

УДК 35.073.5:502.131:379.8
JEL: I31, L83, Q56, Q57

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF INCLUSIVE RECREATIONAL NATURE MANAGEMENT: BACKGROUND STATUS AND REQUIREMENTS

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Introduction. The fundamental principles of inclusive development are equality of opportunity, availability of all types of resources, equality and fairness in the distribution of income and benefits. The main message of inclusive recreational nature management is the creation of equal opportunities for the use of natural recreational resources and areas for the well-being and quality of life of people. Realization of priorities of the organization of recreational activity is not possible without the developed institutional maintenance. Defining the leading role of state authorities and civil society representatives, which establish a system of laws, rights and responsibilities, "rules of the game" and develop a set of mechanisms for their close institutionalized interaction, it is necessary to form institutions within which public representatives reconcile contradictions and determine common interests.

Aim and tasks. The purpose of the study is to study the state and develop directions for the development of institutional support for inclusive tourism and recreational nature.

Results. The article examines the state of institutional support for inclusive tourist and recreational nature management in Ukraine. The essence and its content are determined, the documents according to which it is determined are analyzed. The domestic legislative and normative-legal base of regulation of nature use in general and recreational in particular is studied, where separate principles of inclusive development are laid down. At the same time, a significant layer of problems remains unresolved, including the formation of new principles, forms of management to prevent the degradation of natural recreational resources, their diversity and sustainability. The interaction of formal institutions and institutes (legislative and normative base, system of state regulation, bodies of state administration and local self-government, public organizations, approved norms and norms of nature use) and informal institutions has to promote inclusive recreational nature use.

Conclusions. The study of the state and directions of development of institutional support of inclusive recreational nature management allowed to determine that the implementation of an inclusive approach requires: changing the structure and stereotype of recreational needs of people and restructuring the economy of recreational nature management; reducing economic and social inequality of people to meet their recreational needs and ensuring equal access to valuable natural recreational resources.

Keywords: inclusive recreational nature management, institutional support, recreational resources, recreational activities, social values.

Received: August 11, 2021
Accepted: September 4, 2021

DOI:10.31520/2616-7107/2021.5.3-2

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ІНСТИТУЦІЙНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОГО РЕКРЕАЦІЙНОГО ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ: СТАН ТА ВИМОГИ

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Отримано: Серпень 11, 2021

Прийнято: Вересень 4, 2021

DOI:10.31520/2616-7107/2021.5.3-2

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Вступ. Основоположними принципами інклюзивного розвитку є рівність можливостей, доступність усіх видів ресурсів, рівноправність і справедливість в розподілі доходів і благ. Головний посыл інклюзивного рекреаційного природокористування це створення рівних можливостей щодо використання природних рекреаційних ресурсів та територій для добробуту та якості життя людей. Реалізація пріоритетів організації рекреаційної діяльності не можлива без розвинутого інституційного забезпечення. Визначаючи провідну роль державних органів влади та представників громадянського суспільства, які встановлюють систему законів, прав і відповідальності, «правила гри» та розробляють комплекс механізмів щодо їх тісної інституціалізованої взаємодії одночасно потрібно формувати інститути, у межах яких представники громадськості узгоджують суперечності та визначають спільні інтереси.

Мета і завдання. Метою дослідження є вивчення стану та розробка напрямів розвитку інституційного забезпечення інклюзивного туристично-рекреаційного природокористування.

Результати. У статті досліджено стан інституціонального забезпечення інклюзивного туристично-рекреаційного природокористування в Україні. Визначено сутність та змістовне його наповнення, проаналізувано документи, відповідно до яких воно визначається. Досліджено вітчизняну законодавчу та нормативно-правову базу регулювання природокористування загалом і рекреаційного зокрема, де закладено окремі засади інклюзивного розвитку. В той же час значний пласт проблем залишається нерішеним, серед яких, пов'язаний із становленням нових принципів, форм господарювання задля унеможливлення деградації природних рекреаційних ресурсів, їх різноманіття та стійкості. Сприяє просуванню інклюзивного рекреаційного природокористування має взаємодія формальних інституцій та інститутів (законодавчо-нормативна база, система державного регулювання, органи державного управління та місцевого самоврядування, громадські організації, затверджені норми та нормативи природокористування) та неформальних інституцій.

