

ASERS

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Quarterly

Volume VII

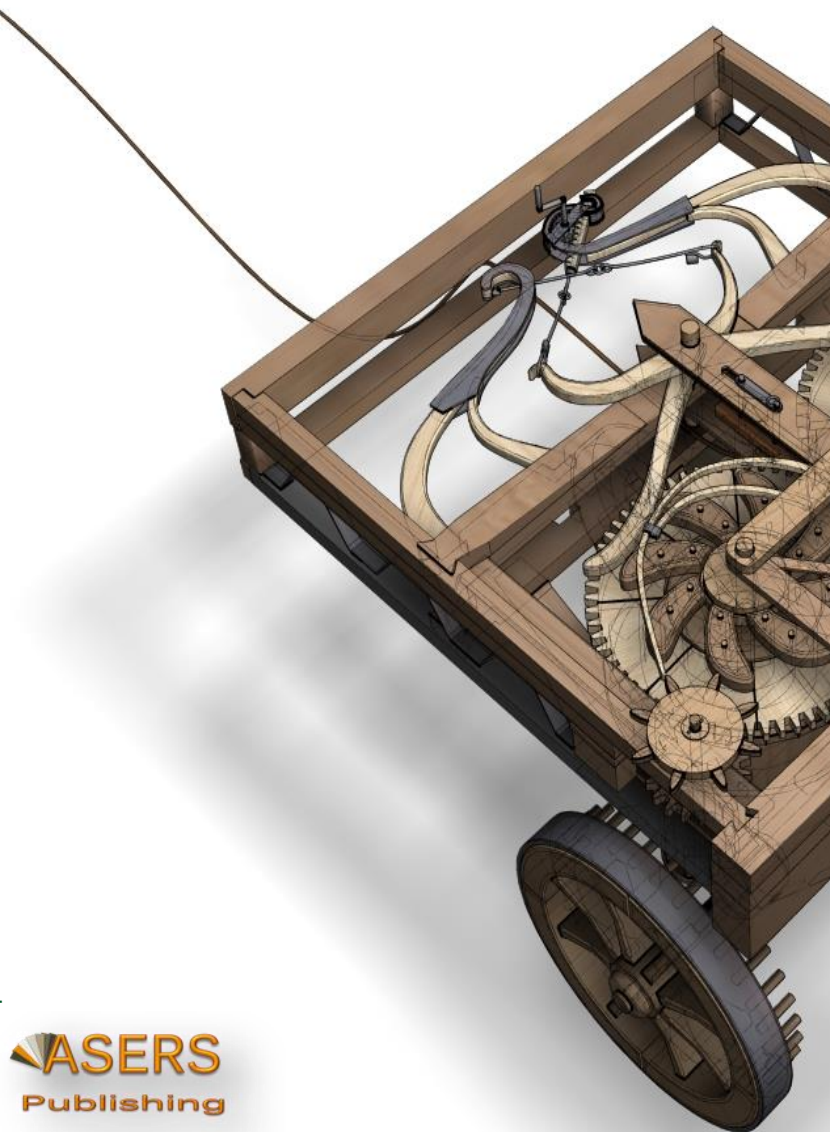
Issue 1(13)

Spring 2016

eISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>



ASERS
Publishing

Editor in Chief

Ramona PIRVU

University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huong Ha

University of Newcastle, Singapore,
Australia

Harjeet Kaur

HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara

Czestochowa University of Technology,
Poland

Vicky Katsoni

Techonological Educational Institute of
Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot

Czestochowa University of Technology,
The Institute of Logistics and International
Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili

Tibilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu

Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,
Romania

Piotr Misztal

The Jan Kochanowski University in
Kielce, Faculty of Management and
Administration, Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek

Nottingham University Business School,
Malaysia

Roberta De Santis

LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo

University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Selişteanu

University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu

Spiru Haret University, Romania

ASERS Publishing

<http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

eISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jermt>

Contents:

- 1 **Steering the Implementation of Urban Sustainability
Projects: Implications for Policy** ... 5
Giacomo Di FOGGIA
- 2 **An Overview of Coastal and Marine Resources and their
Management in Sultanate of Oman** ... 21
B.S. CHOUDRI, Mahad BAAWAIN
Mushtaque AHMED
- 3 **The Relationship between Environmental Quality, Gross
Domestic Product, Energy, Credit and Trade in Iran** ... 33
Mojtaba ABBASIAN, Javad SHAHRAKI, Ahmad AKBARI,
Javad HARATI
- 4 **Examining the Practice of Solid Wastes Recycling in Libya** ... 46
Abdelnaser OMRAN
- 5 **Developing Geotourism as Part of Sustainable
Development at Ciletuh Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia** ... 57
Ayu Krishna YULIAWATI, Mohamad SAPARI DWI HADIAN,
Agus RAHAYU, Ratih HURRIYATI
- 6 **Do Tourist Arrivals Contribute to the Stable Exchange
Rate? Evidence from Indonesia** ... 63
Haryo KUNCORO
- 7 **Studying Tourism Impacts by Q Methodology Approach** ... 80
Michaela HAVLIKOVA
- 8 **Analysis of Tourism Travel Trends after 2014** ... 88
Radovan BAČÍK, Martin MUDRÍK,
Róbert ŠTEFKO, Sebastian KOT

Editor in Chief

Ramona PÎRVU
University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

Omran Abdelnaser
University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Huang Ha
University of Newcastle, Singapore,
Australia

