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EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF PRESERVING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IN TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: STRATEGIES, MECHANISMS, AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract. The research analyzes Ukraine's strategic response to the educational needs of youth in TOT. Key components include the asynchronous learning model via the "All-Ukrainian School Online," the "Quota-2" simplified admission system through specialized educational centers, and rigorous digital security protocols. The study emphasizes that education serves as a crucial tool for psychological de-occupation and maintaining the civic bond between the state and its citizens under occupation.

Keywords: Temporarily Occupied Territories, Distance Education, Learning Model, Admission System.

Introduction. The armed aggression and Temporary Occupation Ukrainian Territories have presented the national education system with an unprecedented challenge: how to guarantee the constitutional right to education for citizens living under conditions of isolation and intense ideological pressure. This research is dedicated to a comprehensive analysis of the strategies implemented by the Ukrainian state to maintain the mental and educational bond with the youth in the Temporarily Occupied Territories (TOT), as well as the tools for their subsequent reintegration.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research is to analyze Ukraine's strategic response to the educational needs of youth in the temporarily occupied territories. To do this, conduct an analysis of Ukrainian legislation that guarantees the right to education for young people in education for the duration of their studies and regulates the simplified admission process; outline adaptive methods of distance learning; consider mechanisms for admission to Ukrainian universities; provide recommendations on digital security and anonymity to protect students from harassment by the occupying authorities; analyze the system of social and psychological support.

Results of the Study and Discussion. Four components can be identified in the research.

I. Conceptual Foundations of State Policy

The Ukrainian strategy is based on the principle of "educational soft power." The state recognizes that a child in the occupied territory is a hostage of circumstances; therefore, the policy of the Ministry of Education and Science (MES) is aimed at maximum debureaucratization of processes. The legal foundation is the non-recognition of any educational acts issued by occupation administrations. However,

this does not deprive the learner of the right to verify their actual knowledge through state certification.

The central element is MES Order №271 [1], which essentially created a "green corridor" for applicants. It allows them to enter universities even in the absence of a physical document package, replacing it with a self-filled Educational Declaration [2].

II. Transformation of the Educational Process: From Synchronicity to Safe Asynchronicity.

Traditional distance education (Zoom conferences, online gradebooks) in occupation conditions poses a direct threat to the lives and freedom of students. Research indicates that occupation regimes conduct raids on homes to inspect gadgets for Ukrainian content.

In response, Ukraine transitioned to an asynchronous learning model. The "All-Ukrainian School Online" [3] project became not just a library of lessons but an autonomous ecosystem. Students can download materials during periods of stable connection, work with them offline, and submit assignments via protected channels. A special role is assigned to the externship form, where a child can officially complete the curriculum of several grades within one academic year, which is critically important for those long deprived of access to a Ukrainian school.

III. Higher Education Mechanisms: Educational Centers and Social Mobility

The admission system for youth from TOT has transformed into a powerful tool for reintegration. The network of "Crimea-Ukraine" and "Donbas-Ukraine" centers operates as a "one-stop shop"[4].

1. Simplified Admission: The opportunity to enroll based on internal exams (Ukrainian language, History of Ukraine) without the mandatory National Multi-Subject Test (NMT).

2. Quota System: The Quota-2 system reserves a significant portion of state-funded spots (up to 40% in some institutions), guaranteeing TOT youth a priority right to free education.

3. Adaptation Period: A vital aspect is the free preparatory courses. These perform not only an educational but also a psychotherapeutic function, helping youth escape the influence of propaganda and adapt to a free society while providing them with a stipend fund and housing.

IV. Digital Security Challenges and Countering Ideological Induction

The main barrier to obtaining a Ukrainian education is the systemic militarization of childhood in the TOT. The introduction of "basic military training" and ideological lessons like "Conversations about Important Things" aims to erode Ukrainian identity [5].

The state offers countermeasures in the form of digital hygiene. Recommendations for using encrypted cloud storage and anonymizers have become an integral part of the educational process. Furthermore, the concept of a "digital safety footprint" is being developed, where data regarding a child's education is stored in closed registries without being reflected in open databases accessible to collaborators.

Conclusions and Outlook. The Ukrainian model of education for youth in TOT is a unique global experience of maintaining national identity remotely under totalitarian control.

- Firstly, the system's flexibility allows thousands of applicants to be recruited annually, which is the best evidence of the chosen strategy's effectiveness.
- Secondly, the future de-occupation of territories directly depends on the number of young people who have maintained a connection with the Ukrainian educational space.

The prospect for further research lies in developing algorithms for recognizing non-formal education and advancing digital documents in the "Diia" app. This will allow for the complete elimination of physical certificates, which can be grounds for persecution during searches at checkpoints in occupied territories.

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