Висновки. Вивчення стану та напрямів розвитку інституційного забезпечення інклюзивного рекреаційного природокористування дозволило визначити, що для реалізації інклюзивного підходу необхідні: зміна структури і стереотипу рекреаційних потреб людей та перебудова економіки рекреаційного природокористування; зменшення економічної та соціальної нерівності людей щодо задоволення їх рекреаційних потреб і забезпечення рівнодоступності до цінних природних рекреаційних ресурсів.

Ключові слова: інклюзивне рекреаційне природокористування, інституціональне забезпечення, рекреаційні ресурси, рекреаційна діяльність, суспільні цінності

Introduction. New trends in social development are inclusive development, the conceptual principles of which meet modern recreational needs and should serve to shape the development of tourism and recreation in Ukraine, whose activities provide up to 10% contribution to the national economy. The fundamental principles of inclusive development are equality of opportunity, availability of all types of resources, equality and fairness in the distribution of income and benefits. The expediency and legitimacy of using an inclusive approach in the recreational sphere is due to the fact that the absolute value of society is a person with his needs for rest, recovery of psychophysical condition, physical and cultural and intellectual development; one of the criteria for its effectiveness is to preserve the health of the nation; the basis of recreational activities are social values that are formed by social recreational needs; the organization of recreational activities involves the involvement of recreational resources of public rather than individual level of use; strengthening the public desire to individualize recreational services. Inclusive recreational nature management provides equal opportunities for the use of natural recreational resources and areas to meet socially significant and individual recreational needs that positively affect the well-being and quality of life of people.

This necessitates the formation of adequate institutional support for inclusive recreational nature management, as a set of measures of state and public influence on the activities of relevant formal and informal institutions, which, through certain incentive tools, contribute to the harmonization of relations in recreation and tourism.

Analysis recent research and publications. The need to improve the institutional provision 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 [1]. At the same time, the importance of the tourist and recreational sphere in promoting longevity and health is growing. According to official statistics, in Ukraine there is a negative trend towards a decrease in the population (Fig. 1). The main reasons for this are the excess growth rate of the number of deaths over births and the steady migration of the population to the countries of the European Union (more than 1 million people), which give grounds to assert a demographic crisis in the country. However, the data in Fig. 1 indicate that there is an increase in the share of the urban population, which actualizes the needs for health improvement and stimulates the demand for tourist and recreational services, recreational nature management and an ecologically clean environment.

