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**Denysyk B.G.**

*Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

## **Tourism and recreational development of the Southern Bug River**

The article provides an overview of the environment and, partially, the landscapes of the Southern Pobuzya. The author explores current tourist and recreational uses of the three distinct regions of the Southern Pobuzya, namely Upper, Middle, and Lower regions, as well as their potential for future development. The findings demonstrate that, among the three regions, the Middle Pobuzya has the best tourist and recreational potential due to its unique environment, and historic and architectural attractions. Described prospects of subsequent development of region and his parts. The prospect is shown in comparison with modern uncontrolled tourism and recreational development of the Southern Bug region, due to a lack of sound public management and regional economic development projects in the region. Attention is paid to the protection of recreational landscapes, especially the Middle Bug region and partly singled out the basic directions of further research through mikrofocus and recreational areas, that can be the basis of the general scheme of the tourism development of the Southern Bug region in the future.

**Key words:** Southern Pobuzya, tourism, recreation, development, resources, rational use.

**Денисик Б.Г. Туристично-рекреаційне освоєння Південного Побужжя.** Розглянуті природа і, частково, ландшафти Південного Побужжя; показано особливості сучасного й можливості майбутнього туристично-рекреаційного освоєння окремих його частин – Верхньої, Середньої та Нижньої; доведено, що для подальшого активного туристично-рекреаційного освоєння найбільш перспективним є Середнє Побужжя, де зосереджені унікальні природні й історико-архітектурні об'єкти, що виокремлюють його серед інших частин Південного Побужжя. Охарактеризовані перспективи розвитку регіону та його частин. Перспектива показана у порівнянні із сучасним неконтрольованим туристично-рекреаційним освоєнням Південного Побужжя, що зумовлено відсутністю обґрунтованих загальних і регіональних проектів раціонального господарського освоєння регіону. Звернено увагу на охорону рекреаційних ландшафтів, особливо Середнього Побужжя та частково виокремлено основні напрями їх подальшого дослідження через рекреаційні мікроосередки та ділянки, які можуть стати основою генеральної схеми туристично-рекреаційного освоєння Південного Побужжя у майбутньому.

**Ключові слова:** Південне Побужжя, туризм, рекреація, освоєння, ресурси, раціональне використання.

**Денисик Б.Г. Туристическо-рекреационное освоение Южного Побужья.** Рассмотрено природу и, частично, ландшафты Южного Побужья; показаны особенности современного и возможности будущего туристическо-рекреационного освоения отдельных его частей – Верхней, Средней, Нижней; доказано, что для будущего активного туристическо-рекреационного освоения наиболее перспективно Среднее Побужье, где сосредоточены уникальные природные и историко-архитектурные объекты, выделяющие его среди других частей Южного Побужья. Охарактеризованы перспективы развития региона и его частей. Перспектива показана по сравнению с современным неконтролируемым туристско-рекреационным освоением Южного Побужья, что обусловлено отсутствием обоснованных общих и региональных проектов рационального хозяйственного освоения региона. Обращено внимание на охрану рекреационных ландшафтов, особенно Среднего Побужья и частично выделены основные направления их дальнейшего исследования через рекреационные микроочаги и участки, которые могут стать основой генеральной схемы туристско-рекреационного освоения Южного Побужья в будущем.

**Ключевые слова:** Южное Побужье, туризм, рекреация, освоение, ресурсы, рациональное использование.

**The existence of the problem.** At the end of this same century it somehow relaxed but at the beginning of the 21st century there is a restoration of interest of the relevant organizations and the population in tourist-and-recreational resources of this region. However, as before, and now the process of tourist and recreational

development of South Pobuzhya occurs mostly spontaneously. This is due to the lack of detailed scientific studies of available here tourist and recreational resources, already created recreational landscapes, their structure and possible ways of tourist and recreational development.

The relevance of the research is predefined the fact that the future of tourist and recreational mastering of South Pobuzhya especially its own part, regarded scientists and experts as one of the ways to not only use, but to save the often unique nature of this region.

