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MILITARIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN OCCUPIED CRIMEA (2014 – 2019)

Abstract. *The purpose of the study is to try to determine the nature and specifics, forms and subjects of the educational process militarization in annexed peninsula attracting materials from open sources (information resources of the Russian Federation authorities, occupation authorities of the Crimea, materials of the Regional Human Rights Center, the Crimean Human Rights Group, Helsinki Human Rights Union, ZMINA Human Rights Center, NGO Almenda Civic Education Center, online publications, etc.). Research methodology is based on the principles of historicism, systematic, scientific, authorial objectivity, the use of general scientific (dialectical, method of analogies, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparative), interdisciplinary (methods of philosophy, political science, social psychology, synergetic, statistical analysis, contextual analysis), historical (retrospective, problem-chronological, discourse analysis, methods of “detection”) methods of research. The scientific novelty is that the essence, peculiarities, forms and subjects of the educational process militarization in the annexed Crimea by the Russian Federation during 2014 – 2019 have been found out on the basis of attracting open source materials. The Conclusions.* It is noted that the transformation of the Crimeans

social life over the last five years is primarily related to the militarization of the educational process, sports and culture. The occupying power organizes various activities among children and young people for this purpose: games, competitions, excursions, competitions on military subjects, organizes paramilitary children's camps, cultural mass events, lectures, conferences, theatrical performances, creates special militarized educational classes, lessons and meetings of military and patriotic, spiritual and patriotic education, etc. The most ambitious of such militant activities are the various military sports and military patriotic games. It is stated that the substantive policy of the educational process militarization in the annexed Crimea is aimed at: first, the active propaganda of the service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, including the contract; secondly, to educate a large army of potential carriers and defenders of the "Russian world"; third, to cultivate violence and war.

Key words: militarization of the educational process, occupied Crimea, paramilitary units, military and patriotic education, military training, military propaganda.

МІЛІТАРИЗАЦІЯ ОСВІТНЬО-ВИХОВНОГО ПРОЦЕСУ НА ТЕРИТОРІЇ ОКУПОВАНОГО КРИМУ (2014 – 2019)

Анотація. Метою статті є спроба, залучивши матеріали з відкритих джерел (інформаційних ресурсів органів влади Російської Федерації, окупаційної влади Криму, матеріалів Кримської правозахисної групи, інтернет-видань тощо), визначити сутність та особливості, форми і суб'єкти мілітаризації освітньо-виховного процесу анексованого півострова. **Методологія дослідження** спирається на принципи історизму, системності, науковості, авторської об'єктивності, на використання загальнонаукових (діалектичного, методу аналогій, методу аналізу й синтезу, індукції та дедукції, компаративного (порівняльного)), міждисциплінарних (методів філософії, політології, соціальної психології, синергетичного, статистичного аналізу, контекстуального аналізу), історичних (ретроспективного (історико-генетичного), проблемно-хронологічного, дискурс-аналізу, методу "виявлення" (detection)) методів. **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що на основі залучення матеріалів відкритих джерел з'ясовано сутність, особливості, форми і суб'єкти мілітаризації освітньо-виховного процесу анексованого Російською Федерацією Криму впродовж 2014 – 2019 рр. **Висновки.** Зазначено, що трансформація громадського життя кримчан упродовж останніх п'яти років пов'язана передовсім з мілітаризацією освітньо-виховного процесу, спорту й культури. З цією метою серед дітей і молоді окупаційна влада проводить різноманітні заходи: ігри, конкурси, екскурсії, змагання на військову тематику, організовує воєнізовані дитячі табори, культурно-масові заходи, лекції, конференції, театралізовані вистави, створює спеціальні воєнізовані заклади освіти і класи, проводить уроки і зустрічі військово-патріотичного, духовно-патріотичного й патріотичного виховання тощо. Наймасштабнішими серед таких мілітарних заходів є різноманітні військово-спортивні й військово-патріотичні ігри. Констатовано, що змістовно політика мілітаризації освітньо-виховного процесу анексованого Криму спрямована, по-перше, на активну пропаганду служби в збройних силах Російської Федерації, у тому числі й контрактної; по-друге, на виховання численної армії потенційних носіїв і захисників "Русского міра"; по-третє, на культивування насильства і війни.

