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L. Bohun**LVIV STATE UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SAFETY: BASIC STAGES
OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The article considers the most important aspects of the activities of Lviv State University of Life Safety. It describes the purposeful work of labour collective on improving of the level of firefighters training.

Each page of college`s history is rich on high respect for fire-rescuing profession.

The main goal of higher education establishment is to improve and develop practical skills in firefighting, to eliminate the consequences of accidents and to carry out preventive works.

Keywords: *preparation of specialists, Lviv State University of Life Safety, fire prevention, preparation of specialists, purposeful activity.*

Sixty two years is a considerable time period for Lviv State University of Life Safety. History of this educational establishment is inseparably linked with work and achievements of several generations, people who worked there and held key positions in different times. The goal set before the administration was to make this higher educational establishment to become one of the best and future-oriented one in Ukraine. For this period the higher educational establishment has gone through a difficult way of formation from the Courses to the University. And its graduates continue to keep and add the glorious traditions, which were implanted into them within the walls of the native educational establishment, the traditions on which not one generation of rescuers were grown up.

Nowadays the educational establishment is one of the leading educational establishments in Ukraine in the field of human safety. The University is a member of the European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE), which works in the area of human safety, the European Fire Service Colleges Association (EFSCA), which provides with professional employees for the units of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (the SES of Ukraine), other ministries, departments and services, private organizations and so on [1].

In the works of such scientific researchers as V. Domansky, O. Ivaniv, V. Parkhomenko, V. Pidhainy, S. Popovych, H. Ponomarenko, A. Tomilenko [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8] and others who did a considerable contribution into the study of different aspects of the activity in the sphere of fire safety the history of Lviv State University of Life Safety remains understudied which determines the topicality of chosen theme of the scientific investigation.

The guarantee of fire safety is for certain linked with the quality selection of highly-qualified personnel, the preparation of which is the task of the departmental educational establishment. The historical landmarks of the training the officers for fire prevention and protection activity in Lviv dated back from the middle of the 20th century, when from the 4th of May to the 10th of May, 1954 Kyiv Fire-Technical School was repositioned in Lviv, and according to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, was renamed into Lviv Fire-Technical School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [9]. Nowadays the training of the professional employees takes place in Lviv State University of Life Safety.

The training of rescuers in Lviv educational establishment can be divided into three basic stages: the first one is the functioning of Lviv Fire-Technical School (1954–2001), the second one is the functioning of Lviv Institute of Fire Safety (2001–2006), the third one is the activity of Lviv State University of Life Safety (from 2006 to the present day).

The Kyiv Advanced Courses of Officer Personnel of Fire Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR became the starting point of the history of the University. Soldiers and officers, who came back from the war, remained the staff of fire safety after the Second World War. Retraining Courses were organized in order to increase the professional level of the new fire safety personnel of the country. The Courses were established at the premises of the first Non-Commissioned Officer School of Fire Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of Kyiv region. In 1947 in Kyiv the Head of the Courses became lieutenant-colonel V. A. Dronov.

The term of the training was ten months but for the section commander it was fifteen months. The total amount of audience was one hundred course participants. Over the short period of time all the staff vacancies were filled up with the commanding-teaching personnel and one month later the classes at the Courses began [10]. In January 1949 the first graduating class, which consisted of 46 course participants, took place. In July 1951 the reorganization of the type of education occurred and the Courses were renamed into the Kyiv Courses of Officer Personnel Training of the Militarized Fire Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. The teaching staff was filled with noncommissioned personnel of the militarized fire safety. After finishing the Courses cadets got the all-Union certificate and the military rank “junior lieutenant”. According to the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR S. Kruglov from July 22, 1952 in the premises of the Courses there was organized the first in Ukraine Kyiv Fire-Technical School with the staff of 344 commanding-teaching personnel and 840 cadets [11]. It started the formation of educational establishments of new type in the republic. The first Head of the School became engineer-colonel of internal service O. T. Zamostyev (1952–1955).

