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***Тенденції освітньої теорії та практики
на території ПП «Беремицьке»***

**LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF NATURE PARK
«BEREMYTSKE» AS AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL
CENTER OF SCHOOL LOCAL HISTORY AND TOURISM ADVENTURE**

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The formation of tourism in rural areas of the country can be significantly influenced by school and extracurricular tourism-oriented museum and local history activities. It should be career-oriented to create a local tourist product and appropriate forms of tourist hospitality, the development of which will affect the production and economic activities of people and their socially responsible behavior for the environment. At the same time, the career guidance of tourism and local lore activities of school (extracurricular) groups will always have the support of the local population, business people and local authorities. This is especially important for museums created in protected areas and considered as an effective means of spiritual, moral, patriotic and civic education of children and youth.

At Pridesen, the creation and development of a museum complex in the Nature Park Beremytske can become an effective form of cooperation between the public and private sectors, promote the formation of museum-tourist forms of management in the tourism sector, and become a driving force for rural revival.

The emergence and development of out-of-school local lore museums is connected with the public needs to use them as one of the most effective means of

educating patriotism, love for the native land and its people. Collecting, systematizing and promoting regional and local historical monuments, natural and material collections, information about the people of their region, local history museums are effective means of teaching and educating people. It should be remembered that from an educational point of view, not only the museum itself is extremely important, but also the process of its creation.

Today, the development of extracurricular museum activities raises the question of creating a system of educational work with children and adults, which should use the opportunities of different types of local history museum exhibitions. It should be remembered that it is in museum activities that the historically established "local lore image" of the native land and the directions of its harmonization can be most comprehensively and clearly revealed. Accordingly, it becomes necessary to find the most relevant topics for a particular region of the exhibition, which would gradually reflect the historical past of a particular area and reveal its long-term model. At the same time, it is necessary to use the materials and experience of existing museum expositions wisely, among which the share of complex local lore expositions remains insignificant.

Many years of local history and museum activities of educational teams, focused on the tourism business, will help the younger generation to acquire the necessary professional skills. The basis for the formation of a local tourist product will be laid by laying sightseeing and sports and health routes, organizing various local history events, including various events and folk festivals (Christmas, Easter, Kupala, etc.). In the light of the educational strategy for the development of regional tourism [1], it is quite natural when local history museums help school (out-of-school) educational institutions to orient tourist and local history work in the service sector, including tourism, and then use the results of school local history and amateur tourism. -tourist product. In addition, it is extremely important work to revive folk traditions, preserve crafts for the production of souvenirs, the organization of individual-group tourist service will contribute to fuller employment.

Among the areas of extracurricular museum and local lore work should be noted:

- first, the creation of a local tourist product based on the use of historically established regional and local forms of life of the population, in particular elements of household - material culture and customary - holiday rituals. Covering various areas of family and social life, these strongest elements are an important factor in education and upbringing, personal development and recovery of society. Their use is, first of all, the search for non-standard forms aimed at attracting the younger generation to the cultural and labor experience of their people, the use and creation of material and spiritual values;

- secondly, the most important forms of cognitive - health and educational work with children, students and adults should be tourist trips (green, health, thematic and expeditionary tourism) and cognitive - local history tours (small excursions to memory) places of nature, history and culture, microgeographical study of the

territory, various thematic and local lore routes and trails, etc.), organization of traditional folk festivals and events;

- thirdly, in rural areas, green tourism is becoming more widespread, which introduces the typical landscapes of the native land, picturesque places, interesting natural objects, monuments of landscape architecture, the appearance of cities and villages, etc. In this interesting and useful work the creation of new guides with descriptions and development of local lore-thematic routes in picturesque and interesting places of the native land acquires special value. Do not list those cases that are under the power of tourists and local historians. It will be useful to use the best experience: in cleaning and beautification of abandoned water bodies, in planting trees, restoring certain species of flora and fauna, reproduction of typical Ukrainian landscaping, creating ecological maps of your village, city, etc. The results of search and socially useful work can be used in conducting environmental and local lore campaigns, in the work of the Small Academy of Sciences, dissemination in the media, etc .;

-fourth, historical and cultural monuments are left to each of the next generations from the past. They are witnesses of the life of the people, play an important role in learning the history of the native land, education of patriotism, love for the native land and its people. Accordingly, it is important to study the possibilities of modern use of architectural monuments and palaces - park ensembles for recreation, tourism, museums, concert halls, etc .;

- fifthly, tourist and local lore study by students of natural monuments, their features on the basis of drawing up various characteristics and classification lists on signs of possible their modern use, development of ring and linear thematic - excursion routes in combination with a natural landscape, etc. - all this should be the basis for the creation of school (extracurricular) exhibitions, which represent historically established local forms of nature management. Museum - tourist institutions should use them to create a tourist product.

From these positions it becomes necessary to develop various methods of working with children and students. The main focus should be on children and youth, and the leading trend is the transition from its episodic meetings with the museum to the creation of a multi-level system of museum education.

Museum centers should become centers of both formal and informal communication for different categories of the population. After all, it is important to present and widely promote the potential of museum collections stored in their funds in all possible ways. It is in this direction that museums must modernize their forms of attracting visitors. Given that young people prefer modern sources of information, modern information technologies (Internet, multimedia publications, virtual exhibitions, etc.) should be used more widely.

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