

УДК 379.85

М. Дністрянський
О. Бергхауер
Д. Фодор

M. Dnistrians'kyu
O. Bergkhauer
D. Fodor

CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF CULTURAL TOURISM IN TRANSCARPATHIA

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА І ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ КУЛЬТУРНОГО ТУРИЗМУ В ЗАКАРПАТТІ

During the last decades tourism, especially cultural tourism, has become an important branch of world's economy. For Transcarpathia as a region within the borders of Ukraine it is one of the ways out of economic crisis. Still, there is a perceptible shortcoming of scientific works that deal with specific features and trends of local cultural tourism. The main aim of the study is to characterize cultural and anthropogenic resources of Transcarpathia's tourism and to briefly review the most relevant factors and significant features of their development. The authors define the goal by means of a primary research to examine the main demand trends to the county's managed attractions of regional cultural tourism.

Keywords: *Transcarpathia, cultural tourism, attraction, touristic demand, tourism tendencies, structure of visitors.*

Протягом останніх десятиліть туризм, головним чином культурний, став важливою галуззю світового господарства. Для Закарпаття як регіону в межах України він є одним зі шляхів виходу з економічної кризи. Проте все ще спостерігається відчутний брак наукових праць, що досліджують специфічні риси та тенденції місцевого культурного туризму. Основною метою роботи є характеристика культурних і антропогенних ресурсів туризму Закарпаття, а також короткий огляд найважливіших факторів і визначних рис їх розвитку. Автори мають на меті методом первинного дослідження вивчити основні тенденції попиту щодо експлуатованих атракціонів культурного туризму області.

Ключові слова: *Закарпаття, культурний туризм, атракціон, туристичний попит, тенденції туризму, структура відвідувачів.*

На протяжении последних десятилетий туризм, главным образом культурный, стал важной отраслью мирового хозяйства. Для Закарпатья как региона в пределах Украины он является одним из путей выхода из экономического кризиса. Несмотря на это, все еще наблюдается осязаемый недостаток научных работ, исследующих специфические черты и тенденции местного культурного туризма. Основной целью работы является характеристика культурных и антропогенных ресурсов туризма Закарпатья, а также краткий обзор важнейших факторов и значительных черт их развития. Авторы ставят целью методом первичного исследования изучить основные тенденции спроса по эксплуатируемым аттракционам культурного туризма области.

Ключевые слова: *Закарпатье, культурный туризм, аттракцион, туристический спрос, тенденции туризма, структура посетителей.*

Problem definition. In the present world of globalizing economy the tourism has become one of the most significant features. Tendencies of international tourism are being examined by several world organizations and the development of tourism is projected to be long-lasting. According to the forecasts its growth rate will even exceed general economic indicators. Despite its dynamic development the characteristic feature of tourism is that its effects occur strongly (on certain occasions concentratedly) in time and space. There are numerous countries, regions and areas with excellent opportunities for tourism which are left out of international tourist bloodstream. Transcarpathia as a part of Ukraine is one of such regions. Considering global trends in tourism development the region's touristic branch possesses good chances for the future. Historical past of Transcarpathia, its favorable location, ethnic diversity as well as the unique cultural and natural values can provide an excellent basis for creating an adequate local image (Мілашовська О. І. – Гоблик-Маркович Н. М., 2013).

The arguments above confirm that the examination of the county's touristic features and products is still current, thus, the exploration of local endowments of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism is an accentuated problem. The exploitation of the mentioned touristic values and attractions is evident in case of several products, whether it is rural, health or local history tourism. However, the knowledge of trends prevailing in cultural tourism and of related traffic data remains to be very deficient. All that is problematic in the sense that without these pieces of information it is difficult, almost impossible to draw a real image of the county's tourism, and is even more difficult to plan the future, to elaborate the development of projects and strategies, i. e. to assure a real futurity for Transcarpathia.

Analysis of the latest sources of research and publications. Several leading researchers of Ukrainian tourism have recently dealt (even if only tangentially) with touristic features and potential of Transcarpathia. Among them we can highlight the works of M. Rutyn's'kyi, P. Maslyak, F. Mazur. A similar statement can be made in connection with the exploration of the county's cultural values as the number of high standard guidebooks and other publications dealing with cultural treasures of Transcarpathia is ever increasing (I. Pustynnikova, N. Burets'-Struk – O. Matviychuk, A. Deschmann, M. Syrokhman). The quantity of shorter or longer studies with detailed reviews on certain issues of the county's tourism has also greatened in the last few years (O. Milashov's'ka – N. Hoblyk-Markovych, T. Spenik, J. Tarpai), but till now there was a noticeable deficit of works dealing with the features and trends of local cultural tourism. Thus, this condition has also motivated the completion of a study on a similar issue.

Main aims of the essay. The main aim of our study is to characterize cultural and anthropogenic resources of Transcarpathia's tourism, briefly reviewing the most important factors and accentuated values of their formation. Within the frame of a primary research we wish to examine the main trends of the demand to the county's managed attractions of cultural tourism.