**Analysis of existing researches.** Tourist and recreational development of South Pobuzhya is evident from the mid 18th century [5, 8], however the researches of its recreational and tourist resources began only at the end of the twentieth century. Among them there are works of Volovik V.M., dedicated to the recreational landscapes of East Podillya, where for the first time it was made an attempt in structure of the recreational landscapes to distinguish their types [1, 2]. Substantial addition of these researches is a monograph "The recreational landscapes of Podillya" [5] it is the first generalized edition about recreational resources and landscapes of certain region of Ukraine. However, in this monograph the tourist and recreational mastering of South Pobuzhya, mainly within the limits of Podillya, is considered only in certain recreational knots.

Socio-geographical features of the development of the recreational complex of East Podillya, including Vinnitsya Pobuzhya examined also in the book "The Jewelry of East Podillya" [7] and certain articles [2, 6, 9].

**The purpose of the study** is to identify the regional peculiarities of tourist and recreational development of Pobuzhya for their further rational use and protection.

**The results of the study.** By the features of the nature, its economic including long recreational development, the structure of modern landscapes The Middle Pobuzhya is a kind of standard of forests of Right-bank Ukraine. In the literary and official sources the term "Middle Pobuzhya" was formed gradually. The first name "Pobuzhya" mentioned in the Galych-Volynian Chronicle (by Ipatiyvsk's list) 1257 year. Pobuzhya, Pobuzh'ya was the part of the Galych-Volyn principality. This name we can meet in Polish charters and documents during the 15th-17th centuries. In the historical documents of 17th century Pobuzhya is mentioned as the location of Buz'k Cossack army that guarded the borders of the Russian empire on Dnister. In literary geographic and cartographic sources the term "Pobuzhya" began to use actively from the end of 19th – beginning of 20th century due to the purposeful study of the river South Bug and its basin. The definition of "Middle" is the result of a detailed study and the separation of the South Bug river basin into three parts: top, middle and low. From the 50s-60s of 20th century the term "Middle Pobuzhya" becomes habitual as well as the term "Middle Prydnister'ya", "Middle of the Prydniprov'ya", etc. The question is in the other way: "The Middle Pobuzhya" or "Middle Prybuzhya"? Are these terms the same or have different values? Eventually, is it correctly: Pobuzhya or Prybuzh'ya? Linguistic analysis shows that these terms are not identical, and each of them has the right to exist. The term "Prybuzh'ya" should be used only in respect of the territory, which joins to the riverbed of the South Bug. It is hard to determine the scopes of such a territory, but mostly the geographers admit so-called streamside areas, which include back water, terraces and slopes of the river valley.

The term "Pobuzhya" covers the entire river basin, including the South Bug, also it includes the interfluvium (plakors, watersheds) of tributaries. Prybuzh'ya is a component of central part of Pobuzhya. Spatially Pobuzh'ya means the same thing of the basin of South Bug. However the term "Pobuzh'ya" it is not strictly scientific term. It can be

applied in scientific and popular journals. For recreational development and cognition in this aspect of South Pobuzhya the most interesting is its rybuz'ka part. Now here is 47% of tourist and recreational objects in the region.

In General Middle Pobuzhya is the historical-geographical notion. Naturally that the natural and historical boundaries of this region are not specifically identified. From the tectonic perspective Middle Pobuzhya is the part of South Bug River basin, which lies within the Ukrainian Crystal Board (Kostyantyniv village of Khmelnytskyi oblast – Oleksandrivka town of Mykolaiv oblast); from the geomorphological and hydrological – from Vinnitsa town to Oleksandrivka town. The field studies show that there is match between the above-stated and landscaped borders. With landscapes point of view of South Bug River basin (Pobuzhya) it is also advisable to divide into three parts (fig. 1).

