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## **MODERN FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM DURING MARTIAL LAW**

The **aim** of the presented paper is to analyze modern features of the functioning of the education system during martial law.

**Results.** Martial law is a state of emergency that can be declared in a country in times of crisis, often involving the military taking control of the government. During such periods, various aspects of society, including the education system, undergo significant changes to align with the government's priorities and maintain order. In this article, we will explore the modern features of the functioning of the education system during martial law, drawing on historical examples and potential contemporary scenarios.

- 1. Government Control and Censorship.** One of the defining features of the education system during martial law is increased government control and censorship. Authorities often curtail academic freedom, limit access to information, and control curriculum content to align with the ruling regime's ideology. This can result in the suppression of critical thinking and the promotion of government-approved narratives.
- 2. Restricted Academic Freedom.** Martial law regimes frequently restrict academic freedom to prevent dissent and maintain control over the education system. Professors, teachers, and students may face severe consequences for expressing dissenting views or engaging in activities deemed subversive. This stifling of intellectual discourse can have long-lasting effects on a nation's education system.
- 3. Nationalistic Education.** Under martial law, education tends to prioritize a nationalist agenda, emphasizing loyalty to the government and the suppression of regional or ethnic identities. History and social studies curricula may be rewritten to glorify the regime and its leaders while downplaying or distorting historical events.
- 4. Surveillance and Monitoring.** Modern technology has given authorities new tools for surveillance and monitoring in the education system. Schools and universities may be required to install surveillance cameras, and students and teachers could be subject to increased scrutiny, both online and offline. This surveillance can deter dissent and further erode privacy rights.
- 5. Disruption of Normal Academic Activities.** Martial law often disrupts normal academic activities, with schools and universities sometimes being used as military bases or detention centers. This not only hinders students' access to education but also creates an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty.
- 6. Propaganda and Indoctrination.** The education system during martial law may be used as a tool for propaganda and indoctrination. Students may be subjected to daily patriotic rituals, and textbooks may contain biased

information designed to promote the regime's ideology. Critical thinking and objective analysis may be discouraged.

- 7. Limited Access to Higher Education.** In many cases, access to higher education becomes limited during martial law. Admissions processes may be influenced by political factors, and scholarships or opportunities for studying abroad may be reduced or eliminated, leading to a decrease in academic mobility and opportunities for students.

**Conclusions.** The functioning of the education system during martial law is marked by increased government control, censorship, restricted academic freedom, surveillance, and the promotion of government-approved narratives.

These modern features can have a lasting impact on a nation's education system, undermining its role as a bastion of free thought and intellectual growth. It is essential to recognize and address these challenges to safeguard the integrity of education during times of crisis and upheaval.