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## DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF TERRITORIES

## РОЗВИТОК ТУРИСТИЧНОЇ ІНФРАСТРУКТУРИ НА РІЗНИХ ТИПАХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ

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The development of tourism infrastructure plays a crucial role in promoting the sustainable growth of tourism in various types of territories. This article examines the dynamics of tourism infrastructure development, considering its importance in different types of territories. The characteristics and challenges of each type of territory are analyzed to identify various approaches and strategies for effective infrastructure development. Key factors influencing infrastructure planning and implementation are discussed. The article also considers different types of territories and their use in tourism. The main types of territories and their placement of tourism infrastructure are highlighted. The main methodological approaches in zoning the territory of Ukraine according to various characteristics are outlined. Different functional territories at the macro-, meso-, and micro-levels are considered in detail. The problems and prospects of developing tourism infrastructure in various types of territories are highlighted.

**Keywords:** tourism, tourism infrastructure, types of territories, zoning, approaches.

Стаття присвячена аналізу та узагальненню наукових підходів до типології територій в контексті розвитку туристичної інфраструктури та туристичного районування, зокрема на прикладі України. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена важливою роллю, яку відіграє розвиток туристичної інфраструктури у сприянні сталого розвитку туризму на різних типах територій. Водночас в сучасних кризових умовах в Україні, коли інфраструктура зазнає руйнування та занепаду, важливою є актуалізація та узагальнення наукових підходів до рекреаційно-туристичного районування та зонування територій. У дослідженні використано методи аналізу літературних джерел, узагальнення, синтезу, а також системний підхід і порівняльно-описовий метод. У цій статті проаналізовано підходи до розуміння територіальних відмінностей розвитку туристичної інфраструктури, розглядаючи її значення на різних типах територій. Проаналізовано характеристики та проблеми кожного типу територій з метою виявлення різноманітних підходів та стратегій для ефективного розвитку інфраструктури. Обговорено ключові чинники, що впливають на планування та розбудову інфраструктури на прикладі України. У статті також розглянуто різні типи територій та проблеми використання їх у туризмі. Виділено основні різновиди територій відповідно до розміщення на них туристичної інфраструктури. Окреслено основні методологічні підходи у районуванні території України за різними ознаками. Детально розглянуто різні типи функціональних територій на макро-, мезо- та мікрорівнях. Виділено проблеми та перспективи розвитку туристичної інфраструктури на різних типах територій. Зроблено висновок про те, що ефективний розвиток інфраструктури вимагає індивідуальних підходів та стратегій в залежності від характеристик кожного типу

територій. Важливо враховувати ключові чинники, такі як екологічна стійкість, наявність культурної спадщини, економічна доцільність та громадська підтримка, під час планування та реалізації інфраструктурних проєктів. Практичне значення дослідження полягає у формуванні теоретико-методологічної бази для подальших досліджень у сфері управління розвитком туризму на різних типах територій. Результати аналізу також можуть бути використані як рекомендації при оновленні нормативно-правових основ регулювання рекреаційно-туристичної діяльності та територіального розвитку в Україні.

**Ключові слова:** туризм, туристична інфраструктура, типи територій, районування, підходи.

**Statement of the problem.** The modern world has repeatedly emphasized the importance of the development of tourism as an industry that significantly impacts the socio-economic development of countries. An adequately organized tourism infrastructure is essential to a thriving tourist destination. However, different types of territories require different approaches to developing this area. The problem of developing tourism infrastructure in different types of territories becomes relevant in the search for effective strategies to ensure balanced tourism development. The consequences of infrastructure development can significantly affect ecological, economic, and socio-cultural aspects, which requires careful analysis and development of strategies that consider the interests of different types of territories.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Recent publications and research in the field of tourism infrastructure development reveal a variety of approaches and strategies aimed at increasing the competitiveness and sustainable development of territories. The analysis emphasizes service innovation, consideration of environmental aspects, and interaction with the local community as critical components of a thriving tourism strategy. The importance of adapting to modern technological and sociocultural trends to attract a broad audience is also noted. The problem of zoning in tourism arose during the formation of tourism science in Ukraine [5]. The foundations of socio-geographical zoning, mainly tourist and recreational, are determined by the works of such scientists as O. Marynych, G. Parkhomenko, O. Petrenko, P. Shishchenko [6], A. Golykov, Ya. Oliynyk, A. Stepanenko [2], M. Pistun [9], O. Beidyk [1], N. Mezentseva [7] and others. Along with this, the existing zoning schemes do not consider several actual factors of tourism development in Ukraine and, therefore, need to be clarified.

