

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE,
YOUTH AND SPORTS OF UKRAINE**

KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Syllabus
of the educational discipline
"RECREATIONAL COMPLEXES OF THE WORLD"
for the students of the training direction 6.140103 "Tourism"
of all forms of study

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The discipline structure and its content according to the modules and themes are given. Plans of lectures, seminars and practical trainings, methodological guidelines for independent study are suggested. The assessment criteria for students' knowledge evaluation are offered.

It is recommended for the students of the training direction 6.140103 "Tourism".

Подано тематичний план навчальної дисципліни та її зміст за модулями й темами. Вміщено плани лекцій, семінарських і практичних занять, методичні рекомендації до виконання самостійної роботи. Наведено критерії оцінювання знань студентів.

Рекомендовано для студентів напряму підготовки 6.140103 "Туризм".

Introduction

Not every region (a certain local territory) possesses sufficient recreational resources and has the obviously expressed tourist potential and developed infrastructure that can provide the decent sojourn of tourists. In this case tourist flows are formed spontaneously, by themselves, and industry development is consistent and has the same stages, as other industries of this region. Tourist destination has already a certain reputation and the minimal number of holiday-makers is guaranteed in any case (certainly, if no dramatic changes of business environment and contingences occur). Then accurate planning of the volumes of production and consumption of tourist products, as well as associated goods and services, is not the basic responsibility of local authorities, their functions come to the support of favourable investment environment in general. Absence of increased attention to a tourist industry in this case can result in negative consequences, if the analysis and estimation of the combined influence of enterprises in regional and national economy are not performed; both short-term and long-term forecasts are necessary.

If a country or a region is not traditionally known in the tourist market and does not cause certain associations, i. e. are not famous outside the nearest neighbourhood; in addition, the practice of use of recreational resources does not exist, it is necessary to work out the sequence of stages of the development of a tourist industry, thus the main guarantee of implementation of the pre-arranged measures is their applicability to a certain territory. In the process of specification of general (state) strategy it is necessary to take into account all features of every region. Situations are possible, when the strategy having been successfully realized at many destinations, is declined because of insignificant, from the first glance, disparities of local conditions to the required ones.

The territorial aspect of tourist infrastructure planning predisposes following one alternative from two possible. In the first case the network of tourist routes of a minimum area, but at the same time the wide range of activity and the most interesting sites, is built within a region. When there is a shortage of financing, capital and human resources all efforts are directed into a so-called "tourist zone" that is partly closed from the local population and is more similar to the usual environment of foreign guests. As a rule, it outwardly shows the higher standard of living of a country and loyalty to foreign traditions. In the second case tourist infrastructure is built on the basis of existent

objects related to the other spheres of activity, and supposes involvement of tourists in the national culture during their rest.

The topicality of the discipline studying is explained by the necessity of decent solving of the following questions at the preliminary stage of planning of inbound tourism and thus the development of recreational territories: what segment of potential tourists must become the basic consumers of a service (a type of tourism); cooperation with what country (countries) may become long-dated; how is it possible to provide usual environment for tourists that arrived from abroad, so that foreign citizens will not feel uncomfortable; what contingences and non-standard situations can occur and what procedure to be followed in this case.

Educational programme aims to study the conditions of forming, development and location of territorial-recreational complexes, the organization of population activities in order to strengthen physical and spiritual forces, and the models of state support of recreation as a process of social significance.

The subject of the discipline are processes of forming and developing of recreational industry, which provide satisfaction of various recreational demands of population and contributes to health improvement of a nation, increase of capacity, the development of physical and spiritual forces of society.

The research object are the world and regional systems and complexes of recreational tourist specialisation, recreational resources of Ukraine.

Basic tasks of the discipline are:

determination of theoretical background of forming and factors of development of recreational complexes, their specialisation and types in contemporary terms;

research of foreign and domestic experience of recreational complexes creation and functioning;

analysis of functional, branch and territorial structure of recreational tourist complex of Ukraine.

The theoretical base of the discipline "Recreational complexes of the world" are educational disciplines: "Activity of a tourist organisation", "Organisation of tourism", "Geography of tourism".

The discipline "Recreational complexes of the world" is a normative one in the bachelor programme of tourist specialities. The syllabus structure of the educational discipline is represented in tab. 1.

1. Programme structure of the educational discipline

Table 1

Educational discipline: bachelor programme	Branch of knowledge; qualification; academic degree	Educational discipline features
Amount of credits according to ECTS – 3 including: thematic modules – 2, tasks for independent researches	The branch of knowledge: 1401 "Services sector"	A normative one. Academic year – 3. Term – 1(6)
Hours in the thematic modules: Module 1 – 54, Module 2 – 54, Sum total – 108 hours	Qualification: 6.140103 "Tourism"	Lectures (theoretical training) – 18 hours. Practical (seminar) studies – 16 hours. Tutorials – 6 hours. Independent training – 68 hours.
Weeks of teaching of the educational discipline: 17 Hours per week: 2	Academic degree: bachelor in tourism	Assessment: examination

1. Qualifying Requirements to Students in the Industry of Tourism

The indispensable condition for successful mastering of the discipline is independent work of students with economic literature and legislation. The informational background of researches is formed by legislative and standard acts, works of leading Ukrainian and foreign scientists devoted to the issues of regional policy and management of recreational areas, materials of scientific conferences, official data of the State service of statistics of Ukraine, leading international tourist organisations.

Having learned the subject of "Recreational complexes of the world", a student ought **to know**:

general approaches to the improvement of balanced providing of population recreational demands in Ukraine and rational use of national recreational tourist resources;

theoretical basis of specialised recreational systems forming in different territorial scope;

principles of human activity in recreational process;
determination of the role of society and natural recreational resources in providing recreational demands;
description of basic medical resources widespread in Ukraine and other countries of the world;
methods of recreational load calculation and principles of recreational territories capacity planning.

