



ISSUES ON TOURISM AND RECREATIONAL CAPACITY IN KHANGAI NURUU

B.Baasannamjii* and L.Bayasgalan

School of Agroecology, Mongolian University of Life Sciences,
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

*Corresponding author: namjii15@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The imbalances of development such as unequal benefits of the tourism, high migration from tourism undeveloped area, over-centralization in developed area are derived from the issue of the tourism development policy is not covered the whole region. Therefore the state and local organizations and administration of specially protected areas should take their consideration on sustainable development of the tourism with policy and planning in order to balance the benefits of local people, foreign and domestic travelers and entities, to give positive tendency of nature, to improve the protection and utilization of natural resources. The sustainable tourism, one of rapid developing and most appropriate types of tourism can be the large financial resources to improve the management of specially protected area, if implement the sustainable tourism in specially protected areas with appropriate policy and management.

KEY WORDS: natural resorts, travel, recreation, sustainable tourism and area capacity.

INTRODUCTION

According to the study of specially protected areas of countries around the world, the countries have been inheriting their natural resources, beauties, unique natural formations to the next generations, and protecting such areas for purpose of providing the need of recreation without damaging the areas. Such solutions have been creating the possibility of tourism development in specially protected areas. We intended to study and the tourism activities in specially protected areas of Khangai range and determine the possibility of sustainable development

of tourism because of their attractiveness to the tourists and demands of sustainable development. In scope of the policy to primarily develop the recreation and tourism activities in Khangai range which stipulated in “Sustainable Development of XXI Century of Mongolia”, “Mongolian Concept of Regional Development” and “Tourism Program of Khangai range of Mongolia”, it’s required to make accurate calculation on the natural resources utilization and resources of recreation.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Our research team conducted the field study in June–August, 2013-2016 along route of Ulaanbaatar-Tov-Uvurkhangai-Arkhangai-Bulgan-Tuv-Ulaanbaatar. The natural resorts of Terkhi and Orkhon bottom land in Kharkhorin, Khujirt and Bat-Ulziitsoums of Uvurkhangai province, Tsenkher, Tsetserleg, Ikhtamir, Chuluut, Tariat, Khotontsoums of Arkhangai province have been selected as the research object and we made their assessment of natural tourism utilization and resources and studied the possibility of sustainable tourism development. During the research we comparatively studied and analyzed the documents approved by the government, state and administrative organizations, materials from National Conference of Tourism and Science Convention, research report, guidance, creation and information from websites, international experts, researches and specialists. By the field study we determined the locations of tourism resources around

Khangai range via GPS GARMIN etrex 30 and selected the observation points to make site survey. We used observation, interview and questionnaire methods for the research. We used the methodology of N.N.Blaga (2003) the scientist of Russia, to determine the resources capacity of natural resort of Terkhi and Orkhon bottom land, the main research object which is overloaded during the tourism season. *To determine the density of recreationist's upon an hour:*

$$\text{➤ } D_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i * t_i}{60} \text{ or } D_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_1 t_1 + d_2 t_2 + \dots + d_n t_n}{60}$$

We also used the methodologies of N.A. Kumova (2004), L. Bayarkhuu (2004) and L. Bayasgalan (2008) to make process on the research materials.

RESULT

Natural resort of Khorgo-Terkhi has great resources of forest recreation. The Natural resort of Khorgo-Terkhi locates in central zone of Khangai range and its landscape is combined by forest and mountain steppes and located in 2100-2500 m above the sea level. The natural resort is located in the transiting area of recreation alongside of highway connects

Kharkhorin and Khuvsgul. We determined the location of the points which high capacity of recreation in the natural resort of Khorgo-Terkhi, assessed the landscape types of land as high, highest, average and weak (Picture 1) and we calculated the stream and capacity of tourists (Table 1).