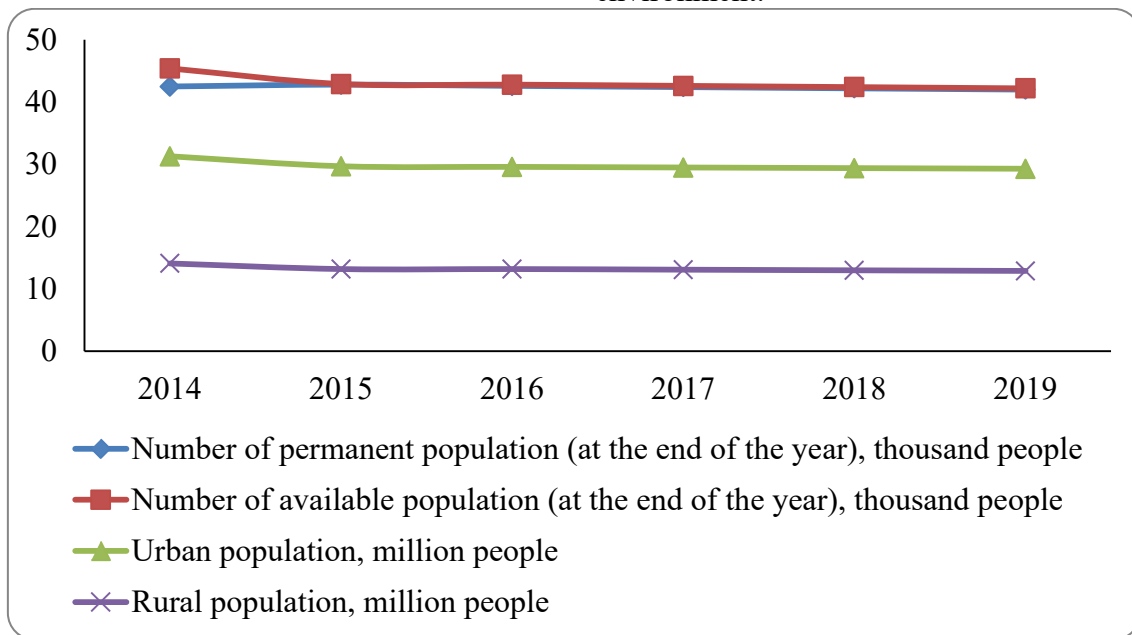


Figure 1. The size and structure of the population of Ukraine.

According to the source [2].

The situation is also worsened by an increase in morbidity and a low indicator of life expectancy. According to the research results of V. Kornatsky, the population of Ukraine is characterized by such negative factors as a high level of morbidity, disability, mortality

(especially among people of working age); decrease in life expectancy (on average by 10 years compared to other EU countries). The structure of mortality from common diseases among the population of Ukraine is shown in Fig. 2.

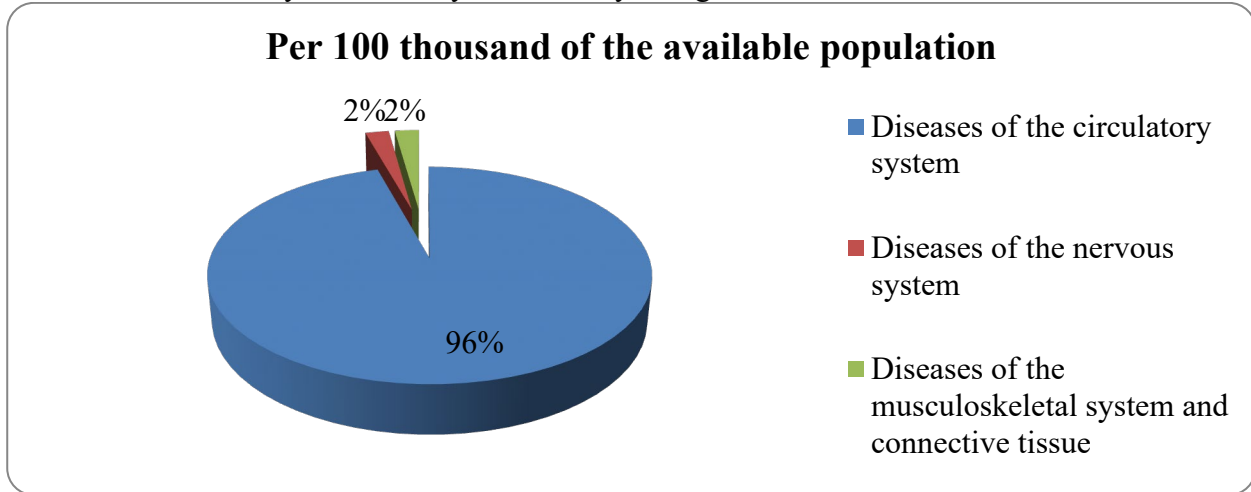


Figure 2. Mortality of the population for the main reasons

According to the source [3].

Sanatorium treatment has a significant positive impact on the solution of all these problems, the dynamics of the development indicators of which is reflected in Fig. 3. Statistics on the number of sanatoriums and boarding houses with treatment (period 2014-

2018) indicate their decline by almost 25%. Such tendencies are typical for sanatoriums-preventoriums, the number of which decreased in the same period by almost 70%; rest houses and boarding houses, children's health camps etc.

