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## **ISSUES OF MILITARY POLICY OF THE STATE IN THE THEORETICAL HERITAGE OF M.Y. SHAPOVAL**

The presented paper is devoted to examination of the position of one of the prominent Ukrainian figures of the time of revolution of 1917-1920 Mykyta Yukhymovych Shapoval on national military policy. In the article the number of basic elements that form a holistic understanding of the essence of military policy as one of the main prerequisites for statehood and priority direction of its development is researched. Today probably there is no need to prove the relevance of justification of the compliance of military policy with the needs to ensure the sovereignty of the state. Retrospectives of our history and the contemporary events prove the expediency of research in terms of collecting and updating both socio-political and purely military experience, which is a key component of military construction and military policy in general. One of the important directions in this issue is the desire to form invariance of views on the perspectives of the evolution of Ukrainian state troops, modernization of foundations of military policy, the establishment of a new citizenship in society against the army and its place in social development. Particularly important here is the concentration and consideration of historical ex-

perience gained in crisis development. In the history of Ukrainian nation such a period, not very remote chronologically and having much in common with the current situation in the context of geopolitical and social change, is a time of revolution of 1917-1920.

The conclusions are made that even on the basis of a brief review of the fundamental ideas of Mykyta Yukhymovych Shapoval on military policy of the Ukrainian state, it should be noted that he used some of the most fundamental provisions that are still relevant today. Firstly, without a standing army state will never be able to guarantee its sovereignty. Even more – without strong army the state is doomed despite consciousness and patriotism of its citizens. Secondly, the army should be the army – i.e. it should obey the fundamental principles of singleness of authority, strict discipline, respect for statutory instruments and more. Thirdly, military policy should be carried out only by public authorities excluding the situation of the politicization of the army. The sad experience of military defeats both of Central Rada and the Directorate has proven rectitude of these provisions in full.