

**TOURISM RESOURCES AS A CONDITION FOR THE TOURISM
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Abstract: Of course, natural resources often play the role of a basic factor that determines the scale, characteristics and directions of tourism development in the region. This article deals with tourism resources influencing to the tourism development.

Keywords: *tourism, resources, natural and man-made objects, human activity, prerequisites.*

Introduction

Resources in the broad sense of this word are understood as: economic, natural, cultural and historical, labor, financial, social, production resources.

Tourism resources are understood as a set of natural and man-made objects suitable for creating a tourist product. As a rule, the presence or absence of tourist resources determines the formation of a tourist business in a particular region.

Tourist resources - natural, historical, social and cultural objects, including objects of tourist display, as well as other objects that can satisfy the spiritual needs of tourists, contribute to the restoration and development of their physical strength.

The tourist potential is understood as the entire set of tourist resources of the region, suitable for use in the field of tourism.

Thus, it is obvious that the basis for the functioning of tourist activities is tourist resources - these are objects and phenomena of natural and anthropogenic origin, which can be used for recreation, tourism and treatment.

The main part

Due to the presence of mineral springs, historical and cultural monuments or favorable climatic conditions within the boundaries of a certain territory, this area acquires interest among tourists. It is possible to obtain a high socio-economic effect from the development of tourism only after the implementation of measures for the improvement of the territory, etc.

For example, territories with attractive landscapes and water bodies have always been popular with tourists, despite the fact that there were no proper conditions for recreation in this area: comfortable accommodation facilities, tourist infrastructure, etc. This is due to the fact that for a person to have a good rest with the reproduction of the energy lost during work; it is enough to change the environment, to leave the boundaries of his permanent place of residence. To relax, you do not need to stay in comfortable hotels and have fun in the casino. There is even a certain category of tourists who are specifically looking for ways to relax with extreme living conditions away from civilization.

Tourism resource classifications are based on various criteria. One of the basic criteria is an attempt to allocate primary and secondary resources or, in another edition, direct and indirect. In accordance with this feature, the primary (direct) resources include those resources that are used by tourists and recreants. The development of these resources is impossible without the involvement of secondary (indirect), which include all economic and other resources. Thus, the leading role is

assigned to direct recreational resources, and the analysis carried out according to this criterion reflects the specifics of the use of the tourist potential of the territory. The expediency of using this classification for the purposes of accounting and analysis is confirmed by its use in legislative practice, since it contributes to solving the problems of accounting and analysis of the potential for tourism development at the regional level.

In accordance with federal legislation, some of the most highly attractive natural resources have the status of protected areas (specially protected natural areas). Historical monuments, archaeological monuments, cultural monuments, memorial places, places of worship, folk crafts, museums are classified as cultural and historical resources. Infrastructure resources include: hotels, transport, catering establishments, trade enterprises, entertainment enterprises, tourist centers, shelters, rental of tourist equipment, theme parks, ski slopes, cable cars.

Of course, natural resources often play the role of a basic factor that determines the scale, characteristics and directions of tourism development in the region. However, this is a controversial statement. There are regions and tourist centers that are attractive not for natural, but for historical and cultural resources. This point of view is shared by the majority of researchers. P. Defer argued that tourist resources are the totality of all natural elements, features of human activity or manufactured products that can induce a trip that is not related to commercial or other specific purposes, namely:

- a set of various water resources: seas, lakes, rivers, thermal springs, geysers, glaciers, areas of snow;

- factors associated with elements of terrestrial geographic morphology (natural landscapes);

- various elements associated with the inner nature of a person, first of all, it means interest in something new, as well as elements associated with the development of the human factor (settlements, historical places, etc.);

- elements associated with human activity in all its forms (art, culture, etc.).

He also divided all tourist resources into:

- hydrom - tourist resources related to water resources;

- fitom - tourism resources associated with land;

- litom - tourist resources created by human labor and awakening tourist interest;

- anthropom - tourist resources as types of human activities that can arouse the interest of tourists.

As you can see, this classification lacks infrastructure resources; it reflects the totality of tourist resources as objects that give rise to tourist interest, since everything else is not tourist resources, but elements of the tourist industry.

The point of view about the leading role of natural tourist resources is shared by H. Krippendorf, in whose opinion natural resources such as climate, landscape, topography, flora and fauna, and geographical location play a special role. The importance of natural resources for the development of the tourist complex of the region is justified by the fact that tourism is directly interested in the constant preservation and improvement of the natural environment. Therefore, tourist resources are often considered according to their belonging to certain components of the natural environment (climatic, water, forest), functional purpose (health, cognitive, sports) and the degree of study. The category of historical and cultural tourist resources is formed by historical and

cultural objects (monuments and memorial sites, museums, etc.) and phenomena (ethnographic, political, industrial, etc.).