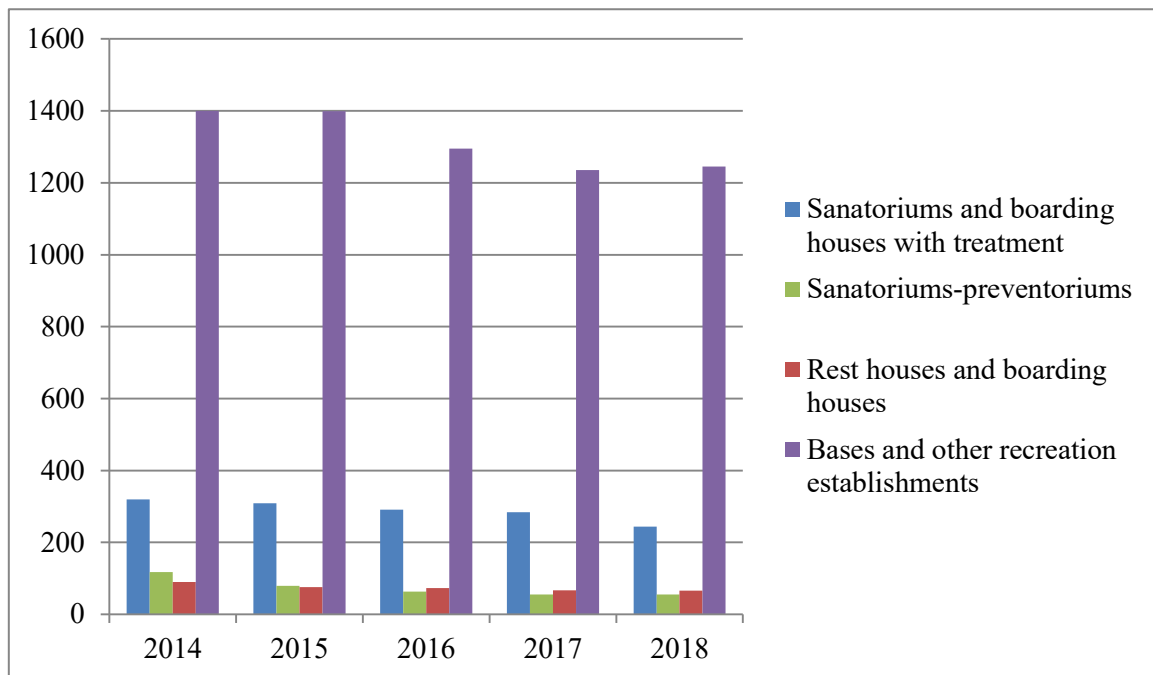


Figure 3. Sanatorium-resort and health-improving establishments

According to the source [4].

The main factors that determine this situation are difficult economic conditions, which do not allow increasing the level of income of the population, a high level of stratification of society and high prices for sanatorium services. The main indicators reflecting the degree of inequality of the country's population in terms of material security, not only do not decrease over the years, but also grow.

This indicates the need to meet the needs of the population of Ukraine in health improvement by ensuring the availability of recreational services.

An inclusive approach to recreation allows realizing a person's constitutional right to rest, restoration of psychophysiological and physical condition. The implementation of this approach will allow to use the recreational resources of the public, rather than the individual level of use.

A significant role in the implementation of this approach belongs to the institutional sphere and the effectiveness of its instruments both at the state level and at the local level of territorial communities [5-10].

D. Ajemoglu and D. Robinson, studying development and backwardness, divide institutions into political and economic, among which are inclusive and extractive. Inclusive institutions must guarantee opportunities for new business, career development, security of private property, an impartial legal system and the provision of public services to create a competitive environment for exchange and contracting [5].

The transition to inclusive development involves the formation of appropriate institutional support. Most often, 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.

