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Formation of regional inter-sectoral complexes of recreation and tourism activity as a sign of structural reorganization of the economy

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Abstract

Changes taking place in recent decades in the global economy have led to the formation and development of new highly differentiated inter-branch complexes, rather than separated industries. In the global economy, such reorganization is marked by the formation of new sectors of the economy, one of which is a sector of socio-natural types of economic activity. At the level of regions, new integration formations are developed - regional inter-sectoral recreational complexes (IcRC). The purpose of our study is to substantiate the formation of regional inter-sectoral complexes of recreational and tourist activities (RTA) in the conditions of radical restructuring of the economy of post-industrial civilization. Inter-sectoral complex RTA is a set of different types of activities of the population - economic and non-economic, as well as leisure forms that provide the needs of the population of the region (countries) in recreation services, health improvement, healing and tourism, accompanying social services and recreational and tourist infrastructure. The study presents an author's vision of the composition and structuring of the regional inter-sectoral complex of recreation and tourism activity. The developed model of the inter-sectoral complex RTA covers all varieties of recreational activities with all its forms - tourism, organized recreation, unorganized (amateur) mass recreation, household recreation. The geographical bases for the formation of regional inter-sectoral recreational complexes are serving recreational and tourist

resources - destinations that determine the specialization of the region by types of RTA. Depending on the level of development of RTA in the region, the RTA management systems may form. At the local and regional levels, the RTA nodes will be destinations - local and regional concentration of recreational and tourist resources with appropriate infrastructure. On the global (international) level, RTA retains a network form of a territorial organization, whose nodes are world centres and areas of tourism, as well as the main areas of formation of tourist flows.

Key words: global economy; regional inter-sectoral complexes; territorial organization; recreation and tourism activity; regional specialization.

Формування регіональних міжгалузевих комплексів рекреаційно-туристичної діяльності як ознака структурної перебудови господарства

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Анотація

Зміни, що відбуваються в останні десятиліття в світовій економіці, привели до формування і розвитку нових високо диференційованих міжгалузевих комплексів, а не відокремлених галузей. У світовій економіці така перебудова позначена формуванням нових секторів господарства, одним з яких є сектор соціоприродних видів економічної діяльності. На рівні регіонів утворюються нові інтеграційні формування – регіональні міжгалузеві рекреаційні комплекси. **Метою** нашого дослідження є обґрунтування формування регіональних міжгалузевих комплексів рекреаційно-туристичної діяльності (РТД) в умовах радикальної перебудови господарства постіндустріальної цивілізації. Міжгалузевий комплекс РТД – це сукупність різних видів діяльності населення – економічних і позаекономічних, а також форм дозвілля, які забезпечують потреби населення регіону (країни) у послугах відпочинку, оздоровлення, лікування та туризму, супутніх соціальних послугах та рекреаційно-туристичній інфраструктурі. В дослідженні представлено авторське бачення складу і структурування регіонального міжгалузевого комплексу РТД. Розроблена модель міжгалузевого комплексу РТД охоплює всі різновиди рекреаційної діяльності з усіма її формами - туризм,

організована рекреація, неорганізована (самодіяльна) масова рекреація, побутова рекреація. Географічною основою формування регіональних міжгалузевих рекреаційних комплексів (МРК) слугують рекреаційно-туристичні ресурси – дестинації, що визначають спеціалізацію регіону за видами РТД. Залежно від рівня розвитку РТД у регіоні можуть формуватися системи управління РТД. на локальному та регіональному рівнях вузловою ланкою РТД будуть дестинації – локальні й регіональні зосередження рекреаційно-туристичних ресурсів, що мають відповідну інфраструктуру. На глобальному (міжнародному) рівні РТД зберігає мережеву форму територіальної організації, вузлами якої є світові центри й райони туризму, а також головні райони формування туристичних потоків.

Ключові слова: глобальна економіка; регіональні міжгалузеві комплекси; територіальна організація; рекреаційна та туристична діяльність; регіональна спеціалізація.

Introduction

Recreational and tourist activity as a component of the economy is in the stage of active formation. And recreation and tourism are not yet marked in any official sectoral classification or systematics of types of economic activity. However, the proportion of these activities is growing rapidly and by busy population, and with participation in the formation of an internal gross product). According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the Annual press release of the World Travel and Tourism Board (WTTC) in 2019, the contribution of tourism to the World GDP amounted to 8.9 trillion dollars (10.3% of world GDP), and the total number of jobs around the world, which directly or indirectly concerns tourism, is 330 million jobs (1 of 10 jobs around the world) (WTTC, 2019). The share of tourist activities in the global economy and on an economic contribution, and under the occupied population had a clear tendency to further growth (in 2019, an increase of 3.5% - the ninth consecutive year ahead of the growth of the world economy (which is 2.5%) if not a COVID-19. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council's (WTTC) Travel & Tourism: Economic Impact 2021 Report, the industry experienced a dramatic decline from a total GDP contribution of 10.4% in 2019 to 5.5% in 2020, and job numbers fell from 334 million (2019) to 272 million (2020) (WTTC, 2021). But on the other hand such a situation can push the development of domestic tourism and the formation of new centers of recreation and tourism activity.