Scientific and professional competencies of the discipline consist of the abilities:

to analyse the modern state and prospects of effective and optimal development and location of all constituents of recreational complexes;

to apply principles and methods of adjusting of socio-economic development of recreational regions;

to use the methods of development analysis of recreational tourist regions and build rational territorial organisation;

to estimate the efficiency of sanatorium-resort activity in a country, to give recommendations in relation to organisation of specialised medical tours;

to perform the complex analysis of the reserved tourist zones functioning.

Qualifying requirements to the attendee according to the clusters of competencies are represented in tab. 2.

Table 2

Social, instrumental and scientific competencies

Cluster of competencies	Concept of competencies
1	2
"Knowledge"	<p style="text-align: center;">On completion of the educational discipline a student must know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic indexes that characterize trends of the world market of tourist services; features of the world cultural, political and social environment functioning; organisational and economic mechanism of competitiveness increase of national enterprises, in particular those that belong to service business; theoretical and practical principles of legal regulation of tourist industry at the level of a region, state and international economy

Table 2 (ending)

1	2
"Ability"	<p style="text-align: center;">On completion of the educational discipline a student must be able:</p> <p>to investigate the dynamics and structure of international tourist flows, distinguish and estimate their qualitative descriptions;</p> <p>to determine the areas of public policy improvement in tourism industry, taking into account the existent strategy of regional development in a country;</p> <p>to work out strategies of recreational territories development, form communication network between enterprises and outer environment;</p> <p>to supervise the level of market load and implement measures in order to avoid possible crises</p>
"Communication"	<p style="text-align: center;">On completion of the educational discipline a student must be capable:</p> <p>to use the acquired practical abilities in the process of co-operating with the representatives of local authorities, supervisory ministries and departments;</p> <p>to use the acquired fundamental knowledge about modern innovative technologies in the process of task setting during the organisation of activity of a tourist enterprise for the specialists of profile industries;</p> <p>to understand social responsibility of a tourist enterprise</p>
"Autonomy and responsibility"	<p style="text-align: center;">On completion of the educational discipline a student must possess the abilities:</p> <p>to use the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills, methodology of the educational discipline in the process of solving of theoretical and applied tasks of tourist industry;</p> <p>to use the acquired professional knowledge and practical skills in the analysis of state and regional programmes, principles of of tourist activity organisation, providing recommendations aimed at improvement of tourist regions planning due to the modern demands of national producers and main trends of the world tourist industry;</p> <p>in the process of tourist potential determination of a region with the aim of its further inclusion in tourist activity and composing of the strategies of development of a tourist destination</p>

2. Plan of Themes of the Educational Discipline

From the beginning of studying the discipline every student ought to be acquainted with the programme of a discipline and methods of conducting studies, with the form, content and extent of every module, and also with all of types of control and methods of knowledge assessment.

The plan of themes of "Recreational complexes of the world" includes two modules (tab. 3).

Table 3

Structure of a test credit the educational discipline

Theme	Lectures	Practical (seminar) studies	Tutorials	Independent studies
Module 1. Recreational geography				
Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of recreational complexes forming	2	2	1	8
Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry. Classification and methods of recreational resources estimation	2	2	1	8
Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world	4	2	–	10
Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational-tourist complex development in Ukraine	2	2	–	8
Hours per module 1	10	8	2	34
Module 2. Recreationology				
Theme 5. Recreationology as science. Recreational system	2	2	1	8
Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science	2	2	1	9
Theme 7. Medical tourism	2	2	1	9
Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes	2	2	1	8
Hours per module 2	8	8	4	34
Sum total:	18	16	6	68

3. Contents of the Educational Discipline according to Modules and Themes

Module 1. Recreational geography

Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of recreational complexes forming

1.1. Historical background of the theory of recreation. Main terms and definitions.

Development model of the recreational systems. Technical systems and systems of settling. Forms of pastime vacation. The meaning of the concept of "rest". Factors which influence rest. Forms of rest in the Ancient World. Forms of rest in the Dark Ages. Contemporary forms of rest. Rest milieu in the XXIst century.

1.2. Concept and significance of recreational activity.

Structure of a recreational system. Functions of a recreational system. Types of recreational systems. Natural and urbanised recreational systems.

1.3. The main social functions of recreational activity.

Forms and functions of recreation. Exceptional, daily, weekly, vacation recreation. Recreational environment, recreational activity, recreational education, recreational behaviour.

1.4. Economic efficiency of recreational activity.

Assessment of income and losses of international tourism. National system of budget income redistribution for the demands of tourist industry. Financial and investment mechanisms of support of recreational activity in a region. Economic models of resort recreational systems.

Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry.

Classification and methods of recreational resources estimation

2.1. Structure of recreational industry.

Forms of recreation. Territorial organisation of suburban recreational zones. Forms of settlement. Types and functional structure of recreational establishments servicing population and economic indicators of their activity. The regions of long-term and short-term rest. Components of the recreational system. Biosocial systems.

2.2. Factors of influence on the recreational industry activity.

The methodology of main tourism organisations in describing tourist industry and tourist economy. Primary, secondary and induced influences on a national economy. The group of "core" enterprises and supporting industries.

2.3. Classification of recreational territories.

The concept of recreational tourist resources. Aggregate of natural, natural and technical, socio-economic complexes and their elements. Natural recreational resources. The concept of "cultural and historical resources". Socially historical recreational resources. Sights of sacral art. Event resources. Biosocial resources. The components of recreational zoning. Mono- and multidimensional recreational territories.

2.4. Methods of recreational potential estimation of a territory.

Concept and goals of recreational estimation. Basic indicators of evaluation. Assessment of a territory attractiveness. Rental and rank approaches to the estimation.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [12; 14; 15; 18].

Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world

3.1. Main approaches and principles of regional districting due to recreational demands.

Criteria of the recreational districting of the world. Features of recreational tourist potential of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Oceania, the Middle and the Far East. International tourist corporations and international recreational flows.

3.2. Experience of world recreational complexes functioning.

Recreational complexes of Europe. Recreational complexes of America. Recreational complexes of Africa. Recreational complexes of Asia. Recreational complexes of Australia and Oceania. Experience of functioning of the Mediterranean recreational complex. Problems and prospects of development of recreational complexes of the CIS countries.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [8; 13; 16; 19].

Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development of Ukraine

4.1. Historical development of medical recreational resources.

Historical development of recreational medical resources in Ukraine. Recreational territories of Ukraine: location and climatic factors of a resort, forest recreational resources.

4.2. Legislative basis of recreational activity in Ukraine.

Government and regional control over recreational complexes creation and territorial planning of recreational systems. The framework of cadastres.

4.3. International experience of tourist recreational complexes planning.

Recreational load: basic definitions, principles of calculation. Factor of seasonality in tourist planning. The examples of scarce resources use in famous destinations.

4.4. Basic tourist regions of Ukraine and their description.

Recreational territory of Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zakarpattia regions, districts of mineral resources: Svalyava, Rakhiv, Khust. Recreational territory of Priazovya (climatic, mineral and peloid). Recreational territory of Kyiv region: Pushcha-Vodytsa, Vorzel, Irpin, Koncha-Zaspa. Recreational territory of Lviv region (resort territory: Morshyn, Truskavets). Recreational territory of Odessa region. Recreational territory of Poltava region. Recreational territory of Kharkiv region (Berezivski mineral waters, sanatorium "Roshcha"). Recreational resources of the AR of Crimea.

References: main [1]; ancillary [6; 9 – 11; 23; 24; 28; 29].

Module 2. Recreationology

Theme 5. Recreationology as a science. Recreational system

5.1. Subject, object and methods of recreationology.

Logic of the subject studying and answering questions: where is recreation (recreational territory, natural recreational complexes), how is recreation organised (urbanised recreational complexes), who is an organiser and whom is organisation of recreation directed to (recreational activity of specialist and recreator)? Interrelation of recreationology with other sciences.

5.2. Initial postulates and basic terms of recreationology.

The concept of "recreational demands of a person" and "recreational demands of society". Position of recreationology in the system of sciences. The concept of "recreational activity", "recreational occupation", "function of recreation", "recreational potential", "recreational time", "recreational area", "recreational system".

5.3. Basic concepts of recreationology.

Ecologically centred conception. Essence of human-centred conception. Economically centred conception. Technological conception. Nature-centred conception. Base models of recreational systems.

References: main [2]; ancillary [12; 15].

Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science

6.1. Recreational zoning of the world.

World districts by recreational resources reserves. The history of development of the most famous resorts. Leading countries in the sphere of medical treatment. World medical centres.

6.2. Classification and main types of resorts.

The main types of resorts: balneological, mud (peloid(al)), climatic ones. Complex, or transitional, resorts where several natural medical resources are simultaneously used.

6.3. Planning of a resort activity.

Structural elements of the treatment sector and health improvement: sanatoriums, balneological and mud hospitals, preventoria, resort polyclinics, resort hotels with treatment, rehabilitation centres. Differences between medical and rehabilitation measures.

6.4. State support of resort development.

Legal basis for resort development. Advantages and disadvantages of public and private systems of health care. The activity of trade unions. International cooperation in the field of medical care.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 22; 26].

Theme 7. Medical tourism

7.1. The principles and organisation of functioning of sanatoria and other health institutions involved in health tourism.

The peculiarities of health institutions, which form the separate sector of tourism industry. The effect on a human organism of natural medical resources: active and passive, or mediated.

7.2. Resources of health tourism. Classification of medical factors.

Natural medical factors and factors, influencing them: natural climatic; sanitary and hygienic; aesthetic ones. Features distinguishing health tourism among other types of mass tourism. Classification of natural physical factors: climate (its separate components); water; medical muds (peloids); ozocerite; naphthalan; sand; clay.

7.3. Methods of treatment and types of therapy.

Balneotherapy. Hydrotherapy. Climatotherapy. Mud care. Kinesitherapy. Hippotherapy. Landscape therapy. Physiotherapy(electrotherapy, pulse elec-

trotherapy, high-frequency electrotherapy, decimetre (DMW-therapy) and centimetre wave therapy, magnetotherapy, ultrasound (ultrasonic) therapy, heliotherapy (phototherapy), laser therapy (photoradiotherapy), inhalation therapy).

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 20; 22].

Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes

8.1. Concept of sustainable development in tourist activity.

The origin of the concept of sustainable development and influence of its implementation on the world economy and national practice of its support. The component structure and principles of sustainable development. Ecological tourism.

8.2. Structure and classification of natural recreational resources.

Orographic recreational tourist resources. Climatic recreational tourist resources. Hydrographical recreational resources. "Cultural landscapes".

8.3. Preservation of natural resources (the experience of Ukraine and other countries of the world).

Network of preserves and national parks and their scientific departments. Natural eco-systems. Perspective of the Ukrainian preserves for organisation of scientific tourism and summer field practices for foreign students. Role of national parks in public and cultural life of the districts, where they are located. Regulation of tourist flows in preserves. Licensed hunt. Recreational nature management.

8.4. Legal regulation of nature conservancy.

International practice in the sphere of nature conservancy. The Law of Ukraine "On the reserved natural fund". National parks and buffer zones of preserves. Preserves and national natural parks in Ukraine as tourist sights. Review of preserves in Ukraine. Natural architectural tourist sights. City objects of natural reserves. Anthropogenic specific composition and stability of plants in national parks.

References: main [1]; ancillary [7; 27; 29; 30].

4. Plans of lectures

Module 1. Recreational geography

Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of recreational complexes forming

1.1. Historical background of the theory of recreation. Main terms and definitions.

1.2. Concept and significance of recreational activity.

1.3. The main social functions of recreational activity.

1.4. Economic efficiency of recreational activity.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [18; 21].

Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry.

Classification and methods of recreational resources estimation

2.1. Structure of recreational industry.

2.2. Factors of influence on recreational industry activity.

2.3. Classification of recreational territories.

2.4. Methods of recreational potential estimation of a territory.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [12; 14; 15; 18].

Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world

3.1. Main approaches and principles of regional districting due to recreational demands.

3.2. Experience of world recreational complexes functioning.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [8; 13; 16; 19].

Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development of Ukraine

4.1. Historical development of medical recreational resources.

4.2. Legislative basis of recreational activity in Ukraine.

4.3. International experience of tourist recreational complexes planning.

4.4. Basic tourist regions of Ukraine and their description.

References: main [1]; ancillary [6; 9 – 11; 23; 24; 28; 29].

Module 2. Recreology

Theme 5. Recreology as a science. Recreational system

- 5.1. Subject, object and method of recreology.
- 5.2. Initial postulates and basic terms of recreology.
- 5.3. Basic concepts of recreology.

References: main [2]; ancillary [12; 15].

Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science

- 6.1. Recreational zoning of the world.
- 6.2. Classification and main types of resorts.
- 6.3. Planning of a resort activity.
- 6.4. State support of resort development.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 22; 26].

Theme 7. Medical tourism

- 7.1. The principles and organisation of functioning of sanatoria and other health institutions involved in health tourism.
- 7.2. Resources of health tourism. Classification of medical factors.
- 7.3. Methods of treatment and types of therapy.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 20; 22].

Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes

- 8.1. Concept of sustainable development in tourist activity.
- 8.2. Structure and classification of natural recreational resources.
- 8.3. Preservation of natural resources (the experience of Ukraine and other countries of the world).
- 8.4. Legal regulation of nature conservancy.

References: main [1]; ancillary [7; 27; 29; 30].

5. Plan of Seminars

Seminar study is the form of a lesson, at which a teacher organises a discussion on previously chosen topics.

Seminar studies are conducted in auditoria or in study rooms with one academic group.

A teacher estimates students' reports, activity in discussions, abilities to form and assert their positions and so on during every seminar. Final assessments for every seminar are put in the register. Seminar marks are taken into account when putting current module mark down (practical module control of this educational discipline).

The themes of seminars are represented in tab. 4

Table 4

List of seminar themes

Theme	Questions	Hours	Bibliography
1	2	3	4
Module 1. Recreational geography			
Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of forming of recreational complexes	1. The concept of "recreational demands of a person", "recreational demands of society". 2. The concept of "recreational activity", "recreational occupation", "function of recreation", "recreational potential", "recreational time", "recreational area", "recreational system"	2	Main [2; 3]; ancillary [18; 21]
Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry. Classification and methods of recreational resources estimation	1. Structure of the recreational system, functions of the recreational system, types of recreational systems. 2. Natural and urbanised recreational systems. 3. Components of the recreational system. 4. Model of development of recreational systems. 5. Forms of pastime vacation	2	Main [2; 3]; ancillary [12; 14; 15; 18]
Module 2. Recreationology			
Theme 5. Recreationology as a science. Recreational system	1. Purpose and tasks of recreationology. 2. Structure of the subject, its interrelation with other sciences. 3. Position of recreationology in the system of sciences 4. Basic conceptions of recreationology. 5. Base models of recreational systems. 6. Forms and functions of recreation	2	Main [2]; ancillary [12; 15]

Table 4 (the ending)

1	2	3	4
	7. Recreational environment, recreational activity, recreational education, recreational behaviour 8. Description of natural tourist resources. 9. Types of green tourism. 10. Ecological tourism. Ecological and cognitive tourism		
Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science	1. Recreational activity as backbone network. 2. Peculiarities of recreational activity. 3. Recreational activity of a recreator. 4. Modernisation of recreational activity. 5. Cycles of recreational occupations 6. The main types of resorts	2	Main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 22; 26]

6. Plan of Practical Studies

Practical study is the form of a lesson during which a teacher organises the detailed consideration of certain theoretical fundamentals of the educational discipline and forms students' ability and skills to apply them in practice.

A practical study is carried out with the help of preliminary prepared methodical material – tests for theoretical mastering assessment, set of practical problems with various levels of sophistication.

A practical lesson includes the preliminary control of students' learning, abilities and skills, raising a general point to argue by a teacher and the discussion with the participation of students, solving and estimation of control problems.

Practical studies assessments of this educational discipline are taken into account when putting current module mark down.

The themes of practical studies are represented in tab. 5.

Table 5

List of practical studies themes

Theme	Questions	Hours	Bibliography
Module 1. Recreational geography			
Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criteria of the recreational districting of the world. 2. Features of recreational tourist potential of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Oceania, the Middle and the Far East. 3. International tourist corporations and international recreational flows. 4. Description of the world recreational macroregions 	2	Main [2; 3]; ancillary [8; 13; 16; 19]
Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development of Ukraine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical development of medical recreational resources. 2. Recreational territories of Ukraine. 3. Recreational territories of Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Poltava, Kharkiv regions, of Zakarpattya, Priazovya 	2	Main [1]; ancillary [6; 9 – 11; 23; 24; 28; 29]
Module 2. Recreationology			
Theme 7. Medical tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resources of health tourism. 2. Factors of natural complex of health resorts. 3. Methods of balneotherapy, climatological treatment, kinesitherapy, landscape therapy 	2	Main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 20; 22]
Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserves and national natural parks in Ukraine. 2. The Law of Ukraine "On the reserved natural fund". National parks and buffer zones of pre-serves. 3. Recreational nature management. 4. Anthropogenic specific composition and stability of plants in national parks 	2	Main [1]; ancillary [7; 27; 29; 30]

7. Independent work of students

Students' independent work with domestic and foreign special economic literature, standard acts on questions of governmental regulations of the national tourist industry is necessary for successful learning. Independent work is the basic way of mastering educational material during the time, free from compulsory lessons. Basic types of independent work, which are offered to the students, are the following:

1. In-depth study of lecture material.
2. Work with reference sources and additional literature.
3. Study of basic terms and concepts related to the tourist industry.
4. Training for seminar and practical studies, discussions, work in small groups.
5. Final check out of the personal knowledge by means of the questions for independent in-depth study and self-control by every student.
6. Preparation for the examination.