From source (Avratyns'k eminence of Khmelnytskyi oblast) of South Bug to Vinnitsa town it is Top Pobuzhya. It is located within the limits of Podolsk and partly Prydnistrovsk height. For South Bug low boggy banks are characteristic often melioration and straightened river-bed, width of his valley from 1 to 1.5 km. On the territories where the melioration was not made by anybody the river South Bug is being lost among the thickets. Its width to Novokostyantyniv is 10-15 m, depth is 0.5-2.5 m, small speed of current is 0.4-0.3 m/s. Near Kostyantyniv town South Bug enters borders of Ukrainian Crystal Massif, but to the city of Vinnytsya the river flows in wide with clearly expressed back-water and two terraces to the valley. The width of the river changes from 10 to 20-25 m, there are small thresholds which on some sites influence current speed from 0.4 to 1.5m/s. Within Top Pobuzhya the grey forest soil completely dominate what testifies that there were light oaks in past ("forest's heart" of Podillya). Now the field and derivative forest landscapes prevail here. The woodlands of Podilsk is clearly distinguished in the structure of forest landscapes of Top Pobuzhya, and in details original nature is determined in separate editions [3, 4, 9].

Modern and future tourist and recreational development of Top Pobuzhya will gain its further development on the basis of three components:

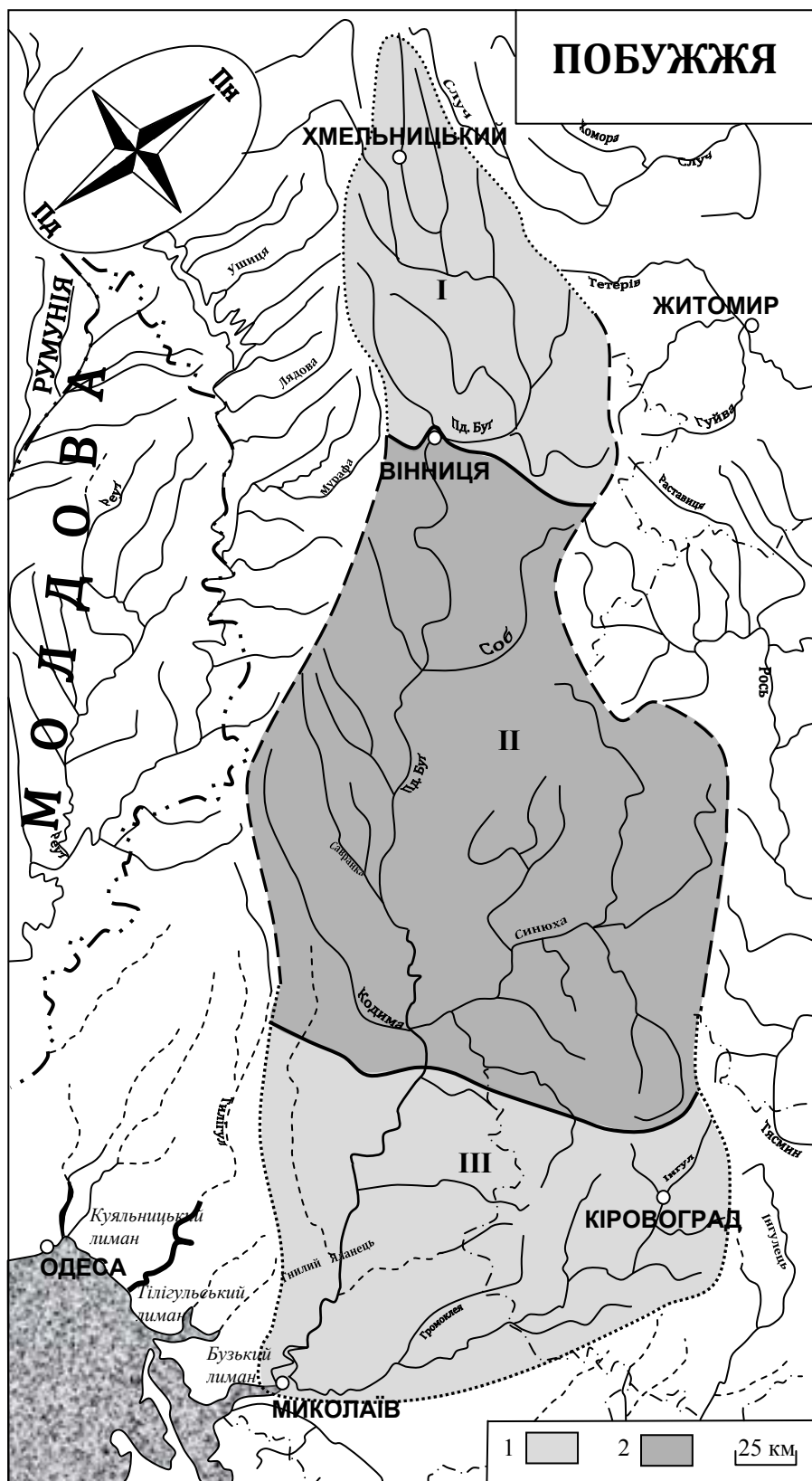
- the availability of suitable for recreational development of small square plots of coast formed the river South Bug and its tributaries, numerous ponds and the individual, in particular Letychiv, reservoirs;