Cultural and anthropogenic attractions of Transcarpathia. Cultural tourism means visiting of historical, cultural or geographical places of touristic interest (Шандор Ф. Ф. – Кляп М. П., 2013). In the development of cultural and anthropogenic touristic attractions of Transcarpathia the main roles are played by the following factors:

- geographic location, features of the relief;
- ethnic composition;
- religious diversity.

In case of *geographic location and relief* we have to emphasize that the ragged surface (80 per cent of the territory is made up of low and medially high mountain ranges) and distant position from economic centers have created a specific living space and cultural medium in the county. Among several other features the resulting rural unity (63 per cent of the population lives in villages) has successfully conserved social relationships of previous centuries, treasuring local traditions and their cultural components.

Ethnic composition is also an important factor. Transcarpathia is a multinational region that makes a home for more than a hundred ethnic groups. The vast majority of the population is composed by the state-forming nation, the Ukrainians (80.5 per cent in 2001). The biggest ethnic minority of the county are the Hungarians who make up 12.1 per cent of the total population, but the Romanian (2.6 per cent), the Russian (2.5 per cent) and the Roma (1.1 per cent) minorities are also significant in number; of course, there are ethnic groups with smaller shares (Slovaks, Poles, Germans) in Transcarpathia. This ethnic diversity has a positive effect on the cultural heritage and touristic attractions of the region as well (Закарпаття 2012).

Besides the mixed ethnic composition another important feature of Transcarpathia is its *religious diversity*. The most influential confession of the region is the *Orthodox* (or *Pravoslav*) one with about 700 000 believers. Prior to the World War II mainly Ukrainians-Rusyns have belonged to the *Greek Catholic Church* which now has roughly 220 000, mostly Ukrainian, members. The *Reformed Church* in Transcarpathia is often referred to as 'Hungarian religion' with approximately 77 000 (mainly Hungarian) believers. The *Roman Catholic Church* possesses only the fourth place of the ranking, having about 40 000 members in the county; this religion is cultivated by Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians and Ukrainians as well (Molnár J., 2009). Without specifying the smaller confessions it is ascertainable that the varied religious composition of the region's population also makes up a significant cultural factor of influence, especially when considering peculiar cultural and architectural legacy of certain confessions that are characteristic for Transcarpathia (Fig. 1).

Sacral architecture. Churches and monasteries are unique embodiments of the county's cultural diversity. Describing them systematically we can state that the majority of *medieval churches* or their remains are located in the lowland part of Transcarpathia and were originally built as catholic churches. The bulk of

still existing *Roman churches* are seen in rebuilt form today, and now they commonly function as Reformed churches (Palad' Komarivtsi, Dyida). The most valuable among them is the Horiany rotunda (circular temple) which serves now as a Greek Catholic church. Besides its rare architectural solution the frescos of the rotunda are also outstanding; they were painted around 1360 by Italian artists or painters trained in Italy (Deschmann A., 1990).

