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RESOURCE AND RECREATION ZONING OF THE REGION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF VOLYN REGION)

Abstract. The study is devoted to the integral assessment of tourist resources in the section of administrative-territorial districts of the Volyn region according to seven blocks: geospatial, natural, natural-anthropogenic, architectural-historical, biosocial, event and infrastructural. According to the evaluation results, the highest rating (5 points) was assigned to the Lutsk district, which corresponds to a very high resource and recreation rating and indicates the best provision of recreational resources, especially in terms of architectural-historical, infrastructural, biosocial, and event blocks. Seven administrative-territorial districts of the region have the least provision of recreational resources, among them: Gorokhivskyi, Ivanychivskyi, Kamin-Kashirskyi, Lokachinskyi, Manevytskyi, Ratnivskyi, Rozhishchenskyi regions of the region, which according to the evaluation results are characterized by a very low resource-recreational rating. According to the results of the integrated assessment of recreational resources, a rating resource-recreational zoning of the Volyn region was carried out with the selection of the following regions: 1) Western-Polesian (average rating), 2) Central-Kovel (very low rating) and 3) Southeastern (high rating).

Key words: zoning, assessment, rating, tourist resources, Volyn region.

Кучер Павло, Ільїн Леонід, Худоба Володимир. РЕСУРСНО-РЕКРЕАЦІЙНЕ РАЙОНУВАННЯ РЕГІОНУ (НА ПРИКЛАДІ ВОЛИНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ)

Анотація. Дослідження присвячено проблемі рекреаційного районування у контексті раціонального використання туристичних ресурсів регіону. У роботі проаналізовано праці закордонних та українських науковців, узагальнено досвід районування у регіональному вимірі та окреслено принципи й критерії районування. У статті представлено інтегральну оцінку рекреаційно-туристських ресурсів у розрізі адміністративно-територіальних районів Волинської області за семи блоками: геопросторовим, природним, природно-антропогенним, архітектурно-історичним, біосоціальним, подієвим та інфраструктурним. Оцінювання здійснено на основі методики О. Бейдика із доповненням авторів. За результатами оцінювання найвища оцінка належить Луцькому району, що відповідає дуже високому ресурсно-рекреаційному рейтингу та свідчить про найкраще забезпечення рекреаційними ресурсами, особливо за архітектурно-історичним, інфраструктурним, біосоціальним, подієвим блоками. Найменшу забезпеченість рекреаційними ресурсами мають сім адміністративно-територіальних районів області, зокрема: Горохівський, Іваничів-

ський, Камінь-Каширський, Локачинський, Маневицький, Ратнівський, Рожищенський райони області, які як показує оцінювання характеризуються дуже низьким ресурсно-рекреаційним рейтингом. За результатами інтегральної оцінки рекреаційно-туристських ресурсів здійснено рейтингове ресурсно-рекреаційне районування Волинської області з виділенням таких районів області: 1) Західно-Поліський (середній рейтинг), 2) Центральньо-Ковельський (дуже низький рейтинг) та 3) Південно-Східний (високий рейтинг). На нашу думку, запропоноване районування можна використовувати під час планування та реалізації стратегій розвитку туризму в області, оскільки воно сприятиме оптимізації та раціональному використанню рекреаційно-туристських ресурсів регіону.

Ключові слова: районування, оцінка, рейтинг, рекреаційно-туристичні ресурси, Волинська область.

Relevance of the research topic. One of the main factors of the active development of tourism is the availability of tourist resources. The Volyn region has all the prerequisites for its development, as it is located at the crossroads of European transport routes, has favorable natural resources, a rich historical and cultural heritage, and the necessary material and technical capabilities for the development of tourism. However, the availability of recreational and tourist resources does not guarantee their rational use and tourism development. That is why the issue of rational use of recreational and tourist resources always belongs to the circle of scientific interests of many scientists. Zoning is a comprehensive approach that allows for a rational approach to the study and use of the region's tourist resources.

The analysis of research on resource problems gives reasons to claim a high level of its study from different points of view, such as physical, socio-economic geography, and other sciences. Such studies primarily concern one of the components of recreational and tourist resources, but do not cover all of them. Thus, there is a need for an integral assessment of recreational and tourist resources and finding ways of their rational use, zoning and optimization.