Expanding the totality of tourist resources, M. Troissy identified three main groups based on the sign of the presence of anthropogenic influence:

- natural tourist resources as natural and climatic conditions;
- tourist resources created by human labor as a set of objects of display and tourist interest;
- additional tourist resources, also created by human labor, but used to serve tourists, i.e. tourism industry, etc.

Thus, the classification includes resources that do not arouse tourist interest - the tourism industry.

The World Tourism Organization further expands the boundaries of the concept of tourist resources, highlighting the following groups:

- natural resources;
- energy wealth;
- human factor (demographic and cultural aspects);
- institutional, political, legal and administrative aspects;
- social aspects, features of the social structure, level and traditions in the field of education, health care and recreation;
- various goods and services, transport, communications, infrastructure for recreation and entertainment;
- economic and financial activities.

This approach to identifying the plurality of tourist resources allows for a more complete and comprehensive assessment of tourist products and the potential of tourist areas at different levels, including national, regional and local. In our opinion, this classification considers tourist resources as a general basis for the development of tourism as a type of activity. Thus, four approaches to disclosing the essence of tourist resources should be distinguished:

- tourist resources are considered as a special type of resources for the implementation of tourist activities - unique objects that attract tourists and are used directly for recreational and other tourist purposes; then they represent a collection of objects that generate tourist interest, which reduces them to objects of display of various kinds; this approach is useful for analyzing the potential attractiveness of the region for tourism development;

- tourist resources are presented as a set of direct and indirect resources, i.e. as a plurality of objects of display and the tourism industry; such an approach should be used to analyze and assess the directions and conditions for the use of the tourist potential of the region's territory;

- tourist resources are considered in the totality of resources directly or indirectly used in the field of tourism, i.e. as a set of objects of display, tourism industry and supporting areas of activity in the region;

- It is advisable to use this approach for a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the tourist potential of the territory, directions and conditions for its development, as well as the impact of tourism on the economy of the region and vice versa;

- tourist resources are presented as a tourism-specific set of basic categories of resources used in the practice of financial and economic activities - information, land and capital, human and their

components.

If we use the sequence from a narrow to an extended approach to the interpretation of tourist resources, then the role of secondary or indirect resources is noticeably increasing. With the exception of the first approach, in the rest, the infrastructure resources of tourism are beginning to play an increasing role. However, the development of resource support for the activities of enterprises serving tourists is limited by the real throughput of primary tourist resources. In this regard, as a rule, certain types of tourist resources are correlated with specific types of tourism.

Thus, tourism for recreation primarily requires resources such as resorts, natural phenomena, climatic conditions, etc. Cognitive tourism focuses on various kinds of historical sites, castles, museums, monuments, etc. Religious tourism relies on various religious buildings, places etc.

However, along with other properties of primary resources, they are characterized by a number of limitations: seasonality of use, as well as limited throughput. In addition, the concentration of direct tourist resources in the region is not uniform; many territories close to tourist zones or routes are not attractive to tourists precisely because of the absence or lack of demand for primary tourist resources in the presence of indirect and additional ones. Often, the transfer of a display object from a potential to a used status requires, for example, not only significant investment funds, but also time for restoration.

This creates the following basic prerequisites for finding an alternative approach to the development of tourism resource provision:

the need for a more complete use of the economic potential of the tourist flow, i.e. getting the maximum income from the tourist flow;

the expediency of deconcentration of tourist and excursion flows and the development of tourism in regions close to tourist zones, but not distinguished by special tourist attraction;

strengthening the competitiveness of a tourist area or destination through a more complete presentation and use of tourist resources;

creation of new tourist routes, the development of which forms the basis for the use of potential tourist resources.

These prerequisites lead to an alternative to the development of resource support for tourist activities - they determine the expediency and demand for the creation of a tourist resource as a new display object. Moreover, the creation of such a resource differs from the process of transferring a natural or cultural-historical resource from a potential state to a state of exploitation.

However, it is possible to obtain a high socio-economic effect from the tourism development only after the implementation of measures for the development of tourism and tourist infrastructure. For the efficiency of tourism activities to be high, the availability of tourism resources alone is not enough. After all, a large number of tourists cannot be attracted by a place where there are no modern hotels or bad roads, and, therefore, tourism activities will not bring high profits.

Conclusion

So, each region has significant tourist resources, the uniqueness and significant tourist attractiveness of which creates the preconditions for the formation of an intraregional and interregional tourist product, and, consequently, for attracting tourists. The variety of natural,

climatic, cultural, historical resources contributing to the formation of a tourist product seems to us to be the basis for attracting tourists to a particular geographical area.

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