

Classifying Outdoor Recreation Opportunities in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas: A Case of Sri Lanka

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Abstract- Outdoor recreation (OR) bring pleasure to individuals as it gives recreational opportunities to them. OR provides both physical and mental health benefits, supports manage stress, and balances the burdens of work and family with physical and mental wellbeing. In this connection, this study aims to consent people to be happy through maintaining, developing and creating Outdoor Recreation Opportunities (ORO) in the area concerned. The objectives of the study were to identify the existing ORO in the selected area in Gampaha district and classify the existing ORO in the general setting. Study Areas of the study were Grama Niladhari (GN) Divisions which covered 3.534 km² in the Gampaha district, in Sri Lanka. Primary data was used in the data collection, and the direct observation method of the qualitative approach was used through GEO Tracker software. The survey data shows that there are 50 ORO with different capacities, and usages existed in a particular area. Such ORO available in the area were classified into different categories based on altered classifications such as; Basic Entertainments, Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness, Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation, Sports and exercises, Active or Passive, Classification by OR benefit, Semi-urban or Urban. This study was strictly limited to outdoor recreation opportunities. However, the people in the area concerned do not limit to the same as people also engage in Indoor Recreation Opportunities. The researchers expected to have further studies to understand the demographic profile of the area, to explore the capacities and utilities of the existing ORO in the area, to understand the new avenues for creating new ORO in the area and motivation and attitudes towards ORO of the area.

Index Terms- Outdoor recreation opportunities, Classification, Geographic Information System (GIS)

I. INTRODUCTION

Recreation opportunities are "a function of user preferences and the ability of management to provide diverse settings and let people know they exist (Van Oosterzee, 1984)." Outdoor recreation gives people greater satisfaction and a stronger human bond, which provides them with fun opportunities. It also protects from non-communicable diseases related to physical and mental health and allows for healthy family life. Eventually, good people with physical and mental wellbeing open up to society. Camping,

hiking, backpacking, climbing, shelter building, cooking, canoeing, kayaking, dog sledging (Lee, Graefe, & Burns, 2008), walking, jogging, running, cycling, skiing, walking with a dog, fishing, wild Berry picking, mushroom collecting (Vaara & Matero, 2011), cross country, golf (Christensen, Wilson, & Holt, 2013), wildlife viewing (Parry, Gollob, & Frans, 2014), walking in the forest (Doctorman & Boman, 2016), swimming, spending time at nature (Neuvonen, Riala, Nummelin, Sievänen, & Tuulentie, 2018) bring physical health, psychological/mental health, social and spiritual benefits. OR help a family to grow together and maintain cohesiveness (Lee & Graefe, 2010; Lee et al., 2008). OR provide positive psychological benefits from the environment, reductions in anxiety and depression levels, increase self-esteem and self-confidence, improve quality life (Christensen et al., 2013). These activities reduce diabetes, reduce high blood pressure and heart disease, reduce the risk of obesity, postpone mortality, relaxation, wellbeing, reductions in myopathy and reduced stress levels (Bailey, Allen, Herndon, & Demastus, 2018). Thus, this article explores the current outdoor recreation opportunities available in the entire region of Dalugama, Eriyawetiya, Kiribathgoda, Mahara, and Wewelduwa. This article attempts to identify outdoor recreation opportunities, map out those places, and attain to the public's attention. This particular study aims to consent people to be happy through maintaining, developing and creating Outdoor Recreation Opportunities (ORO) in the area concerned. Consequently, the objectives of the study were to; i) identify the existing ORO in the Kiribathgoda, Eriyawetiya, Mahara, Dalugama and Wewelduwa, in Gampaha district, ii) classify the existing ORO in the general setting.

The Geographic Information System (GIS) can use as a valuable tool for evidence-based activities (MSW, 1997). Mapping is a practice that has been around since the early Paleolithic and civilisation of the Cro-Magnan man (MSW, 1997). With the development of this GIS, it has become a tool for the employees of the society to plan, develop, implement and analyse programs and policies (MSW, 1997). The US Geological Survey defines the GIS as defining, ".....a computer system capable of capturing, storing, analysing, and displaying geographically referenced information; that is, data identified according to location" as the (MSW, 1997). Professionals define GIS technology as "procedures, operating personnel and spatial data that go into the system". Simply put, GIS technology is used to display descriptive data, such as the location or density of agencies

in an identified population (MSW, 1997). Benefits to users through GIS functionality include the ability to identify areas, identify patterns, and predict or model the impact of a service or policy (MSW, 1997).

GIS software simply lets users convert a table with information into a map (Wier & Robertson, 1998). Migration is therefore important for understanding regional differences between different ethnic groups, and it can lead to social and economic changes, changes in destination population, and origin (Kim, Lee, Shin, & Choi, 2012). Accordingly, visualisation of spatial relationships through the use of geographical maps is an important step in understanding and explaining these migratory recreational phenomena, whether during travel or travel (Kim et al., 2012).

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a tool used to define and manage various outdoor recreation opportunities (Pettengill & Peter, 2011). Developed by researchers in the United States of America academic and Forest service, the ROS concept was introduced to address issues such as national park management (Van Oosterzee, 1984). Its main purpose is to provide quality entertainment in a variety of settings (Van Oosterzee, 1984). The ROS hypothesis is that individuals can provide a range of possible settings and make choices about what experiences they want through awareness (Van Oosterzee, 1984). ROS interacts with six factors. Those are: accessing, other non-

recreational resource use, onsite management, acceptability of visitor impacts, an acceptable level of regimentation (Van Oosterzee, 1984). Accordingly, the area used in this study is three parts, according to ROS. Namely, Rural, concentrated, and modern urban (Pettengill & Peter, 2011).

II. METHOD

The area belonging to Eriyawetiya, Wewelduwa, Dalugama, Kiribathgoda, and Mahara in the Gampaha District of Sri Lanka was used for observing outdoor recreation opportunities in this study. The researchers observed the data and stored those on the phone through GEO Tracker software. Temples, churches, jogging lanes, reading benches, loving benches, all viewing areas, playgrounds, sports courts, summer huts, shopping centres, ponds, small rivers, canals, gardens and recreational gym halls (dramas, movies, music events) were named and saved with the location through GEO tracker software. Three files containing the data were later transferred from the phone to the laptop. It was then mapped through QGIS software installed on the laptop. The area (about 3.534km²) was mapped using the GIS software. All the waypoint obtained from that Gpx tracker software could create a named map. The figure below shows the map created with that selected area. It shows the selected area.