Ключові слова: мілітаризація освітньо-виховного процесу, окупований Крим, парамілітарні формування, військово-патріотичне виховання, військова підготовка, військова пропаганда.

The Problem Statement. Russian statehood in all its forms (the Moscow kingdom, the Russian Empire, the USSR, the present-day Russian Federation) was and still remains imperial in its internal essence and external manifestations throughout its existence. One of the basic characteristics of imperial Russian statehood is that for the empire, unlike the traditional nation state, there are no clear state borders, the imperial space is permanently extended to where there are carriers of the imperial idea. Therefore, the idea of armed defense of the rights of compatriots in other countries seems natural in terms of its imperial essence.

The consequence of the expansionist policy and the achievement of the corresponding victories is not only the inclusion in the common space and turnover of material and human

resources in the empire, but first of all the formation of relevant human material, a large army of defenders of the empire and “Russian world” – an authoritarian regime and universal Orthodoxal space built by the Kremlin’s bureaucracy.

The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. There is a significant shortage of publications in national science and journalism devoted to clarifying the nature, defining features, forms and subjects of the educational process militarization in the occupied Crimea by the Russian Federation (2014 – 2019). Some aspects of the announced problem have been touched upon in numerous publications by Russian author O. Stepanov (Stepanov, 2010), Ukrainian researchers and human rights activists H. Koinash, O. Okhredko, O. Skrypnyk, I. Sedova (Koynash, 2019; Okhredko, 2018; Skrypnyk, Siedova, (Eds.), 2017). An urgent problem announced in our study is increasingly being echoed in the countries of the world, as evidenced by the resolution on “The Problem of Militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Ukraine), as well as parts of the Black and Azov Seas” adopted in December 2019 by 63 countries at the UN General Assembly (Militarizatsiya Kryma, 2019). The draft resolution was prepared by 39 countries, the most active of them are the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, the Baltic countries, Hungary, Bulgaria and the others.

The Purpose of the Publication. The purpose of the study is to try to determine the nature and specifics, forms and subjects of the educational process militarization in annexed peninsula attracting materials from open sources (information resources of the Russian Federation authorities, occupation authorities of Crimea, materials of the Regional Human Rights Center, the Crimean Human Rights Group, Helsinki Human Rights Union, ZMINA Human Rights Center, NGO Almenda Civic Education Center, online publications, etc.).

The Main Material Statement. Since the main tasks of the present Russian Federation is to strengthen statehood and its own geopolitical position in today’s rapidly changing globalized world, and to recognize the right of the Russian Federation to participate in the process of making key decisions for Eurasia at least, it is now in dire need of the human material, with appropriate psychology and values, the defenders of a personalized authoritarian political regime built by the Kremlin bureaucracy. This human material is programmed rigidly for the love of the state and the willingness to sacrifice life for its next ideocratic project in the realities of the Russian imperial state.

Putin’s authoritarian regime, realizing that it may lose enormous human resources, begins to return to the system of military and patriotic education, which effectively functioned in the USSR, updating it in line with the challenges of the times. First of all, in 2010, at the suggestion of the Prime Minister of that period of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, the initial military training in the upper classes of general educational institutions was restored as a necessary measure in connection with the reduction of service on the conscription from two years to a year. It is clear that the forms of military and patriotic upbringing of children and youth introduced in the Russian Federation extended to the Crimean peninsula occupied by it in 2014. The occupation of the Ukrainian Crimea by the Russian Federation resulted in the transfer of the state administrative apparatus and all policy directions on the annexed peninsula. According to the data of the Crimean human rights group, the transformation of the social life of the Crimeans is primarily due to the militarization of education, sports and culture. Kharkiv human rights activist Halyna Koinash is rightly concerned that “militarization serves a specific purpose and the danger posed by propaganda together with a “military and patriotic activity” cannot be underestimated” (Koynash, 2019).