Inclusive political institutions contribute to: the implementation of cultural traditions, ensuring the quality of social services, public safety; formation of a stable political situation, social climate; inclusion in economic relations of representatives of various groups of the

population (enterprises, their associations, employees, trade unions, municipal and regional administrations, politicians); quality of life (quality of housing, ecological situation, cultural and recreational opportunities, etc.); removing political barriers to trade; increasing the scale of democratization; introduction of global labor and environmental standards [11,12]; decentralization of government services, etc. [13]; development of a civil open society; decentralization, structuring the processes of governing society, ie expanding the range of actors in the development and adoption of political decisions [14]; provision of administrative services in the field of recreational nature.

Inclusive economic institutions contribute to: the formation of inclusive markets, attracting a large number of people to participate in economic activities, investing in the development of society, mobilizing talents, skills, introducing technological innovations; the formation of favorable transparent procedures for the implementation of entrepreneurial activity [11]; the formation of a transparent fair tax system, a system of subsidies; the formation of an effective structure of the economy and a high-quality education system and professional training of personnel; availability of investment resources and technical infrastructure.

In work [13] it is determined that in accordance with the stage 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 the public.

Purpose and objectives. The purpose of the research is to study the conditions and develop directions for the development of institutional support for inclusive tourism and recreational nature.

Results. Note that inclusion is not based on economic growth, but economic development, which means investing in innovations of technical-technological, social, environmental nature, and economic security for the well-being of present and future generations. International standards and concepts of sustainable development, green economy, concepts of endogenous development of territories are aimed at realization of this aspect. At the same time, inclusive development involves solving environmental problems, so it is worth relying on global environmental standards.

The system of public administration actively uses the territorial approach, which involves the use of tools of strategic regional development, spatial planning, targeted and comprehensive programs for the development of territorial communities, entrepreneurship.

The organizational component of institutional support for inclusive development also has a hierarchical structure. First of all, these are such World organizations as the UN, the Commission for Inclusive Development, the World Economic Forum, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), etc.

At the national level it is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the State Agency for Tourism Development of Ukraine under the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine (ensuring sustainable development of the industry by combining experience, knowledge and resources of all tourism market participants and international partners), exercising control over the state of use of natural resources (State Ecological Inspectorate; State Inspectorate for Control over Land Use and Protection; State Inspectorate for Protection, Reproduction of Aquatic Living Resources and Regulation of Fisheries; State Inspectorate for Black Sea Protection; State Inspectorate for Environmental Protection of the North-Western Black Sea Region; State Hunting Inspectorate, etc.), Centers for providing administrative services.

In order to clarify the essence and content of the institutional support for the development of inclusive tourist and recreational nature

management, it is advisable to analyze the documents that define it.

If we proceed from the position that inclusion is, first of all, a form of coexistence of people, where all members of society have the right to free choice, a model of social development based on direct democracy with fair distribution of public goods with the involvement of all members of society. to adopt the United Nations Declarations on the Observance of Human Rights, the Guarantee of the Dignity of the Individual, the Standards and Recommendations of the International Labor Organization, and a number of declarations and development programs at the global and interstate levels:

- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development UN Summit 2015, which identifies 17 sustainable development goals and 169 development goals;

- Global green new course. UNEP. The green economy increases the well-being of citizens and social justice by significantly reducing risks to the environment and environmental safety;

- Declarations on promoting economic globalization. The annual session of the Boao Asian Forum, 2017, calls on governments and businesses to support market openness, inclusive, mutually beneficial and balanced development to ensure overall prosperity and that everyone can play a special role in this process [15];

- The Europe 2020 program, a package of five goals in the following areas: employment, innovation, climate change and energy, education, the fight against poverty and social exclusion. Priority areas of activity. Innovation Union. Youth movement. Development of digital technologies in Europe. Appropriate use of resources in Europe. Industrial policy aimed at globalization. Plan to develop new skills and increase the number of jobs [16];

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) state regulation of land tenure, as land relations and the guarantee of land rights are crucial to inclusive development;

- Diversified development. Optimal use of natural resources in the Eurasian region. World Bank Report, 2012 [17].