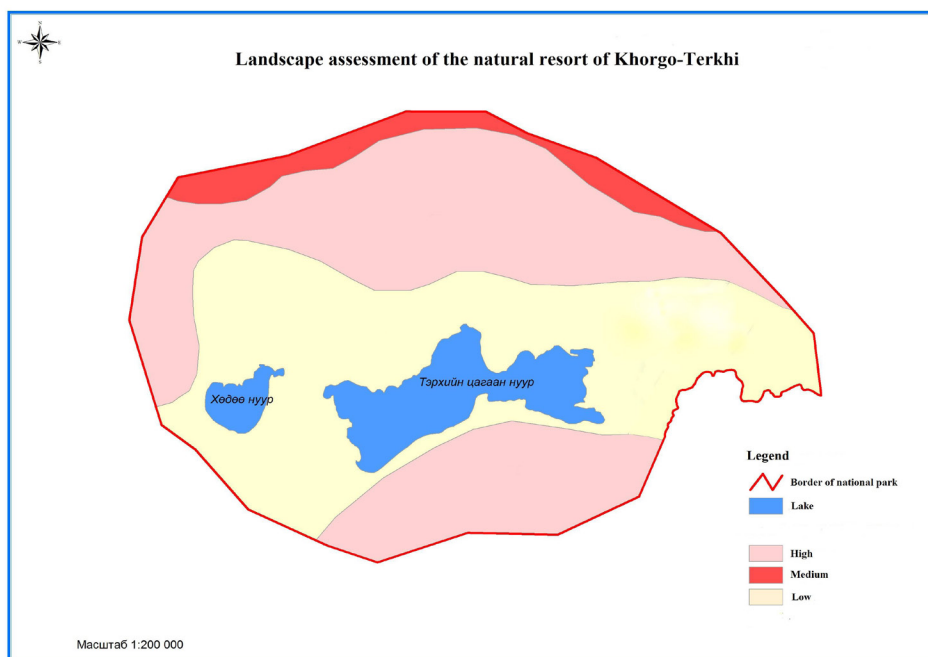


Figure 1. Landscape assessment of the natural resort of Khorgo-Terkhi

Table 1

Result determined the congestion of tourism-recreation in KhorgoTerkh national park

N₂	Locations of the object determined the congestion of tourism-recreation and its high points/A.S.L /	To determine the recreational capacity upon an hour at objects $N_h = D_h * t_{\text{people.hour/hectare}}$	The average congestion of recreation upon invariable days $N_{dd} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n N_{di}}{n}$ people.day/hectare
1.	Khishig camp/N-48 ⁰ 10,405 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 48,842 ⁷ , A.S.L 2078M/	2,5people.hour/hectare	20people.day/hectare
2.	IkhKhorgo camp/ N-48 ⁰ 10,886 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 48,624 ⁷ , A.S.L 2047M/	6,5people.hour/hectare	52 people.day/hectare
3.	Tsagaannuur camp/ N-48 ⁰ 10,557 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 48,453 ⁷ , A.S.L 2052M/	2,5people.hour/hectare	20people.day/hectare
4	Terkh-Enkh camp/ N-48 ⁰ 10,117 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 47,076 ⁷ , A.S.L 2057M/	2,5people.hour/hectare	20people.day/hectare
5	Maikhantolgoi camp/ N-48 ⁰ 10,774 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 45,779 ⁷ , A.S.L 2056M/	4people.hour/hectare	32people.day/hectare
6	Khorgo camp /N-48 ⁰ 12 ,264 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 50,761 ⁷ , A.S.L 2106M/	2people.hour/hectare	16people.day/hectare
7.	Eco ger-9 camp/ N-48 ⁰ 11,067 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 48,345 ⁷ , A.S.L 2055M/	3,5people.hour/hectare	28people.day/hectare
8	Eco ger-21 camp/ N-48 ⁰ 10,564 ¹ E-099 ⁰ 46,799 ⁷ , A.S.L2056M/	1,5people.hour/hectare	12people.day/hectare
9	Zaluus cave/ N-48 ⁰ 10,372 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 48,619 ⁷ , A.S.L2065M/	22 people.hour/hectare	176people.day/hectare
10	Sharnokhoin tam cave/N-48 ⁰ 11,007 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 47,016 ⁷ , A.S.L 2080 M/	23 people.hour/hectare	184people.day/hectare
11	Ovgonkhadstone/N-48 ⁰ 10,898 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 47,310 ⁷ , A.S.L 2056M/	15 people.hour/hectare	120 people.day/hectare
12	Khorgiintogoo volcano /N-48 ⁰ 11,087 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 47,076 ⁷ , A.S.L 2180 M/	95people.hour/hectare	760people.day/hectare
13	Terghiintsagaan lake/N-48 ⁰ 10,117 ⁷ E-099 ⁰ 47,310 ⁷ , A.S.L 2057M/	78 people.hour/hectare	624people.day/hectare
14	Uurtiintokhoi mineral water/N-46 ⁰ 53,468 ⁷ , E-102 ⁰ 22,469 ⁷ , A.S.L 1666M/	75 people.hour/hectare	600 people.day/hectare
15	Tuvkhun monastery/N-47 ⁰ 00,846 ⁷ E-102 ⁰ 17,293 ⁷ , A.S.L 1899M/	53 people.hour/hectare	424 people.day/hectare
16	Temeenchuluu ancient crave mound /N-46 ⁰ 52,840 ⁷ , E-102 ⁰ 20,717 ⁷ , A.S.L1656M/	25 people.hour/hectare	200 people.day/hectare
17	Mogoit hot spa resort/N-46 ⁰ 44,977 ⁷ E-102 ⁰ 13,842 ⁷ , A.S.L 1849M/	18 people.hour/hectare	144 people.day/hectare
18	Ulaantsutgalan falls/N-46 ⁰ 47,192 ⁷ E-101 ⁰ 57,542 ⁷ , A.S.L1809M/	101 people.hour/hectare	808 people.day/hectare
19	Zayakhuree monastery/N-47 ⁰ 28,833 ⁷ E-101 ⁰ 27,150 ⁷ , A.S.L1709M/	32 people.hour/hectare	256 people.day/hectare
20	Taikhar stone/N-47 ⁰ 35,936 ⁷ E-101 ⁰ 15,197 ⁷ , A.S.L1600M/	64 people.hour/hectare	512 people.day/hectare
21	Chuluutgorge/N-48 ⁰ 06,436 ⁷ E-100 ⁰ 17,802 ⁷ , A.S.L1848M/	48 people.hour/hectare	384 people.day/hectare
22	Zuunsalaa mod trees/N-48 ⁰ 08,026 ⁷ E-100016,447 ⁷ , A.S.L1886 M/	45 people.hour/hectare	360 people.day/hectare