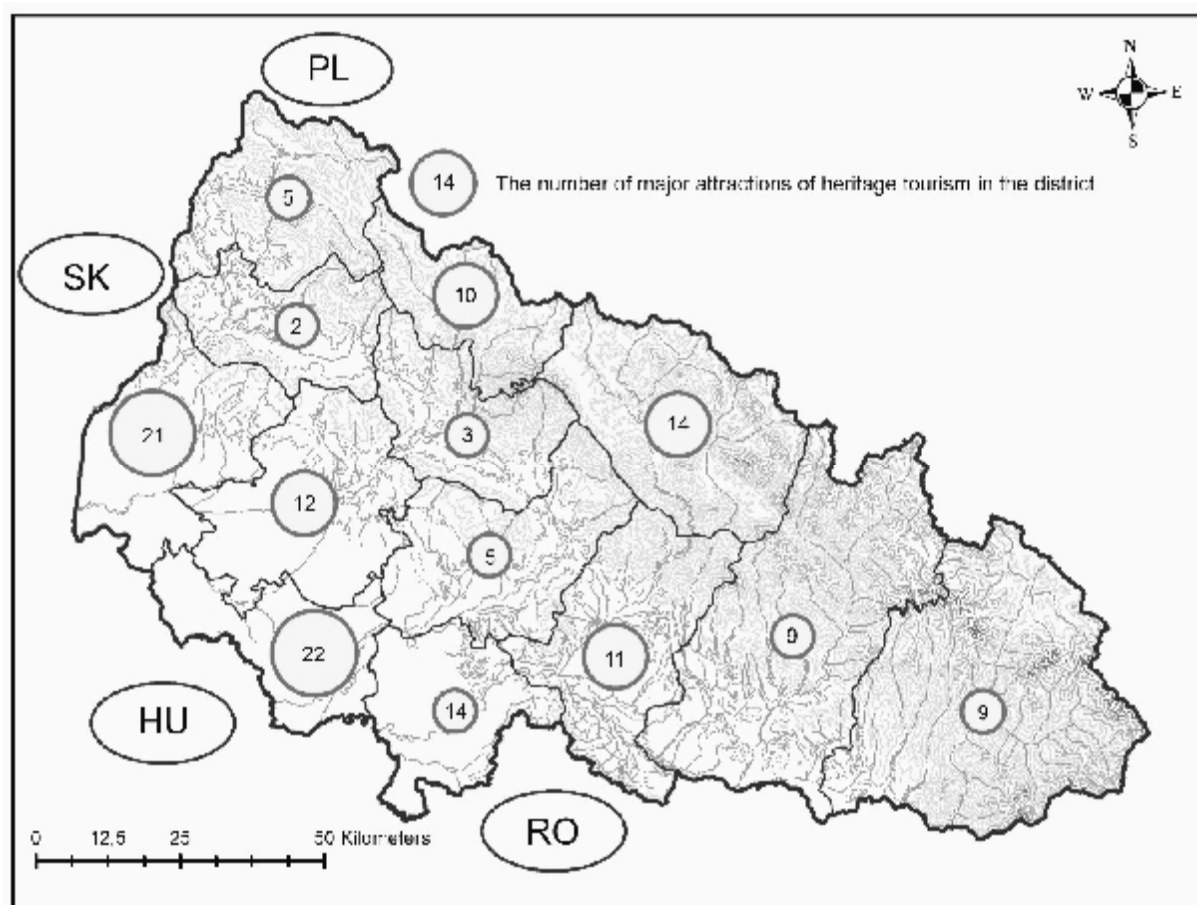


Fig. 1. Spatial distribution of major attractions of cultural tourism in Transcarpathia
Editors: Berghauer, S. & Fodor, Gy.

The most famous *Gothic churches* of the county are Berehove and Vynohradiv Catholic churches, the size and artistic design of which clearly show contemporary status of their host settlements. Among Gothic churches a unique group is composed by Reformed churches, the most valuable of which are Khust and Vyshkovo fortified churches with painted ceiling, respectively Tyachiv and Chetfalva churches with painted boarded ceiling.

The feeling of mountainous settlements of Transcarpathia is intensified not only by picturesque landscape, but by varied design of *wooden churches*, too. According to their structure they represent four types of layout, but it's more practical to distinguish them by their builders, the Rusyn ethnographic groups of Transcarpathia (Lemko, Boyko, Hutsul and Dolyniak). The wooden churches with the most special view are the Hutsul ones found in the eastern part of the county, having a five-division structure and a cross-shaped layout. The unique character of the area's wooden churches is marked by two Transcarpathian (Yasinya, Uzhok) and six Western Ukrainian churches which were recently added on the UNESCO World Heritage Protection list (Horváth Z. & Kovács S., 2002; Пустиннікова I. C., 2008).

Fortresses, castles. Concerning cultural heritage of Transcarpathia we can highlight the role of fortresses and castles. The location and density of the region's fortresses (Mukacheve, Uzhhorod, Nevtyts'ke, Dovhe fortifications) and their ruins (the forts of Khust, Serednye, Vynohradiv, Korolevo, Kvasovo) show that this land was of great significance in the past because of its strategically important mountain passes and the salt-mining (Deschmann A., 1990).

From touristic point of view two fortresses are all-important in Transcarpathia: those of Mukacheve and Uzhhorod (local wording often refers to them as 'castle' as well). Both have a well-established touristic infrastructure giving place to several exhibitions and involving a remarkable traffic (more than 100 000 visitors per year every). The extension of touristic exploitation of Transcarpathian fortresses and their ruins is displayed as a continual item on the agenda at the county development office. The two most easily 'expandable' institutions are the Nevyts'ke fortress – a remarkable part of which has survived till present – and the fort-castle found in Dovhe. Based on the performed professional survey both of them belong to the category of medially generable fortresses. Other Transcarpathian fortifications (Khust, Serednye, Vynohradiv, Korolevo, Kvasovo forts/castles) ended up in low and very low category; only Mukacheve and Uzhhorod fortresses have reached high classification. Accordingly, the improvement of touristic attractions of the former ones seems to be unlikely in near future (Концепція 2009).

Besides the fortresses mentioned above almost a dozen of castles and mansions are also found in Transcarpathia. The majority of them are located in the lowland territories of the county commemorating noble families who once were leaders of the region. The most important ones are the Perényi castle in Vynohradiv, the Karpaty Schönborn castle, the Rákóczi castle in Mukacheve, the Telegdy-Rákóczi fort-castle in Chynadiiovo, the Berehove Bethlen-Rákóczi castle and the Schönborn hunting-seat, also in Berehove. Though only the smaller share of these representative buildings is utilized for touristic purposes (e. g. part of the Berehove Bethlen-Rákóczi castle gives place to a museum, the Karpaty Schönborn castle places administrative part of a sanitarium); the majority of them is either without any function or fills a totally different part, as the Perényi castle in Vynohradiv which is used as a seat of local district office of education (Horváth Z. & Kovács S., 2002; Бурець-Струк Н. – Матвійчук О., 2010).