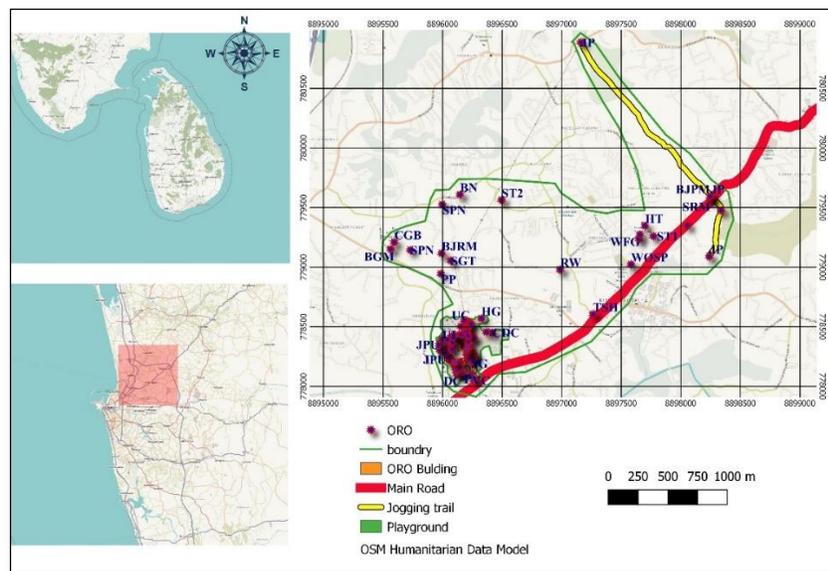


Figure 1: Map with the Total Study Area.

Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

According to the case studies, a qualitative methodology was found to be suitable for this research. Primary and secondary data were used for this article. Primary data were collected through the observation process, and the researchers had to face huge difficulties. Data were obtained by observing the selected area from the main municipal road and then up to the small roads. The researchers went inside the area and identified all outdoor areas, even in uninhabited areas.

Further, secondary data for this article was obtained from the Taylor & Francis online web page. Before walking in the area, a variety of dimensions were used, from the crowded area to the

uninhabited area, the population distribution, and the opportunistic recreational spectrum. Due to a lack of time, the sample size was limited. This area was therefore selected for the study.

The zone used was always confined to the south of the road that began with the University of Kelaniya. It took about three days to observe the area. If the area was consulted with the public and the data collected, the researchers could have missed the data needed to retrieve and map the wrong data. Therefore, the observation method was used. When collecting data, it was a fresh experience for the software researcher and caused problems with data error. Another challenge was to learn about QGIS software

for map creation. Youtube videos helped with that. However, using the software eventually created a variety of maps. Similarly, the ROS used in the world has been divided into two main categories, concerning Sri Lanka. Namely semi-urban and urban. finally, all outdoor recreational opportunities were storage as a category the spiritual, social and health and that were shown in this article

III. RESULTS

In this study, the selected sample found different types of outdoor and recreational opportunities. As a consequence of the spread of the people, it is clear that they can benefit from the moment they migrate to the area, welfare and commercially. However, there has been a difference in participation in outdoor recreation, whether commercial or private, from the state Mechanism. That is, in this segment of semi-urban and urban areas, such commercial enterprises were seen as urban. Accordingly, people with money have come to these places in their valuable vehicles and enjoy urban opportunities. Ordinary people enjoy the opportunities developed by the government as welfare. Accordingly, the results of the outdoor recreation opportunities obtained from the direct observation are shown in Table 01 below.

Table 1: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Classified by GPX Data and Activity.

Type	Gpx named place	Map places	Categorized by OR Activity (Metin, Katirci, Yüce, Saricam, & Cabuk, 2017)
Art	Art Gallery (AG)	Art Gallery	Basic Entertainment s
Art	Cristo Dancing Center (CDC)	Dancing Center	Basic Entertainment s
Art	Cristo Music Center (CMC)	Music Center	Basic Entertainment s
Art	Drama Center (DC)	Open Theater	Basic Entertainment s
Art	Dh Hall (DH)	Open Theater	Basic Entertainment s
Sport	Pavilion (P)	Pavilion	Basic Entertainment s
Library	University Library (UL)	Library	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness

Park	Benches -Hilton Canteen (BHC)	Mini Park	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Benches, Sarungale (BS)	Mini Park	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Benches -Science Faculty (BSF)	Mini Park	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	IT Gasa Bench (ITGB)	Mini Park	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, GYM (SG)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, Hilton Canteen (SHHC)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, Management Faculty (SHMF)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, Mee Ambee (SHMA)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, Near Hunduwa Canteen (SHNH)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut, Tharuwa (SHT)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Summer Hut Front K1 (SHFK)	Garden (Summer Hut)	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Under The Naagasa, Bench (UNB)	Garden	Mental Activity, Relaxation,

			and Self-Awareness
Shopping Mall	Thilakawardna, Shopping Hall (TSH)	Shopping Mall	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Budumadura, Gamunu Mawatha (BGM)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Budumadura, Jagath Ranaweru Mawatha (BJRM)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Budumadura, Naheena (BN)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Budupilimaya and Jesus Pilimaya, Mahara (BJPM)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Hospital Temple (HT)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Rathnasara Wiharaya (RW)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Sri Ghanwimalaramaya Temple (SGT)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	SRMG Budumadura (SRMB)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Sudarshanaramaya Temple (ST1)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Temple	Sumanaramaya Temple (ST2)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness

Temple	University Temple (UT)	Temple	Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness
Park	Botanic Garden, Science Faculty (BGSF)	Botanical Garden	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Park	Hurble Garden (HG)	Hurble Garden	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Park	Small River, Mahara (SRM)	River	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Park	Udyana Center (UC)	Udyana Garden	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Pond	A small pond, Nahena (SPN)	Pond	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Pond	In University Science faculty (PUSF)	Pond	Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation
Jogging Path (Mahara)	Jogging Path (JP)	Jogging Trail	Sports and exercises
Jogging Path	Jogging Path, University (JPU)	Jogging Trail	Sports and exercises
Sport	College Ground, Bandaranayke (CGB)	Playground	Sports and exercises
Sport	GYM Old, University (GOU)	Gymnasium	Sports and exercises
Sport	Main Ground, University (MGU)	Playground	Sports and exercises
Sport	Netball Court (NC)	Play Ground-Netball Court (Specific)	Sports and exercises
Sport	New Gym (NG)	Gymnasium	Sports and exercises
Sport	Weight/fitness GYM (WFG)	House of Sport GYM	Sports and exercises
Sport	People's Playground (PP)	Public Playground	Sports and exercises
Sport	Playground, Kiribathgoda(PK)	Public Playground	Sports and exercises

Sport	Syabee Playground, University (SPU)	Playground	Sports and exercises
Sport	Volleyball Court (VC)	Playground Volleyball Court (Specific)	Sports and exercises
Sport	Wiharamahadevi Open Swimming Pool (WOSP)	Swimming Pool	Sports and exercises

Source: Observation Data

Below is a map created using locations such as the whole area, the campus boundary of the University of Kelaniya and the selected area outside the University via QGIS. Accordingly, the whole area is presented in three maps. That will help users learn more about OR opportunities. The map below shows the selected area of the Gampaha District of Sri Lanka.