Analysis of the latest research and publications on the research topic. The problem of recreation and tourism zoning has been developed by scientists in the context of research on recreational geography and tourism for a long time. To date, many methods and approaches to zoning have been developed [1; 4; 7; 8; 20]. Recreational zoning is a type of functional, sectoral zoning that reflects only one aspect (recreation). The main features of recreational zoning are the level of recreational development of the territory and the structure of recreational functions (recreational, tourist, excursion etc.). Zoning of the territory of Ukraine, related to the recreational function, was carried out according to one or another criteria or indicators during the last several decades [9]. In tourism, it is customary to distinguish between integral (complex) and sectoral zoning. In the geography of tourism, integral zoning is zoning that maximally takes into account all aspects of interaction between travelers and the environment on the one hand, and tourist resources, infrastructure, and tourist flows on the other [2].

Among the foreign studies, tourism zoning was studied by H. Kim and E. Kim, in particular, studied the issue of a quantitative assessment of the tourist zones development [22], D. Blasco, J. Guia, L. Prats (2014) studied the zoning of tourist destinations in mountainous regions [23].

The foundations of recreation and tourism zoning in Ukraine are laid down in the works of O. Marynych [9], H. Parkhomenko [10], M. Krachylo [7], O. Petrenko [10], M. Rutynskyi [17], P. Shyshchenko [10], Y. Oliynyk [13], M. Pistun [14], N. Mezentseva, K. Mezentsev [11] and others.

In addition, Y. Hayda and V. Ilyuk, who studied the empirical-statistical approach [2], were engaged in the study of various approaches to tourist and recreational zoning of Ukraine. Zoning was carried out on a regional scale, in particular L. Ilyin studied recreational zoning of the Volyn region [4], E. Shchepanskyi studied zoning in the Khmelnitskyi region [21], N. Securova studied zoning within the Kharkiv region [18], G. Pylypenko studied zoning within the Odesa region [3], etc.

Among Ukrainian scientists, O. Beydyk who thoroughly deals with the topic of zoning, systematized the methodology of researching recreational and tourist resources in the regional aspect, carried out resource and recreation assessment and passporting of administrative and territorial units of Ukraine, substantiated its rating recreational zoning [1].

However, as noted by A. Romanova and E. Shchepanskyi, in the development of zoning methods that would take into account universal quantitative criteria in the development of tourist and recreational zoning are not sufficiently applied [15]. According to O. Beydyk, recreational and tourist zoning should take into account economic, socio-economic, physical-geographical, landscape-ecological zoning schemes, taking into account the established administrative-territorial division of Ukraine. O. Beydyk singled out the following basic principles of recreational and tourist zoning [1]:

- genetic (districts are allocated on the basis of a historical analysis of the territorial organization of the recreational economy and a forecast of its development);
- socio-economic (aimed at maximum satisfaction of the recreational needs of society, rational use of recreational resources, increasing the effectiveness of the territorial division of labor and integration of recreational functions, reducing the costs of social and individual labor in the production of recreational and tourist services);
- the unity of recreational zoning with the economic and administrative-territorial system.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the study is to perform resource-recreational zoning based on an integral assessment of recreational-tourism resources of the Volyn region.

Research methods and materials. In the course of the research, general and special scientific research methods have been used. A systematic approach to the study of recreational and tourist resources have been applied, as well as a set of other scientific methods that ensure the achievement of the set goal, namely: the method of structural and logical generalization and system analysis (used to study and generalize theoretical and methodological approaches to the evaluation of recreational and tourist resources, recreational and tourist zoning); method of rating assessment of natural, natural-anthropogenic, architectural-historical, infrastructural, event, biosocial recreational and touristic resources; mathematical method (calculation of the resource-recreation rating of administrative-territorial units of the Volyn region); method of field research; cartographic method (compilation of cartographic materials of recreation and tourist zoning of the Volyn region). Special software products, in particular the MapInfo program, were used to process, save and visualize analytical information.

The information base of the research is the legislative and regulatory acts on tourism, tourist resources, the natural reserve fund of the Volyn region, the list of archaeological monuments of the Volyn region that are under state protection (as of August 7, 2019); the list of monuments of urban planning and architecture of the Volyn region that are under state protection (as of August 7, 2019); the list of objects of cultural heritage of national importance, which are entered in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine (as of September 3, 2019); the list of museum institutions of all forms of ownership and subordination (as of August 7, 2019).

The ranked recreation and tourism resource zoning of the Volyn region was carried out on the basis of O. Beydyk [1], based on the analysis of the results of an integral assessment and mathematical and cartographic models of the territorial provision of recreation and tourism resources, which were performed on the basis of statistical data.

