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INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS OF DECOLONISATION OF THE CULTURAL SPACE OF UKRAINE AS AN IMPERATIVE OF STATE POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

The transformation processes in the cultural space of Ukraine, determined by the Russian armed aggression, actualise the need to form comprehensive institutional mechanisms of decolonisation as a strategic direction of state policy in the context of post-war reconstruction. The architectonics of the contemporary cultural space of Ukraine requires systemic reconfiguration through the prism of decolonisation processes, which necessitates the development of appropriate organisational, legal, institutional and communicative tools for public administration.

The determinants of the actualisation of decolonisation processes in the cultural space of Ukraine are: the aggravation of the problem of national identity in the context of armed aggression; the need to overcome postcolonial narratives in cultural discourse; the need to reconstruct cultural infrastructure in the de-occupied territories; the importance of building the resistance of cultural space to external destructive influences [1].

The institutional mechanism of decolonisation of the cultural space of Ukraine should be considered as a systemic set of organisational, legal, economic and communication tools aimed at eliminating colonial influences in the field of culture and forming an authentic national cultural space. The key components of this mechanism are as follows:

- the organisational and legal component, which provides for the formation of a regulatory framework for decolonisation processes, including the development of relevant legislation, strategies and programmes. Of particular relevance is the implementation of international standards for the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflicts and the harmonisation of national legislation with European cultural norms;
- institutional and coordination component, which ensures interagency cooperation

between public authorities in the process of implementing decolonisation policy. An important aspect is the creation of specialised institutions for the decolonisation of cultural space and coordination mechanisms for their interaction with existing cultural authorities;

- financial and economic component, which covers the system of financial support for decolonisation processes, including budget financing, attracting international technical assistance and activating mechanisms of public-private partnership in the field of culture;

- communication and educational component aimed at shaping public discourse on the decolonisation of cultural space, including the implementation of relevant information campaigns, educational programmes and cultural and artistic projects [2].

Priority areas for improving the institutional mechanisms for decolonising Ukraine's cultural space in the context of post-war reconstruction include:

- development and implementation of the National Strategy for the Decolonisation of Ukraine's Cultural Space, which would define strategic goals, objectives and indicators of the effectiveness of decolonisation processes in the medium and long term;

- development of an integrated system of monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of decolonisation processes in the cultural space, including the development of appropriate indicators and evaluation methodology;

- intensification of international cooperation in the field of decolonisation of the cultural space, in particular through the mechanisms of cultural diplomacy and participation in relevant international programmes and projects;

- development of the institutional capacity of public authorities to manage decolonisation processes through systematic training of management personnel and the introduction of innovative management practices [3].

An important aspect is to ensure the synergistic effect of the interaction of various components of the institutional mechanism of decolonisation, which requires the formation of an appropriate system of coordination and communication between all stakeholders involved.

Thus, the formation of effective institutional mechanisms for the decolonisation of Ukraine's cultural space is an imperative of state policy in the context of post-war reconstruction, which requires a systematic approach to the development and implementation of appropriate management tools. Promising areas for further research are

the development of methodological foundations for assessing the effectiveness of decolonisation processes and the formulation of recommendations for adapting the international experience of decolonising cultural space to Ukrainian realities.

References:

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