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DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONS OF CULTURE AND ARTS IN POLTAVA REGION IN 1991-2017

The article is devoted to the problems of the formation, development, and functioning of the network of cultural and educational institutions of Poltava region for the period specified by the study. The cultural and artistic space of the Poltava region, which is represented by theatrical, musical and artistic institutions, is analyzed and the main areas of activity of museums, libraries and club institutions for the period 1991-2017 are identified. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the network of cultural institutions in the region was reduced due to the reorganization of district and rural club institutions, their partial closure. It was determined that, despite the unstable situation in the country, the leading cultural institutions of the Poltava region (museums, theaters, a philharmonic society, etc.) continue to work.

Keywords: cultural and art establishments, Poltava region, regional culture, theater institutions, cultural history, museums, clubs, libraries.

Relevance of research topic. The functioning of the regional network of cultural and educational institutions is one of the most pressing problems in shaping Ukraine's cultural policy. The analysis of this problem is of great importance both for the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage and for the formation of a strategy for the development of the cultural and educational network institutions.

Considering that the basis of cultural policy is the protection of cultural heritage national museum, library policy, creation of conditions for the development of social and market infrastructure in the field of culture and the arts, we made a rather complicated study of the functioning of the leading cultural institutions of Poltava region.

The purpose of research is to determining the prospects for the development of the system of cultural and educational institutions in the near future, through a monitoring study for the period 1991-2017.

Analysis of researches and publications. The presence in the historical and social sciences of a considerable amount of theoretical literature on the problems of coverage of historical and cultural processes in Ukraine. In the historical paradigm (L. Gaida, L. Dubrovina, O. Kruk, R. Mankovska, O. Onishchenko) the museum and library activities of the region are analyzed, in the socio-cultural paradigm (O. Drozdova, G. Levchenko, A. Litvinenko, I. Pavlovsky, L. Polischuk, Ya. Fedorenko) the activity of cultural-art, educational and club institutions is investigated.

The analysis is based on the legislative acts adopted in the 1990's, in particular, "Fundamentals of Legislation of Ukraine on Culture", "On the Protection of Cultural Heritage", "On Libraries and Library Affairs", "On Theaters and Theater Affairs", "About additional measures for state support of culture and art in Ukraine" and others related to the conducted research. These documents legally regulate the activities of cultural and artistic institutions and determine the system of government and directions of work of these institutions.

The XXI century is characterized by the completion of a number of documents related to the development of Ukrainian culture – Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 01.02.2016 № 119-p "On Approval of the Long-term Strategy for the Development of Ukrainian Culture – Reform Strategy"; Ordinance of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 23, 2016 № 219-h "On Approval the Strategy of Library Development" for the period up to 2015 "Qualitative changes of libraries for ensuring sustainable development of Ukraine".

Based on the above decrees, a Comprehensive Program for the Development of Culture, Art and Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Poltava region for 2018-2020 was created. This program provides for "improving the resources of cultural and artistic institutions, improving the material and technical base"¹.

¹ Комплексна програма розвитку культури, мистецтва та охорони культурної спадщини в Полтавській області на 2018–2020 роки.

Documents of state and cultural institutions, stored in the State Archives of Poltava region (SAPR), are a significant part of the original research base. Documentation of the basic cultural and educational institutions of the region is stored in the funds of the Poltava Regional Museum of Local Lore, I. P. Kotlyarevsky regional Universal Scientific Library of Poltava.

So, in the Poltava region, two theaters are successfully functioning – musical-dramatic and puppet, both regional level, which is showing only the state language of pantomime (puppet theater), in 2011 there were also performance in Russian, but the current state of the country and pro-Russian the situation than divided the state contributed to the ban on the use of Russian-speaking performances.

Analysis of theatrical activity for the period 2010-2018 shows that in 2017 the theaters showed 853 performances, 192 of which were held within the settlement where the theater is located, 209 within Ukraine and 4 – outside it¹. Compared to 2011, when 672 performances were staged, 227 of which were held within the locality in which the theater is located, 190 within Ukraine and 1 outside it².

The development of a cultural and artistic environment is impossible without the spiritual revival of the people and their cultural values. Cultural institutions, such as musical institutions, play a major role, as creative achievements can enhance the spiritual potential of society.

In our study, we will try to analyze the ways, forms and methods of forming the museum network of Poltava region from 1991 to 2017 of the XXI century, having worked out and summarizing for this purpose archival sources, materials of local periodicals, scientific literature of the relevant direction. Let's find out the role of regional museums in researching and promoting the history of Poltava region.