- radon sources and medical bogs of Khmilnyk and its environs in the Vinnytsya oblast, on the basis of which there is the resort of national importance;

- original unzonal landscapes of woodlands of Podilsk, on the basis of which actively formed the recreational zone of the city of Vinnytsya, Kalynivka, Turbiv, Khmilnyk, Lityn and Letychiv.

Of course the significance of history-architecture (Medzhybish, Letychiv, Khmilnyk), culture (Letychiv, Kalynivka), industrial (Kalynivka, Turbiv) and other memorial things will be growing within Top Pobuzhya in tourist and recreational development of the region. In the future it should be more paid attention to involve tourist and recreational use of anthropogenic origin, such as local handicrafts, as well as the promotion of traditions and customs that are characteristic only for Top Pobuzhya.

From Vinnytsya to Oleksandrivka Mykolaiv oblast there is Middle Pobuzhya. As Top, it lies within Podilsk and Prydniper hills. Here, on the areas of outputs of crystalline rocks of the Ukrainian massif, Valley of South Bug (width 1-2 km) often narrows to 200-300 m. On separate parts of the banks of the river are high, steep, sometimes they are represented by granite precipices, in the river there are numerous rapids which formed cascades near the villages of Sokiletc', Cave, Gubnyk and other.



**Fig. 1. Southern Bug River**

I – Top, II – Middle, III – Low

This significantly affects the structure of the river and floodplain of South Bug, the speed reaches up to 0.7-1.5 m/s and more. However, the width of the river on the areas of thresholds does not exceed 30-35 m, the depth of the riverbed is from 1.5 to 3.0 m.

The soil cover is dominated by grey forest soils as witnesses of wide (up to 76-80%) distribution in the past broad-leaved trees mainly of chereshchat's and rock's oaks, hart-leaved linden and ash forests. Often there are lots of black soil opidzolenih and typical black soils that arose during the archery different herbs steppes in southern part of Middle Pobuzhya. From the middle of 18th century Middle Pobuzhya is typical forest field, however it has still significant (15-17%) arrays of derived oak-hornbeam forests. Indicators of the climatic conditions of Top, Middle and Low Pobuzhya are presented in table 1.

Compared with Top, the tourist and recreational development of Middle Pobuzhya is considerably more active. This is due to not only the features of nature and landscapes of Middle Pobuzhya but it is due to the presence of the original historical-architectural, religious and other objects. It is supposed [1, 7, 8] that in the future (the

Table 1.

