



## Features of the Distribution and Placement of objects of Cognitive Tourism in Kuban and their Relationship

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### ABSTRACT

The article made the differentiation of administrative regions and territories in accordance with their core functions into four recreation and tourist area (RTR) and fifteen Recreational and tourist zones (RTZ) that will purposefully develop cultural tourism in the region. A next group of recreational and tourist areas: The Caucasus and the Black Sea; North Caucasus; Gorno-Caucasus; Azov. Compiled by generalizing the scheme zoning and distribution diagram objects of cultural tourism (OCT) for RTR, RTZ and groups that characterize the cultural tourism objects in absolute terms (pcs.) And relative terms (%). We proposed four specific groups of OCT. The first group included recreational and tourist area with the number of them more than 20 OCT; second - their number from 16 to 20; the third group - a number of OCT 10-12; in the fourth - <10 OCT. Generalizing characteristic of the object of cultural tourism Kuban creates the necessary basis for the understanding of the processes of cultural tourism in the region, the development of constructive theoretical and methodological development of its platform with regard to their use.

**Keywords:** Cognitive Tourism, Recreation and Tourist Zones, Objects of Cultural Tourism, Cultural and Natural Sites

**JEL Classifications:** O14, Q26, Q57, Q58

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, in connection with the development of recreation and tourism of Krasnodar region there have been significant changes in the functions of certain administrative regions and territories, which are converted into the territory of tourist-recreational use. In addition, the growth of social and economic mobility of people makes all the greater involvement of the population in the recreation and tourism Recreation activities and tourist districts, zones and centers (Zakharova and Baranov, 2015).

In connection with the development of recreational and tourism industry in the region in the work produced by the differentiation of administrative regions and territories in accordance with their core functions (the bathing-beach, wellness, medical, business, skiing, hunting and fishing tourism, and others.) Into four recreation and tourist area (RTR) and fifteen Recreational and tourist zones (RTZ), which will purposefully drive the development of cultural

tourism in the region. A next group recreational and tourist areas (Kazachinsky and Stepanovskaya, 2016):

- Caucasus-Black Sea RTR (CN RTR);
- North-Caucasian RTR (SC RTR);
- Mining-Caucasian RTR (HA RTR);
- Azov RTR (Az RTR) (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Almost all the RTZ operate health, medical, business, cultural and educational functions (Stepanovskaya and Kazachinsky, 2016).

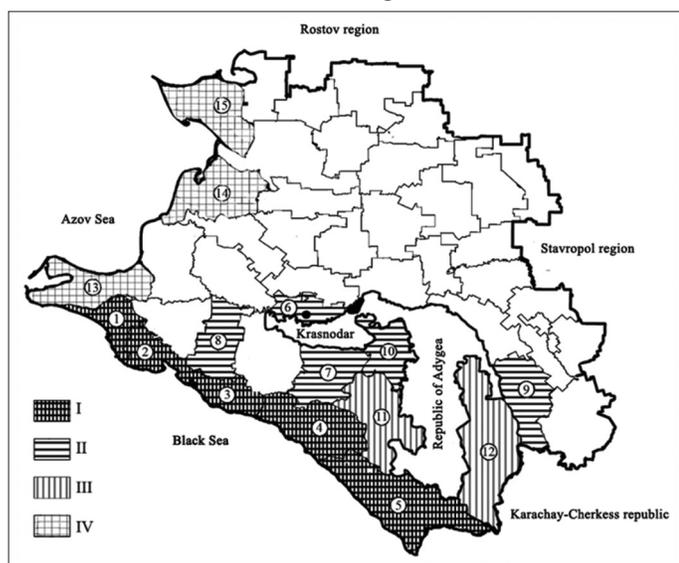
### 2. DISTRIBUTING OBJECTS KUBAN CULTURAL TOURISM FOR RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST AREAS

Research objects of cultural tourism (OCT) conducted on all proposed in fifteen RTR and four-tourist areas: The Caucasus and the Black Sea, the North Caucasus, Caucasus mountain, Azov.

**Table 1: Grouping of recreational and tourist areas of the Kuban, in accordance with their basic functions**

Recreational and tourist areas and their basic functions	Number of recreation and tourist areas in the RTR	List of Recreational and tourist areas included in the recreational and tourism areas
Caucasus-black sea recreational and tourist area (the bathing-beach, wellness, therapeutic)	5	Anapa, Novorossiysk, Gelendzhik, Tuapse, Sochi
North Caucasus recreational and tourist area (business, convention and exhibition, cultural and educational)	5	Krasnodar, Goryachy Klyuch, Abinsk, Labinsk, Belorechenskaya
Mining-Caucasian recreational and tourist area (skiing, caving, extreme)	2	Absheron, Mostovskoy
Azov recreation and tourist area (hunting and fishing tourism, mud, eco-tourism)	3	Temryuk, Primorsko-Akhtarsk, Yeisk