Museum work will always be one of the main components of historical lore, because through unique monuments of historical and cultural past, through museum exhibits, we can illuminate the state of individual settlements of Ukraine, the vital activity and being of the people, of individuals, which went down in history.

On the territory of the Poltava region, “16 monuments of archeology of local importance, 166 objects of cultural and historical heritage were registered. Of these, 60 historical and 14 monuments of art, 2 architectural monuments (red and white houses of the museum of A. S. Makarenko) were taken under state protection³.”

Poltava museum work preserves the ancient traditions associated with various names of collectors, philanthropists, whose activities became the basis for creating a museum network in the Poltava region. The first museums created at the beginning of the 19th century was private. They were intended for a narrow circle of visitors and were exhibitions of paintings, jewelry and sculptures. Museums for a wide range of visitors appeared only at the end of the 19th century, thanks to V. Dokuchaev, a natural scientist.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, a number of local history museums were opened in this region, which became important cultural and historical centers of the region – Scientific Art and Industrial Museum of Mirgorod, Local History Museum of Lohvitsa, museums of Romny and Priluky, opened in 1920⁴, Museum of Local Lore of Chornukhy, People's Science Museum of Khorol (founded by V. Biryukov in 1917), and development also begins on the creation of memorial museums – P. Mirny in Poltava, M. Gogol in vil. Neronovich (Great Sorochintsy), the literary and memorial museum of V. Korolenko in Poltava (one of the oldest museums in the Poltava region), M. Gorky in the village Manuilovka, O. Makarenko in the city Kremenchug and other. Thus, at the end of the 1950s, the museum network of the Poltava region consisted of twelve museums, of which: “military-historical – 1; local history – 4; art – 1; literary and memorial – 5; memorial and pedagogical – 1”⁵.

The further development of the museum network was associated with the celebration of anniversaries of prominent figures in science and culture, whose life and activity were involved in the region we were studying – G. Skovoroda, I. Kotlyarevsky, M. Gogol etc.

Consequently, the formation of a museum network of various profiles in the Poltava region actively took place at the end of the twentieth century. Consider the current state of museum institutions and their role in the study and popularization of the history of the Poltava region.

¹ Заклади культури, фізичної культури і спорту України у 2017 році (2018). *Статистичний збірник*. Київ: Державна служба статистики України, 95.

² Заклади культури, мистецтва, фізкультури та спорту України у 2010 році (2012). *Статистичний бюлетень*. Державний комітет статистики України. Київ, 92.

³ Культурна спадщина Полтавського району (2017). *Зберегти пам'ятки історії, культури та археології*, 17, 6.

⁴ Філяньський, М. (1927). *Збірник. Полтавщина*. Полтава, 2, 419.

⁵ ЦДАВО України, ф. 5116, оп. 10, спр. 156, арк. 50-51.

The rich history of the Poltava Territory has been preserved in museums, the oldest of which is the Poltava Museum of Local Lore, a significant scientific and cultural center created in 1891 under the Poltava Provincial Zemstvo Council in three small outbuilding rooms. Prominent museologists, culturologists, as well as lovers of Ukrainian culture and art took part in the formation of the museum, including “Ivan Zaretsky, Kostyantyn Moshchenko, brothers Vadym and Danylo Shcherbakivski, Yakiv Ryzhenko and others”¹.

However, from the first year of its founding, the activity of the museum was not limited only to natural knowledge, but also embraced the comprehensive research directions of the Poltava region². From 1902 to 1908, the architect O. Shirshov built the zemstvo building.

So, the history of the real pearl of architectural art – the Poltava Museum of Local Lore – is quite interesting and has done from the Zemstvo Council (1908), later the Central Proletarian Museum of the Poltava region (1920-1964) to its modern name. The museum recreates the history of the region from ancient times to the present day.

The State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Field of the Battle of Poltava”, the Poltava Art Museum (Art Gallery), the Museum of Local Lore of Kremenchug and the National Museum-Reserve of Ukrainian Pottery in Opishnya are also noted as interesting collections. The last of the above is the only all-Ukrainian ethno-artistic research center in Ukraine for the conservation and popularization of the pottery and ceramic heritage of Ukraine.

The Museum of Local lore of Kremenchug is famous for its ethnographic collection, which presents paintings of folk crafts of the region. The central exposition presents a Ukrainian hut with a peasant’s yard, against which national consumer goods are presented.