The plant grinding standard by A. Kostrovitskya scientist of Poland is 1 hectare=300 people, the standard is 2.53 times greater in the natural resources of Khorgo-Terkhi, 2.08 times greater in the natural resort of Terkhi White Lake and 1.35 times greater in the natural resort of Orkhon bottom land. It shows that the areas will be overloaded in recent years. The local people and employees of the tourist camps have

less knowledge in sustainable tourism. According to the study, they have wrong impression that planting trees, gardening, pavement installation and car parking are the great landscaping works for the tourists. They are not implementing the environment and sustainable tourism management for their work. The number of domestic tourists has been increasing and 70% of total tourists are domestics.

DISCUSSION

There are several creations of Development of Tourism in Specially Protected Area by the scientists and researchers. B. Oyungerel, the researcher determined "The specially protected areas includes the sites with advantages of science, history, culture and beauty which completely or permanently freed from the economical utilization in order to protect the environment and the specially protected area is the essential section of the earth". And she emphasized that the development of tourism in specially protected area is needful and measurements for restricting the negative effects to the environment. M. Bilegsaikhan stated that "Rendering the tourism activities and services in specially protected area is the complex operation of management and organization which directed to keep the beauty of nature and make the reputation of recreation and tourism up". Therefore he considers the land utilization system in specially

protected area should be the system that combines nature protection and utilization. And D. Dash said "The specially protected areas includes the sites with advantages of science, history, travel, and recreation and its required to protect the landscape, water, plants, animals and other natural objects in the specially protected area. The extension of specially protected area is significant for providing the urgent needs of recreation and protection of natural resources". According to our study, it is clear that we should implement the tourism in specially protected area without overloading and complying its capacity with management, eco directions and policy of sustainable development. The urgent issues of sustainable utilization of nature in tourism are capacity of travel and recreation and its standard settings.