7.1. Questions for independent in-depth study

Module 1. Recreational geography

Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of recreational complexes forming

- 1.1. Social influence of rest. Models of rest in different countries.
- 1.2. The advantages and disadvantages of natural and urbanised recreational systems.
- 1.3. Methods of economic efficiency calculation of recreational activity.
- 1.4. The role of recreational biosphere processes is in the evolution of the humanity.
- 1.5. The evolution of spare time at pre-industrial age.
- 1.6. The role of spare time in the society.
- 1.7. Spare time in the present-day system of human values.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [18; 21].

Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry.

Classification and methods of recreational resources estimation

- 2.1. Forming of recreational centres.
- 2.2. The role of natural, naturally technical complexes.

2.3. The natural part of recreational resources in the total structure.

2.4. Map-based procedure of estimation of recreational resources of Ukraine.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [12; 14; 15; 18].

Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world

3.1. Natural recreational resources, their types and world location.

3.2. Natural recreational resources, their types and location in Ukraine.

3.3. Natural complex of a resort area.

3.4. Expedience and prospects of artificial recreational complete resorts building.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [8; 13; 16; 19].

Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development in Ukraine

4.1. The history of Ukrainian resorts.

4.2. Legislative basis of recreational activity in Ukraine.

4.3. International experience of tourist recreational complexes planning.

4.4. Basic tourist regions of Ukraine and their description.

References: main [1]; ancillary [6; 9 – 11; 23; 24; 28; 29].

Module 2. Recreology

Theme 5. Recreology as science. Recreational system

5.1. The role of recreology in the system of economic relations.

5.2. The position of recreology in the system of sciences.

5.3. Recreational demands of a person and society.

References: main [2]; ancillary [12; 15].

Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science

6.1. Resources of health tourism.

6.2. Complex of natural factors of a resort area.

6.3. Present-day prospects of medical tourism industry development.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 22; 26].

Theme 7. Medical tourism

7.1. The history of medical and health tourism by types.

7.2. The history of sanatoria and health resorts in Ukraine.

7.3. Methods of balneo- and climatic treatment, kinesitherapy, landscape therapy.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 20; 22].

Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes

8.1. Description of the world-famous natural sights: hydrographical resources.

8.2. Description of the world-famous natural sights: national parks.

8.3. Description of the world-famous natural sights: caves, mountain ranges, landscapes.

8.4. Preserves and national parks of Ukraine as tourist sights: history, modern state, problems and prospects of development.

8.5. Perspective of the Ukrainian preserves for organisation of scientific tourism.

References: main [1]; ancillary [7; 27; 29; 30].

8. Questions for Self-Control

Module 1. Recreational geography

Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition.

Theoretical background of forming of recreational complexes

1.1. The evolution of rest.

1.2. The role of trade unions in the rest provision.

1.3. Structure and components of a recreational system.

1.4. Functions of a recreational system.

1.5. Types of recreational systems.

1.6. Inclusive, daily, weekly, holiday, compensatory, extended type of recreation.

1.7. Active and passive form of recreation.

1.8. The role of public social transfers in forming of the recreational services market.

1.9. Models of economic development of recreational systems.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [18; 21].

Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry.

Classification and methods of estimation of recreational resources

2.1. The definition of a recreational potential of a territory.

2.2. Recreational capacity.

2.3. Recreational load. Levels of recreational load.

2.4. Recreational norms and the ways of their setting.

2.5. The types of tourist resources.

2.6. Natural recreational resources.

2.7. Artificial recreational resources.

2.8. The structure and elements of recreational cadastres, their interrelation with the other state and regional cadastres.

2.9. Primary, secondary and induced influences of travel companies on a national economy.

2.10. The purposes of a recreational territory zoning.

2.11. Dispersed, monocentric and combined systems of settling.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [12; 14; 15; 18].

Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world

3.1. Districting of the world according to the types of recreational resources.

3.2. Districting of the world according to the types of recreation.

3.3. The influence of transnational tourist corporations on the establishment of world recreational complexes.

3.4. The sample types of world recreational complexes.

3.5. The main resorts of Europe.

3.6. The main resorts of Asia.

3.7. The main resorts of North America.

3.8. The main resorts of South and Central America.

3.9. The main resorts of Africa.

3.10. The main resorts of Australia and Oceania.

References: main [2; 3]; ancillary [8; 13; 16; 19].

Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development in Ukraine

- 4.1. Historical development of resort science in Ukraine.
 - 4.2. The oldest recreational centres in Ukraine.
 - 4.3. The main approaches to recreational districting of Ukraine.
 - 4.4. Normative documents indicating the legal status and list of recreational objects and territories in Ukraine.
 - 4.5. Normative documents regulative the legal principles of activity in recreational and resort sphere in Ukraine.
 - 4.6. The ways of reduction of the seasonality factor in resort planning.
 - 4.7. The basis and principles of recreational load calculating in Ukraine.
 - 4.8. The main resorts of the AR Crimea.
 - 4.9. The main resorts of Western Ukraine.
 - 4.10. The main resorts of central and northern regions of Ukraine.
 - 4.11. The main resorts of Southern Ukraine.
 - 4.12. The main resorts of Eastern Ukraine.
- References:** main [1]; ancillary [6; 9 – 11; 23; 24; 28; 29].

Module 2. Recreology

Theme 5. Recreology as a science. Recreational system

- 5.1. Natural recreational complexes.
 - 5.2. Urbanised recreational complexes.
 - 5.3. The definition and functions of a recreator.
 - 5.4. The common features and contradiction between the recreational demands of a person and recreational demands of a society.
 - 5.5. The concept of "recreational activity", "recreational occupation", "function of recreation", "recreational potential", "recreational time", "recreational area", "recreational system".
 - 5.6. Ecologically centred conception.
 - 5.7. Human-centred conception of recreation.
 - 5.8. Economically centred conception of recreation.
 - 5.9. Technological conception of recreation.
 - 5.10. Nature-centred conception of recreation.
- References:** main [2]; ancillary [12; 15].

Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science

- 6.1. Countries-leaders in the world market of medical services.
- 6.2. The factors of medical services demand and supply in tourism.
- 6.3. The influence of environmental factors on a human.
- 6.4. Thermal factors of environment. Equivalently effective temperature.
- 6.5. Terms and conditions of adaptation.
- 6.6. The influence of solar activity.
- 6.7. Aerorespiratory influence.
- 6.8. Weather and climate conditions. Weather classification.
- 6.9. Types of climate.
- 6.10. Definition and functions of rehabilitation.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 22; 26].