The State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Field of the Poltava Battle” is considered one of the first stationary museum institutions in the Poltava region. It belongs to the international Organization of Military and Historical Museums of UNESCO and, not without reason is considered a cultural heritage. The museum on the battlefield of Poltava was opened in 1909 at the initiative of I. Pavlovsky, a history teacher at the Poltava Cadet Corpus. During the October Revolution, Pavlovsky’s museum business suffered a bit, the remainder of the exhibits was transferred as a collection of the Poltava Battle to the Central Proletarian Museum of the Poltava Region (now the Museum of Local Lore of Poltava), but in 1950 the museum’s activity was restored.

The current reserve is located in 9 rooms, where objects of national importance are stored: money, medals, paintings, prints, battle flags, military weapons, letters, historical documents and old maps of the 18th century, books and icons. Special attention should be paid to the diorama, which is located in a separate room. It reproduces the events of the battle of Poltava.

Monuments to Peter I, Cossacks, Swedes, defenders of Poltava were erected on the territory of the reserve, a mass grave and the Sampson Church, the Holy Cross Exaltation Monastery, 30 mounds of the Scythian era and 4 ancient settlements are also located here, the Cossack State exhibition is open. The guard historical field of the battle of Poltava is 771,5 hectares.

The Museum “Field of the Battle of Poltava” today is an important cultural and methodological center for the study of European history. The Poltava Battle festival is held annually on the territory of the reserve, in which musical groups, craftsmen, as well as various military and historical associations take part. It is interesting that the first documentary film shot in Ukraine on 27-18 of June, 1909, in the vicinity of Perm, is the “200th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava”³.

Recently, namely in 2017, the Regional Museum of Local Lore of Khorol, which was founded in 1917 by V. Biryukov, an archaeologist and local historian who studied the culture, art and ethnography of the Poltava region, celebrated its 100th anniversary. Then it was called the people’s Science Museum.

«According to the appendix to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated September 12, 2005 № 889, the Museum of Local Lore of Khorol is listed as a museum, which stores museum collections and museum items that are state property and belong to the state part of the Museum Fund of Ukraine⁴.

¹ Супруненко, О. Б. (відп. ред.) (2017). *Хорольщина: від давнини до сьогодення: зб. наук. пр. та мат-лів конф. ЦП НАН України і УТОПК; УК ПОДА; ЦОДПА; ПКМ імені Василя Кричевського; Хорол. район. краєзн. музей.* Київ; Полтава: ЦП НАНУ і УТОПК, 160.

² Філянський, М. (1927). *Збірник. Полтавщина*, 2, 419.

³ ЦДКФФА (1983). *од. зб.*

⁴ Супруненко, О. Б. (відп. ред.) (2017). *Хорольщина: від давнини до сьогодення: зб. наук. пр. та мат-лів конф. ЦП НАН України і УТОПК; УК ПОДА; ЦОДПА; ПКМ імені Василя Кричевського; Хорол. район. краєзн. музей.* Київ; Полтава: ЦП НАНУ і УТОПК, 160.

Among the museum's collections there are exhibits highlighting the ethnographic life of the region, its life and the work of modern masters. In separate halls, housing of the Khorolshchyna, outfits typical of this area and the main crafts that exist here are represented¹.

Analysis of the museum network of the Poltava region, allows us to conclude that it is developing, since for the period 2010-2018. Their number increased by 5 units (32 establishments were in 2010 and 37 became for the period 2018), 2 of them have national status, 2 – regional museums, 1 – state, 32 – district (city) type. According to the profile of the museum, they are divided into 7 historical, 11 literary, 4 art, 15 complexes². The broad-spectrum activity of museums contributes to a comprehensive study of the history and culture of the Poltava region, popularizes the national heritage, enhancing the cultural heritage, which, in turn, forms a highly conscious society.

The library network of the Poltava region is quite extensive and at the time of the study consists of 792 libraries, 119 of which are located in urban areas and 673 in rural areas. Three institutions require major repairs. This figure has significantly decreased compared to 2010, when there were 816 libraries in the Poltava region. A significant decrease in the book stock from 11882,3 to 10361,1 copies is also noted³.

In total, as of December 1, 1925, there were 776 libraries in the Poltava region, in 672 of which there were up to 1000000 books. As you can see, from the table, numerous libraries were preserved in Poltava: “with the state museum 50,000 copies, the Institute of Public Education 31,5000, industrial technical school 11,200, as well as clubs”⁴.

By the period of independence of Ukraine, in the 90's of the twentieth century there is a rapid reduction in funding for cultural and artistic infrastructure, significantly affects the activities of institutions of this type – reprofiling, closing, outdated material and technical base.