**Highlighting previously unresolved parts of the overall problem.** When developing zoning, mainly tourist and recreational zoning, the choice of criteria and methods of its implementation is essential. From the analysis of

the scientific literature, it follows that tourism and recreation zoning schemes often use a limited factor set and primarily qualitative (expert) methods. Some authors indicate insufficient use of techniques considering universal quantitative criteria in developing tourist and recreational zoning. At the same time, scientific approaches to distinguishing different functional types of territories, given the development of tourism infrastructure, need a more transparent structure.

**Formulation of article goals (setting the task).** The purpose of the article is to analyze and generalize scientific approaches to the typology of territories in the context of the development of tourism infrastructure and tourist zoning, particularly in the example of Ukraine. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve several tasks, including the systematization and analysis of modern approaches to the development of tourism infrastructure in different types of territories, the determination of the main trends in the development of tourism infrastructure, and identification of critical factors affecting the successful development of tourism in various contexts; coverage and analysis of different approaches to tourist zoning, as well as determination of effective strategies for the development of tourism infrastructure in other types of territories.

**Presentation of the main research material.** Territories are the object of study of various scientific disciplines, but they have the most systematized terminological definition in geography. In a general sense, zoning means dividing the territory into different integral districts, which are concentrated representations of some features (points) in three-dimensional and multidimensional feature space. The term "zoning" is used to denote the study method and describe its results. In the first case, it is a set of strategies aimed at determining objectively existing districts and their boundaries. In the second case, it is a cartographic display showing the districts' characteristics on the map, including their boundaries [15].

In modern geography, which is one of the foundations of tourism, the following are distinguished: principles, approaches: regional

(a set of all data about a zoned object) and regional (a set of theoretical bases, principles, methods, and procedures of zoning) and concepts of zoning: descriptive; quantitative; systemic [4].

There are several types of zoning, and the primary goal of general scientific knowledge of the territory is to define it. Selective, branch, and complex zoning are distinguished depending on the features (parameters, characteristics) used to analyze the territory. Districts can be homogeneous (homogeneous), connectional (functional), or configurational. A special instruction has been developed for drawing boundaries in zoning, which regulates all operations to analyze terrestrial landscapes. At a lower level of taxonomy of physical and geographical zoning, the term "facies" is used, in soil science – "pedon", and in limnology – "aquanome". Terms such as "elementary geographical landscape", "territorial information carrier", "elementary operational territory", "operational taxonomic unit (OT)" and others are also used [3].

The system of zoning methods includes four subsystems: creating a conceptual model of zoning, measuring the parameters of the zoning object, defining districts, and checking the obtained results. Each of these systems consists of modules that include one or more methods. The system of classification methods of initial zoning units was developed considering the same principles and has its subsystems.

Different methods are used in planning objects in Ukraine based on other features. Zoning based on political and administrative-economic criteria is the most sustainable tool. One of these criteria is the level of urbanization, which reflects economic activity, productivity, the social composition of the population, the main aspects of life, and the state of the environment. Considering geographical factors, including climatic factors, allows you to determine physical and geographical areas. The formation of ethnocultural regions is based on the historical and ethnographic features of the territories. As an independent country, Ukraine's international socioeconomic relations concern all its areas, but its most significant influence is observed in the border territories. According to basin (main rivers) characteristics, Ukraine is divided into nine macroregions.

Today, in general, a legislative framework for the formation and implementation of state regional policy has been created in Ukraine. These are the laws "On stimulating the development of

regions" [14] of 2005 and "On the principles of state regional policy" [11] of 2015.

In essence, both laws are, in a certain way, framework and, at the same time, unique, which generally requires their mutual coordination, but the critical thing is that both of these laws define separate types of territories to which the features of stimulating their development should be applied [11; 14].