Positive changes are observable in the development of the Telegdy-Rákóczi fort-castle in Chynadiiovo. In the last one and a half decades the first steps were made to fold up the ruinous conditions and nowadays guided tours, staging of periodic exhibitions and concerts are possible. Yet, in near future serious investments are required in favor of further successful operation of fort-castles.

Museums and country houses. According to official data, the preservation of Transcarpathia's cultural heritage is realized by 16 museums, the yearly traffic of which equals to 434 000 persons (2013). The number of private, statistically not recorded exhibitions is much higher and constantly increasing. On professional opinion, their real number is considered to be over 80. The majority of the museums are of ethnographic and fine artistic kind, but one can find among them geological, zoological, historical collections or museums of forestry as well (Tarpai J., 2013; Закарпаття – Санаторії та туризм, 2013; www.experts.in.ua).

The museums with the most significant exhibition material were established in the Soviet period, among them the Transcarpathian Museum of Regional Studies (1945) and the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life (1970), both in Uzhhorod. The Museum of Local History and Ethnography founded in the fortress of Mukacheve after the change of political regime (1993) is also of great importance. These three institutions with their yearly traffic of nearly 320 000 persons prove well that the preservation of museum values concentrates strongly in the lowland part of Transcarpathia, particularly in Uzhhorod and Mukacheve being the only large cities of the county.

At the same time, high-standard and unique collections are found in several settlements of the region. Intellectual heritage of local population of diverse ethnic, linguistic and religious structure is presented in the Tisa Ridge Country Museum (portraying the folk culture of Hungarians of Tisa Ridge and Transcarpathia in general) and the 'Lemkivs'ka Sadyba' Museum House in Zarichovo (displaying the material and intellectual culture of the Lemkos). One can consider unique on both state and international levels the Mountains Ecology Museum in Rakhiv which functions on the base of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, and the Salt-Mining Museum in Solotvyne. We can also find positive examples of conscious product development, e. g. in case of transforming the Chynadiiovo Telegdy-Rákóczi fort-castle into a museum or regarding the Vyshkovo country house which was established in the process of developing of local rural tourism (www.tourinform.org.ua).

In most cases museums and country houses are not considered to be primary touristic attractions in Transcarpathia, though their increasing number indicates that intellectual culture of the region makes up a remarkable touristic resource. Nowadays, the majority of museums and country houses are able to provide secondary attractions by means of which journeys to Transcarpathia can become more complete and colorful.

Festivals and other programs. Festivals and other programs organized in Transcarpathia also mobilize big crowds of people, though we have no official data concerning the numbers and composition of their participants; in most cases these programs have only local importance. The exceptions are mainly gastronomic

events some of which have acquired all-Ukrainian reputation. According to estimations of the county department of tourism the number of their participants is approaching 1 million persons, but in this case it is particularly difficult to separate local guest circles (who are not tourists and the festival is not a touristic attraction for them) from the 'real' tourists. Another problem is that organization and co-ordination of these events is not fulfilled by an integrated calendar: dates and times are changing from year to year. Frequently, close and thematically similar programs are taking place on the same day, thus weakening each other's attractive force.

Yet, the choice is wide, almost every Transcarpathian nation, ethnic group is represented on the list. As for the Ukrainians we can mention 'The Festival of the Slavic Culture'; very similar to it are the Romanian 'Mărțișor' Festival of folk songs, the Hutsul Festival of Brynza, the Slovak festival 'Slovenská veselica' and the contest of folk music and folk dance 'Által mennék én a Tiszán...' organized by Hungarians of Transcarpathia in the village of Pyiterfolvo. Events highlighting the existence and specialties of certain settlements as well as actions with tradition-preserving purpose or professional, cultural programs are also quite common in the line of such happenings. Among them we can name the Village Day held in Gut with the election of Pentecostal king, the 'Transcarpathian Nativity Play' in multiple venues in the county or the International Day of Theatre and the international touristic exhibition 'Touevrocentr' in Uzhhorod (Berghauer S., 2012; www.karpataljaturizmus.info).

Reviewing the major objects of cultural heritage it is clear that the available touristic resources are diverse, significant and of serious weight even on international level. Besides already existing touristic products in Transcarpathia there are numerous ones that are unexplored or only partly explored as resources for tourism; resulting from specific historical development of the region they are acquiring an ever more substantial value. This value following from local cultural peculiarities signifies that it would be important for Transcarpathia to step forward in the field of promoting cultural tourism, paying special attention to long-term conservation of its resources.