Theme 7. Medical tourism

- 7.1. Classification of natural physical factors.
- 7.2. Definition, methods and resources of balneotherapy.
- 7.3. Definition, methods and resources of clay treatment.
- 7.4. Definition, methods and resources of climatotherapy.
- 7.5. Definition, methods and resources of faunotherapy.
- 7.6. Definition, methods and resources of hydrotherapy.
- 7.7. Definition, methods and resources of inhalation therapy.
- 7.8. Definition, methods and resources of landscape therapy.
- 7.9. Definition, methods and resources of mud care (peloidotherapy).
- 7.10. Definition, methods and resources of ozokeritotherapy.
- 7.11. Definition, methods and resources of physiotherapy.
- 7.12. Definition, methods and resources of psammotherapy.

References: main [4; 5]; ancillary [17; 20; 22].

Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes

- 8.1. Concept of sustainable development in tourist activity.
- 8.2. Three theoretical components of sustainable development.
- 8.3. Preservation of natural resources (the experience of Ukraine and other countries of the world).
- 8.4. Legal regulation of nature conservancy.
- 8.5. Types of the objects of nature conservancy due to the Law of Ukraine "On nature reserve fund".

- 8.6. The most famous national parks of Ukraine.
 - 8.7. The most famous national parks of Africa.
 - 8.8. The most famous national parks of Asia.
 - 8.9. The most famous national parks of Europe.
 - 8.10. The most famous national parks of America.
 - 8.11. The most famous national parks of Australia and Oceania.
- References:** main [1]; ancillary [7; 27; 29; 30].

9. Tutorials

Individual consulting is provided due to the schedule of individual work in the way of individual lessons, consultations, control and presentation of individual tasks, control and presentation of current module tasks et cetera.

The forms of tutorials organization concerning the theoretical part of the discipline are the following:

- 1) individual consultations (question-answer in relation to the problem questions of theoretical material of a discipline);
- 2) group consultations (consideration of typical examples, practice of introduction and use of new methods and methodologies in work practice).

The forms of tutorials organization concerning the practical part of the discipline are the following:

- 1) individual consultations (consideration of practical tasks having been questioned);
- 2) group consultations (consideration of practical situations, role plays that require brainstorming).

The forms of tutorials organization concerning the complex assessment of the studied material are the following:

- 1) individual presentation of independent tasks;
- 2) preparation of essays for a scientific seminar;
- 3) preparation of essays for a scientific conference.

10. Methods of Invoking Studies

Teaching of the discipline involves active and interactive methods of studies – business games, trainings, inter active seminars, consideration of cases, moderation (tab. 7). The basic differences between active and interac-

tive methods of studies on the one hand and traditional ones on the other hand are determined not only by a teaching technique, but also by high efficiency of educational process which aims at:

- high motivation of students;
- practical usage of theoretical knowledge;
- increase of students' consciousness;
- bringing up the ability to accept independent decisions;
- making a person capable of team-work;
- contribution to social integration;
- acquisition of disputing skills;
- the ability to compromise.

Table 7

Types of Methods of Invoking Studies

Method of activation	Where to use
1	2
<p>A problem lecture is aimed to logical thought development of students and is characterised by limited points to argue (usually two-three key moments), usage of the experience of foreign educational institutions along with distribution among students of printed materials at the lecture and by emphasizing main conclusions on examined questions</p>	<p>Delivering lectures on the themes: Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of the recreational tourist complex development in Ukraine. Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes</p>
<p>Students are sometimes asked questions during the lectures, in order to consider independently, however a lecturer answers them himself, not expecting the answers of students. The system of questioning during a lecture plays a role of energizer, compels students to be concentrated and begin to search the right answer</p>	<p>Delivering lectures on the themes: Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of forming of recreational complexes. Theme 5. Recreology as science. Recreational system</p>
<p>A seminar-discussion proposes exchange of views between participants concerning the present topic, and also develops thought, helps to form views and beliefs, cultivates ability to formulate ideas and express them, teaches to estimate suggestions of other people, gives critical approach to one's own opinion</p>	<p>Conducting seminar and practical studies on the themes: Theme 3. Recreational districting of the world. Theme 8. Recreational nature maintenance and conservancy in recreational complexes</p>

Table 7 (the ending)

1	2
<p>Work in small groups is purposed to activate the work of students during seminar and practical studies. They are so-called groups of psychological comfort, where every member plays the special part and complements others with the certain qualities. The use of this technology enables to structure practical and seminar studies by form and context, creates possibilities for participating of every student in work under the theme of study, provides forming personal qualities and experience of social relations</p>	<p>Conducting seminar and practical studies on the themes: Theme 7. Medical tourism. Theme 2. Forming and structure of recreational industry. Classification and methods of estimation of recreational resources</p>
<p>Case-method (method of analysis of specific situations) enables to relate the process of studying to practical work of specialists and involves discussion of industrial, administrative and other situations, difficult conflict cases and problem situations</p>	<p>Conducting seminar and practical studies on the themes: Theme 1. Recreation and recreational activity as a branch of scientific cognition. Theoretical background of forming of recreational complexes. Theme 5. Recreology as a science. Recreational system</p>
<p>Brainstorming is a method of solving urgent problems in undertime. Its idea is to express as ideas more as possible in the small interval of time, to discuss them and choose the right ones</p>	<p>Conducting seminar and practical studies on the themes: Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science. Theme 4. Recreational districting of Ukraine. Forming and regional prospects of development of the recreational tourist complex of Ukraine</p>
<p>Familiarising or initial games are frequently used at the beginning of studies in order to create work environment, disposing participants to group work</p>	<p>Conducting of the first practical studies</p>
<p>Moderation is a method, which helps groups to examine themes, problems, tasks, concentrating on contents purposefully and effectively with independent participation of each student in a free corporate atmosphere. Moderation as a method of holding the discussion results quickly in concrete outcome, gives the possibility to take part in the process of decision making for all participants, helps them to feel the entire responsibility for the result</p>	<p>Delivering lectures on the themes: Theme 7. Medical tourism. Theme 6. The fundamentals of resort science</p>

11. System of Current and Final Assessment

In the process of study students get necessary knowledge when attending lectures, performing practical tasks due to the geospatial aspects of organisation and operation of the national tourist industry in the context of market globalisation trends in Ukrainian economy. The most complicated questions are proposed for consideration and discussion at seminar studies.

