



CULTURAL RIGHTS IN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE SOCIETY: PROSPECTS FOR UKRAINE

*VOLODYMYR YEVTUKH, DR. PROFESSOR (NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL DRAGOMANOV UNIVERSITY;
CENTRE FOR EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS, KYIV,
UKRAINE)*

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THREE DEFINITIONS:

**CULTURE, CULTURAL RIGHTS, ETHNICALLY DIVERSE
SOCIETY**



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1. CULTURE: There are 164 definitions of the term «culture» in a fact based on three traditional approaches - the classical French notion of culture is centered on the idea of creation, of the art work; the German notion is closer to the idea of civilization and includes values, representations, symbols and patrimony as shared by a community at a moment in its history; the Anglo-Saxon sense, more anthropological, includes modes of living, lifestyles, common knowledge, images and myths (*A. Kroeber und C. Kluckhohn*).

In my preferences I go to the 1982 Mondiacult Conference and to the Universal Declaration On Cultural Diversity, UNESCO : «In the largest sense culture today can be considered as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to arts and literature, lifestyle, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs». The reasons to choose the definition: 1) it includes the three approaches mentioned above; 2) it embraces the framework within which an individual can realize itself as an intellectually developed human being.



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2.CULTURAL RIGHTS. Statement - litmus papers of functioning of system of *Human Rights* the realization of cultural rights at individual and group levels and conditions for cultural development are.

Summing up numerous interpretations of the phenomenon and basing upon the above chosen definition of notion «culture» the most relevant to this investigation, to my mind, the following presentation of *cultural rights* is: these are rights related to art, culture and way of thinking and be having based on cultural traditions. It includes the right to participate in cultural life, the right to education, the right to creativity and to benefit from the protection of the moral and material interest resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production, the right to information, the right to benefit from scientific progress and its application, the right to cultural heritage, the right to international cultural cooperation (*Janusz Symonides*). To add: the rights related to language, to intellectual property.



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The importance of cultural rights as an integral part of *Human Rights* has been underlined by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in January 2012: «The right to take part in cultural life is - and shall be recognized as being - pivotal to the system of human rights. Those deprived of this right also lose the opportunity to responsibly exercise their other rights, through lack of awareness of the fullness of their identity. Moreover, access to the arts and free artistic and cultural expression contribute to the development of critical thinking, to enhanced mutual understanding and to mutual respect. Thus, they contribute to reinforcing democratic citizenship and social cohesion, a 'harmonious living together and peace between peoples'».



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3.ETHNICALLY DIVERSE SOCIETY : **a)** the population of the society consists of two and more ethnic groups (communities); **b)** there are compact settlements on the territory of the country (ethnic areas, ethnic enclaves).

Samples: 190 countries = 650 ethnic groups; 4 of 38 European countries – high level of ethnic homogeneity, 4 – up to 44 %, others – up to 20 % (*Max Fisher, Wolff Stefan*).

Poliethnic country = starts from 10% of representatives of other than main stream ethnicities of total population (*Georg Brunner*).



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DISCUSSION



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Ethnic composition of Ukrainian society (representatives of 127 ethnicities): Ukrainians – 37,5 mill (77.8 %), Russkiye – 8,3 mill (17,3 %), Byelorussians – 275 000 (0,6 %), Moldavians – 258 000 (0,5 %), Crimean Tatars – 250 000 (0,5 %), Bulgarians – 205 000 (0,4 %), Hungarians – 156 000 (0,3 %), Romanians – 151 000 (0,3 %), Poles – 145 000 (0,3 %), Jews – 100 000 (0,2 %), Armenians – 100 000 (0,2 %), Greeks – 90 000 (0,2 %), Tatars – 73 000 (0,2 %), Gipsies – 48 000 (0,1 %), Azerbaijanians – 45 000 (0,1 %), Georgians – 35 000 (0,1 %), Germans – 33 000 (0,1 %), Gagausians – 32 000 (0,1 %), Other – 177 000 (0,4 %).

Special cases: Crimea, Donbas

Next census presumably – 2020!



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Crimea: according to censuses (beginning at 1926 when the nationality/ethnicity was fixed for the first time) was as a following: 713800 – total, Russkiye (*I propose to differentiate the notions Russians and Russkiye; the first are citizens of Russian Federation, the second are citizens of Ukraine of ethnic Russians descent*) – 42,2 %, Crimean Tatars – 25,1 %, Ukrainians – 10,9 %, Germans – 6,1 %, Jews – 5,5 %, Greeks – 2,2 %, Bulgarians – 1,6 %, Armenians – 1,5 %, Crimean Jews – 0,8 %, Karaites – 0.6 % (**1926**); 2 430 500 – total, Russkiye – 67,1 %, Ukrainians – 25,8 %, Crimean Tatars – 1,6 %, Jews – 0,7 %, Poles – 0,3 %, Greeks - 0,1 % (**1989**); 2 024 056 – total, Russkiye – 58,3 %, Ukrainians – 24,3 %, Crimean Tatars – 12,1 %, Byelorussians – 1,4 %, Tatars – 0,5 %, Armenians – 0,4 %, Jews, Poles, Moldavians, Azerbaijani – 0,2 %, Uzbeks, Koreans, Greeks, Germans, Mordva, Bulgarians, Chuvashians, Gipsies, Gorgians, Mari – 0,1 % and Karaites and Krymchaks – under 0,1 % (**2001**); 1891465 – total, Rysskiye - 65,2 %, Ukrainians – 16,0 %, Crimean Tatars – 12,6 % Tatars – 2,3 %, Byelorussians – 1,0 %, Armenians – 0,5 % (**2014**)



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Lugansk oblast': according to the 2001 census its population consists of the representatives of 120 ethnicities, among the most numerous are: Ukrainians – 58,0 %, Russkiye – 39 %, Byelorussians, Tatars, Armenians, Moldavians, Azerbaijani, Jews, Gypsies, Poles, Georgians, Bulgarians, Germans – 0,1 % (from 20,6 to 1,6 thousand) .