Aggressive military propaganda is carried out through special state programmes financed not only by the federal budget, but also by the state (including paramilitary) organizations. Since the end of March of 2014, the Russian Federation has been implementing the strategy on education and upbringing of children and young people in Crimea (*Strategiya razvitiya vospitaniya v Rossiyskoy Federatsii na period do 2025 goda*, 2015), since April of 2014 – special state programmes “On Patriotic Education of Russian Citizens”. Now the state programme “On Patriotic Education of the Citizens of the Russian Federation for 2016 – 2020” is being implemented in the Crimea. It states that one of the goals of the programme is the military and patriotic education of the Russian Federation citizens and the formation of positive motivation among young people for military service (*Gosprogramma po patrioticheskomu vospitaniyu RF*, 2015). In December 2014 the concept of patriotic and spiritual and moral education of the population in the Republic of Crimea appeared and a large number of documents for its implementation (Okhredko, 2018).

In the field of general school education, sports and culture, the introduction of militarization is mainly due to the so-called military and patriotic education (*Militarizatsiya zakhvatyvaet detey*, 2018; *Kruglogodichnoe voennoe vospitanie shkolnikov*, 2019). The number of “landmark dates” associated with the gallant military past is steadily increasing, and each such date is marked by military staging, concerts and parades, with the mandatory presence of Russian military, representatives of the Russian or “Crimean” Cossacks, veterans and military participants in the Eastern Ukraine. In the context of “military and patriotic education”, each school hosts thematic lessons and events, relay races (for them they came up with the name – military and applied sports), which glorify the Russian army. All these activities are carried out with the involvement of “militias” involved in the war crimes against Ukraine who share memories of their “exploits” in the battles against enemies of the Russian state.

For realization of the educational process militarization tasks, formation of mobilization moods in the younger generation of the Crimea, the following forms of educational work, which have been successfully tested in the USSR, are widely used – organization of exhibitions of military equipment by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, holding special concerts for the purpose of propaganda of the service in the promotion of the service children and youth representatives of military commissariats special (“military and patriotic”) lessons focused on preparation for military service, participation of troops metalworkers in the organization of various children’s events (for example, dedicated to the Defender of Motherland Day), designed to promote service in the Russian army, holding various competitions, games, and relatively new – the creation of specialized classes (cadet and Cossack) with military education, solemn ceremonies institutions of the occupied Crimea, meetings of senior students with local military and patriotic organizations, regular holding of “the Crimean Cossack Union” the children’s Cossack games “the Cossacks Fun”, broadcasting videos of military exercises on the military-funded TV channel of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation “Zvezda”, parades and exhibitions in the Crimea, holding festivals on military topics. Children from the Crimea are organized to take part in military and patriotic events organized by the Russian authorities on the territory of the Russian Federation. All these measures are aimed not only at militarizing the consciousness of the Crimean youth, but also at forming its Russian self-identification.

Earlier, the Permanent Representative of the President of Ukraine to the Crimea, Borys Babin, stated that the temporarily occupied territory of the peninsula had become a “zone of continuous militarization”, and children of all ages were involved in the process of “common

warfare”. In the occupied Crimea there is a “system of involving children in paramilitary structures”, which “begins at kindergarten”. He stressed that “initial military training is absolutely compulsory and covers the vast majority of children”, otherwise, if children are shunned, “they will simply not be allowed to study at school, and parents will have huge problems with the Russian special services” (*Militarizatsiya zakhvatyvaet detey*, 2018).