The assessment of students' knowledge, abilities and skills includes the following types of studies according to the programme of the educational discipline "Recreational complexes of the world": lectures, seminars and practical lessons, and also independent work and performance of individual tasks. Control and assessment of students' knowledge can be conducted in several ways:

1. Estimation of knowledge at seminars and practical lessons.
2. Performance of individual tasks.
3. Intermediate tests.
4. Current module control.
5. Examination.

11.1. Procedure of Current Knowledge Assessment

The assessment of students' knowledge at seminars and practical lessons and performance of individual tasks is based on a 12-mark scale due to the following criteria:

- 1) understanding, the level of learning the theory and methodology of examined problems;
- 2) the level of learning the facts concerning the educational discipline;
- 3) acquaintance with the recommended references and up-to-date literature, Internet sources on the prescribed questions;
- 4) ability to combine theory with practice when solving realistic problems, performing tasks, making calculations for individual work and collective disputes;
- 5) logic, structure, style of material representation in written works and while presenting, abilities to stand one's ground, to generalize information and make conclusions.

The "excellent" mark (12 – 11 – 10 points) is put if individual task performed by a student or his verbal answer meets all five noted requirements.

Absence of that or other constituent reduces the mark by the proper amount of points.

When estimating individual tasks the quality, independence and timeliness of presenting the performed tasks to a lecturer (according to the schedule of educational process) are taken into consideration. If some of the requirements are not met, the mark can be decreased.

The assessment of knowledge during performance of independent tasks is based on a 12-mark scale.

Intermediate test control is made four times in a semester (two times within the study of a module). A test contains questions of single and multiple choice in order to evaluate the learning of basic categories of the educational discipline.

The evaluation criteria are:

12 points	–	98 – 100% of correct answers;	6 points	–	45 – 54 % of correct answers;
11 points	–	91 – 98 % of correct answers;	5 points	–	36 – 44 % of correct answers;
10 points	–	82 – 90 % of correct answers;	4 points	–	27 – 35 % of correct answers;
9 points	–	73 – 81 % of correct answers;	3 points	–	18 – 26 % of correct answers;
8 points	–	64 – 72 % of correct answers;	2 points	–	9 – 17 % of correct answers;
7 points	–	55 – 63 % of correct answers;	1 point	–	to 9 % of correct answers.

Tests for intermediate control are selected from the general list of tests of the correspondent modules.

The purpose of test tasks of the educational discipline of "Recreational complexes of the world" lies in mastering theoretical material concerned with geospatial perspectives of organization and business operation of the national recreational complexes in the context of up-to-date market trends in global tourism industry.

In accordance with the Industry standards of education the test tasks are aimed to support students in implementation of production functions (technical, executive, design, managerial), task activity (professional, socially industrial and socio-consumering) and class activities (stereotype, diagnostic and heuristic), which are important in the process of specialists' training of certain level of qualification.

Current module control. Current module control is carried out and estimated by two constituents: practical module control and theoretical lecture module control. The mark for the practical part of module control is given after evaluation of a student's knowledge during seminar and practical lessons,

independent work and intermediate test control according to the schedule of educational process.

Lecture module control is carried out in writing according to the proper question cards which contain questions of all module themes. Thus, after the study of themes 1 – 4 (module 1) students of full-time form of studies are examined with **Task 1** of current module control. Accordingly, after the study of themes 5 – 8 (module 2) **Task 2** is performed.

Theoretical part of a module control task contains: either theoretical questions or tests of the closed and opened forms. Practical part of a module control task consists of practical tasks (cases) of different levels of complication (stereotype, diagnostic, heuristic) and other elements of practical training.

Standard task to module 1

Theoretical part

1. The forms of recreation.
2. Recreational values of various socially cultural environments.
2. Test tasks.

Practical part

Task 1 (stereotype).

The index of specific weight of directly employed in the service of recreational migrants in the general amount of workers is calculated in order to evaluate the significance and role of tourism industry and recreation in a territorial economic system. Find the value of this index for a certain territory according to the following terms:

non-permanent quantity of recreants is 400 persons;

quantity of personnel of the specialized and additional recreational enterprises employed only in recreational service – 150 persons;

quantity of personnel of no recreational enterprises, that serve recreational and non-recreational industries – 9 000 persons in total;

quantity of permanent population is 50 000 persons;

quantity of employed personnel only of local population is 6 000 persons.

Specify the features of the employment market forming of tourist industry in Ukraine. What recommendations concerning the improvement of current status of businesses would you give?

Standard task to module 2

Theoretical part

1. Recreational time.
2. Models of recreational potential.
3. Types of medical muds depending on mineralisation.

Practical part

Task 1 (heuristic).

Name basic disparities of development of tourist industry in the regions of Ukraine. Do possible ways of solving this problem exist?

To sum up the work of a student under a substantial module the final mark for current module control is given, it is composed of the marks of practical module control and lecture module control.

To estimate the level of students' answers on theoretical questions and solution of practical tasks such criteria are used:

12 points is given for the profound learning of a subject; the use of not only recommended but also ancillary literature and creative approach to an answer; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of economic diagnostics, ability to use them for performance of concrete practical tasks, solving problems. Structure of the work must be accurate, logical and consecutive;

11 points is given for the profound learning of a subject; studying recommended literature; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of economic diagnostics, ability to use them for performance of certain practical tasks, solving problems. Structure of the work must be accurate, logical and consecutive.