Trends of the demand for cultural attractions. Examination of demand trends of the attractions of cultural tourism is carried out within the framework of a primary research. As in the past examinations of this type were not fulfilled in Transcarpathia, it can be considered as a kind of gap-stopping research. We personally visited 20 of the managed and presently open establishments that make up 45 per cent of the attractions with relevant and measurable turnover data. A problem is caused by the fact that the majority of the managed objects with quantifiable data, involved in the primary research, are museums. For the sake of softening the disproportions only part of them is drawn into the examination; on the other hand, a great emphasis is put on searching for monumental churches where the necessary touristic data could be found (Table 1).

Table 1

The examined major attractions of cultural tourism in Transcarpathia

Denomination of the attraction	Yearly attendance (2013)	Address
Mukacheve castle (fortress) / Museum of Local History in Mukacheve	128 000 persons	Mukacheve, Palanok str.
Uzhhorod castle (fortress) / Transcarpathian Museum of Regional Studies	123 551 persons	Uzhhorod, Kapitul'na str. 33.
Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life	91 008 persons	Uzhhorod, Kapitul'na str. 33/a
J. Boksay Regional Museum of Fine Arts	75 000 persons	Uzhhorod, Zhupanats'ka sq. 3.
Fort-castle of Chynadiiovo	13 000 persons	Chynadiiovo, Voloshyn str. 53/b
Bunker system of the Árpád line near Verkhnia Hrabivnytsia	7 000 persons	Verkhnia Hrabivnytsia
Karpaty Schönborn-castle	5 000 persons	Karpaty, Sanitarium 'Karpaty'
Mountains Ecology Museum in Rakhiv	4 600 persons	Rakhiv, Chervone pleso str. 77.
Reformed church in Tyachiv	3 700 persons	Tyachiv, Nezalezhnosti str. 29.
Museum of Beregvidék (Bethlen-Rákóczi castle)	about 1 750 persons	Berehove, Gábor Bethlen str. 1.
Art Gallery of Pyiterfolvo (György-castle)	955 persons	Pyiterfolvo, Rákóczi str. 91.
Tisa Ridge Country Museum	876 persons	Pyiterfolvo, Rákóczi str. 13.

Bereg Museum of Weaving	659 persons	Velyki Berehy, Rákóczi str. 161.
Khust reformed fortified church	500-600 persons	Khust, Pushkin str. 8
Museum of Ethnography at the Mizhhir'ya Lyceum	500-600 persons	Mizhhir'ya, Shevchenko str. 18.
Nagybereg country house	500-600 persons	Velyki Berehy, Rákóczi str. 25.
Vyshkovo country house	about 500 persons	Vyshkovo, Nagy str. 92.
Vyshkovo reformed fortified church	about 500 persons	Vyshkovo, Pushkin str. 26.
Katalin Polónyi Textile Museum / Former building of County Court in Berehove	about 450 persons	Berehove, Kossuth sq. 6.

Editors: Berghauer, S. & Fodor, Gy.

Previously we have referred to local feature that in the majority of cases the volume and composition of touristic attractions' traffic is not registered systematically in Ukraine. Another legacy of the Soviet past is the 'closeness': occasionally it is very complicated to access even the extant data and information. To overcome these problems we have chosen personal inquiry as our main method of research. Thus, we have visited the leaders of most of the managed attractions personally to be able to develop the required trust and get necessary information more quickly. Furthermore (and this was almost as important) during these personal conversations we could gain deeper background information beyond the given issues.

During the research we have emphasized the investigation of the formation of turnover and the composition of demand. Shaping of the demand tendencies in the last years was also a crucial problem. The survey's border-line in all cases was the closed year of 2013, but in the process of inquiry the leaders of the institutions often indicated that in 2014 the turnover is likely to seriously decrease compared to the former years. The most stressful experience of our observations is that in the first half of 2014 the foreign demand fell back significantly, owing, naturally, to the present critical political and military situation in the Eastern Ukraine. Regarding the period of 2007–2013 the majority of answers reported about an increasing traffic, moreover, in case of the Nagybereg country house (as it is quite a young attraction) a significant increase of visitors was registered. Operators of sights have occasionally pointed out that the all-time maximum of the turnover was recorded in 2010 or 2011, but this was not a general tendency.

Young and active age groups make up 38 per cent every of the tourists visiting the attractions of cultural tourism in Transcarpathia, while the senior age group is represented by a smaller share of 24 per cent (Fig. 2). Though, remarkable differences are observable in the traffic composition of certain destinations. The youth tourism¹ which does not possess own incomes, visits mainly attractions that can also be utilized for educational purposes. So it is not accidental that in case of the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life, the Museum of Ethnography at the Mizhhir'ya Lyceum or the Nagybereg country house the share of young age groups fluctuates between 63-90 per cent. Regarding active age groups, the highest shares of over 65 per cent are appearing on the occasion of the Uzhhorod castle, the Mountains Ecology Museum in Rakhiv and the Karpaty Schönborn-castle, while the senior age groups² are dominant in case of the reformed church in Tyachiv, the Khust reformed fortified church and the Vyshkovo country house (with shares above 50 per cent).