**Climatic conditions of the Bug River**

Climatic conditions	Air masses prevail	Temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)			The number of sunny days	The frost-free period	Humidity	The predominant wind direction
		Average	Min.	Max	Average	Min.	Max.				
Top	Temperate	8,8	-33	36,0	642	363	854	136	174,2	79%	West, South
Middle	Temperate	8,7	-36	38	634	452	852	140	164,2	78%	West, South
Low	Temperate	9,0	-30	40	472	230	743	149	178,5	75%	West, South

next 5-10 years) the tourist and recreational development of Middle Pobuzhya will be more active than Top and Low Pobuzhya. Prerequisites:

– the presence of distinct and original structure of landscape of Prybuzhya, that is the part of Middle Pobuzhya, which adjoins the river of South Bug. Here the valley of the river has some kind of watering can structure where the extended (up to 1.5-2 km), often the terraces (2-3 terraces) with large back-water areas are alternating with narrow (up to 500-600 m), like canyons; the steep granite slopes of the “canyons”, sometimes breakages, is not much different from the mountain;

– originality of landscape structure of the river South Bug, that classically meets the law of Farga L. Here are two types of river sections that clearly expressed and structured in rifts and riverbeds, paragenetic landscape complexes, which naturally changing each other along the river [4]. From the experiment the tourist and recreational development can be used with success as riverbeds and rifts. In particular, in the structure of rifts the special attention deserves the thresholds, formed by outcroppings of granites of Ukrainian crystalline shield. Every 7-10, sometimes more kilometres they form original cascades which have no the same cascades not only in the river or plains part of Ukraine, but also in East European plain. From the 70-ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. some of them are Pechero-Sokilec'k and Gubnyc'k cascades in Vinnytsya region, red thresholds around Gaivoron town of Kirovograd region and the famous Gard in the village Myhiya in Mykolayiv region are well-known bases of training teams of athletes-watermen, and also the places with overloaded tourist and recreational loadings;

– saturation archaeological (a number of ancient settlements, among which is one of the largest in Ukraine – Nemyriv Scythian settlements, 150 hectares), the

historical and architectural (the presence of the original Palace complexes of the 18<sup>th</sup> - beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century), garden-park ensembles and alleys of age-old linden along the main roads, as well as interesting museums, mansions and modern buildings, which gradually acquire significance of tourist facilities, including a production Association «Nemiroff», Ladyzhyns'ka WES with reservoir and etc.;

– a gradual recovery and continued active development of local traditions and customs which are connected with South Bug holidays are the day of Ivan Kupala, the Day of Pobuz'k's village, separate religious holidays and commemoration of historical events. Over the past ten years summer festival "Art-Field" is very popular not only in Vinnytsya area, but also in Ukraine. Popularity is a good mix of local customs, traditions, initiated by the residents of the village of Vorobiyvka and in general of Nemyriv region from the original nature of the valley of the river South Bug, in particular here is the presence of Vorobiyvs'k's cascade of thresholds, woody areas of the floodplain and slopes and picturesque forbs of lawns.

Low Pobuzhya is located within the lowland of Prychornomors'k from Oleksandrivka town to the confluence of the river in Bug's estuary. Here South Bug forms a wide valley in the structure of which the river is clearly set off (60-80 and more metres), exacerbated by the sleeves, channels and flood and 2-3 cracks of terraces in the direction of South Bug. The river is often silt-covered with low overgrown with a cane beaches, the depth increasing to 3-7 m, the speed of the flow is significantly reduced – 0.3-0.2 m/s. The very moist floodplain, the inconvenience of access to the river, the small woodiness of Prybuzhya is not conducive to the active tourist and recreational development of Low Pobuzhya. The fishing and hunting is dominated here but the concentration of holiday makers is often much larger on the tributaries of South Bug, especially on uncountable reservoirs and ponds here.

Further the tourist and recreational development of Low Pobuzhya requires the expenditure of significant funds and time, including the cultivation of landscapes of Prybuz'k's part of it. To some extent this may contribute to the presence here of the road with enhanced coverage from Voznesens'k through New Odessa town to Mykolayiv town, and also the best for recreation, in comparison with other parts of Pobuzhya, climatic conditions and the ability of the local population to provide holiday makers food.