Today, the following types of functional territories can be distinguished in Ukraine at the macro-, meso-, and micro-levels:

1. Macro level:
  - mountainous areas of the Ukrainian Carpathians;
  - the coast of the Black and Azov seas;
  - zones of influence of international transport corridors;
  - border regions;
  - border regions in unfavorable conditions;
  - nature reserve territories;
2. Meso level:
  - urban agglomerations.
3. Micro level:
  - centers of economic growth;
  - monofunctional urban settlements;
  - rural settlements in unfavorable conditions.

Setting the boundaries of territories with different functional characteristics that require state support is based on the analysis of these types of territories, the identification of specific problems for each functional type that make them unique compared to other areas of the country, and the development of a method of mapping and modeling these territories using GIS. Let's consider each of these types of territory in more detail.

The mountainous territories of the Ukrainian Carpathians are marked by a special status, which is given to settlements with special conditions of development and functioning due to their relief and geographical location. This status was granted to 715 settlements in four regions of Ukraine, with over 890,000 people.

Such territories include administrative districts, cities of regional significance, and OTG, with at least one settlement classified as mountainous [13].

The Black and Azov Seas coast includes administrative districts and cities of regional (republican in AR Crimea) importance directly adjacent to the sea coast or sea bays and estuaries. These territories require careful planning and development of engineering and transport infrastructure.

Such territories include districts, cities of regional significance, and regional administrative units that are located within the Azov-Black Sea coast and have direct access to the sea coast and the coast of sea estuaries (according to the Planning Scheme of the territory of the Black and Azov Sea coasts) [10].

Zones of influence of international transport corridors (ITC) include eight corridors that provide territories with an additional stimulus for economic development. However, they also require state support for the development of transport infrastructure.

The transport corridor's influence zone includes a 15 km zone around MTK (half-hour transport accessibility).

The border regions directly adjacent to the state border have unique problems and require additional attention, especially in the context of developing transit highways and service infrastructure.

Such territories include districts, cities of regional importance, and regional administrative units directly adjacent to the state border.

Border regions in adverse conditions include territories bordering countries where additional restrictions and enhanced security measures are in place, which may affect the development of the local economy and attract investment. Also, here, it is worth mentioning the war that is ongoing in Ukraine and hurts the development of the border areas.

This functional type is close to the kind of European landscapes "former industrial and military zones", but has specific Ukrainian features.

Nature reserves form the basis of the national ecological network and require specific support, considering their use and infrastructure development peculiarities. According to the Law of Ukraine "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine," objects of the nature reserve fund, such as nature reserves, natural monuments, botanical gardens, dendrological parks, zoological parks, and parks-monuments of horticultural art, can have national or local significance depending on their ecological, scientific and historical and cultural value. Four biosphere reserves, 19 nature reserves, and 47 national natural parks are allocated to the national nature reserve fund – a total of 70 objects that form the basis of the National Emerald Network, which is planned to be integrated into the European ecological network. Territorial communities, where the objects of the national natural reserve fund are located, need state support in establishing a special regime

of use and the corresponding complications in developing engineering, transport, and social infrastructure [12].

Urban agglomerations are complex systems that require state regulation in the context of their intensive industrial, transport, and cultural connections, as well as a high level of infrastructure and economic development. Urban agglomerations are territories with a high level of infrastructure development, economy, and provision of services to the population. They are the centers of attraction for the surrounding territories and are often characterized by a population of 500,000 or more. The development of urban agglomerations requires state regulation.

Centers (cores) of economic growth are critical components of the spatial organization of society. They are essential in promoting the country's and its regions' development and unification. These centers are centers of socio-economic activity and are distinguished by higher dynamics of development, the presence of various branches of the economy, and tangible and intangible assets that contribute to forming a positive multiplier and accelerator effect. They also perform critical external functions that stimulate the development of the surrounding areas.

Monofunctional urban settlements developed based on one industrial function, such as coal mining, iron ore, other minerals, metallurgy, chemical industry, etc. However, due to the crisis in the relevant fields of specialization, these settlements are losing their development, causing depopulation processes, deterioration of ecological conditions, and increasing unemployment.

Negative demographic and economic indicators characterize rural settlements in unfavorable conditions. The majority of the population of these territories works and engages in agriculture. In addition, these settlements are far from the main centers that can provide social and administrative services. A constant deterioration of demographic indicators often characterizes these settlements.