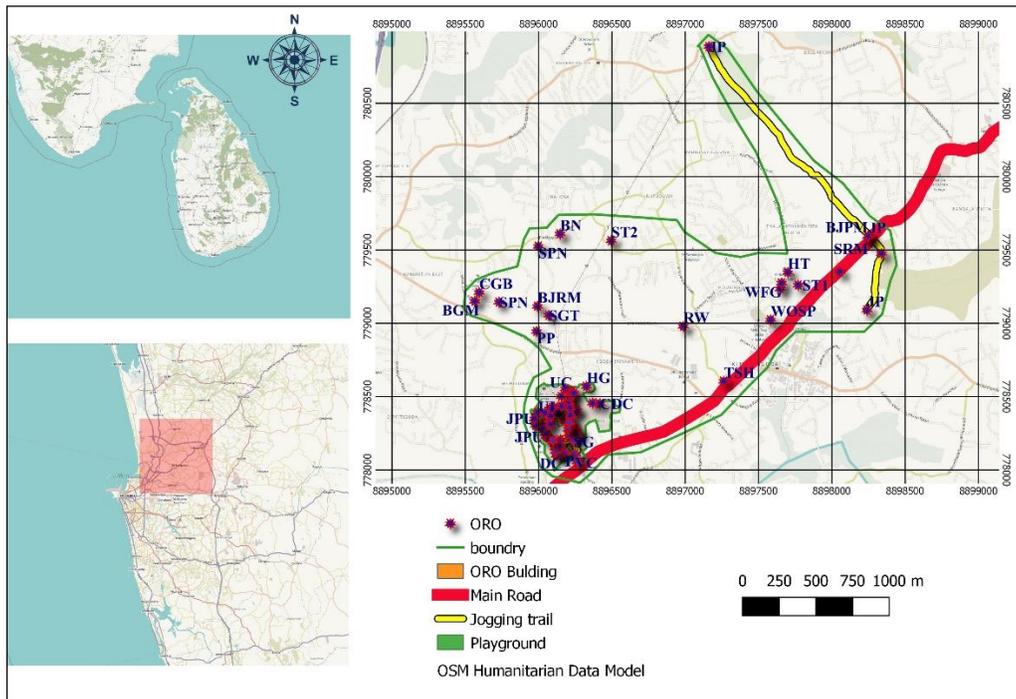


Figure 2: Map with Areas that Represent the Total Outdoor Recreation Opportunities.
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

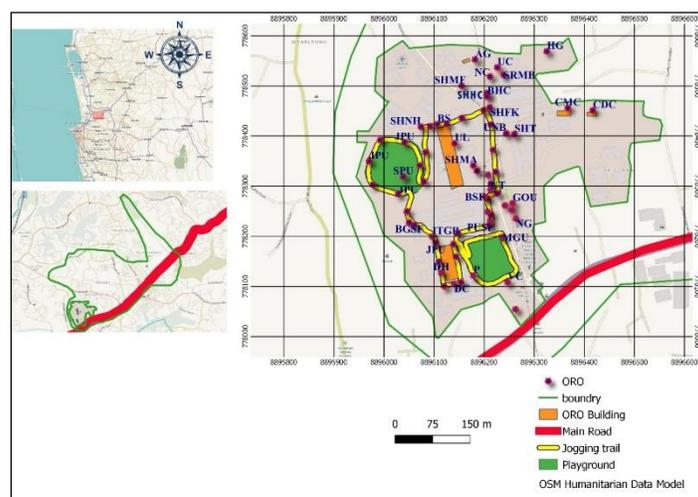


Figure 3: Map with Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Represented on Campus.
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

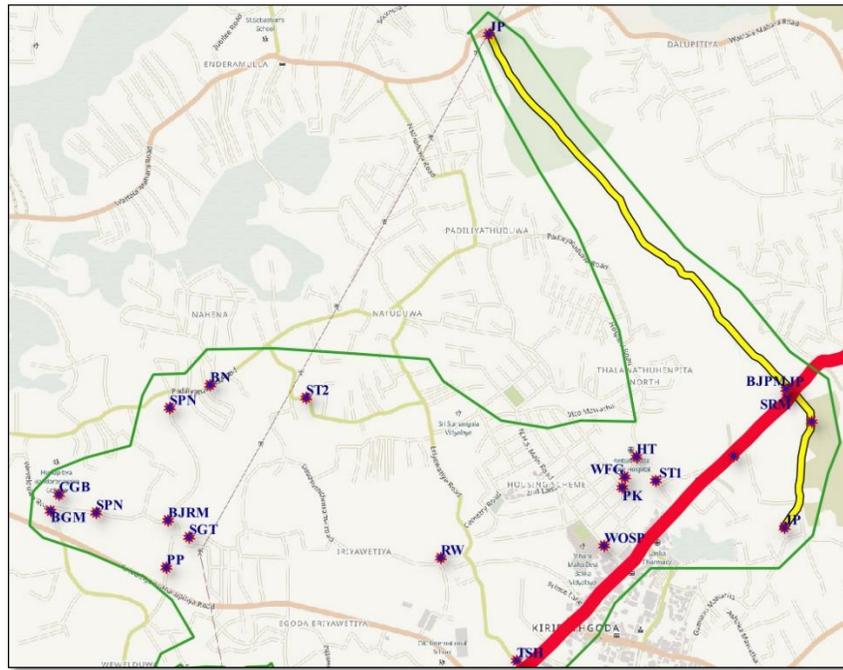


Figure 3: Outline Map of Results Outside the University
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

All outdoor recreation opportunities can be categorised into different varieties. Accordingly, all these outdoor recreation opportunities can be divided into four main categories. Table 02 shows the OR Opportunities and their variants in the selected area.

Table 2: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Sorting by Activity, and Its Outcome Activities

1. Basic Entertainment	06
2. Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness	25
3. Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation	06
4. Sports and exercises	13

Source: Constructed by the researchers, 2020

ORO: Categorised by OR Activity (Metin et al., 2017)	Number of Instances
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The researchers next examined how these cases are based on the variants shown in Table 1 and 2. The percentages for the sub-variants of each of the categories were built through figure 05.

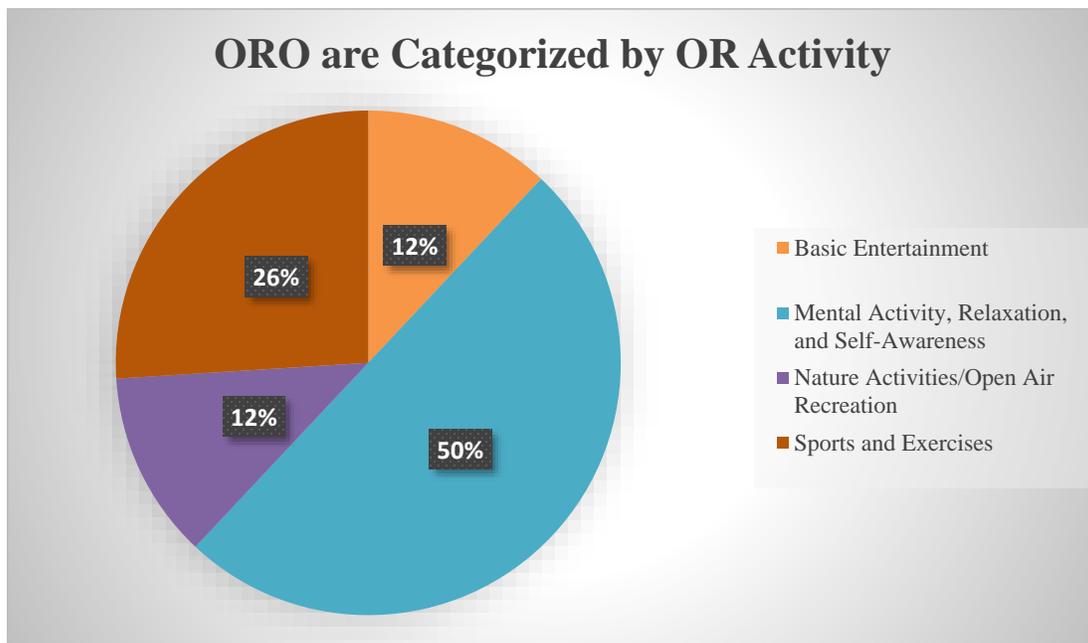


Figure 4: Percentage Showing of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities by Activity.
Source: Survey Data, 2020

