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Theoretical and methodological aspects of the recreation activity in Ukraine

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Abstract

The analysis concepts and categorical apparatus of recreation in Ukraine on legal, reference, scientific and methodical literature sources are made. It is determined the features of structural organization of recreation sphere, the state and prospects of its development. The structural and organizational scheme of conceptual-categorical apparatus of recreation has been developed. There were clarified existing approaches and classification features based on the developed classifications and suggested author's approaches, features and species.

Key words: recreation, recreational territories agrosphere, environmental control, legal regulation, rural green tourism.

Introduction

The study of the main content and objectives of recreation, classifications of recreational resources, recreational zoning are devoted works wrote by N. Fomenko, P. Masliak, A. Beiduk and others. Among scientists, whose works are devoted on the problems of rural green tourism, should provide the works made by V. Vasiliev, Y. Zinka, P. Horishevskiyi, M. Rutynskiyi, V. Tereshchenko, S. Kuzyk, M. Kuzyk and others. The researches of ecologization of tourism industry and conditions for creation of ecotourism processed in the works of V. Isayenko, K Nikolayev and others.

The purpose is the theoretical analysis of structural and organizational specifics of recreational sphere, singling out classification features of recreational resources and clarification of modern approaches to their species diversity for establishing the status of studying and prospects of development recreational

activity territories of agrosphere. The task is to analyze the concepts and categorical apparatus of recreation in Ukraine on legal, scientific, scientific-methodical and reference literature sources; theoretical analysis of scientific approaches to classification systems of recreational resources in national and foreign scientific sources, to allocate classification features, to single out approaches, to build a circuit systematize existing classifications. The object is the approaches to classification of recreational resources and the subject is the types (classification features) of recreational resources, conceptual and categorical apparatus of recreation.

Results and discussion

According to the Regulations on recreational activities within the territories and objects of natural reserve fund of Ukraine, approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine, the *recreation* is the recovery outside the permanent place of residence by the legislation in the field natural reserve territories and objects of intellectual, spiritual and physical powers of man carried out by the general, cultural and cognitive rest, tourism, recreation and so on. The concept of “recreation” in dictionaries defined as simple restoration, creation physical and spiritual forces, the man spent in the workplace, educational and household activities; in the narrow sense this is a variety of human activities in their free time that are aimed at recreation the forces and pleasure a wide range of personal and social needs at increasing employment, social and cultural potential of society, to develop new traits and qualities of personality and others. There are three forms of time use in recreation: tourism, treatment and rest. E. Pristupa, A. Zhdanova, M. Lynetsand other researchers note that “recreation” – are all forms of human leisure. There is analyzed conceptual-categorical apparatus recreation in Ukraine on legal, reference, scientific and methodical literature sources.

The term “recreational sphere” at the legislative level is not clearly defined. The Law of Ukraine “On resorts” [2000], The Decree of the President “On main directions of development of tourism in Ukraine until 2010” [1999], The Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On approval of the Strategy of Development of Tourism and Resorts” [2008] used the concept of “sphere recreation and tourism business”, “sphere of tourism and resorts”. By definition, N. Fomenko, recreational branch is a sphere, activity of the enterprises which is aimed at satisfaction recreational needs of the population; the technologies used at the same time, or end products of these enterprises – recreation services – often similar. One of the complex types human activity, aimed at healing and satisfaction of spiritual needs in free time is recreational activities, as defined by P. Maslyak. It is conditioned by factors – recreation needs recreation resources

