

Tourist resources as object of theoretical investigations. Classification of tourist resources

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Abstract. This article is about investigation of theoretical idea "the tourist resources" There are stated different classifications of tourist resources, suggested in the investigation literature. This fact requires systematization of the theories and forming of authors variant of classification the tourist resources. Development, addition and correction and processing the existing theories to classification of tourist resources allowed us to suggest systematic author's approach to their structure, leveling the differences in already existing classifications.

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Keywords: tourism, tourist interest, tourist resources, recreation resources, objects of tourist resources, natural objects, historical objects, social and culture objects, objects for showing to the tourists, man-made objects, recreation objects, environmental objects, tourist potential, tourist product, tourist center, classification of tourist resources, systematization of tourist resources.

Introduction

Tourist resources are the base for developing of tourism in every territory. This resources are formed either under influence of natural factors (natural attractions) or as the result of activity of persons, who are interested in developing of tourism. [1, p. 396]. In that or other case they need to be systematized – recording for defining the tourist potential of territory, planning of its economic growth. [2, p. 43]. There is no unified approach in the world's practice for classification and systematization of tourist resources, but in different countries at the state level there is taken the decision on choosing the own methodic approaches. [3, c. 82]. There is no elaborated own variant of systematization in Russia neither on regional, nor on state levels. This fact is due to poor development of respective regulations, as well as due to poor attention of many regions to tourism as to potential source for pumping up the budget [4, p. 70].

Results, got by the authors while holding the investigation

There are a lot of the most beautiful places in the territory of Russia, which potentially may become attractive tourists' objects. But strategic development of this branch is impossible without forming of system for control, recording and development of available tourist resources. First of all it is connected with absence of unified list of resources, as well as with difficulties for understanding what should be classified as tourist resources, and what are the restrictions in developing the tourism on this or that territory. [5, p. 62]

Investigation in this sphere should be begun from analyses of idea "tourist resources".

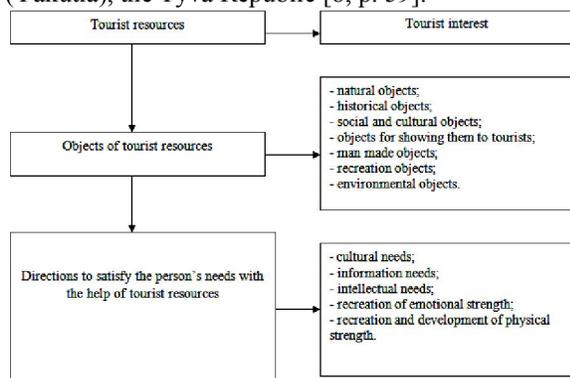
Tourist resources are «natural, historical and social and cultural objects, including objects for showing to tourists, and also other objects, able to satisfy cultural requirements of tourists, contribute to restoration and development of their strength of body» [6].

Analyses of regional tourist laws show, that regional laws, regulating this scope of activity are in 43 Russian Federation territories. From them definitions of tourist resources, different from that on federal level are in 9 regions. In another 10 regions are suggested definitions, fully coping federal law. It should be also pointed out, that definitions of tourist resources themselves directly are in 19 regional regulations. In the other the Russian Federation territories there is reference to federal law in the respective sphere.

Investigation the definitions, different form definitions, suggested on Federal law, are mostly in the following. The chief peculiarity becomes forming the needs, satisfied by using tourist resources. As so in Novgorod region to the cultural needs are joined «other tourists' needs». In Krasnodar territory to the cultural needs are added «information, intellectual and other tourists' needs». Also in this region law the difference is in defining the purpose for using the *tourist* resources. Besides recreation and developing of tourists' strength of body, there is indicating contribution to «their survival». Sverdlov region fully copies the Krasnodar territory definition. In Stavropol law in the list of tourist resources objects there is no information about objects for showing them to tourists [7, p. 3].

Definitions mostly differing from Federal law are in regulations of Ivanovo region, the Republic

of North Osetia-Alaniya, the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), the Tyva Republic [8, p. 59].



Picture 1. Logic structure for defining the tourist resources in Russian practice (made by authors)

In general we'll notice, that the Russian Federation territories law defines tourist resources quite uniformly, in spite of some particular features in certain regions. Analyses of indicated data on understanding the idea of tourist resources show in general presence of one point of view of this matter. In the structure of definitions there is seen the certain interconnection (picture 1). In sources, not connected with legislation, there are also defined come alternative definitions of tourist resources. But the diagram is the same as indicated above.

Parallel to tourist resources in this branch practice is used the idea «recreation resources». This term is mostly used in the scope of recreation geography. [9, p. 144]. It should be pointed out, that in most of publishing works on recreation geography are investigated matters, connected with tourism, but not with rest in general. [10 p. 19] But in Russian practice for the last decade there is the understanding of recreation and tourism as close, but not one and the same ideas.

Following this logic, some investigators notice that sense and content of idea «recreation resources» is transformed due to this – it extends. At the same time instead of it is used the idea «tourist resources». The drawback of this approach is that essence and theory of idea «tourist resources» have not been developed yet, and the definition itself is very uncertain. Sometimes this idea are investigated as synonyms, and there is also the idea, that recreation resources are part of tourist, that is again is a misunderstanding of terms, as tourism is part of recreation [11, p. 193].

Tourist resources have the following main peculiarities:

- they are available and attractive;
- climate;
- how they are studied;

- value for excursions;
- landscape and ecological specifications;
- social and demographic specifications;
- potential stock;
- way of using.