Tourists visit the examined attractions mainly in form of organized groups (77 per cent). Individual visitors make up 16 per cent, fellowships being the most typical among them. The third proposed type of visitors in the survey is families: only 7 per cent of Transcarpathian cultural heritage tourists belong to this category (Fig. 3).

Guests in groups usually arrive in form of tourist and school groups (36 and 30 per cent respectively). Among the examined attractions the Khust reformed fortified church (78 per cent), the reformed church in Tyachiv (65 per cent) and the Karpaty Schönborn-castle (65 per cent) are visited mainly by tourist groups. But, while the last one is attended primarily by internal groups, the two reformed churches are looked up principally by foreign (mostly Hungarian) companies. Due to their generally low share, parochial groups are not too significant in case of any attraction.

¹ According to local features, the participants of the youth tourism are defined within the study by the age groups of under 18 years.

² The senior age groups include all the tourists who proved their respecting rights by relevant certificates when buying tickets at the cash-desk. In cases when it was not officially recorded, we used estimations of operating organizations as a data.

The examined attractions of cultural tourism are also circled by remarkable international interest, as based on the results of the research, 42 per cent of the visitors are foreigners. Summing up the 2013 tourist traffic of the examined sights it came up to more than 193 000 foreign and 267 000 internal attendants. Proportionally, the majority of foreign guests visit the accentuated monumental churches, while in case of internal tourists the highest share is owned by the J. Boksay Regional Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Ethnography at the Mizhhir'ya Lyceum, the fort-castle of Chynadiiovo and the Nagyberg country house (90-95 per cent every). Though, quantifying the turnover data the most foreign tourists attend the Mukacheve castle/fortress (38 400 persons in 2013), the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life (22 752 persons) and the Uzhhorod castle/fortress (22 239 persons). Thus, internationally these are the most outstanding attractions of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism.

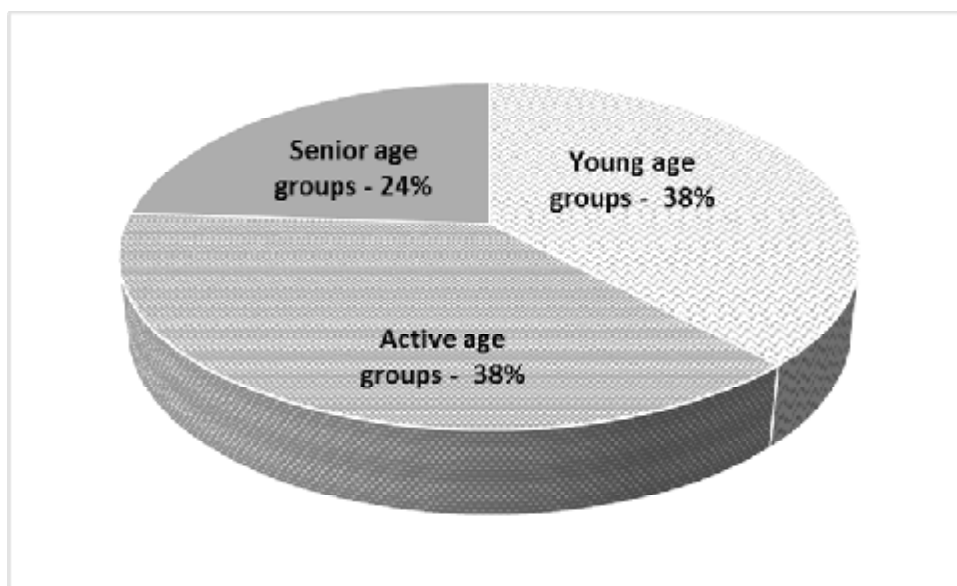


Fig. 2. Distribution of tourists visiting the attractions of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism by age groups (2013)
 Editors: Berghauer, S. & Fodor, Gy.