According to figure 05, the results of the pie chart show that about 50 per cent are engaged in mental activity, relaxation, and self-awareness. Accordingly, the above cases are relatively higher than the others. The next highest percentage is sports and exercise. The second category shows the next most likely scenario. The next two main categories are basic entertainment and nature activities/open-air recreation. It shows an equal percentage of 12 per cent. When selecting this variant, attention was paid to the activities involved. The following three tables show some of the activities for each of the varieties with those. Some insights into the activities underlying that segmentation can be obtained.

Table 3: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Category Activities with Assorted Activities.

ORO Category by activities (Metin et al., 2017)	Related activities
1. Basic Entertainments	Sports having spectators (baseball, football, formula), Dance shows, Telling stories, Theatre Films/Cinema-shows
2. Mental Activity, Relaxation, and Self-Awareness	Travel/ Trip/ Visit (by walking), Writing/reading,

	Listening to music, Meditation
3. Nature Activities/Open Air Recreation	Walks, Walks made for identifying plants, Walking near the river, fishing (freshwater), Garden works, Discovering the wildlife, Walking in nature (with accommodation), Learning in nature
4. Sports and exercises	Badminton, Baseball, Diving, Basketball, Football, Rugby, Swimming, Running, Throwing discs, Judo, Table tennis, tennis, Volleyball, Weight lifting, Wrestling

Source: Constructed by the researchers, 2020

According to above, all the data for this segmentation can be visualised on a separate map. That way, people can quickly identify and access instances by using separate symbols to sort opportunities on the map

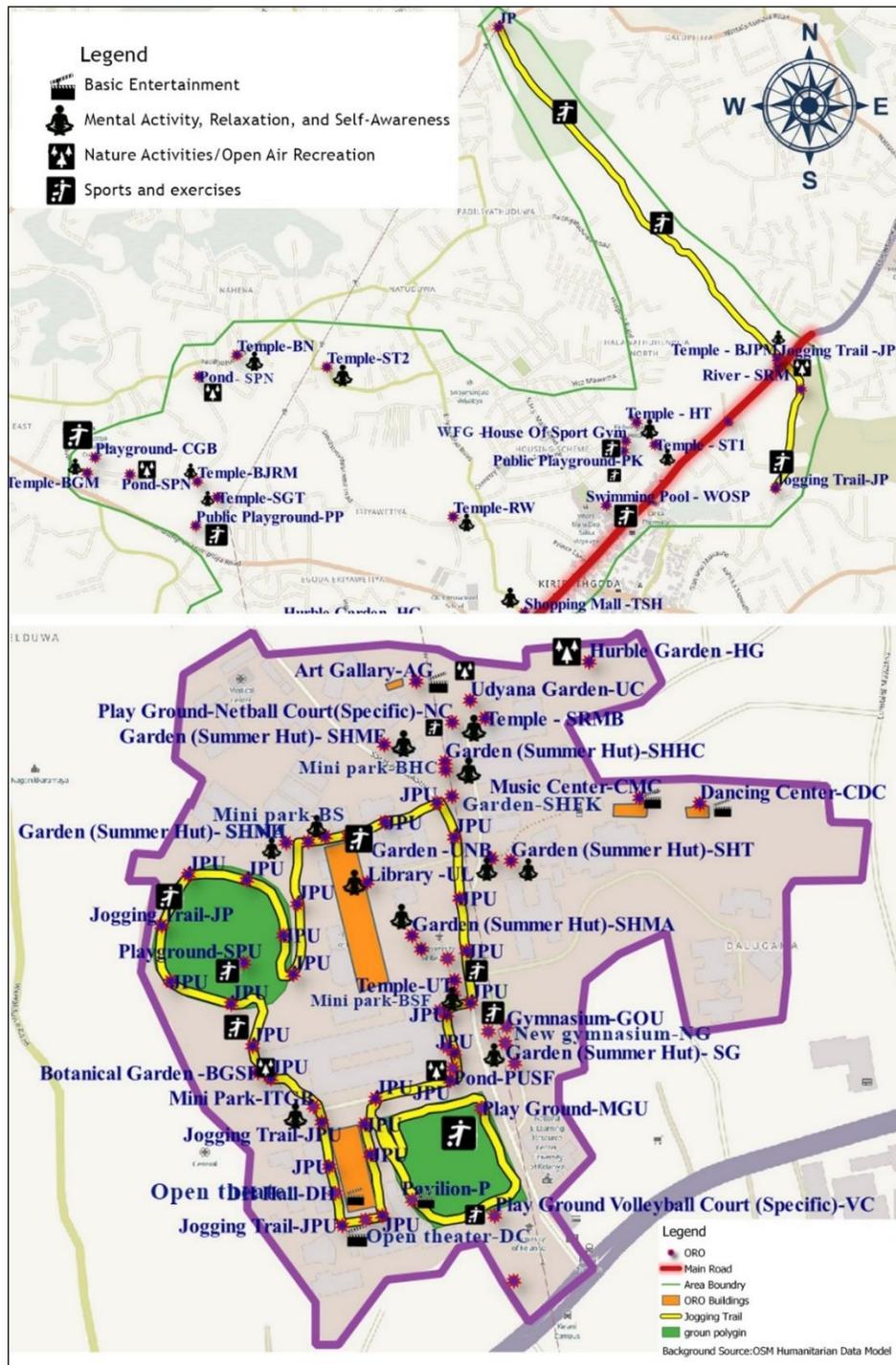


Figure 5: Map Showing Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Grouped by Activity.
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

In addition to the above variants, these outdoor recreational opportunities are divided into two categories: active and passive. There they can choose what kind of activities people want. All people who struggle to live in a dynamic social system must have some leisure time. They should be able to relax and enjoy themselves, whether active or passive. For these reasons, the type of recreational opportunities they enjoy can be categorised as active or passive. It can be seen in the following table 04.

Table 4: Categorizing Outdoor Recreation Opportunities into Active and Passive.

