

Versatility in Hospitality Industry around the Globe A Case Study on Cuisine and Culture of Ukraine

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Abstract: Kyiv is the nation's capital and largest city. The country's national language is Ukrainian, although the majority of the population is also fluent in Russian. It is the second-largest European country after Russia, which it borders to the east and northeast. The Communist era had quite a strong effect on the art and writing of Ukraine. In 1932, Stalin made socialist realism state policy in the Soviet Union when he promulgated the decree "On the Reconstruction of Literary and Art Organisations". This greatly stifled creativity. During the 1980s glasnost (openness) was introduced and Soviet artists and writers again became free to express themselves as they wanted. As of 2022, UNESCO inscribed seven properties in Ukraine on the World Heritage list. Ukraine is also known for its decorative and folk traditions such as Petrykivka painting, Kosiv ceramics and Cossack songs. The tradition of the Easter egg, known as Pysanky has long roots in Ukraine. These eggs were drawn on with wax to create a pattern; then, the dye was applied to give the eggs their pleasant colours, the dye did not affect the previously wax-coated parts of the egg. After the entire egg was dyed, the wax was removed leaving only the colourful pattern. This tradition is thousands of years old, and precedes the arrival of Christianity to Ukraine. In the city of Kolomyia near the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains, the museum of Pysanka was built in 2000 and won a nomination as the monument of modern Ukraine in 2007, part of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine action..

Keywords: Hebrew, Vyshyvanka, Slavic mythology..

I. INTRODUCTION

Ukrainian culture is the composite of the material and spiritual values of the Ukrainian people that has formed throughout its history. It is closely intertwined with ethnic studies about ethnic Ukrainians and Ukrainian historiography which is focused on history of Kyiv and region around it

Religious culture in Ukraine

Religion in Ukraine is diverse, with a majority of the population adhering to Christianity. A 2018 survey conducted by the Razumkov Centre found that 71.7% of the population declared themselves believers. About 67.3% of the population declared adherence to one or another strand of Orthodox Christianity (28.7% of the Kyiv Patriarchate, 23.4% state simply 'Orthodox' with no declaration as to which Patriarchate they belong to, 12.8% of the Moscow Patriarchate, 0.3% Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and 1.9% other types of Orthodoxy), 7.7% Christian with no declared denominational affiliation, 9.4% Ukrainian Byzantine Rite Catholics, 2.2% Protestants and 0.8% Latin Rite Catholics, 1-2% Islam,[2] Judaism was 0.4%; while a small percentage follow Hinduism, Buddhism and Paganism (Rodnovery). A further 11.0% declared themselves non-religious or unaffiliated. According to the surveys conducted by Razumkov in the 2000s and early 2010s, such proportions have remained relatively constant throughout the last decade, while the proportion of believers overall has decreased from 76% in 2014 to 70% in 2016 and 72% in 2018. As of 2018, Christianity was particularly strong in westernmost Ukrainian regions, where most Greek Catholics lived. In central, southern and eastern regions, Christians constitute a smaller proportion of the total population, particularly low in the easternmost region of Donbas.

Another religion that is present in Ukraine besides Christianity is Rodnovery (Slavic native faith), which comprises Ukrainian- and Russian-language communities (some Rodnover organizations call the religion Pravoslavyya, "Orthodoxy", thus functioning in homonymy with Christian Orthodox churches).

Christianity (Eastern Orthodoxy)

According to the same survey, 67.3% of the total population adhered to Orthodox Christianity. Orthodoxy is stronger in central (76.7%) and southern Ukraine (71.0%), while it comprises about two thirds of the total population in eastern Ukraine (63.2%), and a particularly low proportion of the population in western Ukraine (57.0%) and the Donbas (50.6%).

From 1992 to 2018, there have been three Orthodox churches active in the independent Ukraine following the dissolution of the USSR: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC KP), the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) (UOC-MP). The UAOC and the UOC-KP were not recognized by other Orthodox churches and were considered 'schismatic'.

There are also communities belonging to the Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church and other Old Believers, to the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, to the Ruthenian Orthodox Church, to various branches of the True Orthodox Church-Catacombism (including the Ruthenian True Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian True Orthodox Church and the Church of the Goths), to the Romanian Orthodox Church (Metropolis of Bessarabia), to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church Canonical, and to a variety of other minor Christian Orthodox churches.

Islam

Islam in Ukraine is the second largest religion after Christianity. Islam in the lands of Ukraine is hundreds of years old, it has a long and complicated history here.

Historically, there were two main ways of spreading Islam in Ukraine: the eastern (North Caucasus) and southern (Crimean Khanate and the Ottoman Empire).

Islam in Ukraine does not have any special specifics, it did not lead to the emergence of new trends, directions, groups, etc. Muslims in Ukraine always profess Sunnism.