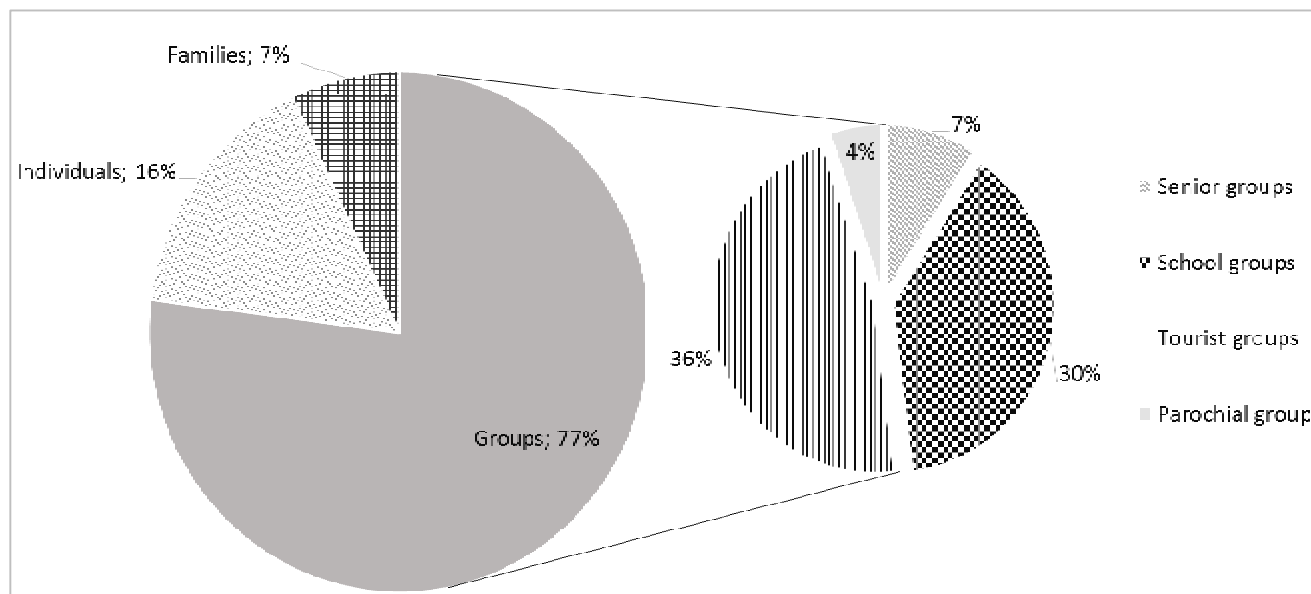


Fig. 3. Distribution of tourists visiting the attractions of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism
 Editors: Berghauer, S. & Fodor, Gy.

Summary of the research results, main conclusions. As it has been mentioned on several occasions, Transcarpathia possesses favorable touristic aptitudes due to its fortunate location, relief as well as diverse ethnic and religious composition. Perceptibly, a part of these endowments exist only potentially, their touris-

tic exploitation needs to be developed. Being familiar with the present state of Ukraine it is appreciable that the developments, financial resources and conceptions required for the progression are available very scantily. All that makes especially reasonable to study in depth and utilize advisedly the disposable material and intellectual resources.

According to what has been said above, in the process of completion of the study we have paid a special attention on the exploration of specific features that determine cultural tourism of the county. The most important results of the research can be summed up as follows:

- Visitors of the objects of cultural tourism emerge from active and young age groups (38 per cent every) and in the 3/4th of cases they arrive in the form of organized tourist companies.

- Based on the research results it is evident that there are several attractions in the region which, besides their touristic role, have important local historic and educational functions (the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life, the Museum of Ethnography at the Mizhhir'ya Lyceum, the Nagyberég country house). One of their favorable features is the subsistence of constant demand even in case of leeway of foreign visitors.

- In the previous year 42 per cent of visitors of the examined objects were foreigners; all that proves international significance of local attractions. At the same time it is squarely ascertainable (and it was also emphasized by the managers of the visited sights) that the conflict in Ukraine has pushed this turnover back in 2014.

- According to the results of the study it is storable that in Transcarpathia two big cities of Mukacheve and, particularly, Uzhhorod play the leading roles concerning the possession of the attractions of cultural tourism. Those are found in each district of the county, but their attendance and touristic exploitation lags long behind those of the attractions in the mentioned two settlements.

- The Mukacheve castle, the Uzhhorod castle and the Transcarpathian Museum of Folk Architecture and Life possess the highest tourist traffic among the examined sights, passing the other attractions of the county by an order of magnitude. Though they are not visited by the biggest rates of foreign tourists, but regarding the total headcount of guests these destinations are the most important sights of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism in international sense as well. Besides the amendment of the publicity of those accentuated objects the further development of attractions and making the elements of the support more complex are advisable.

The results of the research have given clear answers to several essential questions, but there are some still unacknowledged problems as well. These also indicate that the examination of Transcarpathia's cultural tourism is very timely and that further research in the field is indispensable.