Passive ORO (Lee & Graefe, 2010)	Active ORO (Lee & Graefe, 2010; Ulrich & Addoms, 2018)
AG - Art Gallery	CGB - Playground
CDC - Dancing Center	GOU - Gymnasium
CMC - Music Center	MGU - PlayGround

DC - Open Theater	NC - Play Ground-Netball Court (Specific)
DH - Open Theater	NG - Gymnasium
P - Pavilion	PP - Public Playground
UL - Library	PK - Public Playground
TSH - Shopping Mall	SPU - Playground
BGSF - Botanical Garden	VC - Playground Volleyball Court (Specific)
SRM - River	WOSP - Swimming Pool
UC - Udyana Garden	WFG - House of Sport GYM
SPN - Pond	
PUSF - Pond	
JP - Jogging Trail	
BHC - Mini Park	
BS - Mini Park	
BSF - Mini Park	
ITGB - Mini Park	
SG - Garden (Summer Hut)	
SHHC - Garden (Summer Hut)	
SHMF - Garden (Summer Hut)	
SHMA - Garden (Summer Hut)	
SHNH - Garden (Summer Hut)	

SHT - Garden, Summer Hut
SHFK - Garden (Summer Hut)
UNB - Garden
HG-Hurple Garden
BGM - Temple
BJRM - Temple
BN - Temple
BJPM - Temple
HT - Temple
RW - Temple
SGT - Temple
SRMB - Temple
ST1 - Temple
ST2 - Temple
UT - Temple
JPU - Jogging Trail

Source: Constructed by the researchers, 2020

Accordingly, it can be shown quantitatively which types of instances are installed for the most part. Accordingly, outdoor recreational opportunities were actively and passively distributed, and the results were as follows: That is, the active and passive categories can be expressed as a percentage. It can see in figure 07 below

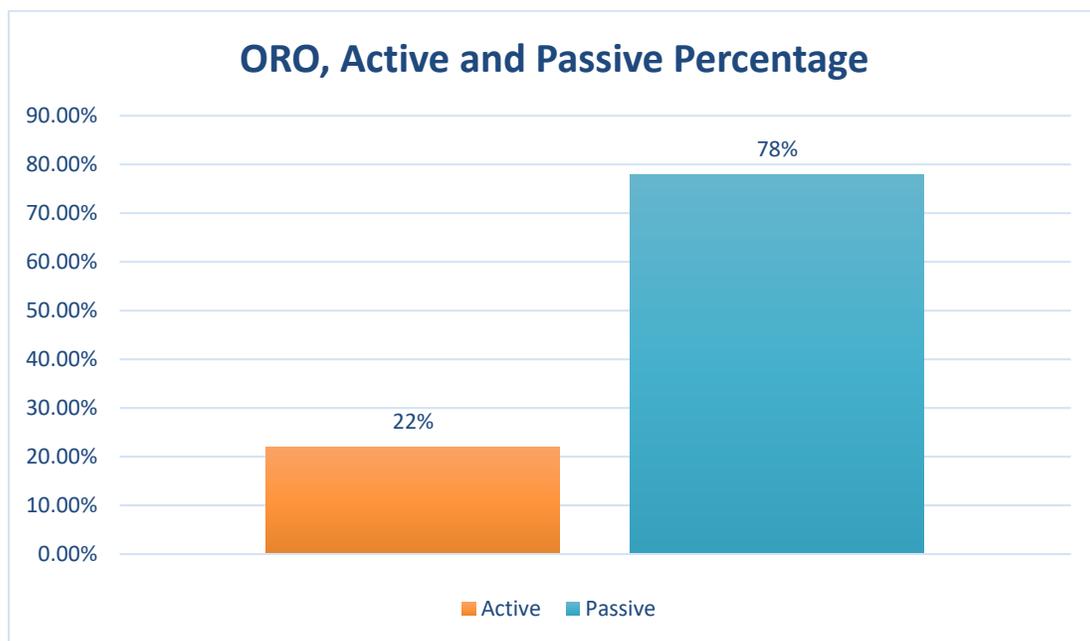


Figure 6: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Active and Passive Classification Percentage
 Source: Survey Data, 2020

In terms of the OR opportunities, 50 scenarios were placed on the map as either active or passive. More insight can be gained about those OR opportunities as well as classifications. There are

two parts to the map. Those are the University Limits and the Selected Area outside the University (Figure 8)

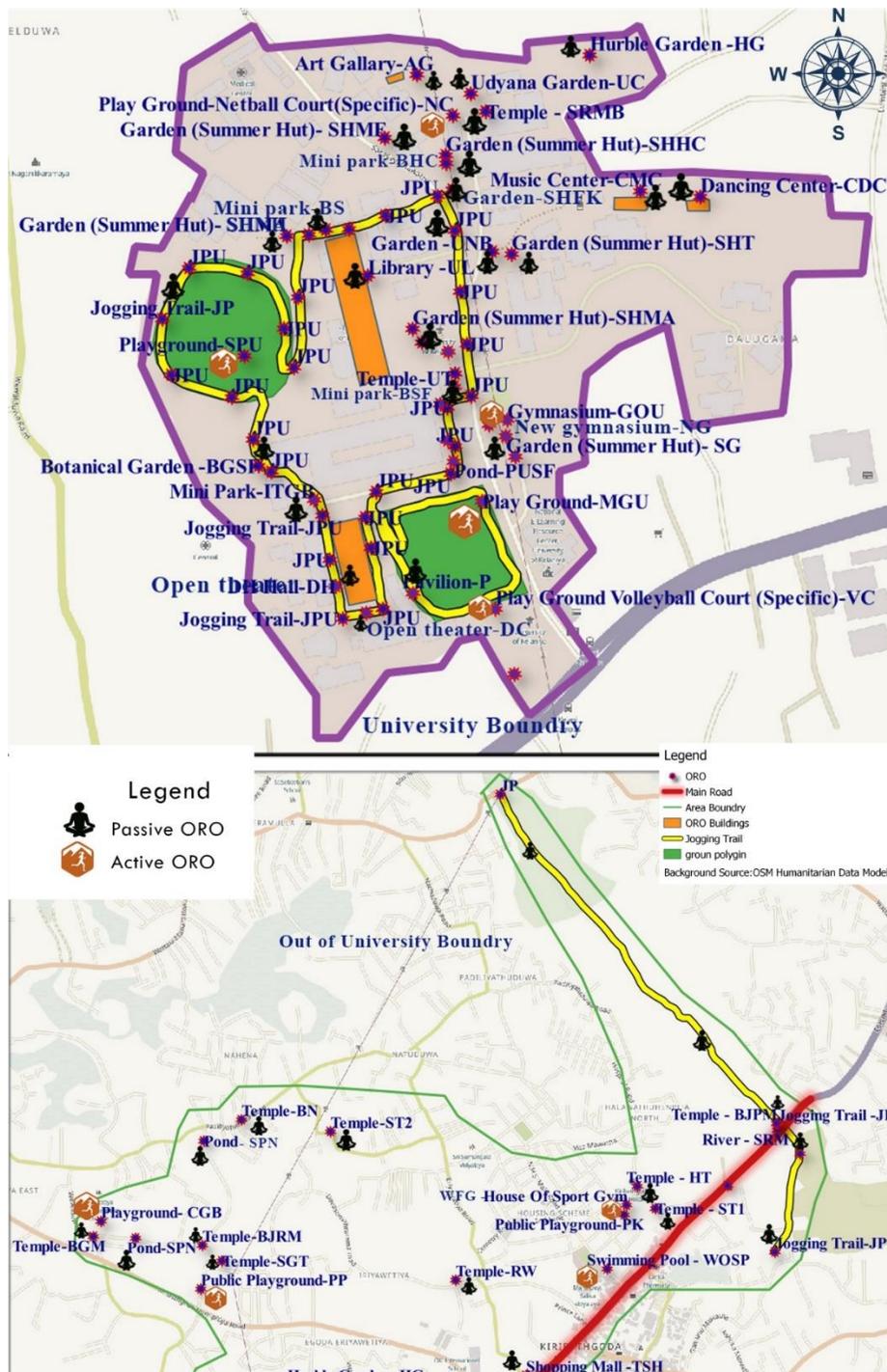


Figure 7: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Active and Passive Classification Map.
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

Individuals in society receive the benefits of recreational, either intentionally or unexpectedly. They are also important in analysing the data obtained and how the individual benefits. Here are some of the benefits that outdoor relaxation can get to people. It is social, spiritual, and health. The scenarios for the three sections can be seen in the following table 05

Table 5: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Classification by OR Benefits and Semi-Urban or Urban.