The leading subjects of the educational process militarization in the annexed Crimea are, of course, the bodies of the central and local authorities of the Russian Federation, public organizations, educational establishments, political parties and more. The main executors of the state programme “On Patriotic Education of the Citizens of the Russian Federation for 2016 – 2020” are the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (also known as Rosmolodez (in Russian: Росмолодежь) which literally means the Russian youth). It acts as the only profile national body of state power whose activity is entirely focused on the formation of youth policy. A list of 15 organizations that are the part of the Federal Register of Youth and Children’s Non-Governmental Organizations, which are supported by the state, is published on Rosmolodez website. Among them there is the NGO “Knight Association” (*Ustav organizatsii “Assotsiatsiya Vityazey”*, 1992). This organization also operates in the Crimea (*Otchet o provedenii v Krymu sportivnogo prazdnika*, 2016).

The programme of military and patriotic education of children and youth of the annexed Crimea is implemented by local authorities actively. The long-lasting imperial tradition has given rise to and relies on the special links of the imperial center with the national elites who are in fact delegated the function of intermediaries in managing their autonomy on behalf of the center (*Kudriachenko*, 2017, p. 266). Thus, the Ministry of Education of the Crimea on its official site contains information on the work on military and patriotic education of children and young people and budgetary expenses for it. Representatives of local authorities take care of various competitions, games (all-Crimean military and patriotic game “Zarnitsa”) (*Soobshchenie Minobrazovaniya Kryma o provedenii igry “Zarnitsa”*, 2016); the Crimean Republican military sports game “Pobeda” (*Prikaz o provedenii igry “Pobeda” v Krymu*, 2016), festivals on the military theme.

The Crimean law enforcement agencies are an important subject of the educational process militarization. For example, on April 30, 2016, the Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Crimea held a military and patriotic action dedicated to the celebration of the 71st anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War (German-Soviet War). During the rally, 150 junior students participated in the “dedication to the small defenders of Russia”, the event was also attended by the Russian military (Video: *Natalya Poklonskaya posvyatila shkolnikov v “Malenkie zashchitniki Rossii”*, 2016). N. Poklonskaya, who was a “prosecutor” of the Crimea at the time, created the “Little prosecutors” choir, where children, including younger school age, dressed in a military uniform, perform songs about the war. In turn, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB of the Russian Federation) creates in the occupied Crimea military and patriotic clubs, in which children are introduced to the work of the FSB of the Russian Federation in order to popularize the service in this power structure.

The Crimean educational institutions are undoubtedly the main subject of systematic work on the militarization of youth consciousness. Military departments are opened at higher educational establishments (on the basis of Sevastopol State University and the Crimean Federal University named after V. I. Vernadsky); in general education – specialized classes

with military bias (cadets and cossacks) began to open as well (Obrazovanie v Krymu, 2018). Even though the Russian society has been convinced that war is a man's business for a long, the current government is trying to change that stereotype. Thus, in the 2017/18 academic year, 36 students were enrolled in the cadet class: 18 boys and 18 girls. And on February 25, 2018, the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation S. Shoigu at the first All-Russian Youth Patriotic Forum "I – Young Army" declared that the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation plans to open a Cadet School for girls in Sevastopol (Obrazovanie v Krymu, 2018).

The occupation authorities of the Russian Federation have created special budgetary institutions of the Crimea subordinated to the relevant federal organizations. One of them is the Regional Center for Preparation for Military Service and Patriotic Education (also known as the Crimea Patriot Center), established on April 03, 2015. The Crimea Patriot Center organizes youth sports competitions in military and applied sports for children and young people, where training skills are mastered, throwing grenades and knives at the target, dressing and taking off a military-grade suit and gas mask, overcoming the obstacle course, performing special sports exercises (Soobshchenie o spartakiade po voenno-prikladnym vidam sporta, 2016).

The Federal State budgetary institution the Crimea Patriot Center is a subordinate agency of the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs, whose projects are aimed at asserting the views on the "legitimacy" of the Crimea annexation in the Crimean society. It is also involved in military propaganda at the Russian State Military Historical and Cultural Center under the Government of the Russian Federation (Russian: Росвоенцентр, Rosvoencenter; lit. Russian War Center). The charter lists the center's main tasks as conducting memorial services; propaganda and media coverage of materials that reveal the heroic history and combat traditions of the Russian army and navy; promotion of military-patriotic education of youth (Ustav Rosvoentsentra, 1997).

