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# **Comprehension of the multidimensionality phenomenon of knowledge**

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# Trends in the development of religious tourism in Ukraine

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**Introduction.** The religious culture of Ukrainians was formed over many centuries. The increased interest in religion and the church reflects our nation's deep need for self-determination, therefore, for the young Ukrainian state, the problems of preserving and using historical traditions are among the most relevant, which justifies the place of religious tourism at the level of a socially important component of the ideology of state formation and national revival, making it an important segment in the system of specialized tourism along with such types as medical and recreational, business, ethnographic, etc.

Ukraine is a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country, whose consistent and purposeful state and church policy complies with international law, protects freedom of conscience, religious freedom and the rights of all citizens. This creates favorable conditions and opportunities for the development of both domestic and international religious tourism and pilgrimage.

**Presenting main material.** During the years of Independence, Ukrainian society made a colossal civilizational breakthrough from atheism and the prohibition of religion, from the closing and destruction of churches, to democracy and freedom of religion. To ensure this Constitutional right, a huge number of churches were revived and rebuilt in Ukraine, only in 1996 there were about 12 thousand of them. In recent years, there has been an increase in the attention of Ukrainian scientists to conducting scientific research in the religious field. It should be noted the activity of Kyiv and Lviv scientists-geographers in the geographical study of religions, which gives grounds for asserting that now a new branch of science has been formed in social geography — the geography of tourism. However, geographers have not paid due attention to the study of religious tourism as such. Only one of its types was studied - pilgrimage (Lyubitseva

O.), which concerns only a small network of religious buildings. Studies of religious tourism in Ukraine are relevant, because they have to justify the problems that slow down the pace of its development and determine ways to solve them.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the state of religious tourism in Ukraine as one of the promising types of domestic tourism, which requires new approaches to its study, increased attention to the development of some theoretical and methodological issues. Focusing attention on the subject of religious tourism — the study and popularization of works of art and temple architecture, which for centuries shaped the worldview of Ukrainians and hardened the nation, is unique and represented in various directions.

Religious tourism as a young independent science is formed in the modern period mainly on the basis of applied research. Geographers, local historians and religious scholars have prepared and published descriptions of famous Christian religious buildings in all regions of Ukraine. Scientists have not yet given reasonable answers to these urgent and complex questions. The reasons for this are that the theoretical part of the science of "religious tourism" is insufficiently developed due to the scientists' ignorance of the development of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the science. Due to the lack of theory, there is a difference of opinion on fundamental issues in religious tourism.

An important part of the modern tourism industry is religious tourism, which is one of the oldest types of tourism. Its origins go back to the time of the formation of the main world religions. Religious tourism (sacred tourism, pilgrimage tourism, esoteric tourism) is a type of tourism related to the provision of services and meeting the needs of tourists who go to holy places and religious centers that are outside their usual environment. Religious tourism is divided into pilgrimage tourism - it is a set of trips by representatives of various faiths with pilgrimage purposes; esoteric - its purpose is to expand the traditional religious worldview; religious tourism of an excursion-cognitive orientation - visiting places related to the history of religions; sacred - a variety where a tourist, while visiting certain places, creates, restores or emphasizes a connection with an imaginary otherworld. Sacred in a broad sense is everything related to the Divine, religious, heavenly, irrational, mystical.

Among Ukrainian scientists, there are different opinions regarding the interpretation of these concepts. A. Kovalchuk and P. Yarotsky believe that the concepts of religious tourism and pilgrimage are identical [3,5, 7]. Most authors believe that the commonality between these close but fundamentally different social processes is imaginary. Believers and non-believers pilgrims come to holy places, religious centers of world or national importance with one goal - to take part in the divine service and pray for forgiveness of sins. Pilgrims pay attention to temples not as masterpieces of historical, architectural, or artistic significance, but as places for prayer, which has nothing to do with classic tourist activities. In the modern period, a pilgrimage tradition was formed in the world and the pilgrimage movement, which is also observed in Ukraine, gained significant momentum.

There is a point of view held by O. Lyubitseva and S. Romanchuk. They believe that pilgrimage and religious tourism are different types of tourism. Sacred objects and infrastructure are common to them, and the motivation and purpose of the trip are

different [4, 5]. According to the authors, pilgrimage only partially overlaps the functions of tourist activity.

The Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" officially defines the concept of tourism: "Tourism is a temporary departure of a person from a place of permanent residence for recreational, educational, professional, business or other purposes without performing paid activities in the city of residence" [1, 9]. Tourism performs the following functions: recreational, cultural, economic, social, cognitive and educational. Each type of tourism has its own characteristics of performing these functions. Cognitive and cultural functions are the main ones in religious tourism. Both believers and atheists, both adults and children can participate in a religious-tourist trip. The main purpose of the trip is to get acquainted with the cult buildings, which are outstanding monuments of cult architecture.

In Ukraine, the level of development of religious tourism is low. Tourists visit only five Lavras and a certain number of famous cathedrals and monasteries included in tourist routes. At the same time, Ukraine has a huge network of Christian religious buildings, which represent a powerful potential for the development of religious tourism in our country.

In order to accelerate the pace of development of religious tourism in Ukraine, it is necessary to solve the following urgent problems:

1. To create a demand for religious-tourist tours for those who seek to deepen their knowledge in the field of history, culture, spiritual and religious life, everyday life, traditions and rituals of the Ukrainian people. The demand for religious and tourist trips is formed by promoting unique monuments of culture, architecture and painting of national importance, as an integral part of the rich Ukrainian culture [6, 7, 8].

2. Popularization of the cathedrals of monasteries and churches of Ukraine, which are recognized by experts as monuments of cult architecture of world, national, or local significance. For this, it is necessary to actively involve the mass media, publish popular brochures, prospectuses and booklets dedicated to the little-known monuments of iconic architecture of the region, district, city or village.

3. An urgent and complex scientific and technical problem is the assessment of the architectural value of religious buildings in Ukraine and the determination of their protection categories. In the Kyiv region, for example, such work is carried out by the Regional Center for the Protection and Scientific Research of Cultural Heritage Monuments. Specialist architects examined the cathedrals, monasteries and churches of the Kyiv region, determined their technical condition and architectural value. Temples, which are recognized as architectural monuments, are included in the state register, and passports are issued for them. According to the data of the mentioned center, as of January 1, 2014. in the Kyiv region, there are 179 Christian churches, of which 60, or 33.5%, are designated monuments of religious architecture, including 53% designated as monuments of national importance, the rest of the temples are local. The authors analyzed the temples of the Kyiv region, which are monuments of cult architecture of national importance, and proposed 3 routes of religious tourism in the Kyiv region [3, 4, 7, 8]. The problem of defining temples as monuments of cult architecture is relevant for all regions of Ukraine.



4. In our opinion, it is not entirely correct to consider temples only as monuments of cult architecture. Cultural monuments are important sources of information about the spiritual life of the people, its history, culture and art. A large number of monuments of fine art are concentrated in the temples (icons, table paintings, panels, frescoes, mosaics, iconostasis, sculptures, etc.). Therefore, their artistic assessment is an important problem. Some cathedrals and churches are not architectural monuments, but they contain masterpieces of fine art.

5. The problem of strengthening the attention of Ukrainian scientists to the comprehensive study of religious monuments, the influence of religious tourism on enriching the spiritual life of Ukrainians and forming them as a spiritually rich and invincible nation is urgent. An important direction of scientific activity is the preparation of popular scientific local history essays, brochures, prospectuses, guidebooks on all temples — monuments of cult architecture and art in the region of Ukraine.

**Conclusions.** The analysis of the development and current state of religious tourism in Ukraine leads to the following conclusions:

- Religious tourism is recognized by the current national legislation as one of the 17 types of tourism, which began to develop only after Independence of Ukraine;
- For the development of this type of tourism, a powerful resource base has been created in the form of a wide network of Christian religious buildings, which are religious landmarks;
- Pilgrimage and religious tourism are important components of the tourism industry in Ukraine.
- There are clear differences between pilgrimage and religious tourism, however, there is no need to draw sharp lines. As a rule, religious tourism and pilgrimage have common objects of visit and often take place at the same time. They differ only in the purpose and motivation pursued during the travels.

In the conditions of Russian aggression in Ukraine, the issue of the development of religious tourism acquires special importance, since it requires a holistic concept of the unity of civil society and religious communities around the single Orthodox Church of Ukraine.

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