Young people at the age from 18 to 23 years old who had a secondary education (9 years of study) and fitted for the health condition were admitted to the School. The right to be admitted to the School had junior enlisted of the militarized

fire safety at the age to 30 years old and with the education not less than 8 years of study at a secondary school. The training of cadets was realized by five cycles: social sciences, fire tactics, fire prevention, fire-extinguishing equipment and the cycle of general education. A military cycle was organized in December 1953. Training exercises on specialized subjects were carried out at the premises of the national economic assets [12]. At the same time by the summer 1953 the 11-months Courses of Junior Lieutenants continued to function by the School.

In May 1954 Kyiv Fire-Technical School was repositioned to Lviv. According to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR it was renamed into Lviv Fire-Technical School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR (the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR from April 24, 1954) [13]. The Heads of the School in the Soviet period were: engineer-colonel of internal service B. Ya. Kolyadynsky (1955–1962), colonel of internal service M. I. Popukailo (1962–1970), colonel of internal service V. M. Zozulya (1970–1974), colonel of internal service A. V. Sevruk (1974–1983), colonel of internal service A. S. Kosivchenko (1983–1991) [14].

On July 12, 1955 there was the first graduation of the School. Then 197 qualified officers who were given the rank “technician lieutenant of internal service” graduated from the School. At that moment fire safety was a part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Since 1961 extramural education has been established in this educational establishment. There were 75 extramural students who studied for three years there. After repositioning to Lviv the staff of the School made much to reconstruct the existing premises, to equip the territory and do them suitable for the teaching and learning process. The departmental institution was placed in the historical building in the centre of Lviv. This house was built in the 19th century. It is one of the most beautiful buildings of the city, referred to the historical monuments of UNESCO, made in Romanesque Revival architecture [15].

In 1983–1988 the fourth floor of the main building was designed and built. These days it functions as a hostel and barracks. Fortunately the further construction did not spoil the external appearance of the building and made it even more beautiful. In the Soviet period it was uncommonly.

In the period between wars the premises were used for the needs of invalids and war veterans of the Polish troops. There was a shelter for war veterans and a surgical hospital (an affiliated branch of the 6th District Military Hospital) there [16].

According to the decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR in May 1954 Kyiv Fire-Technical School was located in the building. After a while it was renamed into Lviv Fire-Technical School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR which became a leading educational establishment in Ukraine. It trained the Heads for fire safety. The institution was administered by the forces of the internal troops of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Up to 1972 there was an army unit №7480 and a squadron of militiamen on the first floor of the left aisle of the main building [17].

In April 1993 thanks to the petition of the Head of the School colonel of internal service B. M. Hrytsai for the purpose of spiritual revival and education of cadets on the truly Christian principals it was taken a decision to restore a chapel and transfer a baggage warehouse. The restoration and decoration of the temple was made by cadets, employees and leavers of the institution. Stucco work was restored and the iconostasis was established. Thanks to the action of donation 21 million 11 thousands coupon-karbovanets (Ukrainian money of that period) was raised. The capital repair of the roof was performed for this money. On October 11, 1998 at 10 a.m. according to the canons of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Lviv and Sokalsky Metropolitan Andrii sanctified the chapel as the Church of Protection of Blessed Virgin. Inspector of the seminary and academy archpriest Ya. Oshchudlyak, the Senior priest of the Church of Protection of Blessed Virgin Father Roman Velyky and also Father Viktor Fedenkiv, Father Oleh Luchechko, Father Mykhayil Semkiv, Faher Ihor Rybak, Archdeacon Father Semen Pihura, Deacon Father Maksym Chinka and all the staff of the educational establishment took part in the dedication service [18].

Nowadays the Church of Protection of Blessed Virgin is the centre of spiritual life of the University. Every Sunday and in the holidays worship services, in which not only cadets and students but all people from the neighborhood take part, are conducted. Father Roman Velyky does everything for strengthening the moral and psychological climate of the staff. In the church different religious ceremonies such as confessions, marriage ceremonies, chrismations and also catechetical meetings on Sundays, are conducted.