The state-public organization "Russian Military Historical Society" conducts activities in the occupied Crimea aimed at militarization of public life, including the educational process. A considerable number of actions correlates with the victory in the Great Patriotic War ("Victory Alley", "Victory Lilac", "Victory Forest"), requiems, rallies, sports competitions, ceremonies, etc., are held (Informatsiya o meropriyatiyakh RVIO, 2016).

The branch of the state NGO "Voluntary Association for Assistance to Army, Air Forces and Navy" (Russian abbreviation – DOSAAF) does not stay away for military propaganda among children and youth. One of its main activities is to prepare young people for service in the armed forces of the Russian Federation. A regional unit of the Russian DOSAAF started operating in the Crimea since September 29, 2014. DOSAAF Crimean branch is a co-organizer of various paramilitary events for children and young people. One of them, "Race of Heroes", was held in Crimea on June 18, 2016 at the Russian Navy Black Sea Fleet range "Angarsk" (Soobshchenie o meropriyatii "Gonka geroev" v Krymu, 2016).

Various events promoting the service in the army of the Russian Federation and aimed at "legalizing" the occupation and creating a positive image of military and paramilitary formations, are being held by cultural institutions in the occupied Crimea (Skrypnyk, Siedova, 2017, pp. 29–30).

Many non-governmental organizations of the Crimea are also active agents of military-patriotic education of young people. Some of them operated on the peninsula before the occupation (for example, the Union of Monarchists of Russia), other militant organizations began to be established in the Crimea since April 2014. Some of them are affiliates of the Russian NGOs. For example, on March 16, 2015, a branch of the Union of Paratroopers of the

Crimea was formed in Yalta. On October 6, 2016, the organization together with the Union of Paratroopers of the Russian Federation held a military and patriotic relay race, during which the youth mastered the skills of handling weapons, got acquainted with the basics of military service (Statya: “V Krymu proshla voenno-patrioticheskaya sportivnaya estafeta”, 2016). As part of the project of All-Russian organization “Combat Brotherhood” every year (since 2015) in the village Novoozerne occurs youth patriotic camp-forum “The Crimea. Donuzlav” (V krymskiy patrioticheskii lager priekhali deti iz Donbassa, Sirii i Pridnestrovyya, 2015), which also involves the youth of the unrecognized Donbass republics (V krymskiy patrioticheskii lager priekhali deti iz Donbassa, Sirii i Pridnestrovyya, 2015; Delegatsiya iz LNR otpravilas v molodezhno-patrioticheskii lager-forum “Krym-Donuzlav–2018”, 2018).

Interregional biker’s NGO “Night Wolves” received a state grant of 12 million rubles for the implementation of the project “All-Russian Patriotic Youth Center “Patriot” in Sevastopol” (Soobshchenie o pobede v grantovom konkurse gospodderzhki NNO proekta “Park Patriot”, 2015). Night Wolves regularly organizes mass events of militaristic and anti-Ukrainian orientation for children and young people in place of the planned park in Sevastopol (Skrypnyk, Siedova, 2017, p. 31).

Using the experience of working with children in the USSR, children’s organizations are being created in the present Russian Federation, and the authorities have tried to implement them into the state system. Vladimir Putin created the “The Russian Movement of Schoolchildren” by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation in October of 2015. New organization uses the organizational form of a former pioneer organization. As of September 2016, 200 pilot schools have been operated and this movement is now actively spreading. However, it was still not the direction that would allow the credible support for the authoritarian Russian authorities. Therefore, in January of 2016, as the part of the state programme “The Russian Movement of Schoolchildren”, the Russian Defense Minister S. Shoigu initiated the creation of a new movement – the all-Russian military and patriotic social movement Young Army (Russian: Юнармия, Yunarmia). The initiative was readily supported at all levels and very quickly started to be drawn up by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, DOSAAF and the Central Army Sports Club (Russian abbreviation CSKA).