and available cash resources. The recreation territory is used for invigoration people, public recreation, tourism and excursions. Depending on the destination there are identified two groups of recreational territories: for short-term and long-term recreation. The recreational territories of agrosphere are the territories that affected the agricultural activities of human with the available domesticated biota that are used for recreation, healing and various human types of tourism. In the explanatory dictionary of Ecology, edited by M. Musienko, recreation object is a place of limited area used for recreation (lake, forest clearings, natural monuments and others). At the legislative level recreational district is defined as the natural complex, which has the necessary prerequisites for use with recreational purpose. The recreational district of agrosphere is the part of agricultural landscapes with favorable environmental conditions, which can be used to organize recreational activities. According to the ecological dictionary the recreation area is the part of the natural space environment designed for recreation and tourism, usually located within the green areas. The main recreational objects of different ranks can be considered the singled V. Stafiychuk taxonomically classified recreational territories: 1) recreational post; 2) recreational center; 3) recreational node; 4) recreational sub district, which consists of one or more resorts with the similar profile with the appropriate recreational and tourist zones; 5) recreational district or complex is the holistic of transport plan territory with the same profile of resorts, centers of tourism and recreational areas based on each specific natural and geographical conditions; 6) recreational region. Based on the theoretical analysis there is developed structural and organizational chart conceptual-categorical apparatus of recreation, which is shown in fig. 1.

Objects, phenomena and processes of natural and anthropogenic origin, used or could be used for development of recreation; by definition P. Masliak belong to the recreational resources. Two approaches to the classification of recreational resources allocated by M. Pokolodna, in particular: genetic (origin of recreational resources) and situational (depending on the use of recreational resources). According to the origin there are distinguished of natural, historical and cultural, social and economic, and over the use - tourism, treatment and resources of recreation. In our opinion situational approach to classification has no classification features that distinguish – “on the scenario”, namely conducting recreational events, and besides these species should include – gardens, educational and memorial types recreational resources. Genetic approach distinguishes “for native”, its composition should include ecological and recreational resources, based on natural, must ensure their use in harmony with nature and to guarantee ecologically development.

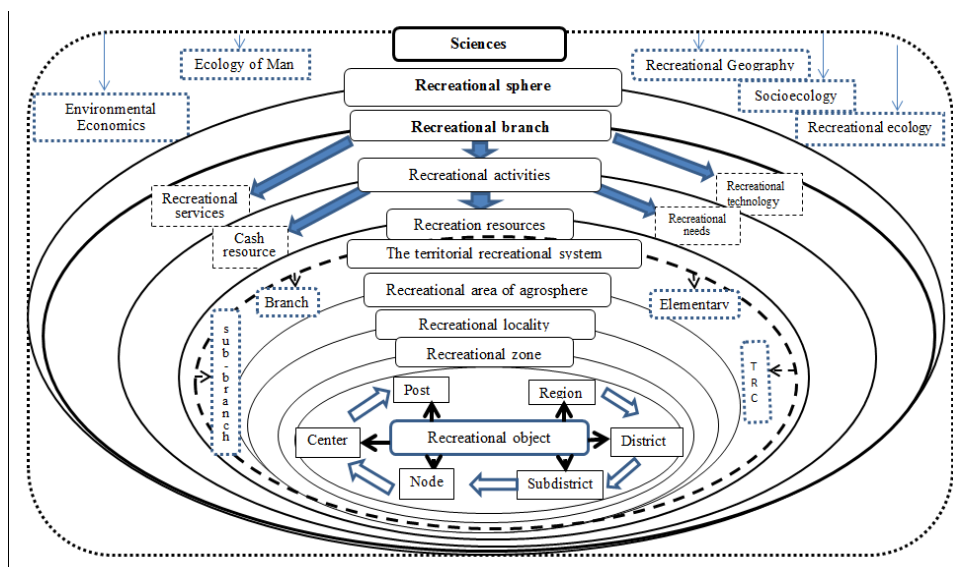


Fig. 1. Structural and organizational chart of conceptual-categorical apparatus of recreation (own development)

Among the natural recreational resources allocated treatment, climate, beach, landscape, water, and biological, resources of relief and objects natural and reserve fund, which in turn are divided into subtypes. Separately propose to allocate: regional study, cultural and history species recreational resources and to refer them to the historical and cultural subspecies.