Main results. The Volyn region is located in the north-western part of Ukraine and has significant natural, recreational and cultural-historical potential, which is a prerequisite for the successful functioning of the tourism industry in the region [5]. In order to assess the tourist potential of the Volyn region, an integral assessment of seven blocks (geo-spatial, natural, natural-anthropogenic, architectural-historical, biosocial, event and infrastructural) of recreational and tourist resources was carried out. Based on the results of the assessment, the resource and recreation rating of the administrative districts of the region was carried out, which were divided into five groups: districts with a very high, high, medium, low and very low rating, respectively. Within each district of the Volyn region, the sum of points was calculated in the section of the above-mentioned blocks. This assessment shows that the Lutsk district is the district with the most (5 points) recreation and tourism resources in the infrastructural, event and biosocial blocks and has an average rating (3 points) in the geospatial block, which indicates a favorable geographical location. Such indicators give grounds for asserting a significant potential for the development of tourism and recreation (Table 1). In contrast to this, Horokhiv, Ivanychi, Kamin-Kashyrskiy, Lokachi, Manevychi, Ratne, Rozhyshe administrative districts of the Volyn region have a low provision of recreational and touristic resources (the overall score of the resource-recreational rating is 1), which corresponds to a «very low» resource-recreational rating. The results of the assessment give grounds for asserting that there is a certain disproportion in the provision of recreational resources in the region (Fig. 1, see Table 1).

The obtained results of the integrated assessment in the section of seven blocks of recreational and tourist resources of the administrative-territorial units of the Volyn region formed the basis of the rating resource and recreation zoning. Such zoning was carried out on the basis of the analysis

of the assessment results and mathematical-cartographic models of territorial provision of architectural-historical, natural, natural-anthropogenic, biosocial, infrastructural recreational and touristic resources.

On the basis of the total points of the resource-recreational rating of the administrative-territorial units of the region, the rating resource-recreational zoning of the Volyn region was carried out, with the allocation of the following districts: 1) Western-Polesian (average rating); 2) Central-Kovel (very low rating); 3) Southeast (high rating) (Fig. 2).

1) Western-Polesian (average rating), which included Shatsk, Liuboml, Volodymyr-Volynskiy districts of the region (core is Volodymyr-Volynskiy – average rating, rating sum 18 points). The sum of the points of the resource and recreation rating is 7. The average score is 2.3. The district is characterized by a combination of administrative units that have a favorable border position with the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Belarus (average rating 3 points). The district also occupies high positions in natural and infrastructure blocks (the presence of the Shatsk National Nature Park, temporary accommodation facilities, in particular the sanatorium «Lisova Pisnya»).

The district occupies a high position in the event block. Important economic, public, and cultural-historical events take place within the district («Volodymyrskyi Uzviz» – Theatrical holiday with a fair of folk art in the city of Volodymyr-Volynskiy, various gastronomic festivals take place);

2) Central-Kovel (very low rating) covered Ratne, Stara Vyzhivka, Kamin-Kashirskiy, Turiisk, Kovel, Rozhyshe, Lokachi, Ivanychi, Horokhiv districts (core is Kovel). The sum of the points of the administrative regions included in the tourist region is 13. The average rating point is 1.4. The most attractive tourist area in this tourist area is Kovel, which has an advantageous geographical position, as it is located at the intersection of important transport routes of the region (4 points in the geospatial block).

Table 1

Resource and recreation rating of administrative territorial units of Volyn region

Administrative units (districts)	Evaluation of the block, points							Total points	The overall score of the resource and recreation rating	Resource and recreation rating
	geospatial	natural	natural and anthropogenic	architectural and historical	infrastructure	biosocial	event			
Volodymyr-Volynskiy	3	2	1	2	4	3	3	18	3	average
Horokhiv	2	1	1	2	3	0	1	10	1	very low
Ivanychi	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	10	1	very low
Kamin-Kashirskiy	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	very low
Kivertsi	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	16	3	average
Kovel	4	4	1	1	4	2	2	18	3	average
Lokachi	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	very low
Lutsk	3	3	1	5	5	5	5	27	5	very high
Liubeshiv	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	14	2	low
Liuboml	3	2	5	1	2	1	1	15	2	low
Manevychi	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	11	1	very low
Ratne	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	9	1	very low
Rozhyshe	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	10	1	very low
Stara Vyzhivka	4	3	1	1	2	0	1	12	2	low
Turiisk	5	3	1	1	1	0	1	12	2	low
Shatsk	2	5	3	1	2	0	2	15	2	low

