

# Factors of anthropogenous impact on formation of the tourist environment of the Bakhchsarai area of Crimea

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**Abstract – in article was revealed and processed cultural-informative and socio-economic factors of anthropogenous impact on formation of the tourist environment of the Bakhchsarai district.**

Key words – tourist environment, recreational complex, urban-planning system, anthropogenous factors.

## I. Introduction

Today, the recreational architecture is defined as area of architectural activity (at all levels of design) the object is the formation of recreational and tourist spaces. The purpose – is creation of the optimum environment for all types and forms of rest [1].

The Urban-planning science considers a recreational area as a territory which has favorable climatic and the landscape conditions or artificially created resources and is used for the location and construction of recreational facilities, enterprise services, for the organization and improvement of forest parks, parks and beaches. Element of a recreational zone is a tourist environment - the territory which has unique tourist resources, favorable climatic conditions and a developed network of tourist facilities [2].

Proceeding from perception of the tourist environment as a town-planning system, it is possible to divide conditionally all factors of influence into two groups - factors of natural and anthropogenous influence which, from the point of view of tourism and its development, are quite equal in their relationships and the impact on tourist environment. Factors of anthropogenous impact on a tourist environment, represent set of the factors which providing comfort of accommodation of tourists, satisfactions of their requirements for rest (as active and passive), entertainments, impressions, etc.

During the research of factors of anthropogenous influence it is possible to define main problems and shortcomings of functioning this tourism system, as well as the major benefits, in terms of cultural and spiritual heritage and system of tourists service of this territory in relation to other regions.

## II. Main part

Factors of anthropogenous influence are subdivided on:

- Factors of a cultural and informative complex which take into account quantity of objects of cultural tourism, sights as national as well as world value, unique objects, the existence and number of entertaining institutions, the total bandwidth of the prominent objects educational, cultural tourism and entertainment institutions.

- Social and economic: demographic tendencies, standard of living of the population, population employment, cultural development of citizens and existence of free time, transport network, tourist infrastructure, economic efficiency of economic activity in this branch [3].

The basis of a recreational complex of the Bakhchsarai District is made by boarding houses, recreation facilities and nurseries improving camps. From 2000 on 2008г.г. number of vacationers in them increased by 64,0% (fig. 1) [4].

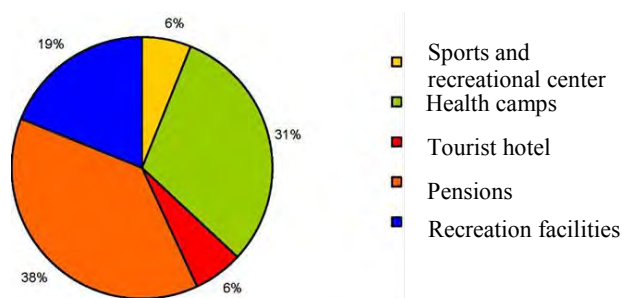


Fig.1 Structure of the recreational complex of the Bakhchsarai area of the Crimea on 1/1/2009

The recreational complex is one of strategic reserves of development of the area since the total of vacationers in a year is 10 times less than the tourist stream passing through the hanky palace.

TABLE 1  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PLACEMENT OF TOURISTS  
IN THE BAKHCHSARAI AREA [4]

Establishment	Seats, 2008	Occupancy, 2008,%
1. Open sanatorium for parents with children "Chernomorets"	430	95,4
2. Pension "Wave"	200	78,4
3. Pension " Lukomorye "	450	-
4. DOC "Southern"	700	16,9
5. Holiday "The Curved seashore "	200	16,2
6. Subsidiary JSC " Mosstroyplastmass " pension " UYUT "	300	88,9
7. Holiday " Forester " GP " BLH "	135	39,2
8. Holiday " Maharach " GP AF "Maharach "	96	60,6
9. Pension " Tauris "	240	72,7
10. TSOOO " Sandy " SBS	580	68,3
11. DOT "Albatross"	280	-
12. DALE ' the Dolphin '	480	-
13. Percentage of " Mandarin" subsidiary " Black Sea "	480	22
14. PG DOT pension " Rainbow"	400	85,5
15. DP Dolpo im.Kazakevicha	600	5,9
16. USC Shevchenko Kyiv National University	400	65,9
17. TOK " Eagle zalet "	390	5
18 KF "Ukrtelecom" TSSBN	200	10,7
19. Open DOT "Brigantine"	480	16,9
20. Turhotel " Halt " MPP "Elena"	89	58
21. Holiday "Chernomorets" , JSC "BKSI"	180	42,8
TOTAL AVERAGE:	7310	40,44

Fillability of places of placement of tourists is insufficient that is explained generally by low level of service and to inflated prices therefore the majority of tourists prefer to take place in the private sector, according to results of sociological poll carried out by the staff of faculty of Geography and Geoecology of St. Petersburg State University [5].