Donetsk oblast': representatives of above 130 ethnicities – 10,0 % of total population, Ukrainians – 56,9 %, Russkiye – 38,2 %, Greeks – 1,6 %, Byelorussians – 0,9 %, Tatars – 0,4 %, Armenians – 0,3 %, Jews – 0,2 %, Azerbaijani – 0,2 %, Georgians – 0,15 %, Moldavians – 0,15 %, Bulgarians, Germans, Poles, Gypsies – 0,1 % (from 77,5 to 4,1 thousand)



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THE LITMUS PAPERS OF CULTURAL RIGHTS



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Cultural practices: **a)** include a broad range of activities, such as religious and spiritual, art, medical treatment and customs, diet, interpersonal relationships and child care; **b)** ordinary processes of remembering and transmission can be understood as cultural practices by which people recognize a lineage, a debt to their past, and through which they express moral continuity with the past.

In the case of ethnic diverse society cultural practices are the activities of a person or a group which are directed to maintenance of cultural and historical heritage to satisfaction of the special needs connected with ethnic origins, to providing of the access to cultural heritage of the whole society, to development of creative potential of a person and a group, to encouragement of positive developments of ethno-cultural diversity of a society.



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Cultural participation includes «cultural practices that may involve consumption as well as activities that are undertaken within the community, reflecting quality of life, traditions and beliefs. It includes attendance at formal and free events, such as going to a movie or to a concert, as well as informal cultural action, such as participating in community cultural activities and amateur artistic productions or everyday activities like reading a book. Moreover, cultural participation covers both active and passive behavior» [2009 *UNESCO framework for cultural statistics (FCS)*].

Cultural development signifies that the system concerning cultural rights operates successfully and all mentioned components have provided a base for the future of cultures under new conditions. Cultural development, to my mind, is a dynamic process of changing the state of cultural situation in direction of accumulation of new cultural information and develop new kinds of cultural activities under different circumstances.



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**SUBJECTS RELATED TO THE REALIZATION OF CULTURAL
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1. Cultural environment is a key condition for functioning of «cultural security system» and building its structure and defining ways of the future of cultural development of a group or society organized on the diverse ethnic principles, or where these principles play significant role. «A cultural environment is a set of beliefs, practices, customs and behaviors that are found to be common to everyone (to be discussed) that is living within a certain population. Cultural environment shape the way that every person develops, influencing ideologies and personalities»
[What is C E].

Special case for Ukraine.



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2. Cultural heritage is a very important index characterizing the level of cultural life of a group or a society and it is at the same time the object of concern for «cultural security system». This concern has to do with tangible (monuments, buildings, books, works of arts, artifacts) and intangible (folklore, traditions, language, knowledge) attributes that are inherited from the past and natural heritage. Important: how cultural heritage operates in new cultural climate of values, traditions, customs, aesthetic and artistic expressions, spiritual beliefs, languages of ethnic groups being in turbulent situations.

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3. Cultural survival is a state of continuing to conduct cultural activities in spite of difficult circumstances. As usual this phenomenon one connects with the indigenous peoples elsewhere, the history of which was the struggle for survival. Survivals of cultural surrounding is a good starting platform for preservation, maintenance and development of inherent for a group or community cultural characteristics, not only for indigenous people but ethnic minorities and immigrants too.

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4. Cultural memory as a domain of individual and collective experience takes good important place in building up of the system of cultural security. It includes information tied up to culture accumulated and contained in different objects – souvenirs, art items, photographs, stories/narratives, obelisks, even human body. The bearers of ancient historical cultural information in today's cultural environment play the role of «present past» [*Terdiman*].

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Turbulent situations are those if sudden (unexpected) changes occur or can occur which sharply influence or can influence (mostly negative) the cultural development of a group, community, country, interstate relations. The following causes can provoke such types of situations: ethnic conflicts, military activities, spontaneous migrations, changes of climate, dividing of states, ethno-cultural variety of border-line territories. Concerning ethnic composition of Ukraine's population and settlement of minorities decentralization can be seen as turbulent situation too because it can change their accustomed way of organizational life and realization of their cultural rights under new conditions.



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**MOBILIZERS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CULTURAL
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Cultural evaluation. I stand for the following definition of the phenomenon: evaluation of cultural security is a process of systematic determination of its state, merit, worth, significance, modus and the results of its application and prospects for its development. It can be divided in two parts: 1) estimation of the state of cultural rights; 2) maintenance, accompaniment of actions directed to improvement and development of system of implementation of cultural rights. For the last aim different training model can be applied, for instance «Kirkpatrick's Four-Level Training Evaluation Model».



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Cultural management: basing oneself upon the general definition of management (function of coordination of the efforts to accomplish goals and objectives by using available resources efficiently and effectively, I propose to use this approach concerning the sphere of culture with a special accent on the values, beliefs and norms which influence the behavior of people as towards the own culture and towards culture of others too. One differs cultural resources management (CRM) - the vocation and practice of managing cultural resources ([the arts](#) and [heritage](#)) and as a part of the first cultural heritage management which is concerned with traditional and historic culture.



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Intercultural education refers to any form of education or teaching that incorporates the histories, texts, values, beliefs, and perspectives of people from different cultural backgrounds.

The efficient legislative base is a necessary condition for realization of cultural rights in ethnically diverse society.

UKRAINE ?

C*E*S*E*S*P

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THANK YOU !