Список використаної літератури

1. Berghauer, S. (2012) A turizmus, mint kitörési pont Kárpátalján (?) (Értékek, remények, lehetőségek Ukrajna legnyugatibb megyéjében), Phd-értekezés, Pécs.
2. Deschmann, A. (1990) Kárpátalja műemlékei. Tájak-Korok-Múzeumok Egyesület, Budapest.
3. Horváth, Z. and Kovács, S. (2002) Kárpátalja kincsei. Masszi Kiadó és Romantika Kiadó, Budapest.
4. Molnár, J. (2009) Vallási megoszlás. In: Baranyi B. (szerk.): Kárpátalja. MTA Regionális Kutatások Központja, Pécs-Budapest, pp. 207–209.
5. Tarpai, J. (2013) A természeti és társadalmi erőforrások szerepe Kárpátalja turizmus-fejlesztésében és hatása a területfejlesztésre, Phd-értekezés, Pécs.
6. Бурець-Струк Н. Закарпаття туристичне : путівник / Н. Бурець-Струк, О. Матвійчук. – К. : Світ Успіху, 2010.
7. Мазур Ф. Ф. Соціально-економічні умови розвитку рекреаційної індустрії (на прикладі Карпатського регіону) : навч. посіб. / Ф. Ф. Мазур. – К. : Центр учбової літератури, 2005.
8. Масляк П. О. Рекреаційна географія : навч. посіб. / П. О. Масляк. – К. : Знання, 2008.
9. Мілашовська О. І. Перспективні напрями активізації розвитку туризму в Закарпатській області / О. І. Мілашовська, Н. М. Гоблик-Маркович. – Науковий вісник НЛТУ України. – 2013. – Вип. 23.3. – С. 121–127.
10. Пустиннікова І. С. Закарпаття туристичне : путівник по регіону / І. С. Пустиннікова. – Х. : Біблекс, 2008.
11. Сирохман М. 55 дерев'яних храмів Закарпаття / М. Сирохман. – К. : Грані-Т, 2008.
12. Шандор Ф. Ф. Сучасні різновиди туризму : підручник / Ф. Ф. Шандор, М. П. Кляп. – К. : Знання, 2013.
13. Шпеник Т. К. Аналіз соціально-економічного стану Закарпатської області з точки зору розвитку туристичної галузі / Т. К. Шпеник // Науковий вісник Ужгородського університету. – 2013. – Вип. 4 (41). – (Серія : Економіка).

14. Закарпаття 2012 : стат. щорічник. – Ужгород : Закарпатське обл. управління статистики, 2013.
15. Закарпаття – Санаторії та туризм : стат. зб. – Ужгород, 2013.
16. Концепція 2009. Збереження і використання історичних замків і замкових комплексів Закарпаття : проект 2008/150-733-2. – Ужгород, 2009.
17. http://www.experts.in.ua/baza/analitic/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=11040 [accessed 30 August 2014]
18. http://www.karpataljaturizmus.info/portal_page.php?pageID=118 [accessed 13 September 2014]
19. <http://www.tourinform.org.ua/category/worth-seeing> [accessed 5 September 2014]

References

1. Berghauer, S. (2012) A turizmus, mint kitörési pont Kárpátalján (?) (Értékek, remények, lehetőségek Ukrajna legnyugatibb megyéjében), Phd-értekezés, Pécs.
2. Deschmann, A. (1990) Kárpátalja műemlékei. Tájak-Korok-Múzeumok Egyesület, Budapest.
3. Horváth, Z. and Kovács, S. (2002) Kárpátalja kincsei. Masszi Kiadó és Romantika Kiadó, Budapest.
4. Molnár, J. (2009) Vallási megoszlás. In: Baranyi B. (szerk.): Kárpátalja. MTA Regionális Kutatások Központja, Pécs–Budapest, pp. 207–209.
5. Tarpai, J. (2013) A természeti és társadalmi erőforrások szerepe Kárpátalja turizmus-fejlesztésében és hatása a területfejlesztésre, Phd-értekezés, Pécs.
6. Burets'-Struk, N. and Matviychuk, O. (2010) Transcarpathia touristic. Kyiv: Svit Uspihu.
7. Mazur, F. F. (2005) Social and economic conditions of recreational industry development (on the example of Carpathian region). Kyiv: Tsentr uchbovoyi literatury.
8. Maslyak, P. O. (2008) Recreational geography. Kyiv: Znannya.
9. Milashov's'ka, O. I. and Hoblyk-Markovych, N. M. (2013) Perspective directions of tourism development intensification in Transcarpathian region. In: *Naukovyi visnyk NLTU Ukrainy*, (23.3), pp. 121–127.
10. Pustynnikova I. S (2008) Transcarpathia touristic. Kharkiv: Biblex.
11. Syrokhman, M. (2008) 55 wooden temples of Transcarpathia. Kyiv: Hrani-T.
12. Shandor F. F., Klyap M. P. (2013) Current types of tourism. Kyiv: Znannya.
13. Shpenyk, T. K. (2013) Analysis of social and economic state of Transcarpathian region from the point of view of touristic branch development. *Naukovyy visnyk Uzhhorods'koho universytetu. Seriya Ekonomika*, 4 (41).
14. Transcarpathia 2012 (2013) Uzhhorod: Zakarpat's'ke oblasne upravlinnya statystyky.
15. Transcarpathia – Sanatoriums and tourism (2013). Uzhhorod.
16. Conception 2009 (2009) Preservation and use of historical castles and castle complexes of Transcarpathia. Project 2008/150-733-2. Uzhhorod.
17. http://www.experts.in.ua/baza/analitic/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=11040 [accessed 30 August 2014]
18. http://www.karpataljaturizmus.info/portal_page.php?pageID=118 [accessed 13 September 2014]
19. <http://www.tourinform.org.ua/category/worth-seeing> [accessed 5 September 2014]

Стаття надійшла до редакції 11.09.2014.

Статтю представляє професор М. С. Дністрянський, Львівський національний університет імені Івана Франка.