

Секція 7. НОВІТНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО МІНІМІЗАЦІЇ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ, ЕКОЛОГІЧНИХ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ НАСЛІДКІВ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ

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BASIC GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING IN UNIVERSITIES: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UKRAINE

Abstract. The publication examines the importance of training students at Ukrainian universities and its role in strengthening national security, the country's defence capability and the education of a conscious youth. Attention is paid to the experience of foreign countries, such as the United States, Israel, South Korea, Switzerland and Finland, which have different models of military training for young people. The advantages and dangers of basic military training are highlighted, in particular its impact on the formation of patriotism, the development of leadership skills and readiness for possible mobilisation activities. The possibility of adapting the experience of other countries to Ukrainian conditions, taking into account the current situation in the country, will be assessed. The thesis aims to highlight the importance of this aspect for the improvement of Ukraine's defence capability.

Keywords: basic general military training, national security, patriotism, leadership, international experience.

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БАЗОВА ЗАГАЛЬНА ВІЙСЬКОВА ПІДГОТОВКА В УНІВЕРСИТЕТАХ: МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД І МОЖЛИВОСТІ ДЛЯ УКРАЇНИ

Анотація. У публікації розглянуто важливість підготовки студентів в університетах України та її роль у зміцненні національної безпеки, оборонної здатності країни та виховання свідомої молоді. Зосереджується увага на досвіді зарубіжних країн, таких як США, Ізраїль, Південна Корея, Швейцарія та Фінляндія, які мають різні моделі військової підготовки для молоді. Виокремлено переваги та загрози базової військової підготовки, зокрема її впливу на формування патріотизму, розвиток лідерських якостей та готовності до можливих мобілізаційних заходів. Оцінюється можливість адаптації досвіду інших країн до українських умов з урахуванням поточної ситуації в країні. Тези мають на меті підкреслити важливість цього аспекту для підвищення обороноздатності України.

Ключові слова: базова загальновійськова підготовка, національна безпека, патріотизм, лідерство, досвід зарубіжних країн.

The importance of general military training in Ukrainian universities is one of the key aspects of national security and the development of patriotism among young people, which will have a significant impact not only on students, but also on society as a whole, as it develops important skills necessary for successful service in military and civilian life. Military training provides students with the basic knowledge and skills to fulfil their civic duty in the event of military action.

The basic military training will help to foster a sense of pride in conscious young people and foster patriotic feelings, which will make it easier to adapt to military service in the future. In addition to practical skills in weapon handling and first aid, the programme will provide students with experience in dealing with stress and critical situations, which will develop their psychological resilience and ability to make quick and informed decisions in extreme circumstances. By gaining pre-military experience, students will be able to develop their leadership skills, critical and strategic thinking, and build a sense of responsibility, empathy, and confidence based on emotional intelligence.

It is worth pointing out this programme will facilitate the development of close contacts between the country's educational institutions and military structures. This will allow further development of the human resource potential for the future work of young people in the Ukrainian Security Forces.

For the effective introduction of basic military training in Ukrainian universities, a number of challenges that may arise during the implementation of this programme need to be addressed. These include securing adequate funding, training qualified instructors, developing an algorithm for integrating military training into the educational process, overcoming social and cultural barriers, and improving the legal framework in this area.

Ensuring adequate funding is essential to ensure that universities have the resources to develop and maintain training infrastructure, including equipment and facilities. Qualified instructors with military experience and pedagogical skills are needed to provide high quality training and guidance to students. An effective plan for integrating military training into the educational process needs to be developed to combine military training with the academic curriculum while maintaining high quality education.

Social and cultural barriers, such as stereotypes about military service or resistance to compulsory military training, can be overcome through information campaigns and educational initiatives. In addition, the legal framework governing military training at universities needs to be improved to provide clear guidelines and ensure the smooth implementation of the programme. Only a comprehensive approach to these issues will allow to realise the potential of military training to strengthen Ukraine's defence capability and national security.

