

In summary, we can say that backpacking tourism is an exciting and economical way to travel, which allows you to immerse yourself in a new culture and save money, but before you go, you need to learn local and cultural norms, be prepared for security risks and less comfort.

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UKRAINIAN TELEVISION AFTER THE REGAINING OF INDEPENDENCE

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УКРАЇНСЬКЕ ТЕЛЕБАЧЕННЯ ПІСЛЯ ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ

The history of Ukrainian television after the restoration of Ukraine's independence in 1991 is mainly a story about the struggle for the Ukrainian language on the air, about how in the 1990s, Ukrainian television started as Ukrainian-language television, but in the 2000s, there was less and less Ukrainian-language content on Ukrainian television, and only at the end of the 2010s, after the introduction of language quotas for Ukrainian-language TV products, there was a gradual return to the Ukrainian-language TV space and the first Ukrainian TV series were created.

Two stages are distinguished in the history of Ukrainian television: 1951–1991 and 1991–2005. First, broadcasting in the large industrial centres of the republic developed intensively. The construction of a system of radio relay lines created conditions for the unification of the Ukrainian television network and the creation of a joint television channel. However, the obligation to receive a television signal from Moscow in the regional centres of Ukraine did not help but hindered the development of new television studios.

The 1990s were marked by radical changes in the social and political life of Ukraine.

Independence was proclaimed on August 24, 1991, and the Constitution of our country was adopted in June 1996. In the first years after the declaration of independence, there was a stratification of society, the formation of political elites and their subsequent confrontation, due to the violation of constitutional rights and freedoms, and protest sentiments were formed, which later manifested themselves in the Orange Revolution of 2004. Mass media have an important place in covering the complex processes of state, political, economic, social, and cultural reformation of the country.

Free and independent mass media guarantee the transparency of society. Having received a lot of political freedom, the mass media found themselves under the pressure of financial and economic insufficiency. The remnants of the recent totalitarian system suggest to the current representatives of power only one main way of building these relations: to keep journalists in their hands, that is, to have the levers of press management. Currently, these are mostly financial and economic levers

In early October 2002, a group of well-known Ukrainian journalists spoke out against political pressure and censorship. An appeal to the authorities entitled "Political Censorship in Ukraine", which was signed by about a hundred journalists, testified to the beginning of an organized movement of domestic mass media workers. The public discourse on the problems of political censorship, the causes and the course of the protest movement of 2002 were covered in detail at the time³⁸. In the autumn of 2002, domestic journalism, it seems, for the first time during its existence not only in independent post-Soviet Ukraine but also in general during its existence, managed to mount a collective, public and organized resistance in response to political pressure from interdependent powers and financial and political groups.

The public criticizes Ukrainian television, primarily a number of central TV channels, for the presence of a large amount of content of russian origin. According to the estimates of activists of the campaign “Boycott russian Cinema”, in September 2014 on 10 leading Ukrainian TV channels (“1+1”, “Ukraine”, “STB”, “ICTV”, “Novyi Kanal”, “TET”, “2+ 2”, “NTN” and “K1”; the last of them is the pro-russian TV channel “Inter”), the volume of russian TV product was on average 40%. In October and December, activists recorded an increase in the volume of russian content on these TV channels.

Since 2020, russian-language content is reducing, but its presence has weakened the cultural development of Ukraine for many years. This was one of the methods of information warfare, which later turned into a military invasion.

Mass media and the government should find an opportunity to act as partners in building a new Ukraine, accelerating its development, and observing mutual responsibility. An important social institution, which is mass media, is called to fill the national information space with meaningful, truthful messages in a different manner of presentation, to take a constructive position regarding the establishment of the national idea, the problems of state building, reforming the economy, strengthening spirituality, instilling a sense of patriotism, pride for one’s independent state.

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LIBRARIES OF UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

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БІБЛІОТЕКИ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ

During World War II, the libraries of Ukraine suffered significant damage and losses due to military actions, bombings, and looting by the occupying German forces. The Nazis considered the destruction of libraries as a means of erasing the cultural and intellectual identity of the occupied territories and imposing their ideology on the local population.

Despite the destruction and losses, some libraries managed to preserve their collections and even continue to function during the war. For example, the National Parliamentary Library of Ukraine in Lviv continued to operate, and its staff risked their lives to save valuable books and documents.

After the war, the libraries of Ukraine faced the difficult task of rebuilding their collections and restoring their services to the population. Many books and manuscripts lost during the war were never recovered, and some libraries had to rely on donations and international aid to rebuild their collections.

In the post-war years, Soviet authorities invested heavily in the development of libraries and other cultural institutions in Ukraine, with a focus on promoting Soviet ideology and propaganda.

Today, the libraries of Ukraine are an essential part of the country’s cultural heritage and serve as important centres for learning, research, and community engagement.

In recent years, the libraries of Ukraine have also played an important role in promoting cultural diversity and fostering dialogue between different communities. Many libraries have launched programs and initiatives aimed at promoting tolerance and understanding, particularly in regions affected by conflict and tensions between different ethnic and linguistic groups.

The libraries of Ukraine have also played an important role in promoting human rights and democracy, particularly in the aftermath of the Euromaidan protests of 2014. Many