Changes taking place in recent decades in the global economy (consolidation and mass transfer of productions, strengthening integration processes between different countries and whole regions, globalization and regionalization) led to the formation and development of new highly differentiated inter-sectoral complexes, rather than separated industries. In this sense, the tourism and hospitality industry can be characterized as a separate inter-sectoral complex that brings together a variety of industries related to the maintenance of tourists to meet their tourist needs. The tourism sector generally occupies a special place in the service sector. In wide essence, tourist services are multicomponent, and the tourist product itself combines the result of enterprises that carry out absolutely different activities. In the broadest sense, we can say that the tourist sector includes in a greater or lesser extent all sectors of service industry: from advertising and information, transport, trade, hospitality, services of state organizations and banks, ending with such industries as education, health protection, sport and culture.

The structural reconstruction of the economy occurs at the global and regional levels. And if in the global economy it is marked by the formation of new sectors of the economy - sectors of computer science and socio-natural types of economic activity, at the level of regions, new integration formations are emerging and increasing - inter-sectoral complexes of recreation and tourism activity or regional inter-sectoral recreational complexes (regional IsRCs). In geography and regional economy, recreational and tourist activities are considered as an inter-sectoral complex. On the one hand, recreation and tourism affect almost all sectors of the economy: industry, agriculture, transport and infrastructure industries, social sphere as a whole, sphere of service, social infrastructure, culture, education, science, management. On the other hand, in the economic complex, directions of economic activity and industry are formed directly related to recreation and tourism, for example, a massive holiday of the population (unorganized and organized) and tourism. There is also a powerful field of domestic recreation of the population, which is still not identified as a component of the economic complex and requiring research, planning and management. Geographers are traditionally called recreational and tourist economy of the country or region by recreational or recreational and tourist complex, emphasizing its inter-sectoral composition and character.

Objective

The purpose of our study is to substantiate the formation of regional inter-sectoral complexes of recreational and tourist activities in the conditions of radical restructuring of the economy of post-industrial civilization.

Material and method

As a methodological basis, developments that are outlined in scientific works (Sonko, 2003, Katansky, 2010, Topchiyv, Sych, 2020, Filippova, Malik, 2013, Andryushchenko, 2009, Lukyanova, 2004). The work was used as general scientific methods (analysis and synthesis, systematic approach, induction and deduction), and specific scientific methods: historical and geographical, comparative geographical. The methodological means of this study are the construction of conceptual schemes and further analysis of the main categorical and terminological components comparably with their modern use and the needs of a comprehensive and integrated representation as a modern sphere of economic activity.

Results

The structural reconstruction of world and national economies has led to a consistent review of sectoral statistical classifications. Recently, the classification of types of economic activity (National Classifier, 2010) was developed to change the traditional sectoral systematics. The main problem of structural rearrangement of the economy remains rubrication of spheres, industries and activities, which would fully take into account the modern transformations of social production. The relevance and complexity of this direction shows tourism that already has all signs of the sphere of economic activity and, at the same time, is not included in official sectoral statistical categories.

A special role in the structural transformations of the economy plays the branches and types of economic activity that develop and implement the principles and mechanisms of interaction of society with a natural environment in accordance with the modern strategies of sustainable (balanced) development and ecological imperative of civilization advancement of mankind. Such activities are already termed as socio-natural (Sonko, 2003, Topchiyv, Sych, 2020), but the relevant methodological development does not have yet. All sectors of the economy are largely representing the interaction of society with a natural environment. The main feature of socio-natural forms of economic activity is the combination of natural-geographical and socio-economic components at the level of existing sectoral rubrics. In other words, socio-natural activities combine natural-geographical and economic (socio-economic) systematic of directions and forms of economy. For example, environmental activity combines the systematic of natural and geographical objects and complexes with socio-economic rubrics of land users and economical sectors. Recreational and tourist activities integrate the natural geographic environment, systematized by its recreation potential, with types and directions of economic activity. The decisive features of socio-natural types of economic activity are also their direct connection with the landscape shell of the Earth, with

the environment, the population, as well as their orientation to protect the environment, for improving and organizing the environment. According to such socio-economic functions, they form the sphere of socio-natural types of economic activity, which at the level of national economies forms sectors of socio-natural economic activity, and at the regional level - inter-sectoral complexes of socio-natural activities.

