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СУТНІСТЬ ТА СКЛАДОВІ СИСТЕМИ ІНСТИТУЦІЙНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ТУРИСТИЧНО-РЕКРЕАЦІЙНОГО ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ

Актуальність. Інклюзивний розвиток є одним з нових суспільних підходів, що в повній мірі має забезпечуватись у такій соціально важливій сфері як туристичні-рекреаційні природокористування. Особливість використання природних рекреаційних ресурсів потребує вдосконалення інституційного середовища та законодавчо-правового супроводу спосібно забезпечення інклюзивного розвитку.

Мета та завдання. Стаття присвячена опису системи інституційного забезпечення інклюзивного розвитку туристично-рекреаційного природокористування та змістовного заповнення її елементів.

Результати. Інституційне забезпечення інклюзивного розвитку туристично-рекреаційного природокористування має будуватись із застосуванням системного підходу, розкриттям значимості функцій, принципів та критеріїв його забезпечення в контексті взаємодії суб’єктів туристично-рекреаційного природокористування. Реалізація інклюзивного інституційного режиму забезпечує зростання суспільного продукту у соціально-економічній системі та справедливий розподіл його між усіма учасниками.

Висновки. Туристично-рекреаційне природокористування не забезпечено дієвою системою управління та регулювання процесів, які в ній відбуваються. Окремого вдосконалення інституційного середовища вона потребує в контексті інклюзивного розвитку. Запропонована в статті архітектоніка системи інклюзивного туристично-рекреаційного природокористування дозволяє реалізувати такі домінанти інклюзивного розвитку як: забезпечення рівних можливостей у доступі до цінних рекреаційних ресурсів і рекреаційних послуг; рівні можливості для реалізації права на відпочинок, відновлення психофізичних котровання; забезпечення екологічної та соціальної безпеки та інформування. Поряд з регуляторними, економічними та інфраструктурними заходами серед основних пріоритетів реалізації інклюзивного підходу є формування інформаційного середовища та інвестиційне забезпечення.

Ключові слова: туристично-рекреаційне природокористування, інклюзивний розвиток, інституційне забезпечення, економічні відносини, суспільний продукт, рівні можливості, напрями реалізації.
THE ESSENCE AND COMPONENTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR INCLUSIVE TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL NATURE

**Topicality.** Inclusive development is one of the new social approaches that should be fully ensured in such a socially significant area as tourism and recreation. The peculiarity of the use of natural recreational resources requires the improvement of the institutional environment and legislative and legal support for inclusive development.

**Aim and tasks.** The article is devoted to the formation of the design of the institutional support system for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management and the content of its elements.

The objective of the article is to disclose the essence of norms, rules, institutions, methods, activities and tools that together create equal opportunities in the use of socially significant recreational resources, harmonize the interests of the subjects of recreational nature management and contribute to the implementation of the goals of inclusive development.

**Research results.** Institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management should be built using a systematic approach, disclosing the importance of functions, principles and criteria for its provision in the context of interaction between the subjects of tourism and recreational nature management. The implementation of an inclusive institutional regime ensures the growth of the social product in the socio-economic system and its fair distribution among all participants.

The main functions of the institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management are: control; regulation, especially property relations; coordination; ensuring environmental and social security and information. Along with regulatory, economic and infrastructural measures, among the main priorities for the implementation of an inclusive approach is the formation of an information environment and investment support.

**Conclusions.** Tourism and recreational nature management is not provided with an effective system of management and regulation of the processes that take place in it. It needs a separate improvement of the institutional environment in the context of inclusive development. The proposed design of the inclusive tourism and recreational nature management system will allow realizing such dominants of inclusive development as: ensuring equal opportunities in access to valuable recreational resources and recreational services; equal opportunities for the realization of the right to rest, restoration of psychophysical conditions, health improvement, harmonious development of the personality; ensuring social and economic activity, well-being and employment opportunities in the field of tourism and recreation business; high efficiency in the use of socially important natural resources and conditions.

**Keywords:** tourism and recreational nature management, inclusive development, institutional support, economic relations, social product, equal opportunities, directions of implementation.

**Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.** The transition to inclusive development provides for the formation of an appropriate institutional environment, legislative and legal support, effective standard regulation, ensures the rational use and protection of natural recreational areas, cultural and historical sites. Most often in scientific and applied aspects, the regulatory, managerial, infrastructural components are considered, which together should provide equal opportunities in access to socially significant resources, guarantee the possibility of employment, participation in the distribution of public goods. The specificity of the natural recreational resources (NRR) use requires a more detailed analysis and the influence of these components on the implementation of inclusive development.