As of 2016, Islam was the religion of 1.1% of the population of Ukraine. Muslims are mostly concentrated in Donbas, where they make up 6.0% of the population. In the same year, there are 229 registered Islamic organizations. In Crimea, which in 2014 was annexed by Russia, Crimean Tatar Muslims make up to 25% of the population. A major part of the south steppes of modern Ukraine at a certain period of time were inhabited by Turkic peoples, most of whom were Muslims since the fall of the Khazar Khanate.

As per, [1]Liu, Jim, Crimean Tatars are the only indigenous Muslim ethnic group in the country. The Nogays, another Muslim group who lived in the steppes of southern Ukraine, immigrated to Ottoman Empire in the 18th–19th century. In addition, there are Muslim communities in all major Ukrainian cities representing Soviet-era migrants from Muslim backgrounds. There are approximately 150 mosques in Ukraine.

Most of Ukraine's Muslims are Crimean Tatars. Then there are Turks, Chechens, Azerbaijanis, Arabs, Pashtuns.

In Ukraine, there is the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Crimea (Crimean Tatars), the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Ukraine and the Religious Administration of Muslims of Ukraine "Ummah".

Judaism

The size of the Jewish population of Ukraine has varied over time. Jews are primarily an ethnicity, closely linked with the religion of Judaism. Jews in Ukraine are estimated to be between 100 and 300 thousands. However, ethnic Jews may be irreligious or practise other religions than Judaism. It is estimated that only 35–40% of the Jewish population of Ukraine is religious. Most observant Jews are believers of Orthodox Judaism, but there are as well communities of Chabad-Lubavitch and Reform Judaism, Conservative Judaism and Reconstructionist Judaism.

Judaic congregations use Russian, Hebrew, Yiddish and Ukrainian languages. As of 2018, 0.4% of the population of Ukraine was found to be constituted by Jews believing in Judaism. There are, in the same year, 271 officially registered Jewish religious communities.

Buddhism

Buddhism in Ukraine has existed since the 19th and 20th century, after immigration from countries with Buddhist populations, mainly North Vietnam and Korea under Communist period. Although sources are not readily available,

Buddhists are believed to constitute 0.1% of the total population in Ukraine. At present, Ukraine is home to 58 formally registered Buddhist communities, but according to religious scientists there are probably 100 communities in Ukraine. The largest Buddhist communities in Ukraine belong to the Tibetan tradition. Most widespread are Karma Kagyu communities, of the Kagyu School.

Hinduism

Hinduism is a minority faith in Ukraine. The International Society for Krishna Consciousness managed to propagate the Hindu faith through their missionary activities. As of 2018, Hindu believers constituted 0.1% of the population of Ukraine, with a slightly higher proportion in Western Ukraine (0.2%). In 2016, there were 85 Hindu, Hindu-inspired and other Eastern religions-inspired organisations in the country, among which 42 are Krishna Consciousness congregations.

Ukrainian Cuisine

The national dish of Ukraine is Borscht, the well-known beet soup, of which many varieties exist. However, Varenyky (boiled dumplings similar to Pierogi) and a type of cabbage roll known as Holubtsi are also national favourites and are a common meal in traditional Ukrainian restaurants. These dishes indicate the regional similarities within Eastern European cuisine.

The cuisine emphasizes the importance of wheat in particular, and grain in general, as the country is often referred to as the "breadbasket of Europe". The majority of Ukrainian dishes descend from ancient peasant dishes based on plentiful grain resources such as rye, as well as staple vegetables such as potato, cabbages, mushrooms and beetroots.

Ukrainian dishes incorporate both traditional Slavic techniques as well as other European techniques, a by-product of years of foreign jurisdiction and influence. As there has been a significant Ukrainian diaspora over several centuries (for example, over a million Canadians have Ukrainian heritage), the cuisine is represented in European countries and those further afield, particularly Argentina, Brazil, and the USA.

Ukrainian cuisine is the collection of the various cooking traditions of the people of Ukraine, one of the largest and most populous European countries. It is heavily influenced by the rich dark soil (Chernozem) from which its ingredients come and often involves many components. Traditional Ukrainian dishes often experience a complex heating process – "at first they are fried or boiled and then stewed or baked. This is the most distinctive feature of Ukrainian cuisine".

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A lot of features of Ukrainian cuisine were determined by the way of life of the people, the vast majority of whom were engaged in heavy agricultural labour. Ukrainian cuisine is characterized by dishes rich in proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. For most dishes, a complex set of components is characteristic (for example, in borscht there are up to 20 components).

In the 19th century, potatoes became widely spread in Ukraine and used to make first and second courses and side dishes for fish and meat dishes. This vegetable became the "second bread" in Ukraine - practically all the first dishes were cooked with potatoes replacing such traditional vegetables as parsnip and turnip.

Dishes of Ukrainian cuisine, especially potato dishes, have much in common with dishes of Belarusian cuisine. A lot of Ukrainian dishes by name and composition have much in common with dishes of Western Slavs. Each of the ethnographic regions of Ukraine has its own peculiarities of cuisine depending on historical events and traditions.