Environmental and recreational and tourist components, as well as numerous and diverse directions of environmental protection and the environment management occupy prominent places among socio-natural types of economic activity. It is indicative that it is predominantly "young sectors", which formed during the last century, and in post-Soviet countries have become an official status over the past decades. They have not yet have their designations in the statistical rubricating of economic activity: and in numerous classifications of industry, and in modern systematic of activities, environmental protection and recreational and tourist activities, as well as directions of environmental management not marked with separate positions and names, and their statistical indicators are scattered by tens of adjacent directions.

The estimated composition of socio-natural types of economic activity is presented in the scheme (Topchiyv, Sych, 2020). We emphasize the integrated and synthetic nature of the allocation of directions and types of socio-natural activity, which are formed at the intersection of sectoral rubrics of the natural environment and economy. To socio-natural types of economic activity, we include environmental protection, recreational and tourist activities, as well as fields of applied (constructive) geography and related sciences that provide environmental protection of the environment and geospatial arrangement.

Note that all represented directions and activities are marked in the national economy already in the formation of state independence of Ukraine. The most formed activities that ensure the functioning of objects of Naturally Protected Fund of the state level - biosphere and natural reserves and national natural parks. The networks of lower ranks objects of Naturally Protected Fund are subordinated to local self-government bodies and have an imperfect and inefficient management system. The new direction of environment arrangement is geoplanning - spatial planning of territories, which develops principles and methods of rational territorial organization of the natural environment, resettlement of the population with its production and spiritual activities. Complicated and relevant becomes the definition of the role and place of the group of socio-natural activities in the economy: on the one hand, the share of such industries and activities tends to rapid growth, from the second - mentioned

above group of types of economic activity practically not distinguished and not structured by valid statistical classifications.

At the level of national economies it is a new sector - the sector of socio-natural forms of economic activity. The classic three sectoral model divided the industries for three sectors: primary - with extraction and production of primary products, secondary - with industrial processing of primary products, tertiary - services sphere. In the context of the information scientific and technical revolution, the fourth sector of the economy - informational and technological is formed. The latest structural unit of national economies is in the process of forming - the sector of socio-natural activities.

At the level of regional economies, socio-natural types of economic activity form inter-sectoral complexes of socio-natural kinds of economic activity. In generalized forms are regional complexes of recreational and tourist activity. They can be considered certain of their varieties: inter-sectoral complexes of tourist activity; inter-branch complexes of recreational activity; complexes of mass unorganized recreation; complexes of household recreation, etc. Note that in society geography, the concept of inter-sectoral economic complexes has the necessary methodological substantiation and methodological development.

In the middle of the last century, M. M. Kolosovsky developed the concept of territorial-production complex (TPC) as a spatial combination of enterprises and institutions, for which the territorial community of components is an additional factor in increasing economic efficiency due to the stability of functional interconnections and rhythmicity of the production process, reduction of transport costs, a more rational use of all types of local resources (natural, logistical, labor) and creating favorable conditions for managing them (Kolosovsky, 2006). M. M. Kolosovsky under the TPC understood "Economic - combining (interconnecting) of company enterprises at one point or in general area, in which a certain economic effect is achieved due to a successful simple choice of enterprises in accordance with the natural and economic conditions of the district, with its transport and economics-geographic position (Kolosovsky, 2006). He proceeded from the understanding of the complex as economic integrity, composition, structure and specialization of which, the scale of development and the main directions of production relations are formed on the basis of rational use of the resource potential of a certain territory, while "for a significant wider range of territorial groups may be a preserved term "complex" and sometimes - "territorial group".

Despite the fact that in the scientific literature, the concept of recreational and tourist complex (RTC) is used quite often, the unity of approaches to its content is currently not. Differences of views are both in the understanding of the essence of RTC, and in relation to

the sectors and enterprises that are included in the RTC. The study of nature of the RTC is devoted to many publications, in particular K. Yu. Andryushchenko, O. I. Vuytcik, V.V. Ghoblik, A.A. Katanskiy, E. A. Kotlyarov, L. G. Lukyanov, V. I. Matsola, O. I. Nikolaeva, O. G. Topchiev and V.V. Yavorska, L. A . Ulyanchenko, M.V. Vinogradov and I. G. Gladska, S.V. Philippov and R. Yu. Malik et al.