CONCLUSION

The standard is 2.53 times greater in the natural resources of Khorgo-Terkhi, 2.08 times greater in the natural resort of Terkhi White Lake and 1.35 times greater in the natural resort of Orkhon bottom land. It shows that the areas will be overloaded in recent years. That shows there are overloading. To develop the sustainable tourism in the natural resorts of Khangai range, we should take requirements to establish the adequate tourist camps and decrease the number of tourist camps in natural resorts. To organize the tourism in less area (SPA) which are the basic resources of tourism, has following difficulties: Overloading of tourism resources: It has negative results of loss of natural formation, lifestyle and migration from their mother land, if there is an

overloading of tourism. And it has bad effects to endangered animals and plants in the area. Increase of resource depreciation and disruption: Environment depreciation and disruption is derived from the rapid development of road, transportation, communication and energy infrastructure which followed the development of tourism. To streamline the land utilization of tourism in natural resorts around the Khangai range, we should make accurate study in further. And it's important to accurately consider the social and economic issues of population aggregation, location of cities and towns, human resources supply, land fund structure, management and road network.

RECOMMENDATION

The state and local organizations and administration of specially protected areas are required to implement

the following activities for domestic and foreign tourists in order to develop the sustainable tourism:

- Provide the information of features and beauty of the nature and its sensitiveness to the tourists.
- Make demonstration for improvement of ecology education and knowledge.
- Develop the infrastructure by constructing sunshades, recreation rooms, special sites for firing and cooking, landscaping routes and pavements, road signs.
- Make regulations to improve the requirements for the cars for tourists.
- Organize the local people under one management, prepare the local people who well knows their mother land as guide.
- Mature the domestic travelers to protect their mother nature.
- Develop the charge for entry to Specially Protected Areas.
- Control the backpacking tourists.
- Cooperate with tour operators and preservationists.

We should take consideration on following issues to develop the sustainable tourism in specially protected areas around Khangai range:

1. To develop the Community Based Tourism:
 - Demonstrate the sustainable tourism to local people
 - Demonstrate the opportunities to connect their daily life to the tourism and increase their incomes

- Extend the cooperation between tour operators and local people (create the supply except meat and milk supply and horse riding)
- Improve the participation of local people on tourism
- To study the satisfaction of tourists, make demonstration and present its importance.

2. To develop the Agro Tourism:

- Provide agro tourism activities to the herders and demonstrate the opportunities to connect their daily life to the tourism and increase their incomes, present the herding activity to the tourists.
- Organize the international exhibition and festivals of meat, milk and milk products the natural healthy foods and its importance in the region. And increase the participation of state and local organizations and private enterprises to such activities.
- Increase the participation of banking system and state policy for issuing loans to develop the opportunities to welcome the tourists in herders site
- Specially develop the agro tourism in the tour operating activities, develop the agro tourism in less developed areas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are very thankful to all people and for help we have had. Especially to Khangai Range of Administration of State Protected Area, Geodesy and Cartography of Mongolia (ALAGaC) and

LANRES(Land and Natural Resources Consulting and Services) Company, allowed / distributed to use their digitized and archive data.

REFERENCE

1. "Development program of tourism in regions" Ulaanbaatar, 2004
2. Bayasgalan.L. "Complex value of potential of tourism-recreation" Ulaanbaatar, 2010
3. Bilegsaikhan.M.,Chinbat.B. "Recreational geography of nature" Ulaanbaatar, 2009
4. Dash.D. "Some issues of landscape and ecology in Mongolia" Ulaanbaatar, 2009
5. "Development concept of region in Mongolia"Ulaanbaatar, 2001
6. Navchaa.T.,Purevsuren.T. "Developing eco-tourism in Protected areas" Ulaanbaatar, 2012
7. "Green development- book of national conference" Ulaanbaatar, 2012
8. Oyungerel.B. "Mongolian protected areas" Ulaanbaatar, 2004
9. "National program of Mongolian protected areas" Ulaanbaatar, 1998
- 10."Development program of Khangai region" Ulaanbaatar, 2005
- 11."Development and current position of tourism in Khangai region" Erdenet, 2010
- 12.Introduction to sustainable tourism. Capacity Building Tool Designed by the UNTWO ST-EP Foundation, 2013