On July 29, 2016, the Unitarian Movement received state registration, and since then organizational structures have been established throughout the Russian Federation (85 Russian regions), including the occupied Crimea. Thus, a children’s paramilitary organization has emerged that has outward signs of a democratic union, however, in closer examination, it is another state militarized structure that works with children and youth (Sayt Yunarmii RF, 2016). Different military exercises using real weapons and military equipment, camps and rallies are carried out within the framework of the social movement. Volunteer and community activities have swept the country. The activities of the Young Army look somewhat like modernized Soviet military-sports movements (“Zornitsa”, “Orlyonok”), honorary guard at the Eternal Flame of Glory, etc. The organization has become a large-scale social movement directly involved in the militarization of the minds of children and adolescents (Rezultat rossiyskoy voennoy propagandy v okkupirovannom Sevastopole, 2017). Representatives of the Crimean Regional Unit of the Young Army use the infrastructure of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, CSKA and DOSAAF to conduct paramilitary activities under the auspices of the movement.

O. Okhredko, an expert, noted some features comparing the Young Army units activities in the Russian Federation and in the occupied Crimea: firstly, the percentage of the involved

children is much higher in the Crimea; secondly, there is a significant activity of the state occupation bodies in the life of the Young Army; thirdly, the Young Army activities are fully funded by the state and large funds are allocated for this purpose; fourthly, one of the main tasks of the Crimean Young Army is to eradicate the Ukrainian mentality and to form an enemy image of Ukraine; fifthly, the Russian authorities have a special focus on the Crimean Young Army unit (Okhredko, 2018). Children and youth of the occupied peninsula are regularly sent to military and patriotic, military and historical camps both in the Crimea and in the Russian Federation. Usually, such camps are funded by the Russian budget (Publikatsiya: “V Simferopole startovala aktsiya “Georgievskaya lentochka””, 2016).

Political parties of the Russian Federation (in particular, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation and the United Russia) take an active part in the propaganda of war and the militarization of the educational process, despite the fact that the activities of the Russian political parties in educational institutions are prohibited by the Law on Education, the Law on Political Parties prohibits the interference of political parties in the educational process of educational institutions. The Russian political parties' involvement in the militarization of the children and youth minds also contradicts the “Convention on the Rights of the Child” (Skrypnyk, Siedova, 2017, p. 33; Konventsiya o pravakh rebenka, 1989).

Various militarized formations (“People’s Militia” of the Crimea, “The Crimean Cossack Union”, etc.) carry out purposeful work on militarization of public consciousness and especially of youth and children. The first Cossack school was founded by Yalta Cossack unit in the village Beloglinka, Simferopol district in 2004, the occupation authority in the Crimea opened the first Cossack class with 36 pupils in the annexed peninsula at Simferopol Lyceum №10 in September 2016 (Okhredko, 2018).

They contribute actively to the creation of a positive attitude of the Crimean children and youth to the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and religious organizations (first of all, the Russian Orthodox Church). Representatives of the clergy, along with members of the military and paramilitary groups, take part in various events, ceremonies and actions involving children and youth (Skrypnyk, Siedova, 2017, p. 33), conduct paramilitary Orthodox camps on the peninsula (Soobshchenie o lagere pravoslavnykh razvedchikov v Krymu, 2016), organize excursions on military issues for students. By “mixing” elements of religion into the events, they preach to children the idea that being a Russian military is a sacred affair.