O. I. Vuytcik considers RTC as a "system of economically and socially combined separate industries, industries, production enterprises and enterprises of services in a certain territory, the purpose of which is to provide recreational services to the population of a particular territorial unit" (Vuytcik, 2012).

The unity of the objectives of industries and activities that are making up a complex as noted by O. O. Lubiceva, it is "Satisfaction of the specific needs of the tourist in relaxation and impressions received during the trip, by providing services and providing goods that will make it comfortable and promote the purpose of traveling, combines heterogeneous industries and activities of both material production and non-productive sphere in the intersectoral complex. , which is characterized by a significant interconnection of components and interchangeability of elements " (Lyubitseva, 2005).

A vivid example of modern RTC is the experience of creating and functioning of the "Dubai Healthcare City" (Dubai Healthcare City) in the UAE, which operates exclusively to the company to provide recreational and medical services. Here are high-tech hospitals and educational medical centers, near elite shopping centers, luxurious hotels, restaurants, dolphinarium, coastal park "Creek" with children's playgrounds and rope roads.

The author's vision of the composition and structuring of the regional inter-sectoral complex of recreational and tourism activity is represented by Fig. 1. Let us focus differences between the schemes of the regional inter-sectoral complex of RTA from known developments of the composition and structure of recreational and tourist activities. The first and most importantly - the inter-sectoral complex represents recreation and tourism not as separate activities, but combined as a whole economic complex, which integrates all varieties of relaxation and recreation of the population. The developed model of the inter-sectoral complex RTA covers all varieties of recreational activities with all its forms - tourism, organized recreation, unorganized (amateur) mass recreation, household recreation. The presented structure allows you to consider all components of the inter-sectoral complex RTA and disconnected, and combined - in any combination and integration.