Final places	Classification by OR benefit (Lee & Graefe, 2010; Nordh, Vistad, Skår, Wold, & Magnus Bærum,	Semi-urban or Urban (Lanka, n.d.; Pettengill & Peter, 2011)

	2017; Parry et al., 2014)	
AG - Art Gallery	Health	Semi-urban
CDC - Dancing Center	Health	Semi-urban
CMC - Music Center	Health	Semi-urban
DC - Open Theater	Health	Semi-urban
DH - Open Theater	Health	Semi-urban
P - Pavilion	Health	Semi-urban
UL - Library	Health	Semi-urban
TSH - Shopping Mall	Health	Urban
BGSF - Botanical Garden	Health	Semi-urban
SRM - River	Health	Urban
UC - Udyana Garden	Health	Semi-urban
SPN - Pond	Health	Semi-urban
PUSF - Pond	Health	Semi-urban
JP - Jogging Trail	Health	Urban
BHC - Mini Park	Social	Semi-urban
BS - Mini Park	Social	Semi-urban
BSF - Mini Park	Social	Semi-urban
ITGB - Mini Park	Social	Semi-urban
SG - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
SHHC - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
SHMF - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
SHMA - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
SHNH - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
SHT - Garden, Summer Hut	Social	Semi-urban
SHFK - Garden (Summer Hut)	Social	Semi-urban
UNB - Garden	Social	Semi-urban
HG - Hurple Garden	Social	Semi-urban
BGM - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban

BJRM - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
BN - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
BJPM - Temple	Spiritual	Urban
HT - Temple	Spiritual	Urban
RW - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
SGT - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
SRMB - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
ST1 - Temple	Spiritual	Urban
ST2 - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
UT - Temple	Spiritual	Semi-urban
JPU - Jogging Trail	Health	Semi-urban
CGB - Playground	Health	Semi-urban
GOU - Gymnasium	Health	Semi-urban
WFG - House of Sport GYM	Health	Urban
MGU - Playground	Health	Semi-urban
NC - Play Ground-netball court(specific)	Health	Semi-urban
NG - Gymnasium	Health	Semi-urban
PP - Public Playground	Health	Semi-urban
PK - Public Playground	Health	Urban
SPU - Playground	Health	Semi-urban
VC - Playground Volleyball Court (Specific)	Health	Semi-urban
WOSP - Swimming Pool	Health	Urban

Source: Constructed by the researchers, 2020

Accordingly, the health benefits in the area are very high compared to the other two. That appears to be 52%. The next 26% appear to be Social benefits and 22% Spiritual benefits. The results for these categories are displayed as a percentage under figure 09.

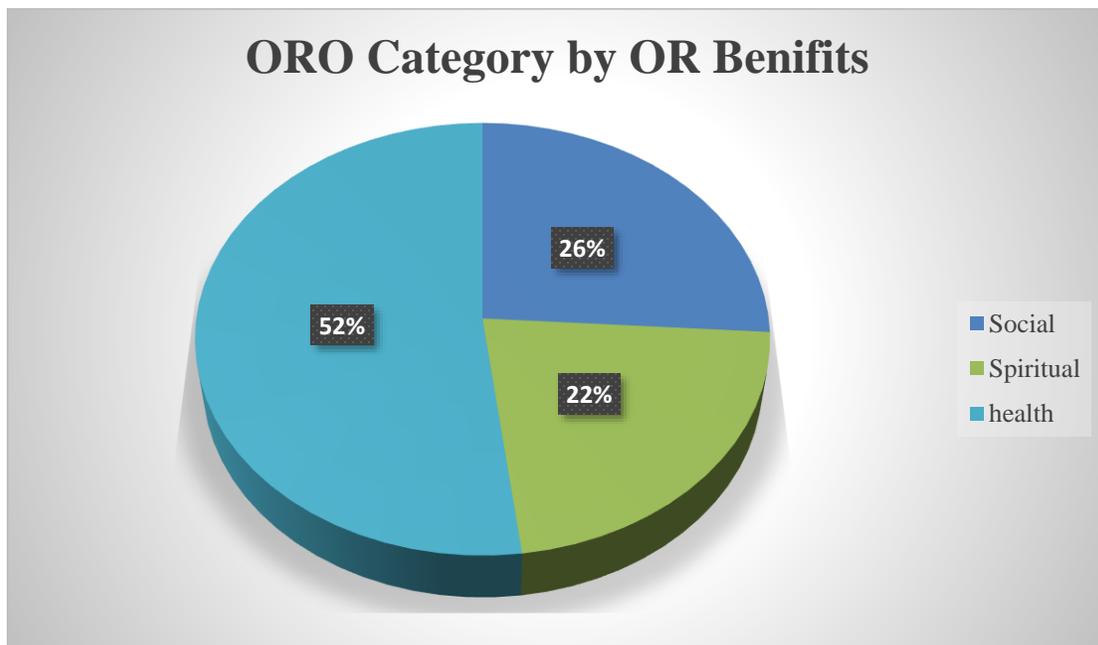


Figure 8: Percentage of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities by Benefit
Source: Survey Data, 2020

Thus, the classification of the identified benefits into a map may provide greater clarity. That enables people who consume the entirety of these opportunities to access those places quickly.