For the considerable contribution to the development, restoration and conservation of the church the Head of the educational establishment Bohdan Hrytsai was awarded with the Order “St Volodymyr Velyky”, Andrii Kharchuk – with the Order “St Mykolai”, Petro Voytovych and Volodymyr Koloshyn – with the Orders “The Archistratigus Michayil” [19].

In 1980 Lviv Fire-Technical School together with the other educational establishments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs guaranteed fire safety and public order at the premises of the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow. In the line of duty from the 19th of June to the 9th of August 1980 as a part of the separate battalion under command of the Head of the School colonel of internal service A.V. Sevruck together with 459 members of the staff guaranteed fire safety of the Olympic premises in Tallinn where the regatta was held. In the line of duty cadets showed good professional preparation, skills to orient themselves quickly in difficult situations [20].

According to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR Lviv Fire-Technical School was recognized as the basic structure that guaranteed public order at the Olympic Games in Tallinn. A group of cadets together with officers guaranteed public order and carried out set tasks and also guaranteed fire safety. The total number of cadets and officers was 459 people. They went there by train. The service began in June. They had to guarantee public order and fire safety. The watch lasted for 12 hours and 24 hours were given them for the rest and preparation. After

ending the Olympic Games cadets were able to visit exhibitions, museums and places of interest in Moscow [21].

Knowledge which got cadets during the time of their study and discipline which was implanted into them for three years helped the staff to do all the set tasks efficiently and serve at the Olympic Games. At the appointed object the service was drawn by separate groups into which the representatives of all force structures were involved. The list of the premises to which groups were appointed was various beginning from the Olympic arenas to the places where sportsmen and guests of the Olympic Games lived. For the cadets the fulfillment of set tasks was an additional training of the application of the acquired skills and abilities in practice. The tasks set for the subdivision were done at full length with an excellent grade. At the appointed premises there was no smoke, burning and other dangerous events. After the Olympic Games not all the leavers of the School were awarded with state rewards but all the participants got the jubilee medal "For the Service at XXII Olympic Games" and gratitude from the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Since 1984 the term of education at the departmental institution lasted for two years, people at the ages to 27 years old, who had a military training, were enrolled to the School. In 1988 a new curriculum for the term of two years and 10 months was introduced.

In 1986 the staff of the School took part in the liquidation of the consequences of the catastrophe at the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant. According to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Social Republic from the 3rd to the 25th of June 1986 the Deputy head of the School lieutenant-colonel I. Bilenko, who carried out the duties of the Chief of the staff of the back areas of the interservice teams and special battalions of fire safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, and lieutenant-colonel A. Lebed, who carried out the duties of the assistant officer of the operational staff, were sent to the Chornobyl Nuclear Power Plant. During five months the works on the liquidation of the consequences of the catastrophe were carried out but for the covering of the damaged block by the cascade of the concrete sarcophagus it was necessary to do one more task. According to the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR this task was given to volunteers and officers of Lviv and Kharkiv Fire-Technical Schools [22]. Cadets Viktor Avramenko, Ivan Blashko, Oleksandr Dremlaha, Vasyl Ilyuk, Yurii Kolachuk, Serhii Klymchuk, Mykola Prydius, Oleksandr Sventytsky, Yurii Saulyak became the members of the detachment of the volunteers headed by the thirty years old major Mykhailo Sudnitsyn. Cadets worked in couples changing each other after short periods of time. Firstly, it was extremely difficult to work at the height. Secondly, they were dressed into special heavy protective suits. This work was very exhausting and hazardous. The group of volunteers performed the set task and after several weeks of rehabilitation and preventative treatment in Kyiv returned to the educational establishment [23]. For the courage, bravery and determined actions showed by performing especially dangerous tasks during the liquidation of the consequences of the ca-

tastrophe at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant the employees of Lviv Fire Technical School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR lieutenant-colonel I.L. Bilenko and A.F. Lebed, major M.V. Sudnitsyn and nine cadets were awarded with medals “For Courage in a Fire” and honored with state rewards. The danger of the performed work affirmed the fact that three of nine (at that time) cadets Ivan Blashko, Serhii Klymchuk and Oleksandr Sventytsky died and the rest of them are invalids for health reasons [24].