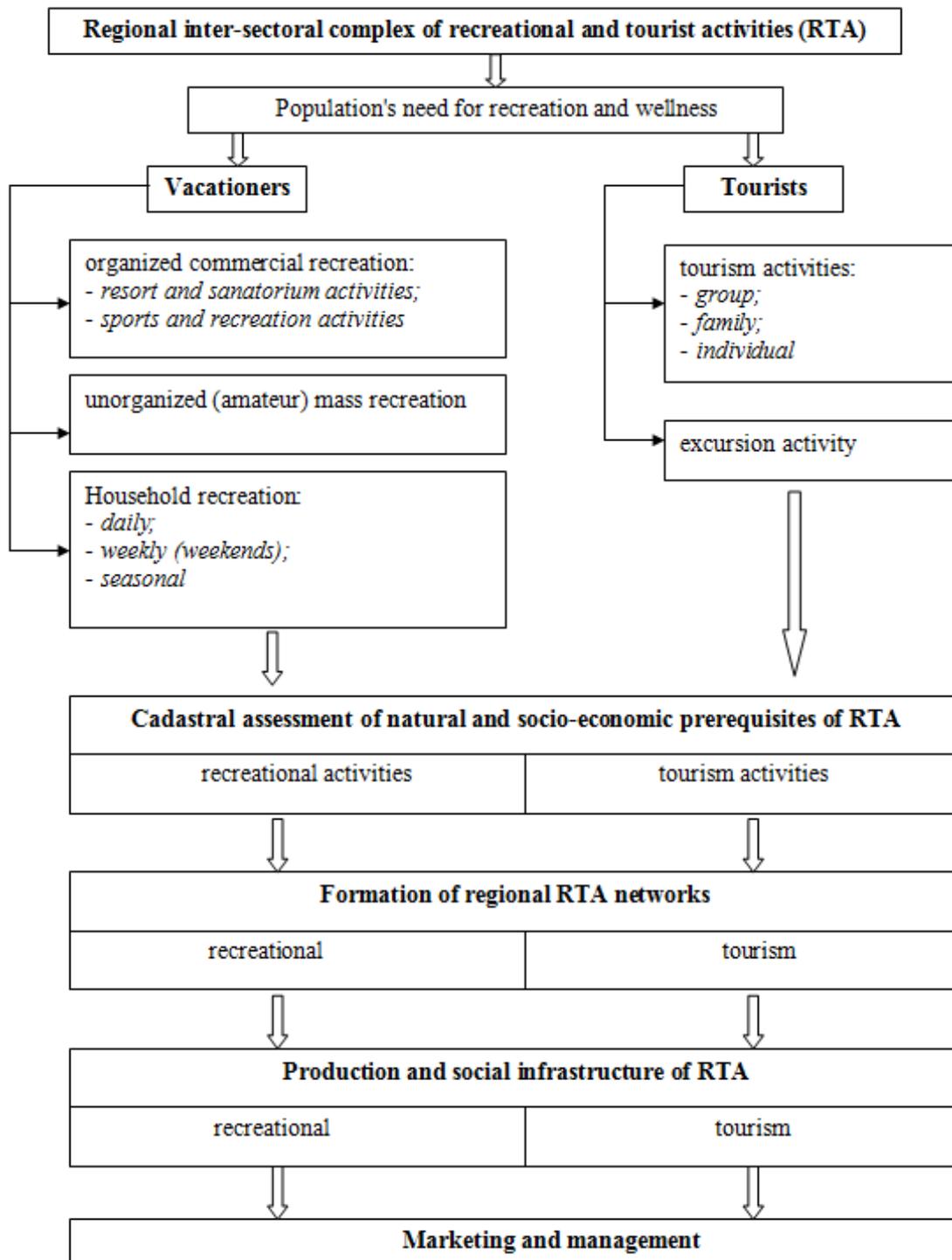


Fig. 1. Regional inter-sectoral complex of recreational and tourist activities (Topchiyev et al., 2019)

The new component of the regional inter-sectoral complex RTA is a block of cadastral evaluation of recreational and tourist potential. Traditional estimates of natural and socio-economic prerequisites for the development of tourism and sanatorium-resort activities and mass organized (commercial) recreation need to add accounting and cadastral evaluation of

conditions, objects and regional networks of unorganized mass recreation and household recreation and health recovery of the population. Such cadastres should include a recreational assessment of the population's residence and vital activities. Recreational complex covers industries and social infrastructure and specialized marketing and management. Note that such a formalization of recreational and tourist activities of the region allow considering it with all possible levels of organization of the economy. Consequently, at the regional level, the integration of socio-natural types of economic activity has the form of regional inter-sectoral complexes or, in accordance with a new statistics system, inter-specific socio-natural integration (clusters).

Inter-sectoral complex RTA is a set of different types of activities of the population - economic and non-economic, as well as leisure forms that provide the needs of the population of the region (countries) in recreation services, improvement, health recovery and tourism, accompanying social services and recreational and tourist infrastructure. The process of forming inter-sectoral complexes is an objective law of development of productive forces. Progressive deepening of social and territorial division of labour is accompanied by an appropriate enhancement of integration trends. Objectively, comparatively selected groups of branches and industries with the most close economic and production ties, which are largely interconnected and interdependent in their development. Thus, the inter-sectoral complex is a set of activities carried out on a certain territory and combined in a certain group (system) with close production, commercial and other contacts. The geographical basis for the formation of regional IsRCs serves recreational and tourist resources are destinations that determine the specialization of the region by the types of RTA. Depending on the level of development of RTA in the region, the RTA management systems may form.

It is necessary to draw attention to the development of the forms of the territorial organization of RTA at different levels. It is possible to hope that on the local and regional levels by the knot link of RTA will be destinations - local and regional concentration of recreational and tourist resources with appropriate infrastructure. On the global (international) level, RTA retains a network form of a territorial organization, whose nodes are world centres and areas of tourism, as well as the main areas of formation of tourist flows. Global and macro-regional network of international tourist routes form tourists flows, so the world tourist network has a fairly stable configuration, since world and regional centres and areas of tourism retain their attractiveness. Also, recreational and tourist networks have dynamical traits related to the formation of new tourist centers and the emergence of new routes.

Conclusions

The functional structure of the recreational (recreational and tourist) complex is given enabled to consider the RTA of the region as a whole (comprehensively) and componently - in separate blocks and indicators. The developed scheme emphasizes the possibility of studying the RTA of the region as a whole, including all types and forms of recreation and tourism. Recall that we are currently not accounting for mass unorganized recreation, so it remains out of the attention of statistics and management bodies. In no form, household recreation is considered - relaxation, although there is a real need for its accounting and evaluation.

It is possible to investigate the recreation and tourist industry of the region as a set of recreation and tourists, recreational and tourist resources (destinations), recreational and tourist infrastructure; as manufacturing of tourist products and recreational and tourist goods, servicing recreation and tourists, management of recreational and tourist activities in the region.

Functional structuring of the recreational complex of the region fully highlights all the subject areas of recreational and tourism activities that were outlined before. Tourism can be considered as a branch of the region's economy, allocating relevant blocks: tourists, tourist resources (destinations), infrastructure, manufacturing of tourist products and goods, tourist service, tourist marketing and management. To represent recreation and tourism as a separate type of economic activity, it is necessary to add organized recreation with its resources, infrastructure, production of recreational services and goods, profile marketing and management. The scheme of the functional structure of the recreation and tourist complex is a thematic benchmark for a deeper and meaningful study of the recreational economy of the region, justification of the directions of its further development.

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