S. Bogoliubova proposes to subdivide the natural resources: exhaustive (irreproducible, reproductive and comparatively reproductive) and inexhaustible (space, climate, water), replaceable and irreplaceable. The author uses a material approach. However, in our opinion, water recreation resources can not belong to the inexhaustible resources because therapeutic properties of water after using, practically irreplaceable. Also the scientist proposes the division of recreation resources into: natural resources, conditions and phenomena (landscape, water, vegetation and others), natural and anthropogenic (hunting, artificial ponds, resources which are under special protection), anthropogenic (water parks, museums and others), socio-historical (cultural objects, monuments, historic areas) and infrastructure (motels, boarding houses, recreation centers, service infrastructure and others). By use of recreational resources there is allocated intensively, extensively and unused. By geosphere approach of J. Hiletskyi the recreational resources are divided into natural-geographical and socio-geographical that have subspecies. This approach is made, in our opinion for “genesis”.

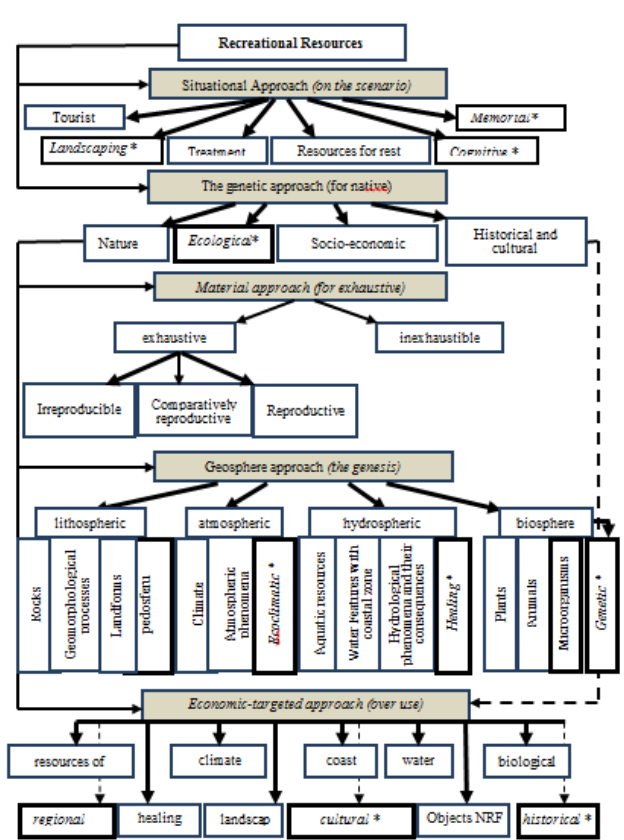


Fig. 2. Contemporary scheme approaches to the classification of the recreational resources (*own development)

We offer to expand these types a little. For example, to lithospheric subspecies should include pedosphere recreational resources because Ukraine has the most fertile soils in the world. An important type of atmospheric recreational resources there is ecoclimatic that should be ecologically safe for the biosphere. By hydrosphere subspecies we propose to include therapeutic resources as ecologically pure water which has healing properties. In the biosphere subspecies we distinguish genetic recreational resources as separate species. Our vision of a unified scheme of modern approaches to the classification of recreational resources with the author's addition is shown in figure 2.

Conclusions

After analyzing the conceptual-categorical apparatus in the area of recreation in Ukraine, it is necessary to note that there is a need to clarify many concepts at the national legislative level. The basis for this may be the scientific

achievements of scientists. For effective public management in the field of recreation and tourism at the national level should approve macro tourist zoning in Ukraine indicating centers that will allow to promote level of development of agro-tourism and recreation sphere. For constructive, organizational and balanced management approaches, these measures will contribute to the development of recreation in areas of high recreational potential. Considerable prospects for research with the development of recreation in the agrosphere, because Ukraine has considerable resources to the development of agro, green rural and ecological tourism.

Theoretical analysis of scientific approaches to the classification of recreational resources in scientific sources allowed allocating classification features of recreational resources and building scheme of systematized existing classifications with additions. Research systematization of approaches and diagnostic features recreational resources, will contribute to the development classification of recreational resources of agrosphere and establishing its designated purpose, which will qualitatively evaluate these resources and optimize determination their potential.

Literature

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