**Figure 1:** Zoning the territory of Kuban on recreational and tourism areas and tourist and recreational zone in accordance with their basic functions: I - the Caucasus and the Black Sea, II - North-Caucasian, III-Caucasian Mining, IV – Azov



Recreational and tourist zones:

- (1) Anapa, (2) Novorossiysk, (3) Gelendzhik, (4) Tuapse, (5) Sochi,
- (6) Krasnodar, (7) Goryachy Klyuch, (8) Abinsk, (9) Labinsk,
- (10) Belorechensk, (11) Apsheron, (12) Mostovskoy, (13) Temryuk,
- (14) Primorsko-Akhtarsk, (15) Yeisk

The analysis found that the territory of Kuban are 218 OCT, including: 113 - historical and cultural sites, representing 52% of the total number of objects of cognitive tourism in the region (Kazachinskii and Maimula, 2014), 105 - natural - 48% (Figure 2).

In areas RTZ identified the following items of cultural tourism (Hasheva and Solovyova, 2014):

1. Caucasus-black sea region - 89 OCT (41% of the total number of protected areas in the region), including: 53 - historical and cultural object that is 60% of the total number of OCT recreation and tourist district; 36 - natural protected areas - 40% of the total number of OCT area.
2. North-Caucasus region - 65 OCT (30% of the total number of protected areas in the region), including 32 historical and cultural objects, which is 49% of the total number of OCT area; 33 - natural protected areas - 51% of the total number of OCT area.

3. Mining-Caucasus region - 26 OCT (12% of the total number of protected areas in the region), including: 7 - historical and cultural sites, representing 27% of the total area of protected areas; natural - 73% of the total area of protected areas.

Azov district - 38 protected areas (17% of the total number of objects of cognitive tourism in the region), including: 21 - a historical and cultural site, which is 55% of the total number of OCT area; 17 - natural - 45% - of the total number of OCT area.

The variety of OCT on the basic functions, structure, space, status, types of their location on the territory of the RTR and RTZ in the region led to search for the possibility of their classification and development on this basis of methodological principles of organization of the process of accumulation and removal of information about those objects (Resort and Tourist Complex of Krasnodar Region 2011-2015, 2015). And the recommendations for placement of the new socio-economic projects, development of RTZ, improvement of tourism.

### 3. SPECIFIC GROUPS OF OCT

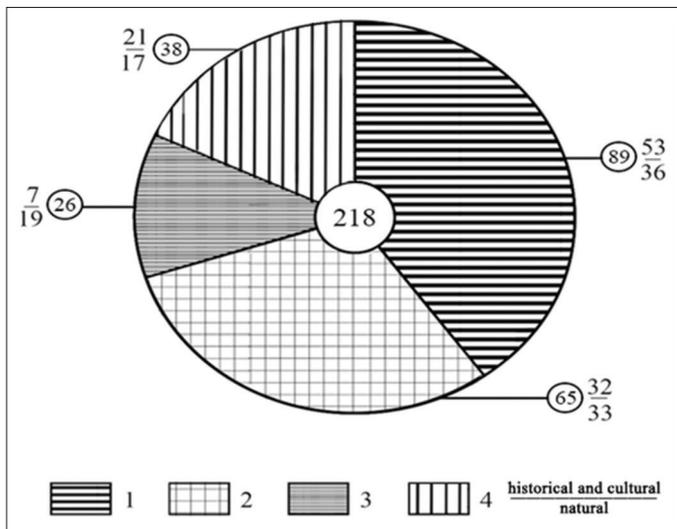
Structured generalizing schemes zoning and protected areas for recreational and tourist areas of the distribution chart, recreation and tourist areas, status groups, characterizing the protected area in absolute terms (pcs.) and relative terms (%) (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Proposed four specific groups of OCT.

The first group - this group included RTZ with the number of them over 20. It is the largest number of protected areas - 68, accounting for 31% of the total number of objects of cognitive tourism in the region. RTZ this group are located in the territories of CN RTR (Gelendzhik, Sochi) and SC RTR (Krasnodar). This group is dominated by the historical and cultural sites of cultural tourism - 42, accounting for 62% of the total protected area of the group. The total number of these zones is =47, representing 52% of the total number of OCT area (Golik et al., 2015). There is also dominated by natural objects, which amounts to 22 (61% of the historical and cultural objects of the group). These zones are located on the Black Sea coast. OCT in this group in the Caucasus Mountain and the Sea of Azov regions lacking.