The experience of many countries that provide military training in universities can be an example to follow.

In the United States, there is an ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) programme in educational institutions. Students receive not only an academic education, but also military training that allows them to become officers in the US Army, Navy or Air Force after graduation. The programme helps integrate military service into civilian life by allowing students to combine their studies and training for a military career, and provides funding for education in exchange for a commitment to serve in the military after graduation [5].

Israel has a system of compulsory military training for all citizens. Young people receive military training after graduation. Many universities allow students to combine their studies with military service, or offer various forms of support after service. Compulsory service is a key element of Israeli national security [2].

South Korea has a similar system of service for all men, which lasts from 18 to 24 months depending on the type of military. Some universities provide flexible conditions for students returning to study after service. Given the ongoing threat from North Korea, compulsory military training is an important element of national security and social integration [3].

In Switzerland, there is a system of compulsory military training for all men, after which they become part of the reserve and continue to undergo regular training. Students can combine their studies with military service by training during holidays or after graduation [4].

In Finland, universities actively cooperate with military organisations to provide students with the opportunity to combine their studies with military training through the reserve system. Compulsory military training in Finland is important for maintaining national security, as the country shares a border with Russia [1].

Integration of foreign experience of primary military training in Ukrainian universities can be an important step towards improving the country's defence capability. It is important to note that programmes such as the US ROTC not only provide students with military training, but also provide an opportunity to develop leadership, organisational skills and teamwork, which is extremely important not only for a military career, but also for successful work in civilian life.

In addition, adapting the experience of compulsory military service, as implemented in Finland or South Korea, will not only effectively prepare students for military service, but will also create a system in which young people can combine their studies with military experience. This will make it

possible to prepare well-educated and disciplined military personnel who can quickly adapt to the conditions of service.

Models of mobile training reserves, such as in Switzerland, are extremely relevant for Ukraine, as they allow for the rapid deployment of well-trained people to defend the country in the event of an emergency. Given the military and social challenges, it is important to create a flexible system that allows students to combine their studies and military training without disrupting their academic process. Such an approach will allow Ukraine to create responsible, trained and patriotic young people who are ready to act in the event of a threat, which will ensure the country's long-term security.

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ENHANCING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AS A FACTOR IN MITIGATING THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED CONFLICTS

Abstract. Active political participation lessens the social fallout of armed conflicts by mobilising resources, coordinating aid and giving voice to vulnerable groups. When citizens influence decisions through advisory councils, e-petitions and participatory budgets, assistance grows relevant, inequality narrows and radicalisation recedes. Political efficacy, social capital and digital platforms convert spontaneous solidarity into lasting civic institutions, while media-literacy safeguards cohesion. Engagement must rely on transparent, accountable and truly influential channels; otherwise unmet expectations fuel unrest. International evidence shows that post-war reconstruction steered by citizen input lowers the risk of renewed violence. Thus, enhancing participation is a core condition for social resilience and durable peace.

Keywords: political participation, social capital, political efficacy, e-democracy

Political participation plays a pivotal role in alleviating the social shocks generated by armed conflicts. In countries where citizens are actively involved in decision-making, a society's capacity to pool resources, coordinate actions, and craft inclusive crisis-mitigation strategies increases markedly. Classic research underscores that participation supplies citizens with a "voice," compelling elites to respond to the needs of diverse groups (Verba, Scholzman & Brady, 1995,

p. 32). In wartime, this process helps to identify humanitarian challenges in a timely manner, adapt social policy, and forestall destructive radicalization.

The social consequences of armed conflicts—mass displacement, loss of livelihoods, and psychological trauma—are exacerbated where mechanisms for collective influence on government are lacking. Comparative studies of political behaviour demonstrate that uneven participation generates "political traps," leaving vulnerable groups invisible to state institutions (Lijphart, 1997, pp. 3–4). War only deepens this inequality: internally displaced persons, veterans, and bereaved families often encounter bureaucratic hurdles and insufficient representation. Enhancing the participation of these