Conclusion. South Pobuzhya is the region of ancient, active and diversified development of natural conditions and resources. Its tourist and recreational development initiated in the 18th century, but the most active is the second half of the 20th century. Now here are clearly set off three parts: Top, Middle and Low Pobuzhya, at the same time the landscape and tourist-recreational boundaries coincide. The most promising for further tourist and recreational development is Middle Pobuzhya, original nature, history and the economy which contribute to this. In further researches it is necessary to spare more attention to Middle Pobuzhya, including the history of its tourist and recreational development, forming recreational landscapes and especially recreational geokotoniv as places of the largest concentration of holiday makers, their structure and possibilities of rational use.

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*Рецензент – кандидат географічних наук В.С. Канський*

## СУСПІЛЬНО-ГЕОГРАФІЧНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ

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**Шпарага Т.І., Андрійчук І.А.**

*Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка*

### **Система освіти Польщі: досвід для України**

Метою статті є вивчення досвіду реформування системи освіти у Польщі та можливостей його запозичення для здійснення конструктивних трансформацій у сфері освіти України. У роботі розглянуті зміст та характеристики понять «освіта», «система освіти», «освітня послуга». Проаналізовано становлення і розвиток освітньої системи Польщі та розглянуто сутність і значення освітньої реформи. Досліджено сучасний стан та тенденції розвитку сфери освітніх послуг Польщі. Визначено вектори українсько-польського освітнього співробітництва та перші позитивні кроки на шляху реформування вищої освіти України. Проаналізовано досвід реформування системи освіти Польщі з позиції внесення змін в освітню систему України.

**Ключові слова:** освіта, система освіти, освітня послуга, реформа освіти, освітнє співробітництво.

**Шпарага Т.И., Андрійчук И.А. Система образования Польши: опыт для Украины.** Целью статьи является изучение опыта реформирования системы образования в Польше и возможностей его заимствования для осуществления конструктивных преобразований в сфере образования Украины. В работе рассмотрены содержание и характеристики понятий «образование», «система образования», «образовательная услуга». Проанализированы становление и развитие образовательной системы Польши и рассмотрены сущность и значение образовательной реформы. Исследовано современное состояние и тенденции развития сферы образовательных услуг Польши. Определены векторы украинской-польского образовательного сотрудничества, а также первые позитивные шаги на пути реформирования высшего образования Украины. Проанализирован опыт реформирования системы образования Польши с позиции внесения изменений в образовательную систему Украины.

**Ключевые слова:** система образования, образовательная услуга, реформа образования, образовательное сотрудничество.

**Shparaga T.I., Andriychuk I.A. Education system in Poland: experience for Ukraine.** The scientific goal of this article consists in investigation of education system reorganization in Poland as well as in implementation of Poland's experience in structural transformations of education system in Ukraine. The essence and characteristics of "education", "education system", "education service" conceptions is disclosed. The formation and development of the educational system in Poland and the essence and importance of education reorganization are analyzed. The current state and trends of educational services development in Poland are investigated. The directions of Ukrainian-Polish educational cooperation are highlighted. The first major steps toward reorganization of higher education system in Ukraine are explored. The transformation of education system in Ukraine based on Poland's experience is proposed.

**Key words:** education, education system, education service, education reorganization, education partnerships.

**Постановка проблеми.** Трансформація системи освіти України в контексті європейської інтеграції зумовлює потребу прийняття європейських підходів, освітніх стандартів щодо модернізації змісту, забезпечення якості освіти, запровадження ефективних моделей управління галуззю. Проведення реформацийних змін необхідно здійснювати, спираючись на досвід країн, які, незважаючи на суспільно-політичні, соціально-економічні обставини, зробили на цьому шляху дієві кроки. З огляду на це, інтерес для наукового аналізу становить досвід реформування освітньої сфери Польщі, яка, починаючи з 90-х рр. ХХ ст., розпочала системні перетворення усіх ланок освіти і досягла значних результатів, що може бути корисним для проведення відповідних змін в Україні. Таке зацікав-