From the 21st of February to the 8th of August 1989 the staff of the School as a part of three temporary interservice battalions realized the peace-support mission guaranteeing the protection of public order in Nagorny Karabakh [25].

The nation’s leadership decided to protect peace and for that reason the Order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the 23rd of November 1988 № 9822-XI “On high priority measures of establishing public order in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR” was issued. According to it the employees of the internal military forces had to guarantee the public order in the settlements [26].

According to the Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the Order of the Head of Lviv Fire-Technical School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR separate battalions (of 200 people each) consisting of cadets and officers were sent to the service mission for the fulfillment of the combat assignment. The main tasks of the battalions were to guarantee the constitutional and public order, patrol the city, inspect motor transport in the highways and perform the line of duty at the blockhouses. Apart from the fulfillment of the combat assignment the speeded up teaching and learning process was carried on for cadets. In the line of duty in Nagorny Karabakh there were no violations of discipline. Cadets and officers showed courage, self-control, endurance and psychological steadfastness. They resisted any provocations [27].

In 1995 on behalf of the Lviv Regional State Administration a new flag with Ukrainian symbols was given. In January 1999 colonel of internal service Mykhailo Mykolayovych Kozyar was appointed to the position of the Head of the School.

From that period of time a new stage of transformation, development and formation of the departmental educational establishment began. The basic achievement of that period was the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from the 21st of June 2001 on reorganization of the School into Lviv Institute of Fire Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and to realize the first admission of cadets by speciality “Fire Safety” for the term of training for five years [28].

For the purpose of high-quality training of the professional employees for the subdivisions of the Civil Protection Service of Ukraine and the aspiration to join the European standards of the Bologna process on the 29th of March 2006 according to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Lviv Institute of Fire Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine was reorganized into Lviv State University of Life Safety [29].

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**ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ:
ОСНОВНІ ЕТАПИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ І РОЗВИТКУ**

У статті розглянуто найважливіші аспекти діяльності Львівського державного університету безпеки життєдіяльності. Висвітлено цілеспрямовану діяльність колективу над удосконаленням якісного рівня підготовки фахівців для пожежної охорони.

Кожна сторінка історії навчального закладу наповнена повагою до пожежно-рятувальної справи та професії рятувальника.

На сьогоднішній день Львівський державний університет безпеки життєдіяльності – це вищий навчальний заклад України з міцною науковою, навчальною та матеріально-технічною базою. Навчальний та виховний процес направлений на формування нового покоління фахівців у сфері цивільного захисту.

Ключові слова: *підготовка фахівців, Львівський державний університет безпеки життєдіяльності, пожежна охорона, підготовка фахівців, цілеспрямована діяльність.*

**ЛЬВОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЖИЗНЕДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ:
ОСНОВНЫЕ ЭТАПЫ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ**

В данной статье рассмотрены важнейшие аспекты деятельности Львовского государственного университета безопасности жизнедеятельности. Отражена целенаправленная деятельность коллектива над совершенствованием качественного уровня подготовки специалистов для пожарной охраны.

Каждая страница истории учебного заведения наполнена уважением к пожарно-спасательному делу и профессии спасателя.

На сегодняшний день Львовский государственный университет безопасности жизнедеятельности – это высшее учебное заведение Украины с крепкой научной, учебной и материально-технической базой. Учебный и воспитательный процесс направлен на формирование нового поколения специалистов в сфере гражданской защиты.

Ключевые слова: *подготовка специалистов, Львовский государственный университет безопасности жизнедеятельности, пожарная охрана, подготовка специалистов, целенаправленная деятельность.*