At the macro level, functional types of territories can be considered from the point of view of their purpose and primary functions. These territories are essential for the country's development at the macro level, influencing the economy, culture, innovation, and other areas. For example, developing tourist and economic centers effectively can increase the region's attractiveness for investors and tourists.



Table 1

**Types of territories according to the location of tourism infrastructure on them**

Levels of territories	Types of territories	Characteristic
Macro level	Economic centers	Territories where economic resources and activities are concentrated. They include large industrial zones, financial centers, shopping complexes, and other facilities aimed at the economic development of the region
	Research centers	Such areas focus on high-tech research, development, and innovation. These may include university campuses, science parks, and other scientific institutions
	Tourist areas	Such territories are oriented towards the development of tourism and hospitality. They include resort areas, recreational complexes, museums, and other attractions designed to attract tourists
	Administrative centers	Territories where state and local government bodies are located. They include administrative buildings, offices, and infrastructure to ensure the work of the authorities
	Cultural and artistic centers	Such territories are aimed at the development of cultural and artistic industries and include museums, galleries, theaters, and other cultural institutions
	Transport hubs	Territories that play an essential role in transport infrastructure. This includes international airports, railway junctions, ports, and other objects of transport and logistics importance
Mesolevel	Industrial parks	Specially organized territories intended for the location of industrial enterprises and enterprises providing services for industry
	Residential estates	They consist of residential buildings and infrastructure for comfortable living of the population
	Green areas and parks	Territories intended for rest, recreation, and contact with nature. They include parks, gardens, forests, and other natural objects
	Shopping centers and business districts	Territories where shopping complexes, business centers, offices, and other commercial facilities are located
	Educational complexes	This includes educational institutions, university campuses, and other educational institutions
	Medical centers and hospitals	Such areas include hospitals, polyclinics, and other medical institutions
Micro level	Residential quarters	Specific zones or blocks where residential buildings and infrastructure are located, aimed at providing comfortable living for residents
	Commercial objects	This includes various shops, cafes, restaurants, and other commercial enterprises that provide services and goods for the local population
	Educational institutions	Educational institutions such as schools, kindergartens, colleges, and other educational institutions that provide education for children and adults in a specific area
	Medical institutions	This includes hospitals, polyclinics, and other medical institutions that offer medical services to the residents of the district
	Sports facilities and recreation areas	These can be stadiums, sports complexes, parks, and other places for sports and recreation
	Cultural and entertainment facilities	This includes cinemas, theaters, galleries, and other cultural and entertainment facilities.

At the meso-level, functional types of territories can be considered more specifically, covering smaller administrative units and specific areas. These functional types of territories are determined by the primary purpose and functions of each particular district or locality at the meso-level. They reflect how different parts of a city or region specialize and serve to meet the population's needs.

At the micro level, functional types of territories can be defined in connection with specific, smaller administrative units and their specific purpose. These functional types of territories are determined by the primary purpose and functions of each particular district or locality at the micro level. They reflect various aspects of the life and activities of residents of a specific district or settlement [15].

We have analyzed the approaches to distinguishing different functional territories at the macro-, meso- and micro-levels. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of a Table 1.

The issue of zoning has been of interest to many scientists, but there is still no universally accepted zoning scheme. From this, we conclude that this issue still requires clarification and improvement. There are many controversies surrounding terminology: firstly, how to call a consolidated unit – region, macro-region, palanka, region, land, economic district, etc.; and secondly, in the regions' names. Accordingly, we also do not

have an unequivocal opinion or position when dividing territories into different types. Therefore, the location of tourism infrastructure in different types of territories remains relatively open, and we believe it has all the chances and prospects for research. In general, the tourism industry is a field that develops extremely dynamically and requires constant mobility and innovation in its research.

**Conclusions.** Research on the development of tourism infrastructure in different types of territories is an essential step in understanding and supporting the sustainable growth of tourism. The analysis results showed that effective infrastructure development requires individual approaches and strategies depending on the characteristics of each type of territory. When planning and implementing infrastructure projects, it is essential to consider critical factors such as environmental sustainability, cultural heritage, economic viability, and community engagement. Further research in this area aims to improve methodologies and find innovative solutions to promote tourism development in different types of territories. Only through cooperation between scientific researchers, communities, and government bodies will we be able to ensure sustainable tourism growth, which will contribute to the development of the entire industry and increase the quality of life of local communities.

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