However, after Ukraine gained independence, cultural and artistic reform takes place, manifested in independence in creativity, the abolition of ideology and censorship, the creation of conditions for the selection of leisure needs and interests.

Studies of the current stages of the activities of cultural and leisure institutions are reflected in the scientific works of Yu. Moskvichev, I. Petrova, L. Polishchuk and others.

I. Petrova identifies several leisure parameters, among which are: aesthetic, which consists in visiting libraries, exhibitions, museums, concert programs; educational – getting education and self-educational; family – consist in raising children and arranging family life; moral, which includes religious organizations; sports, which includes visits to sports facilities, recreation; political, which shapes public opinion and provides for participation in political actions and events; social – participation in the country's public life; scientific and technical; economic⁵.

As of the end of 2017, according to the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, in Poltava region there are 848 club institutions, of which 65 in cities, 783 in rural areas. It should be noted that 360 establishments require major repairs and 48 are in disrepair⁶. Compared to 2010 when their number was 855 structures, we notice a slight decrease in the number of clubs – per institutions in urban areas, most of the decrease in their number occurred in the countryside. Of the 446 establishments that required repair, 360 remained, but those in disrepair increased by 6 units⁷.

So, the urgent task for the development of the club network of institutions should be to improve the legislative framework. In the mid 90-ies of the twentieth century, Ukrainian scientists considered the directions of the clubs, focusing on the need to preserve existing institutions, legal support for cultural entities, without state support are able to produce leisure and recreational services. For this, it is necessary to adopt a number of legal acts regulating the system of clubs as socio-cultural centers⁸.

¹ Галян, Г. І. (2008). *Звіт про етнографічну експедицію-розвідку до Хорольського району (4-6 червня 2008 року)*. НА ПКМВК, спр. 09-Е-26. Польовий щоденник. 9 арк.

² Заклади культури, фізичної культури і спорту України у 2017 році (2018). *Статистичний збірник*. Київ: Державна служба статистики України, 95.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Філянський, М. (1927). *Збірник. Полтавщина*. Полтава, 2, 419.

⁵ Петрова, І. В. (2005). *Дозвілля в зарубіжних країнах*. Київ: Кондор, 408.

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⁷ Заклади культури, мистецтва, фізкультури та спорту України у 2010 році (2012). *Статистичний бюлетень*. Державний комітет статистики України. Київ, 92.

⁸ Гриценко О. (2000). *Культура і влада. Теорія і практика культурної політики в сучасному світі*. Київ: УЦКД, 228.

At the current stage of development of society, club activities are not reimbursed, therefore from 21.12.1999, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the introduction of paid services in clubs, which include concerts, discos, game programs, entertainment evenings, show programs and corporate parties. Carrying out such events will help to improve the financial side of the club network, improve material and technical support.

The main concert hall of the Poltava region is Listopad Leisure Center with an auditorium for 1200 seats, which was opened in September 2003. It can rightfully be called the cultural center of the city. The architectural design and decoration of the lobby of the first and second floors, created in the color of the Poltava region, meets modern European requirements. Thanks to modern computer and lighting equipment, real shows are taking place in the concert hall.

The best performers of Ukraine and the world, symphony and chamber orchestras, choirs and ensembles, amateur groups perform on the stage of Listopad. Annually, artistic events are held here – the festival “Autumn Fantasy”, “Song Wings of Churaivna”, “Rainbow Fate”, “Poltava Lira”. In addition to these events, the doors of the institution are always open for conferences, exhibitions, symposiums, seminars and congresses.

The leading cultural institutions of the region – the regional philharmonic society, etc. – remain cells of the cultural life of the region. They conduct active concert, exhibition, educational activities, adapting to the requirements of our time.

Conclusions. Studying the socio-cultural dynamics of the modern development of the Poltava region, it was found that the network of cultural institutions in the region was reduced due to the reorganization of district and rural club institutions, their partial closure. But, the leading cultural institutions of the Poltava region (museums, theaters, philharmonic society, etc.), despite the unstable situation in the country, continue to work. The wide-ranging activity of museums contributes to a comprehensive study of the history and culture of the Poltava region, popularizes the national heritage, enhancing the cultural heritage, which, in turn, forms a highly conscious society. Two theaters are successfully operating in the Poltava region – a musical-drama and a puppet, both of the regional level, which displays only in the state language and the pantomime language (puppet theater); in 2011, productions also took place in Russian, however, the current state of the country and pro-Russian the situation that divided the state contributed to the prohibition of the use of Russian-language performances.

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