Accordingly, beneficiary mapping can be seen in the following figure

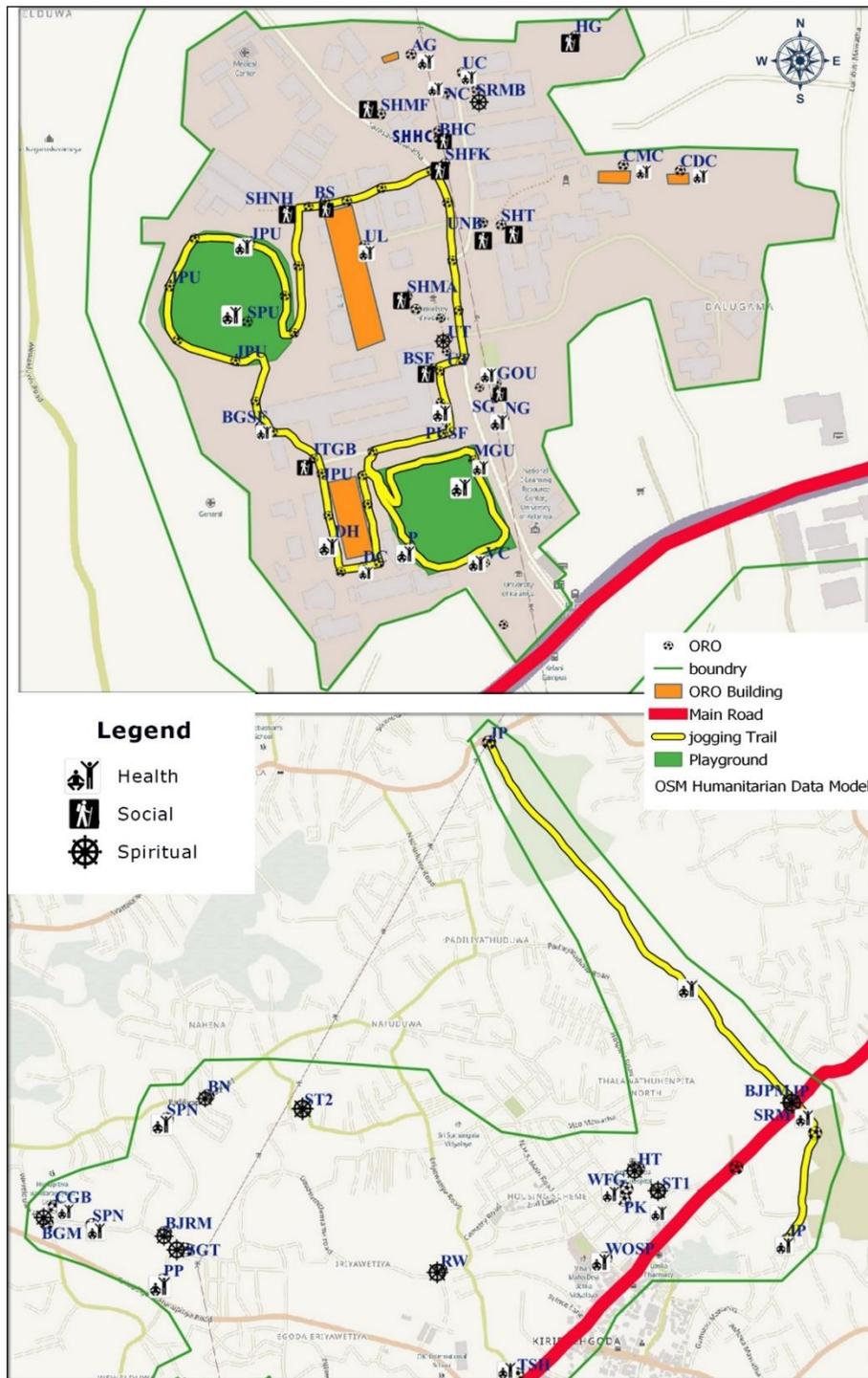


Figure 9: Results Map with Outdoor Recreation Opportunities, Benefit Classification.
 Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

According to ROS can also be divided into another category. These can identify the urban and semi-urban areas where these opportunities are spread. The vast majority of these Cases are based on what region and what they are. People who travel to those areas will be asked what recreation opportunities are easily

accessible. Table 5 shows the relevant information. Similarly, the data obtained for the ROS type were analysed and subdivided into urban and semi-urban. A map created using the category of instances can be used to identify areas of opportunity. The diagram below shows the map.

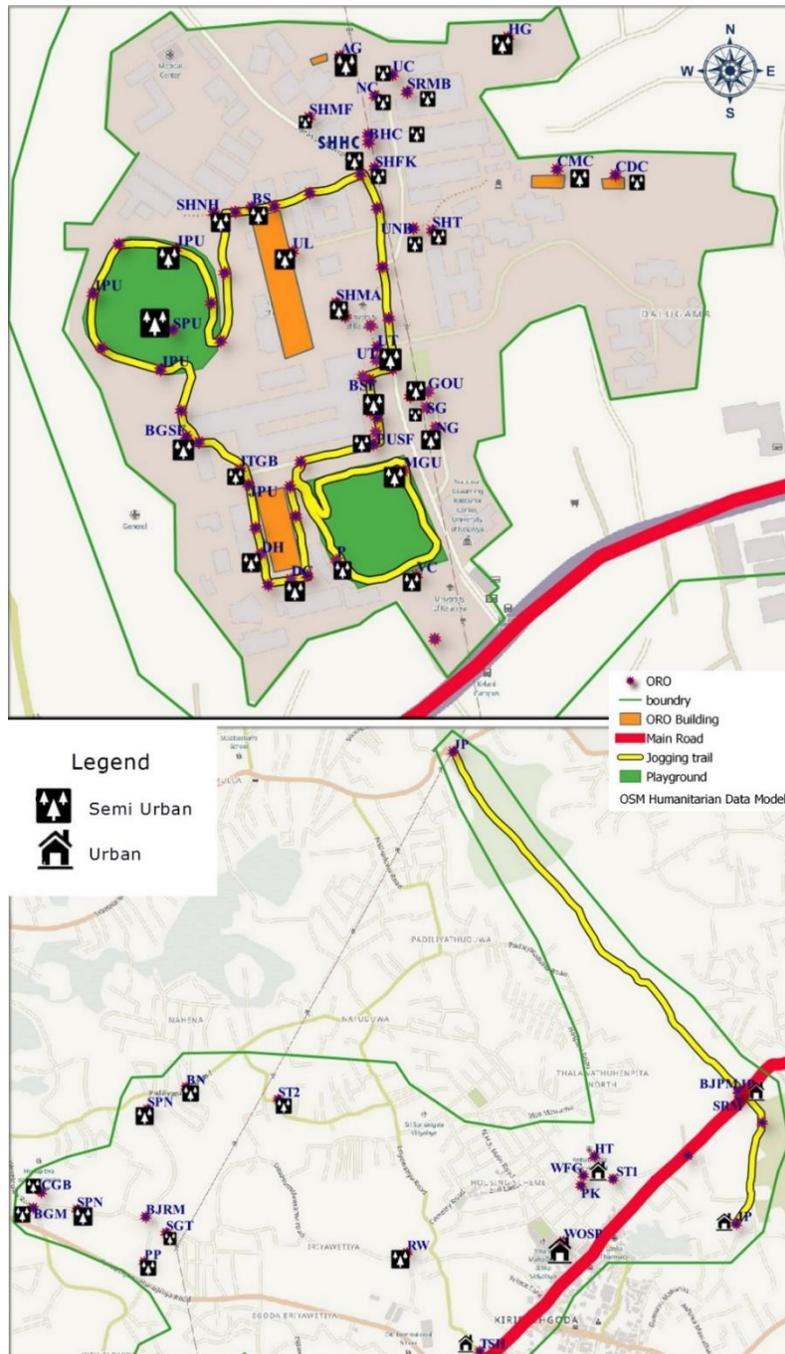


Figure 10: Map Showing the Opportunities of the Categories of ORO According to ROS.
Source - Constructed by the Researchers Using QGIS, 2020

Also, the data obtained can be analysed, and the prevalence of ORO can be analysed. Most of them can be found in which terrestrial region. The percentage distribution of those cases can be seen in Figure 12 below.