Historical and cultural potential. In the territory of the Bakhchisarai area are 75 monuments of history, archeology and the architecture, the most part which is located within the territory of the city of Bakhchisarai, near the village Krasnyy Mak, close to the village Skelyaste. The center of gravity of the Bakhchisarai tourist area is Bakhchisarai, the most visited tourist object is the Khan's Palace [6].

The main of the historian-cultural sights of Bakhchisarai are:

- The Khan's Palace (Khan- Saray - a monument of architecture and decorative art of the XVI-XVIII centuries), based at the beginning of the XVI century.

- Zindzhirli of madrasah - the building of Muslim training center, the only thing the madrasah in the Crimea, well remained, a monument of architecture of the end of the XV century.

- The mausoleum Hajjs and Mengli - Girey, constructed in 1501.

- Eski-Dyurbe's mausoleum - a monumental monument of the XIV-XV centuries.

- The mausoleum Eski-Yurta - a complex of monuments of architecture of the XIV-XVI centuries.

- Takhtali-Dzhami's the mosque which was constructed in 1701.

- The cave city of Mangup-Calais - the medieval city - the fortress, ruins of which was remained on a mountain plateau the Baba Dag.

- The cave city of Chufut-Calais - southeast of the Uspensky Christian monastery. The medieval city located on a plateau and represents a complex of land constructions - fortifications and towers, residential buildings, cult constructions, and also artificial caves of defensive and economic appointment. The city is founded probably in the VI century. The last inhabitants left it in the middle of the XIX century.

- Rocky canopy in the natural boundary Kanly-Dera. Here, in 1952, archeologists under the leadership of A.A.Formozova was found Paleolithic parking, where 50-40 thousand years ago the primitive person close to the type of Cro-Magnon man was lived.

However attendance of tourist objects is rather low, the reason for that is the lack of information on tourist objects [5].

The system of transport communications in the Bakhchisarai area is presented by the following elements: roads of a national value (the main highway connecting Simferopol with Krim's Southern coast), a grid of roads of territorial, regional, district value - communication communications between centers village councils, and also a local road. The general extent of

highways - 404,9 km. from them: the state value - 36,6 km; the territorial value - 109,8 km.; the regional value - 58,6 km; the district value - 199,9 km. In the territory of the Bakhchisarai district laid Railway, which is a major railway route in Crimea.

TABLE 2

THE ATTENDANCE OF TOURIST OBJECTS OF THE BAKHCHISARAI AREA, ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE [4]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
District, all guests	769	772	774	830	874
KRA "Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Reserve"	455,5	460,3	462,3	515,6	559,4
The ancient settlements	25	25	25	25	25
Grand Canyon	240	240	240	240	240
Health resorts institutions	24,1	20,7	22,8	23,6	24,5
Hotels and other accommodations for short-term accommodation	11,1	10,5	10	11,1	11,1
Children's camps	13,1	14,8	13	13,8	13,1

TABLE 3

PUBLIC TRANSPORT OF THE BAKHCHISARAI AREA [4]

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
The transported of passengers, one thousand.	6531,8	5731,6	5348,1	5385	5633,6
The total length of routes, km	17	17	16	16	16
The turnover of passengers, million passenger / km	109,2	96,9	84,1	84,3	89,2

The motor transport is now and will remains in the long term a main type of the intra-communication of District, he assumes the maximum part of passenger and freight transportation. Within the area are 3 autostations, which are serving all types of raionwide and external transportations. Within the last eight years about six million people are annually served. In 2008, businessmen-physical persons were transported 3,3 million people and performed 50.0 mln.pas./ km of the turnover of passengers [4].

The population of the area makes 89,8 thousand people, 35% live in town settlements, 65% - in rural areas. The current settlement is concentrated along transportation routes, in the valleys of the rivers. In recent years the specific weight urban and country people continue to remain stable.