A special place in the system of the educational process militarization is occupied by cadet schools. The system of the Soviet Suvorov and Nakhimov schools continued to operate in the post-Soviet states after the USSR collapse. Power structures (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Border Guard Service of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation) began to create their own Suvorov schools in the Russian Federation starting from the 90s of the 20th century, similar schools are established throughout the country under the authority of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. One of the leading institutions of this type in the occupied Crimea is the Federal State Educational Institution “Sevastopol Presidential Cadet School” (established in March 2014). Private educational institution “The Crimean Cossack Cadet Corps” was licensed by the Russian Federation for educational activities in November of 2015. The militarization of the educational process is also carried out by classes under the care of military, security structures, paramilitary units of the Russian Federation. In addition, the Russian invaders reformed the Ukrainian military educational establishments on the annexed peninsula. For example, in February of 2015, the Council of Ministers of the Occupied Crimea transformed

the Crimean Republican boarding school with enhanced military and physical training (opened in 2001) into the State Budgetary General Institution of the Republic of Crimea “Cadet Boarding School “The Crimean Cadet Corps”” (Okhredko, 2018). However, such activity in the occupied territory is prohibited by Art. 51 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict.

Based on the official status of the Crimea as occupied territory, the Russian and local occupation authorities have violated humanitarian law by carrying out military propaganda among juvenile residents, preparing them for service in the Russian army. In violation of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 “On the Protection of Civilians during the War” and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted on 17 July 1998, the Russian Federation (as the occupying State) calls the Ukrainian citizens to join the occupation armed forces. The part of the Ukrainian citizens mobilized into the armed forces of the Russian Federation are forcibly transferred from the Crimea to the territory of the occupying country (Doklad o situatsii s pravami cheloveka v Ukraine, 2019). The persistent proposals to the residents of the annexed Crimea to continue their service in the Russian Armed Forces on a contractual basis is an important component of the information and propaganda influence of the Russian Federation. Using not only criminal and administrative legislation, economic pressure, but also informational resources, propaganda, militarization of the educational process, the Russian occupation power urges residents of the Crimea who are Ukrainian citizens to serve in their armed forces and paramilitary auxiliary units.

The Conclusions. A meticulous analysis of the present reality in the occupied Crimea allows to state that the policy of the educational process militarization in the annexed Crimea is directed to the following: firstly, the active propaganda of the service in the Russian Federation Armed Forces, including contract; secondly, producing a large army of potential carriers and defenders of the “Russian World”; thirdly, promotion of the violence and war. The promotion of service in the army and the general militarization of the children and young people minds are carried out by the de facto education system of the Russian Federation operating in the Crimea.

Proposed in 2012 by the President of the Russian Federation concept of the “historic Russia” as a polyethnic state-civilization in its synthesis with the well-known thesis about the nation-state model crisis clearly indicates that the Russian state and political elite have not resigned themselves and will not soon accept the need to recognize the Ukrainians of the “other”, not identical with the Russians, subject of history and inter-civilizational dialogue. Obviously the Russian Federation under Putin’s presidency will continue ramping up its efforts to involve Ukraine (primarily in a non-peaceful way) in its own sphere of influence, to confirm Ukraine’s membership in “historic Russia”. That is why school youth of the annexed Crimea will continue to be in the focus of the aggressor country political elite attention.

The militarization of the child’s consciousness, education, way of life looks like the main ideological way of the current power of the Russian Federation. Militarization activities take many forms, the most extensive of which are various militar and sports, military and patriotic games. They are organized at both local and national levels in different regions of Russia and the Crimea. The ultimate and desirable for the authorities result of such work is the formation of a cult of war, tolerance of violence, superficial and aggressive attitude towards the states and peoples that do not support the idea of “Russian world”. Moreover, children and young people of the Crimea are exclusively bound by “the Russian” identity, and ties with Ukraine as a country of their birth and citizenship are broken.

The tasks of militarization of the educational process on the annexed peninsula are inextricably linked with the actions of the Russian military, representatives of other law enforcement agencies, with the functioning of paramilitary units that purposefully transform the Crimea from a resort into a military base and a point of the permanent threat in the region. Obviously, after the liberation of the occupied Crimea, Ukraine will face the problem of children

and youth readaptation, especially those who participated in the Young Army movement and have been under the permanent pressure of militaristic, anti-Ukrainian propaganda.

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