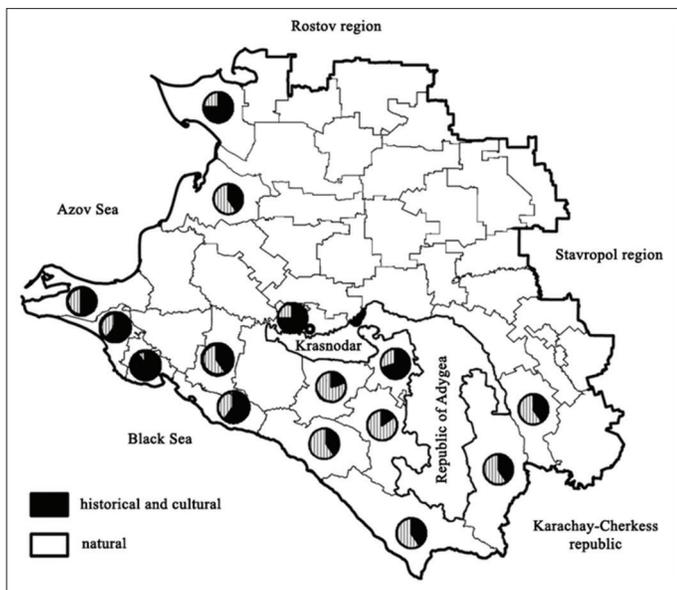
The second group - the number of protected areas from 16 to 20. It has 4 RTZ with a total number of OCT - 68, accounting for 31% of the total region. Recreational and

**Figure 2:** Distributed objects of cultural tourism on the Kuban Recreation and tourist areas (pcs/%)



(1) Caucasus-black sea, (2) North-Caucasus, (3) Mining-Caucasian, (4) Azov

**Figure 3:** Diagrams of distribution of the historical-cultural and natural sites of cultural tourism Kuban on recreational and tourist areas



tourist areas of the group are located in the CN RTR - Anapa and Novorossiysk; in SC RTR - Goryachy Klyuch; Azov RTR - Temryuk. It is dominated by the historical and cultural (36) and natural (32) OCT (Lazovskaya et al., 2015). OCT in this group in the Caucasus Mountain Recreation and tourist district no. The number of protected areas in the group CN RTR is 32 (36% of the total area).

The third group - the number of OCT 10-15. This group is represented by all RTR region with a total of 69 OPT- that is 32% of the total region. This group is characterized by a large number of natural OCT (41, accounting for 60% of the total protected area group). It should be noted that the Apsheron RTZ has a large number of natural OCT (11, accounting for 92% of the protected area zones).

**Table 2: Grouping of recreational and tourist areas in the number of objects of cultural tourism**

The level of granularity network objects of cultural tourism	The number of objects of cultural tourism on a Recreation-tourist zone	List of recreational and tourist areas included in the various groups
I very high	More than 20	Gelendzhik Sochi Krasnodar
II high	16-20	Anapa Novorossiysk Goryachy Klyuch
III middle	10-15	Temryuk Tuapse Abinsk Labinsk Apsheron Mostovskoy
IV low	<0	Eisk Belorechensk Primorsko-Akhtarsk

The fourth group - the number of OCT is <10. It has 2 RTZ with a low potential of protected areas. Total objects of cognitive tourism area is 13, i.e., 6% of the total number of protected areas in the region. Recreational and tourist areas of the group are located in the UK RTR - Belorechensk; Azov RTR - Primorsko-Akhtarsk.

Compare features of RTR and RTZ in the region with the distribution of protected areas it shows that these two factors are interrelated (Kazachinsky, 2013). There is a link between recreational and tourist areas, areas and location number, the status of historical and cultural and natural sites of cultural tourism.

For example, a protected area in the Kuban influence on the development of RTR and RTZ. A large number of protected areas in the first group determined the rapid development of recreation and tourism industry in Gelendzhik, Sochi and Krasnodar RTZ. It should be noted that the basic cognitive potential in this group make up the historical and cultural sites (Kazachinsky and Stepanovskaya, 2016).

The region is well on the difference in the object of cultural tourism in a zone of intensive influence of a large city (Krasnodar, Novorossiysk) and on the periphery. So, Krasnodar RTZ includes 17 historical and cultural sites, representing 13% of the total number of these facilities in the region. Novorossiysk RTZ - 14 historical and cultural sites - 11%. The peripheral RTZ dominated by natural objects of cultural tourism.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The results show the significant role of a large city on the location and use of OCT. Clearly the need for a differentiated approach to solving the problem by use of the protected area that is located in the zone of influence of intensive and abroad, taking into account the number of OCT Group (Krasnodar Region in Figures, 2015).

A generalized description of the Kuban creates the necessary basis for the understanding of the processes of cultural tourism in the RTR, zones and centers. However, the development of constructive theoretical and methodological platform of development, taking into account the use of OCT in the region requires special consideration of various aspects of these processes (as in the region as a whole and separately in four recreational and tourist areas and fifteen recreational and tourist areas) as a socio-economic, legislative and legal, environmental and others.

Thus, the distribution and placement of OCT in the Kuban region can be characterized as geographically uneven, reflecting the degree of socio-economic conditions of development of informative space. According to these indicators, firmly holds the primacy of the Caucasus-Black Sea area in the region, there is 47% of the historical, cultural and 34% of natural OCT.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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