**Analysis of recent publications on the problem.** The results of scientific research show that in order to implement an inclusive approach in recreational nature management, it is necessary to:
- quantitative and qualitative restructuring of the economy of recreational nature management in line with the purely targeted and economical use of recreational lands and resources, their protection and reproduction. A significant role here is assigned to legal regulation, the use of a system of organizational measures to ensure effective targeted development, the use of recreational lands in the economic turnover [1-5, 8, 11, 15, 19];
- changing the structure and stereotype of people's recreational needs for the use of recreational areas for the provision of socially significant services [4-6, 13, 18, 19];
- reducing the economic and social inequality of people to meet their recreational needs through state support for the development of recreational areas and public resources and ensuring equal access to valuable NRR, especially sanatorium resources for low-income people. Therefore, such resources should be used by state, trade union sanatorium institutions on a gratuitous basis [3, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21];
- ensuring, on the one hand, equal opportunities and accessibility of valuable recreational resources now and in the future, which will provide conditions for improving the quality of life and health of the country's population, on the other hand, the preservation and reproduction of natural systems, maintaining their viability and functionality, rational recreational nature management [7, 10, 12, 13, 18].

In the work [4] it was established that in accordance with the stages of inclusive development, the essential component of socio-ecological-economic relations changes, namely, from the integration of society in economic activity - into economic-ecological and ecological-political inclusion. At the same time, the authors note that such development is ensured by the functioning of institutions of various levels (formal and informal public associations, organizations and development agencies, financial institutions, etc.), which allow the formation and maintenance of environmentally responsible interaction between the state, business and society.

M. Petrushenko, researching the concept of an inclusive economy of impressions in environmental management, determines that with a low level of economic development in Ukraine, there are practically no political, economic and social institutions that allow coordinating recreational socio-economic processes, in particular investment ones. The scientist emphasizes that an integral aspect of inclusive development is "institutionalism as the basis of methodology ... which determines how, by what methods, investigate and influence on the subject of research - the environment, reflected in the ecological consciousness and behavior of agents" [5].

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. Therefore, in the formation of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management, it is necessary to apply a systematic approach, focusing on such elements as functions, principles and criteria for institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management in the context of interaction between the subjects of tourism and recreational nature management.

Formulation of research objectives (problem statement). Therefore, the main task of the study is to form the design of an institutional support system for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management and the content of its elements.

An outline of the main results and their justification. The need to improve the institutional support of tourist and recreational nature management in the context of inclusive development is due to current trends in this area and a number of social, environmental and economic factors, which is reflected in Table 1.

<p>| Trends in the development of the tourist and recreational sphere of Ukraine |
|---|---|---|
| Factor | The essence of influence | Solutions |
| Rising risks of diseases, deteriorating health of the nation | Unfavorable living conditions, an unhealthy lifestyle, bad habits, a negative state of the environment, difficult working conditions, its intensity lead to a deterioration in psycho-somatic health, and low incomes make it impossible to improve it. | Development of the resort and sanatorium sphere using balneological and other medical resources for the prevention of diseases, health and psycho-moral conditions restoration |
| High level of income stratification of Ukrainian society | Significant disagreement between desires, urgent needs and the possibilities of their satisfaction | Development of the national (regional) tourist and recreational sphere using the resources and conditions of the region, ensuring their availability |</p>
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<td><strong>Growth in the level of urbanization, the number of urban population</strong></td>
<td>A high concentration of enterprises, a polluted atmosphere, noise, and the intensity of life affect a decrease in the safe living space, increase the risk of morbidity, complicate the process of restoring human strength.</td>
<td>Development of suburban recreational areas; creation of new green areas in cities (squares, parks, urban forests, forest parks) for daily rest and relaxation at the end of the working week, on weekends.</td>
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<td><strong>Complication of production, business processes, growth of requirements for workers</strong></td>
<td>High mobility and intensity of work, large amounts of information, a reduction in physical and a significant increase in mental and neuropsychiatric costs lead to excessive psychophysical stress, increased nervous fatigue, and professional burnout.</td>
<td>Creation of opportunities for recreation, rehabilitation, health improvement, prevention of occupational diseases by combining daily, weekly and vacation cycles, transition to active forms using natural conditions and resources (suburban and urban dispensaries, sports grounds in each microdistrict, terrenkurs, etc.).</td>
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<td><strong>Growing needs for harmonious development</strong></td>
<td>Expanding the range of recreational needs, including the desire for a healthy lifestyle, the manifestation of creative, physical abilities, cognition, communication, raising the cultural and intellectual level, spiritual development, which implies a shift in emphasis on the emotional component of recreational nature management, the impressions that a person receives.</td>
<td>Development of cognitive-scientific, cognitive-cultural, cognitive-natural tourism.</td>
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<td><strong>Deterioration of the natural environment state</strong></td>
<td>Environmental conditions determine the safety of life, the ecological component becomes a limiting factor in economic growth.</td>
<td>Environmental activity should be implemented in the structure of economic activity in general, recreational environmental management in particular.</td>
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<td><strong>Resource orientation of the tourist and recreational sphere</strong></td>
<td>Excessive use of special natural recreational resources, their depletion, degradation of especially valuable attractive landscapes, use of recreational resources in other spheres of activity providing the maximum return in the short term.</td>
<td>Development of the recreational nature management taking into account the needs of future generations, environmental safety, constancy of development.</td>
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<td><strong>Unfavorable institutional environment for the recreational nature management development</strong></td>
<td>Due to the processes of privatization, the proliferation of lease relations in the recreational nature management sphere, a significant part of them became inaccessible (physically and economically), dropped out of public circulation. The advantage in the use of land resources was given to industry and agriculture, which led to the complete loss of many OWP, the degradation of a significant part of them from overload and pollution by neighboring environmentally harmful industries.</td>
<td>Development of legislation relevant to recreational needs, formation of funds for recreational lands, development of economic incentives for rationalizing the use and reproduction of the natural and recreational potential of territories.</td>
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*Source: developed by the author.*