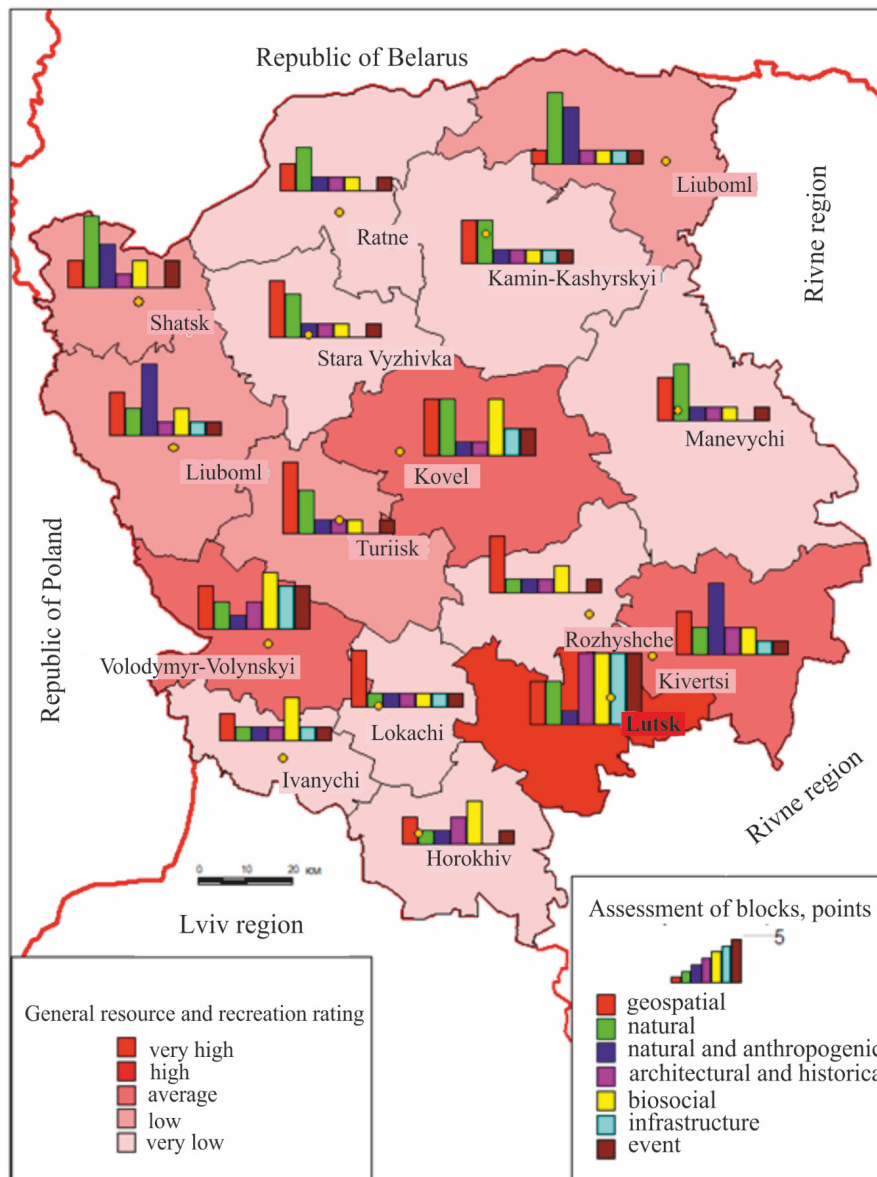


Fig. 1. Resource and recreation rating of the Volyn region

3) Southeastern (high rating) included Liuboml, Manevychi, Kivertsi, Lutsk districts (core Lutsk– very high rating, rating sum of points 27). The sum of points is 8. The average rating point of the tourist area is 2.6. The district has unique recreational and tourist resources. The highest score (5) for the Lutsk district is typical for the infrastructural, biosocial and event blocks. Tourist events are held in the area that attract a large number of travelers (for example, «Night in the Lutsk Castle» – an annual art festival on the territory of the historical and cultural reserve «Old Lutsk», «Honey Spas» – a regional exhibition-fair, the international festival of Ukrainian folklore «Beregynia» (Lutsk) etc.). A very high rating is characteristic of the Lutsk district in the architectural-historical block, due to the presence of particularly valuable sacred and architectural monuments, among which: the Branyskyi Palace at the end of the 18th century which located in the city of Luboml; Svyatogorsk monastery, in the village Zymne; Lubart Castle within the historical and cultural reserve «Old Lutsk». The highest score (5) was recorded in the natural block in the Lyuboml district, which indicates favorable conditions for recreation and active travel (Prypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park).