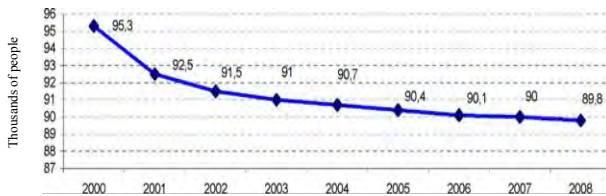


Fig. 2. The number of inhabitants in the area, thousands of people

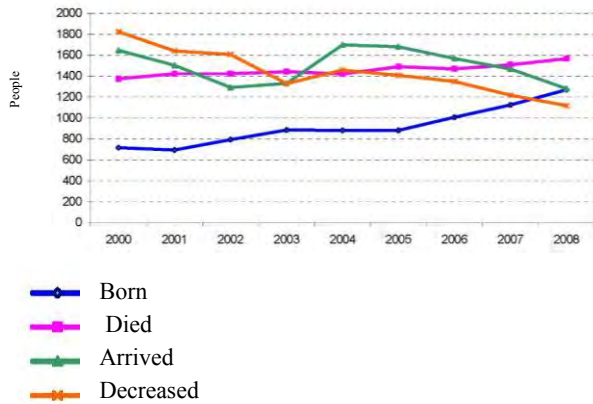


Fig. 3. Natural and migratory movement of the population, people

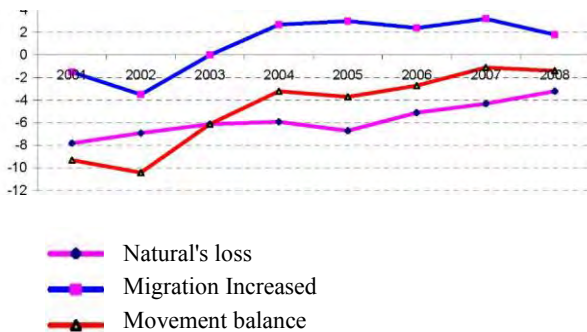


Fig. 4. Natural and migratory movement of the population, coefficient on 1000 people

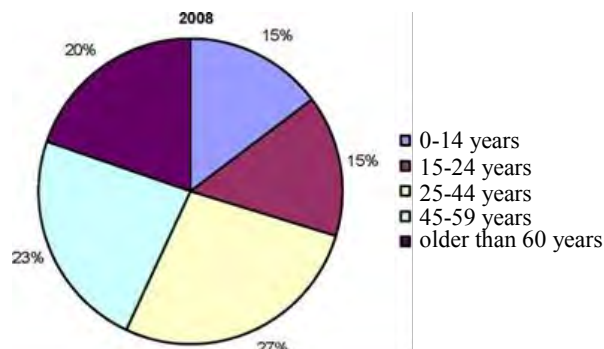


Fig. 5. Distribution of population by age in 2008, %

During the period 2000–2008, the population of Bakhchisarai district declined by 5.8% (Fig. 2). Despite

the fact that since 2003 there is a trend of migration growth, the demographic situation in the region remains unfavorable.

In 2008 mortality exceeded birth rate by 1,2 times. Since 2002 in the Bakhchisarai area the coefficient of natural losses of the population is lower, than on the Crimea. Since 2006 in the area reduction of natural losses is observed (Fig. 3).

The population of the area is less prone to moving, than the population of the Crimea as a whole. Migration (on the 1000th population) is much lower than those who left and arrived citizens of the Bakhchisarai area, than on the Autonomous Republic of Crimea as a whole (fig. 4).

The number of inhabitants of pre-retirement age grows. The number of other categories slightly decreases. On the one employed in the area counted one pensioner (Fig. 5).

According to the indicators economic activity in the field of tourism one of the lowest in the area, it makes only 37 units from 1123 registered economic objects, employment of workers in this area also is one of the lowest [4].

By results of poll which has been carried by employees of faculty of Geography and Geoecology of St. Petersburg State University [5], was revealed that from the Crimea in the Bakhchisarai area has most of all a rest inhabitants of Simferopol (60%) since in the capital of the Crimea there is no sea. From Ukraine – most of all from of the eastern part (42%). From Russia – with St. Petersburg. Among other countries, largest percentage of tourists visiting Bakhchisarai region has Belarus, much below indicators of the percent of tourists have Moldova and Latvia, representatives of other states isn't recorded.

1/5 vacationers in the Bakhchisarai area are locals. Also it was noted in [5], that nearly a half of vacationers – are for the first time in the studied area. Proceeding from results of poll it is possible to draw conclusions that had having a rest here once not all come back, and those who come back, come to relatives.

As a result of poll was identified the following reasons which interfering to repeated visit in the area by tourists:

- Insufficiently developed infrastructure;
- Prices are too inflated for this level of rest;
- Not the construction of beaches and spending the night places;
- Neglected state the coast.

## Conclusion

Cultural-cognitive factors of anthropogenous impact on formation of the tourist environment of the Bakhchisarai area of the Crimea are generally favorable for development of the tourist environment because within this area a large number of objects of cultural tourism, sights as national as well as world value, unique objects

takes were located. The negative features here are the poor level of service and maintenance.

Socio-economic factors of anthropogenous influence at present are rather negative is a low employment of the population in the tourism sphere, an insignificant share of tourist institutions in an economic complex of the area, a difficult demographic situation.

Thus, negative manifestations of the second group of factors create adverse conditions for the first group of factors, because at the low level of development of tourist economy it is impossible to provide successful functioning tourist objects and tourist environment as a whole.

Further development of tourism in Bakhchisarai and mountain-forest part of the Bakhchisarai District in economically attractive scales it is possible taking into account creation of own base of placement of tourists with rather high level of comfort, and also rather fast delivery of tourists from traditional places of their greatest concentration to regions of an arrangement of objects of showing.

So, factors of anthropogenous influence on tourist environment of the Bakhchisarai district are partially negative, however, the negative lines are caused generally by shortcomings of management of tourist resources, instead of their absence, and can be eliminated under conditions of strategic planning and support of bodies of the state and local government.

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