The state of the institutional provision of inclusive tourism and recreational nature management was analyzed against the background of these trends, outlined in the work [22]. This study allows us to define the institutional provision of inclusive tourism and recreation nature management as a set of norms, rules,
institutions, methods, activities and tools designed to create equal opportunities for the use of socially significant recreational resources, harmonize the interests of the recreational nature management subjects, which will ensure the implementation of the inclusive development goals.

The structural and logical scheme of the system of institutional support for inclusive tourism and recreation nature management is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Structural-logic scheme of the institutional support system for inclusive tourism and recreation nature management

Source: developed by the author.

Proceeding from this, the subject of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management is the mechanisms for ensuring equal opportunities for the use of recreational resources and harmonizing the interests of subjects of recreational nature management.

Objects of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management are natural recreational resources and territories, relations on their use and ownership.

The subjects of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management are state authorities, local governments, scientific and educational institutions, the management of the corporation, enterprises and entrepreneurs, and public organizations. These subjects influence on objects by purposefully applying appropriate methods, levers, means, the combination of which ensures equality of opportunities for the use of recreational resources and the coordination of their interests.

The goal of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management is to create equal opportunities for the use of socially significant recreational resources, harmonize the interests of the subjects of recreational nature management, and ensure the implementation of the goals of inclusive development. The aims of the institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreation nature management:
- creation of optimal conditions for effective use, conservation and reproduction of natural recreational systems;
- equality of access to the NRR of the present and future
- ensuring economic activity within the framework of institutional and structural transformations in accordance with the principles of inclusive development;
- introduction of resource-saving technologies, the use of intensive methods of nature management;
- optimization of the structure of the economy, taking into account the peculiarities of the natural and recreational potential and the possibilities of diversifying the directions of its use;
- optimization of individual and public consumption of NRR;
- stimulation of economic interest in the rational and economical use of NRR;
- limiting ineffective competition in order to eliminate non-environmental technologies, equipment, products and services from the market.

The criteria of institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management should reflect both the level of provision of socially significant recreational needs, and the equality of opportunities for various groups of the population for NRR and recreational services.

The method of calculating the index of inclusive development includes 12 indicators of three groups, characterizing: growth and development (life expectancy and employment of the population); inclusiveness (indicators of poverty and income differentiation); continuity of generations and sustainability of development (indicators of environmental, demographic and financial security). At the same time, it is possible to use well-known indicators, grouping in particular:

- human development index (share of GDP per capita, life expectancy, level of knowledge, level of ownership of resources required for a normal life)
- index of economic freedom;
- democracy index;
- life satisfaction index (indices of the level of happiness of citizens);
- the index of social inclusion as the level of participation of all members of society in economic, social, political life (OECD approach).