10 points is given for the thorough learning of a subject and recommended literature; making good use of conceptual apparatus, methods, methodology and instruments of economic diagnostics, ability to use them for performance of practical tasks, solving problems. Insignificant random errors which do not influence substantially the completeness and quality of the answer are permitted;

9 points is given for the thorough learning of a subject and the ability to understand it appropriate application of knowledge to the solution of practical tasks; on the assumption of all requirements foreseen for the "excellent" mark, if there are insignificant arithmetic errors (that is methodical approach to a problem solution is correct, but insignificant inaccuracies in the calcula-

tions of certain indexes are made) or not quite complete conclusions after the received results of task performance. Structure of the work must be accurate;

8 points is given for the thorough learning of a subject and the ability to understand it, sensible application of knowledge for the solution of practical tasks. Practical tasks are performed correctly on the whole with the use of typical algorithm, but a student makes some errors at their performance. Registration of the work must be accurate;

7 points is given if a student applies basic knowledge of the educational material effectively when solving a practical task. Practical tasks are performed correctly on the whole with the use of typical algorithm, but a student makes considerable errors;

6 points is given for insufficient ability to apply theoretical knowledge for the solution of practical tasks on condition that a task is performed for the most part and the aim of a task is attained, and a student giving an answer shows understanding of substantive concepts of the material of an educational discipline;

5 points is given for partial ability to apply theoretical knowledge for the solution of practical tasks on condition that a task is performed partially; and a student giving an answer shows understanding of basic concepts of the material of an educational discipline;

4 points is given in case of a student applies educational material without enough understanding when performing practical tasks, makes essential errors, is confronted with difficulties when analysing and comparing economic phenomena and processes;

3 points a student gets for misunderstanding of the considerable part of programme material; a student can not perform practical tasks correctly, is confronted with considerable difficulties when analysing economic phenomena and processes;

2 points a student gets for misunderstanding of programme material, a student can not perform practical tasks correctly, is confronted with considerable difficulties when analysing economic phenomena and processes;

1 point a student gets for failure to perform a task on the whole.

Final written examination. An indispensable condition to the final examination is positive assessment of a current knowledge module control.

An examination paper consists of three parts (types of tasks), each one is estimated separately, and the sum of results makes a general mark. If one

of the tasks is not executed, 1 point (for every unfulfilled task) is subtracted from the total sum of points. In case of a fractional sum, rounding is conducted for a student benefit. A maximal possible mark is 12 points according to the KhNUE scale.

Total time for examination is 2 astronomic hours.

Assessment criteria

1 st task – a situational one. On the basis of knowledge and skills gained during auditorium and independent studies a student must offer the set of activities for the certain project of tourist infrastructure development of a region, substantiating his own vision of current situation and future prospects in case of project implementation. The task is considered as executed, if a student answers all questions of the introductory part and presents decent complex of activities in relation to a basic question. The task is maximally estimated in 4 points.

2nd task – a theoretical one. Contains 3 theoretical questions. A student gets the highest mark, if not only the theoretical part (i. e. the capacity to learn and retell the material is demonstrated) is revealed, but also the new approach to problem solving is offered, disputable issues are enlightened and so on. The task is maximally estimated in 3 points (1 for every question, in case of incomplete answer – 0,5 points).

3rd task – a practical (calculated) one. Aims to estimate the ability of a student to analyse economic data, make conclusions in relation to temporal and structural tendencies of the world and national recreational systems. The highest mark demands correct calculations (if necessary), sound analysis of the situation, additional references in the summary. Conclusions must be clear and contain accurate recommendations. The task is maximally estimated in 5 points.

An example of the question card

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE, YOUTH AND SPORTS OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

The Subdepartment of Tourism

Bachelor's degree

Science: "**Recreational complexes of the world**"

EXAMINATION QUESTION CARD

1. Situational task.

Describe the main principles of recreational cadastres composing. Do a single framework of the recreational resources and national cadastre system exist in Ukraine? What main approaches are used in stating norms of recreational load? Name the advantages and disadvantages of the existing model and suggest the decision of current problems in the sphere of recreation in our country.

2. Theoretical questions.

2.1. Recreational demands of a society.

2.2. Technological concept of recreation.

2.3. Basic indications to application of medical mineral waters of different groups.

3. Analytical task.

Calculate economic efficiency of foreign tourism according to the following terms:

gross currency receipt of a country from foreign visits makes 10 million st. units;

import capacity of tourist commodities and services consumed by foreign tourists is assessed at 0,5 million st. units;

public charges of a host country on goods and services that was consumed by foreign tourists have made 4 million st. units.

Substantiate the necessity of development of foreign (inbound) tourism in Ukraine. Name countries –the most perspective consumer markets for a national tourist product. What key advantages and disadvantages does the Ukrainian tourist product possess if compared with the other countries of the world?

Approved at the chair of tourism meeting.

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For the final assessment of students' work under the educational discipline "Recreational complexes of the world" a general mark which takes into account the marks of every type of control is given (two marks of a current module control of the work during a semester) and the examination mark according to the formula:

$$F = M \times 0,4 + E \times 0,6 \quad (1)$$

where: F – final mark for the discipline;
M – total module mark;
E – examination mark.

The final mark for the discipline based on the Principles of transference of university characteristics of students' progress into the system of the ECTS scale is converted into final ECTS figure (tab. 8).

Table 8

Transference of University Characteristics of Students' Progress into the System of the ECTS Scale

The share of students who usually get an indicated mark	The assessment according to the ECTS scale		The assessment according to the KhNUE scale	The assessment according to the national scale
10	Excellent implementation	A	12 – 11	excellent
25	Higher middle level	B	10	
30	A work is correct in general, but with the certain amount of errors	C	9 – 7	good
25	Not bad, but with the sufficient amount of failings	D	6	satisfactory
10	Implementation satisfies minimum criteria	E	5 – 4	satisfactory
–	Reexamination is needed	FX	3	unsatisfactory
–	Repeated study of a discipline	F	2 – 1	unsatisfactory

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of the educational discipline
"RECREATIONAL COMPLEXES OF THE WORLD"
for the students of the training direction 6.140103 "Tourism"
of all forms of study

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