

- Poor design.
- Poor collaboration between Librarians and IT specialists.
- Poor contribution between faculty and researchers.
- Financial challenges.
- Too much focus on metrics at the expense of quality and usability.

Research shows even beginner users can notice these problems, so involving students should be involved to improve the design.

Conclusion

Institutional repositories are especially important for open access, preserving academic works, and supporting research and education. However, they require improved UX, high-quality metadata, and collaboration between different fields. Future development must focus on user-friendly interfaces and sustainable practices to fit the changing needs of academic communities.

D. Sulaieva

LIBRARIANSHIP IN CONTEXT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN UKRAINE: CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CULTURAL SELF-DETERMINATION

Д. Сулаєва

БІБЛІОТЕЧНА СПРАВА З ПИТАНЬ КОРИННИХ НАРОДІВ В УКРАЇНІ: ВИКЛИКИ, МОЖЛИВОСТІ ТА КУЛЬТУРНЕ САМОВИЗНАЧЕННЯ

Indigenous librarianship represents an emerging field within library and information science (LIS) that addresses the specific needs of Indigenous communities. This specialization promotes the preservation of Indigenous knowledge, languages, and cultural heritage while supporting these communities' autonomy in resource management. While countries such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have established comprehensive frameworks supporting Indigenous knowledge systems, Ukraine remains in the early stages of implementing this concept. The nation's rich cultural landscape encompasses Indigenous groups including the Crimean Tatars, Karaims, and Krymchaks, whose cultural heritage faces threats from historical and geopolitical challenges. Ukrainian libraries play a crucial role in safeguarding these cultural assets, supported by legislative frameworks such as the Law on Indigenous Peoples (2021).

Indigenous librarianship centers on knowledge systems that differ fundamentally from Western epistemologies. These systems prioritize oral traditions, relationality, and land-based knowledge rather than conventional classification systems. Libraries working with Indigenous communities must acknowledge these cultural contexts through practices including community consultation, Indigenous language integration, and adherence to cultural protocols when handling sensitive materials. For Ukraine, these efforts are essential in addressing the unique requirements of its Indigenous populations, particularly given challenges like displacement and political instability.

Legislation including the Law on Indigenous Peoples of Ukraine and programs such as the State Target National-Cultural Program "Unity in Diversity" establish a foundation for Indigenous librarianship development. These policies focus on protecting cultural heritage through initiatives like digitization and database creation for cultural artifacts. Libraries can contribute by supporting language revitalization efforts, providing platforms for documenting oral histories and traditional knowledge, and fostering intercultural

dialogue. Such initiatives ensure that Indigenous cultural heritage is both preserved and actively incorporated into broader cultural narratives.

The practical implementation of Indigenous librarianship faces several obstacles, including geopolitical challenges that limit access to cultural resources in Crimea and underdeveloped Indigenous-specific library services. Public awareness and advocacy for Indigenous librarianship remain inadequate, and libraries frequently lack sufficient resources to comprehensively serve Indigenous communities.

Digital repatriation emerges as a vital strategy for addressing these challenges. By digitizing cultural artifacts and making them accessible through online platforms, libraries can overcome barriers created by geopolitical constraints. This approach protects materials from potential loss while enabling broader dissemination, enhancing both community engagement and public education.

Despite these challenges, Ukraine possesses significant opportunities to advance Indigenous librarianship. Existing legal frameworks, increasing awareness of cultural diversity, and potential international collaborations provide a solid foundation. Libraries must directly engage Indigenous communities, invest in digital infrastructure, and develop partnerships with global organizations to enhance their capabilities.

Strategic actions for developing Indigenous librarianship in Ukraine include establishing dedicated libraries for Indigenous groups, prioritizing digital repatriation initiatives, increasing public awareness, and securing sustainable funding sources. By integrating traditional and modern library practices, Ukraine can empower its Indigenous communities while strengthening its national identity. This approach affirms the country's commitment to cultural diversity and inclusion, ensuring the preservation and recognition of its Indigenous peoples' histories and voices.

D. Nazarenko

PHENOMENON OF PEOPLE'S THEATRE: HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY PRACTICES ILLUSTRATED BY THE POLTAVA PEOPLE'S THEATRE "НА ПАВЛЕНКАХ"

Д. Назаренко

ФЕНОМЕН НАРОДНОГО ТЕАТРУ: ІСТОРІЯ ТА СУЧАСНІ ПРАКТИКИ НА ПРИКЛАДІ ПОЛТАВСЬКОГО НАРОДНОГО ТЕАТРУ «НА ПАВЛЕНКАХ»

The recognition of People's Theatres has significantly decreased with the number of them in Ukraine. It is sad to admit that the memory of People's theatres as a cultural movement is disappearing because some 50 years ago, their number was greatly exaggerated. This thesis will examine the history, prerequisites, and current activities of the Poltava People's Theatre "Na Pavlenkakh". As a result of the analysis of the source base, the interview with the director of the People's Theatre, and the analysis of the rehearsal methodology, we will learn much more about People's Theatres not just as "amateur theatres" but as an important component of cultural and educational activities in Ukraine.

People's theatres began to be created in the 1920s with the aim of aesthetic education of the people. At that stage, there was a need for a "living newspaper", a kind of theatre combining propaganda work with performances that became classics of the drama genre. Such theatres were primarily created on the premises of cultural centres of factories and enterprises, and the actors were workers led by cultural figures and professional directors. They were created to provide practical assistance for peasants and workers learning the