, p. 164].

Secondly, in order to create a safe educational environment for participants in the educational process, some higher education institutions and separate structural subdivisions of state, municipal and private higher education institutions were relocated from the areas where hostilities are ongoing [2, p. 165].

Thirdly, there have been serious changes in the number of Ukrainian and foreign students. Before the war, Ukraine occupied 1.5% of the global market for foreign students, as Serhiy Babak, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Education, Science and Innovation, said at a briefing [2]. In the first weeks of the full-scale invasion, almost all foreign students left the territory of Ukraine. According to the Ministry of Education of Ukraine, since the beginning of the war, more than 60 thousand foreign students have left for other countries and continue to study at Ukrainian universities online [4, p. 6].

Also, under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, the outflow of Ukrainian students increased, as many children went abroad after the Russian invasion and entered the first year of study there, and there were those who simply transferred to foreign educational institutions.

The fourth is changes in the rules of the admission campaign. According to the Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, Serhiy Shkarlet, more than 225,000 people have entered higher education institutions in our country for a bachelor's degree course. Due to the full-scale war with Russia, instead of the well-known ZNO, applicants took a national multi-subject test consisting of three subjects: Ukrainian language, mathematics and history of Ukraine. For the first time, applicants who were abroad at the time of the NMT could take the test at Ukrainian embassies. Almost 23 thousand temporarily displaced graduates took advantage of this option [1].

And fifthly, the safety rules for staying at higher education institutions have changed. All buildings are checked for bomb shelters or basements suitable

for shelter from missiles. Also, all employees and students are obliged to go down to the shelter every time the air raid siren sounds.

Conclusion. Based on all of the above, we can say that the military invasion of the Russian Federation has greatly influenced the development of Ukrainian higher education institutions. Now we have a more or less safe educational environment created fairly quickly under extreme conditions that can function smoothly during massive enemy attacks both online and offline. For the Ukrainian educational and scientific environment, this is a difficult but well-hardening path that will certainly lead to even greater development and demand for higher education institutions.

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