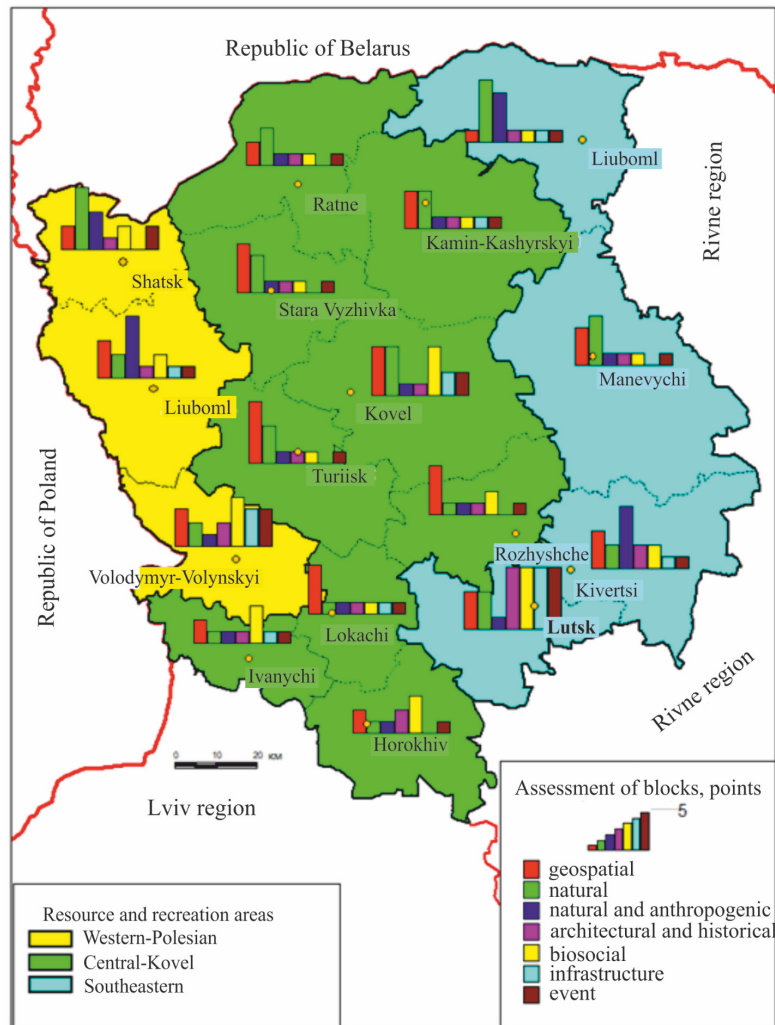


Fig. 2. Recreational and tourist resource zoning of the Volyn region

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Zoning is carried out in such a way that in each resource-recreational tourist district there is a core – the administrative district of the region with the highest resource-recreational rating. In our opinion, such distribution of resource-recreational districts will provide an opportunity to develop neighboring administrative districts that cover one of the recreational-tourist districts. Such distribution of the boundaries of tourist areas will allow attracting travelers from neighboring administrative areas and harmoniously distribute financial flows for effective management and development of the tourism industry. Recreational and touristic zoning expands the arsenal of traditional geographical and cartographic methods and technologies for the study of geospatial phenomena and processes, provides a relief view of the spatial distribution of the recreational and touristic resources, allows to identify the general, most characteristic spatial patterns of the distribution of a particular resource and recreational segment, and standardizes the research procedure itself components of the resource and recreation fabric. Thus, in order to optimize and rationally use recreational resources, it is necessary to apply a balanced approach to their development in the region, in particular, during the planning and implementation of tourism development strategies at the regional and national level.

The scientific novelty of the conducted research consists in conducting an integral assessment of recreational and tourist resources within the seven blocks, such as geo-postural, natural, natural-anthropogenic, architectural-historical, biosocial, event, and infrastructural. The results of the integral assessment formed the basis of the recreation and tourism resource zoning of the region for the optimization

and rational use of tourist resources of the Volyn region. Separate methodological approaches of resource-recreational zoning can be used to conduct similar studies for other modern administrative entities (territorial communities) and are necessary for the rational use of available tourist resources.

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