The current legislative and regulatory framework for the regulation of nature management in general and recreation in particular, where certain positions of inclusive development are laid down, includes:

1) laws and strategic documents of the state level (strategies, strategic plans, programs, ratified international acts, state and international standards): National report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine"; Ukraine-2030 strategy to achieve European living standards and a worthy place for Ukraine in the world; Law "On Administrative Services" dated 06.09.2012, № 5203-VI; "Regulations on the state administrator and the order of his interaction with regional, local permitting bodies and business entities"; "On the List of permitting documents in the field of economic activity";

2) laws, regulations, decrees, strategies governing the field of nature management in general (environmental policy, targeted and comprehensive development programs); "On Resorts", the Law of Ukraine "On the Ecological Network of Ukraine", the Law of Ukraine "National Program for the Formation of the National Ecological Network of Ukraine", the State Cadastre of Natural Territories of Resorts;

3) permitting instruments designed to ensure the rational use and reproduction of natural recreational resources (permits for the use of natural resources, licenses for nature use, certificates, passports of recreational areas, cadastres of natural resources, registers of ownership of natural objects, etc.).

In our opinion, state regulation of inclusive development should be systemic, strategic, based on national strategy, take into account national interests and imperatives of modern world development, be the basis for the formation of regional strategies, policies, comprehensive and targeted programs, regional

projects of strategically important resources. stable economic, financial, social, environmental standards.

State authorities and representatives of civil society (non-governmental organizations, local governments) are called upon to establish a system of laws, rights and responsibilities, "rules of the game", to develop a set of mechanisms for their close institutionalized interaction with the simultaneous creation of institutions. to resolve contradictions that arise between them. Collective participation in decision-making is important. Therefore, the most democratic method of policy is the delegation of state power to make certain decisions to the communities that will be affected in the first place.

At the same time, it is the formation of new morals, ethics, worldview, new principles, forms of management to prevent depletion, degradation of natural resources, loss of recreational attractiveness, attractions of recreational landscapes, their diversity and sustainability, use of recreational resources in other areas [18-19].

Important interaction of formal institutions and institutions (legislative and regulatory framework, state regulatory system, public administration and local government, NGOs, approved norms and standards of nature management, property rights, political system) and informal institutions (values, traditions, mentality, morality) etc).

The process of continuous transformation of institutions involves the replacement of formal institutions with informal and their organic integration into the relevant social relations on the basis of self-regulation, ie the formation of behavioral stereotypes formed in the process of giving institutional constraints the nature of endogenous economic factors. Background state of institutional support in inclusive recreational nature management is presented on Figure 4.