Thus, recreation resources are broader term comparing with term «tourist resources» and don't cover the sense value of the last one.

As there are a lot of features to classify this resource among other resources, there comes a matter of their classification.

We should point out that in Russian literature classification of tourist resources matters are investigated very rare that is connected with poor development of tourist branch and restricted number of tourist destinations variants.

Analyses of suggested variants of classification show out, that in general they are quite alike and use the same classification specifications. But there is observed the certain misunderstanding in classification of man made resources. It is due to that we can not separate physical objects and public processes with the help of this objects. [12, c. 658]. That fact should be systematizes of the ideas and forming the classification system of tourist resources. Scheme for classification of tourist resources is shown in table 1.

Table 1. Classification of tourist resources

Criteria for classification	Description of resources
1	2
Type of forming	– basic; – for service.
Source	– natural; – man made: a) made by man for non tourist life; б) made by man for attracting tourist – both.
Availability for resources	– absolutely available for customer; – half available (protected); – not available.
Type of coordination with customer	– oriented on direct use by customer; – oriented on absence of direct cooperation with customer; – both.
Repeatability	– can be repeated; – can not be repeated.
Functions	– for recovery; – for getting knowledge; – for sport; – for recreation; – mixed.
Usage	– used; – potential.
Belonging to certain components of nature	– climatic; – water; – forests;

Criteria for classification	Description of resources
1	2
	– mountains; – deserts; Ets.
Economic	– with high profitability; – with low profitability; – non profitable.
Security for tourist	– with risk (not safe); – without risk (safe).
As for maximum load	– exhausted; – not exhausted.
Recovery	– renewable; – not renewable.

Source: made by authors.

The suggested scheme for classification suggests division of tourist resources depending on:

- forming;
- origin;
- level of resources availability;
- type of cooperation with customer;
- are they renewable;
- functions;
- use;
- what was it formed for;
- belonging to certain components of environment;
- economic criteria (as for profitability of tourist objects);
- security for tourists;
- maximal load;
- how they can be recovered.

In this classification it is suggested author's idea about content of different kinds of tourist resources. Thus, criteria of forming suggest classification of groups of resources depending on time of their creation: basic resources, for example, the historical buildings uncial nature landscapes, lead to developing of additional service resources – net of hotels, catering facilities. [13, p. 333]. As for origin it is suggested to classify tourist resources as for different man's participation in their creation – there are distinctly classified natural and man made objects

As for man made resources there can be defined two subtypes:

1) Resources, made by man specially to attract tourists (special events as special type of resources);

2) Resources, made by man as the result of his activity not for tourist purposes.

Besides that, authors suggest the intermediate type of resources – both – natural objects, transformed by man.

As for availability of resources they should be classified as resources, available to customer without any restrictions and paying for their use, that is there are no obstacles for using of tourist resources,

half available (for example, territories, situated in far away places or tourist objects, customer only for paying for their using) and not available (situated in places, out or reach either for customer, nor state or tourist resources, that are state strategic objects).

As for participation of man in the process of using resources – from direct contact to simple watching. Under the criteria of recovery, differently from other author's ideas, it is suggested to understand not the ability to transport the resources, but the ability to make the alike objects. Besides that it is suggested to point out tourist resources depending on ability to be recovered as renewable and not renewable.

As for functions criteria the authors joined and classified the possible variants of using the tourist resources, there are pointed out four main types of resources – for recovery, for getting knowledge, recreation (oriented only on rest) and for sport, and also there is suggested the mixed variant, as separate recourses rather often combine several components of functioning.

As for use it is suggested to classify used and potential types of resources. As for Russia the issue of potential resources is paid rather less attention, in spite of the fact that this group of resources is bigger than group of already used.

Besides that, it was specified the content of tourist resources types as for criteria «belonging to certain components of environment» – in case we mean not only nature objects, but also man-made, by its essence based on use of nature resources [14, p. 96]

Depending on the ability to get profit from use of tourist resources, they can be separated on highly profitable (with stable income from their use and operation with them), lowly profitable (with low or non stable income) and not profitable due to their purpose.

As for maximal load can be classified exhausted and not exhausted tourist resources. Exhausted resources mean that it is not possible to use them as for maximal load, they are not technically equipped. Besides that, it is possible to classify tourist resources as for level of security for the tourist as safe and not safe, can bring harm to the Customer.

Thus development, addition, specification and revision of existing theories to classification of tourist resources allowed suggesting systematic approach to their structure, without paying attention on existing conflicts in already existing classifications.

Conclusion

As the result of investigation it was found out, those tourist resources are important object of economic investigations. In Russian practice tourist

resources can be important source of increasing competitive ability of Russian regions and municipal institutes. The important factor of achieving the goals would be necessity of forming the mechanisms of recording those resources on Federal and regional levels.

Summary

Thus authors made theoretic analysis of terms «tourist resources» and «recreation resources» and made a conclusion that term «recreation resources» is more extended comparing to term «tourist resources». This specification indicated the main difference between recreation and tourist resources, that is that tourist resources directly or indirectly are used for getting economic profit.

Authors suggested the scheme for classification of tourist resources, suggesting dividing of tourist resources depending on: forming, origin, availability, correlation with customer, repetition, functions, use, orientation of forming, belonging to certain components of environment, economic criteria (as for profitability of tourist objects), safety for tourist level, maximum load, ability to recover.

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