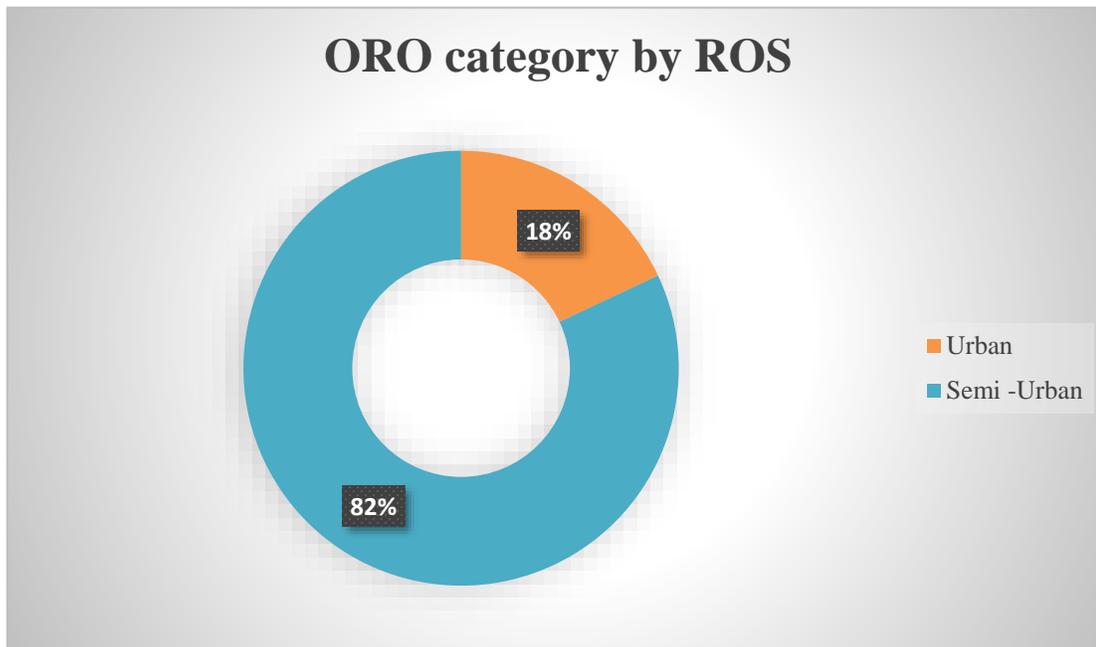


Figure 11: Percentage of Opportunities in the Categories of ORO According to ROS
Source: Survey Data, 2020

Also, according to Table 05 above, its urban and semi-urban data can be surveyed using the above doughnut chart. Furthermore, doughnut pie-chart 12 shows the percentage of results obtained. Similarly, 18% of the ORO is considered urban, and 82% is semi-urban. Accordingly, all the results can be discussed above.

IV. DISCUSSION

What are the current outdoor recreations in Eiriyawetiya, Dalugama, Kiribathgoda, Mahara, and Wewelduwa in Gampaha District? About 50 opportunities were taken in all areas of these areas. Classifying them can be divided into different categories. There can see an OR opportunities classification by activity. It is very important to classify it. Every time there is an outdoor recreational activity to be found. By identifying them and viewing them accordingly, the relevant personnel can access those locations. Accordingly, in Table 1, these are further described in terms of the type of activity. Table 2 also shows the extent of their spread, and Figure 1 shows the percentage of them. Table 3 also gives some clarification on the functions of each of the categories. These cases are categorised as active and passive (Table 4) recreation activities.

The map with the categorisation enables a person in the area to understand what part of the area allows moving on to their respective locations. It is easy to get there if you have a passive place where you need it Or if it is active, it will provide quick access to it. Percentages are identifiable, and the two groups are identified. The most visible is the passive group, which can lead to people who are not good at working hard. Also, people who like the action type can refer to those situations. It can also be classified based on the benefits of all of these identified opportunities. It is social, spiritual and health. This is important for a community

because they need to understand what kind of benefits they get from each situation. Anyone looking for benefits will be benefited with OR opportunities. Accordingly, the result can be seen here. Also, the percentage of such returns can be seen in figure 3. There are more health-related benefits out there, and people are more likely to get emotional and physical health benefits.

Social and spiritual OR benefits also come with these OR opportunities. In the RO spectrum, two main segments can be separated into regions of opportunity. There are semi-urban and urban categories, that classified as such situations as such. Accordingly, the prevalence of these events gives us an idea of whether it is urban or semi-urban. It is very important. That is because you want to see areas where these opportunities are present. In the map, individuals can see their respective zones separately and move quickly. As a result, the percentage explanation for these opportunities is that there are more opportunities for semi urbanisation. Many religious sites and playgrounds were found in this semi-urban area. In the course of a review of other articles, an article assessing how many children could have access to summer breaks and recreational opportunities were also attracted. Previous articles have also explored the spatial dimensions of recreational opportunities for children and youth in an estimated media-sized city for social, economic, and publicly provided entertainment spaces. That has been studied from different age groups and weather-dependent limits. This study expected to have a particular area in a different view of a point such as; to understand the demographic profile of a selected area, to explore the capacities and utilities of the existing ORO in the area, to understand the new avenues for created new ORO in the area and motivation and attitudes towards ORO of the area.

V. CONCLUSION

Entertainment opportunities are the ability to provide different management settings and to convince people that they exist. It is important to educate the public about the outdoor recreation opportunities in the urban and semi-urban RO spectrum of the Gampaha District. Various outdoor recreational activities and rewards have been found to offer health, social and spiritual benefits. The area of this area consists of Dalugama, Mahara, Eriyawettiya, Kiribathgoda, and Wewelduwa. The Geographic Information System (GIS) is a tool that can do justice to evidence-based activities. Likewise, mapping has a long history. There is also evidence that this is a reflection of the early Paleolithic civilisation. Similarly, GIS technology has become a tool for the management of employees in society.

This GIS mapping has also been a major factor in travel. And ROS has become another tool that can be used to define and manage fun situations. Introduced by the Forest Service's inspectors, the concept was sought after as a solution to problems related to those areas. GEO Tracker software helps you to collect data related to the selected area and store many opportunities. After collecting the data, the area of 3.534km² maps has been mapped. The mapping was helpful to identify the ORO of the area. The research is done using secondary and primary data, and it is important to use the method of observation through the qualitative methodology to collect the data of the research.

The ORO has been categorised into different types of research, using data analysis. It has also helped to educate people. The categories are important in terms of outdoor recreation activities, active or passive, OR benefits, and ROS's semi-urban or urban. Also, the category of activities under the activities shows how the community can experience-related activities. It is a question of whether communities are aware of the activities that need to be addressed in their respective communities in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is necessary to take these opportunities to the masses and promote them to the present. It is through such knowledge that they are given. Also, there is a need to promote ORs by addressing the challenge of developing these opportunities and intervening with governments. It also leads to development and opportunities for the people to create healthy, satisfying, united and loving people. There will also be exchange inflows through increased tourist attractions. Also, it is rare that also the pollution of the rural environment has become a victim of urbanisation and semi-urban Areas have become victims of urbanisation. Accordingly, if people are not happy with the country's recreation, and that opportunities not being developed or newly created, then what is seen future is selfish, united, broken family environments and happily poor communities. The country only leads to competition, and the absence of a moral and spiritual community is causing the country to collapse without human satisfaction.

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