Salo is a favourite national product. It is served not - only as a separate dish (salted, boiled, smoked and fried), but also as a condiment and fat base for a great variety of dishes, even sweet, combining it with sugar or syrup. Vegetables play an important role in Ukrainian cuisine. Beetroot stands on the first place and it can be called a national vegetable. We can name such vegetables as carrot, pumpkin, potatoes, tomatoes and corn, which are also very popular in Ukraine.



There is a lot of recipes with cherry, plum, pear, currant, watermelon, while these fruits and berries are the most popular in Ukraine. Original national dishes of Ukrainian cuisine have rich historical traditions, can enrich any daily or holiday table and rejoice your family and guests. Want to try authentically traditional Ukrainian meals? Here are some of the most famous Ukrainian recipes and a brief history of their origin.

During its existence, Ukrainian cuisine has come long and interesting path from simple to complex dishes, which have very interesting ways of cooking. Gradually developing, being in close proximity with other nations and with their culinary tastes, the Ukrainians have created their own unique set of products and methods of preparation.

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II. SUMMARY

Food is an integral part of any cultural experience and Ukraine is well-known for its traditional sweet, savoury and festive dishes. The country is known for its Paska, which is a traditional bread baked during Easter. Families distribute the dish among neighbours during festivals and send them their best wishes. Individuals begin preparing the bread on Good Friday and consume it only on Easter Sunday.

Kapusniak is another popular item on the Ukrainian menu and is known to be comfort food. It is a warm soup made with a mix of vegetables and meat, depending on one's liking

Ukraine is country rich in culture and traditions that have been upheld for generations. One of the most prominent aspects of clothing in Ukraine is that several locals are spotted wearing Vyshyvanka, which is a shirt with intricate embroidery. This has pushed several brands in the country to include colourful patterns in their clothing lines as well.

[2] Особливості Релігійного І

Pysanka is also an important part of the culture in Ukraine, as individuals celebrate the festival of Easter by colouring and painting eggs. The eggs are decorated with intricate folk designs and painted with bright colours that also hold a special significance. Red symbolises the joy of life, Yellow means warmth and a good crop season, while Green signifies hope.

The earliest known farmers in the Ukraine were the Trypillians (4500-2000 B.C.). The territory of the Ukraine had rich soil and a favourable climate perfect for cultivating crops. The Trypillians grew barley, millet, rye, and wheat. They also herded sheep, pigs, and cattle. Wheat was plentiful, and soon trading routes were established along Ukraine's Black Sea coast to market the grain. The Ukraine territory became the crossing road connecting Arabia, Europe, and Asia.

Life depended on the activities of cultivating soil for crops. In pre-Christian times, holidays were celebrated during times of transition from one type of agricultural activity to another. These seasonal festivities were later incorporated into Christian holidays, such as Christmas and Easter.

Ukrainian cuisine is known for its delicious tastes, traditional cooking technologies and generous ways to serve guests. It is an important part of the country's culture and lifestyle. Yonderbound's global ranking put Ukraine among the 20 best countries in the world for food.

Ukrainian customs are heavily influenced by the Ukrainian Greek Catholicism, Ruthenian Greek Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox Church and traditions from Slavic mythology. Prior to the Soviet Union, Ukrainian culture has had heavy influence from other East Slavic cultures such as Russian and Belarusian culture.

According to the study, the majority of Ukrainians (74%) identify themselves as Orthodox, 8% as Greco-Roman Catholicism, 1% – as Roman Catholicism and Protestant and Evangelical churches. Just Christians consider themselves almost 9% of respondents, don't identify themselves with any religious denominations 6%.

III. CONCLUSION

Ukrainian media sphere, especially TV, is dominated by oligarch-owned media. Oligarchs are actively taking part in the political life of the country, thus using the media they own to their own advantage: to push forward messages, which are beneficial for them or their political partners. Since 2014, [3]Sutela, Pekka a number of new independent media have appeared, but they still struggle to find and win their audience.

Oligarchic domination, however, does not prevent journalists to enjoy significant levels of independence, to form grassroots associations defending their rights, and to launch independent media. A general democratic ambiance in the country, as well as competition between various oligarchic and political groups, help ensure freedom of speech and plurality of information. Several media watchdogs ensure that violations of media standards become publicly analysed and condemned.

Ukrainian state has been quite active in the media sphere. The government has launched a campaign aimed at strengthening the role of Ukrainian language in the media. It foresees the language quotas for TV and radio and quotas for print media are also being discussed. Ukrainian security services also interfere in the media sphere via investigations into media sources with alleged funding from Russia; this does not prevent these media, however, from working in Ukraine.

Ukrainian cuisine is delicious, varied, generous, nourishing, interesting and distinctive. It was created over many centuries and reflects not only the historical development of our people, but also its customs, traditions and even natural and climatic features in which the Ukrainian people found themselves in the process of their historical development.

Our cuisine originates from simple country dishes based on meat, cereals and vegetables: potatoes, cabbage, mushrooms and beets. Since the Ukrainians have long used the oven for cooking, Ukrainian dishes are mainly boiled, stewed or baked.

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