The main functions of the institutional support for the inclusive development of tourism and recreational nature management are:

1) regulation - ensuring socially expedient and fair distribution of NRR and streamlining the process of their use;
2) control - compliance with the requirements of the current legislation, prevention of abuse in the use of NRR, support for the stable dynamics of the functioning and development of territorial division of labour;
3) regulation - organizational support, registration and consolidation of economic relations and property relations;
4) coordination - a combination of various regulatory instruments into a single complex mechanism;
5) stimulation - ensuring effective interaction of all subjects;
6) protection - ensuring environmental and social security;
6) informing - providing access to information about NRR and the activities of recreational facilities.

Institutional provision for inclusive tourism and recreational nature management is implemented through the following methods: administrative and regulatory (property rights, standards, norms, prohibitions, limits, permits and quotas, permits on application, prohibition of certain activities, cadastration, control, inspections, liability); extensional and geographical (zoning, land use planning) economic (economic incentives, investment support for socially significant activities, tax holidays, subsidies and grants, taxes and payments, insurance); socio-psychological (forms of social interaction (social dialogue, social partnership, social order, social work, social services), educational activities, sociometry, motivation for a healthy lifestyle).

So, the transition to inclusive development in recreational nature management requires the formation of an appropriate institutional environment, the implementation of regulatory, economic and infrastructural measures in the following areas.

1. Justification of approaches and legislative consolidation of property rights to various types of natural recreational resources and lands. Since recreational nature management has an obvious environmental and social focus, and resources have different values and volumes, it is necessary to ensure their targeted use and the priority of public use over private use. At the same time, it is expedient to envisage a combination of their various forms: state - for objects of state importance; communal - for objects of regional significance; private - for individual objects of local importance. By transferring the objects of the NRR to the jurisdiction of local authorities, private property, the state does not lose control over them at all.
2. Formation of an appropriate legislative and legal environment providing for the formation of the legal status of recreational nature management objects, determination of the legal basis for ownership and conditions for their use, possession and disposal. This approach to defining the essence of recreational nature management can be considered as part of the general problem of the legal organization of the provision and obtaining territorial resources for use. These are legislative acts and regulations on resorts and recreation areas, standards for the state of the natural environment in recreational areas (air, water, soil), design and construction standards, the resilience of natural complexes to recreational loads, the introduction of state regulation schemes, protectionism to ensure access to NRR, meeting public needs. Regulatory support requires the implementation of the global Sustainable Development Goals into the national legal framework.

3. Normative regulation, which ensures the rational use and protection of natural recreational areas and cultural - historical sites, taking into account territorial (regional) characteristics, interests and needs. Regulatory mechanisms should enable access to basic resources, benefits and employment.

4. Organizational support of inclusive recreational nature management determines the effectiveness for the implementation of regulatory, organizational, coordination functions to ensure environmental friendliness, reliability, comfort of the material and technical base and infrastructure facilities. For the consistency of individual levers, tools, directions, it is necessary: to create appropriate organizational structures that would deal with the problems of inclusive development in the field of recreational nature management; to allocate recreational lands in the general land fund; to form and introduce into practice effective forms of recreational nature management, adequate to market relations; solve the problem of NRR and recreational land ownership, monetary valuation, pricing, mechanisms of payment and compensation for losses as a result of violation of recreational landscapes; form recreational legislation.

5. Formation of the information environment. The awareness of the population about the medico-biological, social and economic effects of recreation has a significant impact on the formation of demand. A high level of awareness effectively affects the optimal distribution of recreational flows, readiness to use tourist services and goods, and operational decision-making. For this, it is advisable to create centers for local natural and recreational resources popularization; training of civil servants and local government officials on the development of tourism and recreation.

6. Investments and financing, providing for the promotion of entrepreneurship, self-employment by expanding access to financial resources. Investments in the development of infrastructure and the revitalization of depressed areas will contribute to improving the life quality of vulnerable groups of the population.

Conclusions and perspectives of further research. One of the most important problems in the development of recreational nature management is associated with the imperfection of management and regulation system of the processes that occur in it. Inclusive development is impossible without an effective institutional environment, which requires deepening institutional transformations, improving legal support, creating a system of effective institutions, and their active interaction.

The proposed inclusive tourist and recreational nature management system will make possible to realize such dominants of inclusive development as: ensuring equal opportunities in access to valuable recreational resources and recreational services; equal opportunities for the realization of the right to rest, restoration of psycho-physical conditions, health improvement, harmonious development of the personality (physical, emotional, cultural, cognitive) ensuring socio-economic activity, well-being and employment opportunities in the field of tourism, recreation and related businesses, fair distribution of results activities; high efficiency in the use of socially important natural resources and conditions.

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132 ECONOMIC INNOVATIONS Vol. 23, Issue 4 (81) 2021


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