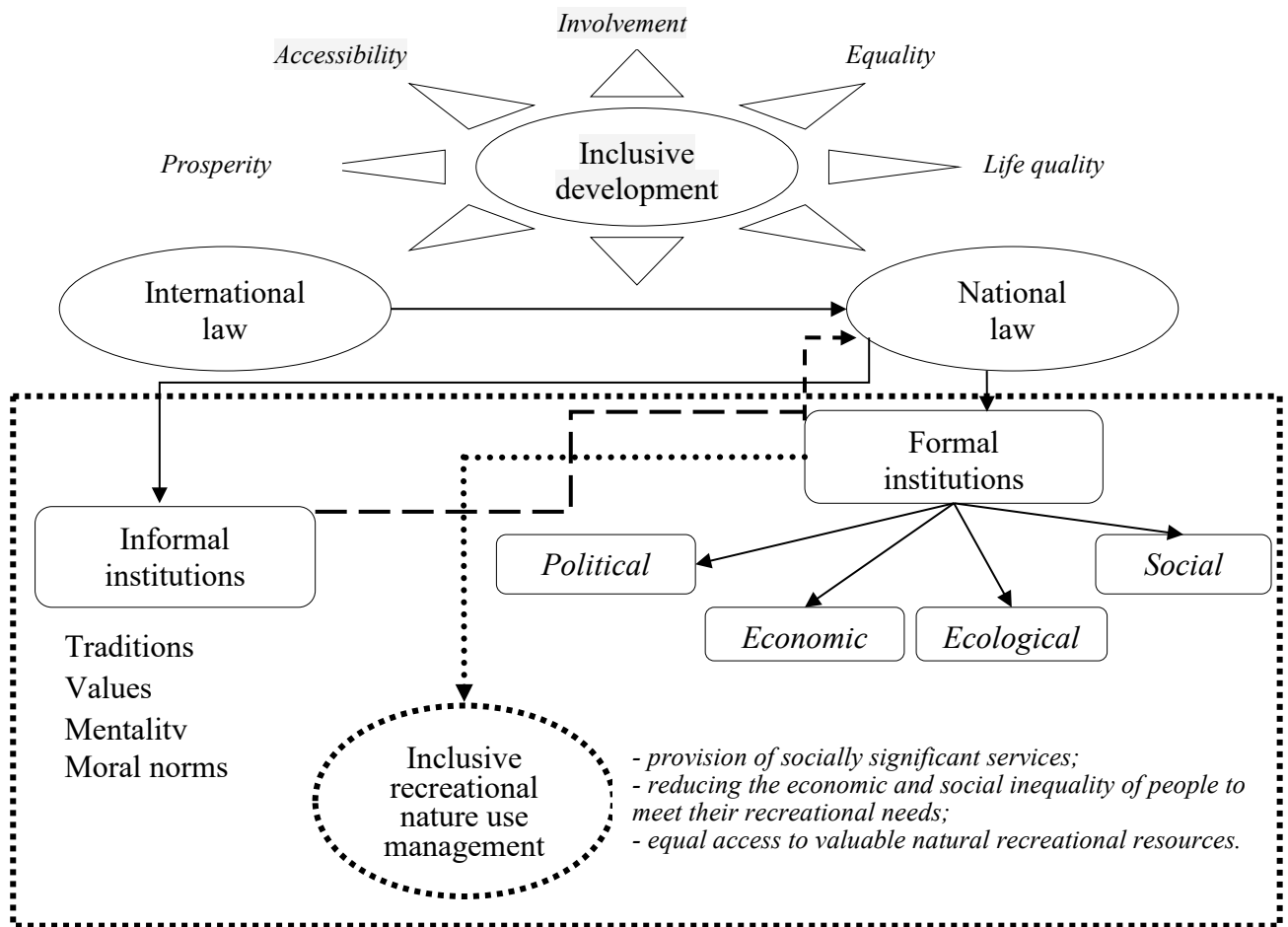


Figure. 4. Background state of institutional support in inclusive recreational nature management.

Conclusions. Thus, the study of the state and directions of development of institutional support for inclusive tourist and recreational nature management will reveal that:

1) its structure is formed by normative-legal, managerial, infrastructural components, which together must provide equal opportunities in access to socially significant recreational resources, guarantee employment opportunities, participation in the distribution of public goods;

2) the basis of institutional support for inclusive development in general are inclusive political and economic institutions, which should guarantee the possibility of an impartial legal system for starting new businesses, providing public services to create a competitive environment in the recreational sphere;

3) to implement the specified organizational component of institutional support for inclusive development. These are organizations that determine trends in inclusive development at the global, national, local level;

4) the current legal framework for nature use management regulation in general, and recreation in particular has certain positions in inclusive development, but they are unsystematic; the potential for interaction of formal institutions and institutes is not realized (legislation, regulatory system, public administration bodies and local governments, NGOs, approved norms and standards of nature use management, property rights, political system) and informal institutions (values, traditions, mentality, moral norms, etc.);

5) to implement an inclusive approach in recreational nature use requires: change the implementation of an inclusive approach requires: changing the structure and stereotype of recreational needs of people and restructuring the economy of recreational nature management; reducing economic and social inequality of people to meet their recreational needs and ensuring equal access to valuable natural recreational resources.

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