Harjeet Kaur
HELP University College, Malaysia

Janusz Grabara
Czestochowa University of Technology,
Poland

Vicky Katsoni
Technological Educational Institute of
Athens, Greece

Sebastian Kot
Czestochowa University of Technology,
The Institute of Logistics and International
Management, Poland

Nodar Lekishvili
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Andreea Marin-Pantelescu
Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,
Romania

Piotr Misztal
The Jan Kochanowski University in
Kielce, Faculty of Management and
Administration, Poland

Chuen-Chee Pek
Nottingham University Business School,
Malaysia

Roberta De Santis
LUISS University, Italy

Fabio Gaetano Santeramo
University of Foggia, Italy

Dan Selişteanu
University of Craiova, Romania

Laura Ungureanu
Spiru Haret University, Romania

- 9 **Estimating Willingness to Pay for Safe Beef** ... 94
Wuthiya SARAITHONG
- 10 **Attractive Tourist Destinations as a Factor of its** ... 105
Development
Mikhail A. MOROZOV, Natalia S. MOROZOVA
- 11 **Eco Tourism as a Recreational Impact Factor on Human** ... 112
Condition
Tatyana TRETAKOVA, Anastasia SAVINOVSKAYA
- 12 **The Sourcing Process in Casino Gambling's Player of Thai-** ... 120
Cambodian Borders
Sumeth KAENMANEE, Jeeranun KHERMKHAN
- 13 **The Development of Inner Tourism: Problems and** ... 126
Prospects under the Modern Russian Conditions
Elena Victorovna FROLOVA, Elena Evgen'evna KABANOVA,
Natalia Vladimirovna MEDVEDEVA
- 14 **A Dynamic Capability View on Tourism Supply Chain** ... 133
Resilience: Evidence from Indian Tourism Sector
Souvik ROY, Raju.G AMAR, Santanu MANDAL
- 15 **Addressing Consistency Checking of Goal Model for** ... 150
Software Product Line Government Tourism System
Ahmad Nurul FAJAR, Imam Marzuki SHOFI
- 16 **Analysis of Satisfaction Factor for Development** ... 156
Recommendation Tourism Web System
Sfenrianto, Abba Suganda GIRSANG, Fikri RUMAN

Call for Papers

Issue_Summer 2016

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is a young interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modelling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism is indexed in SCOPUS, RePEC, CEEOL, ProQuest, EBSCO and Cabell Directory databases.

All the papers will be first considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

Deadline for submission:	1 st May 2016
Expected publication date:	June 2016
Website:	www.asers.eu/journals/jemt/
E-mail:	jemt@asers.eu

To prepare your paper for submission, please see full author guidelines in the following file: [JEMT Full Paper Template.doc](#), then send it via email at jemt@asers.eu.



DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v7.1\(13\).13](http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v7.1(13).13)

The Development of Inner Tourism: Problems and Prospects under the Modern Russian Conditions

Elena Victorovna FROLOVA

Department of State, Municipal Administration and Social Engineering
Russian State Social University⁵, The Russian Federation, Moscow
efrolova06@mail.ru

Elena Evgen'evna KABANOVA

Department of State, Municipal Administration and Social Engineering
Russian State Social University, The Russian Federation, Moscow
cool90@list.ru

Natalia Vladimirovna MEDVEDEVA

Department of State, Municipal Administration and Social Engineering
Russian State Social University, The Russian Federation, Moscow
nmedvedeva1984@mail.ru

Suggested Citation:

Frolova E. V. *et al.* (2016). The Development of Inner Tourism: Problems and Prospects under the Modern Russian Conditions, *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume VII, Spring), 1(13): 126 - 132. DOI: 10.14505/jemt.v7.1(13).13. Available from: <http://www.asers.eu/journals/jemt/current-issue>

Article's History:

Received January, 2016; Revised February, 2016; Accepted March, 2016.
2016. ASERS Publishing. All rights reserved.

Abstract

The article is devoted to the current economic problem-the development of inner tourism. The peculiarities and the development of problems relating to the tourism in the Russian Federation have been determined on the basis of statistical and sociological information. In this article we provided the analysis of the Russian and international experience, determined the most fruitful mechanisms on developing touristic attractiveness of these territories which may be adapted and demanded under the current conditions.

As international experience showed the development based on the scientific research significantly stipulated the increase of touristic flow. The investigations should be aimed at revealing the parameters of perception concerning specific peculiarities at the determined territory, local culture, traditions, the analysis of the requirements of would-be consumers, the determination of priorities in the realization of the touristic initiatives, the assessment of effectiveness of tourism development at the determined territory. Both: international and Russian experience show that it is necessary to revive, maintain, and develop unique peculiarities of a territory, local culture, traditions and customs that should also involve activity of inhabitants. It is significant that exactly local creative groups participate in the development of inner tourism.

The analysis showed that it is exactly the consolidation of efforts put in by the local authorities, business, and inhabitants at the local level that is considered to be the most fruitful management practice in making inner tourism attractive at that or another territory. The most effective directions of management activity include the following aspects: the creation and development of unique objects of touristic attractiveness, the actualization of cultural and historic inheritance, search for innovative ideas in developing

⁵Vilgelm PikStreet, 4, 1, Moscow, 129226, The Russian Federation

event tourism and their realization, modernization of practice concerning touristic products and services in the field of folklore, folk craft, and local initiatives.

Keywords: inner tourism, tourism attractiveness, techniques of development of touristic attractiveness, strategic partnership, and management practices.

JEL Classification: Z1, Z3.

Introduction

Tourism development is a prior direction of social and economic development of municipal entities. In the modern conditions tourism has become one of the most dynamical and beneficial branches of economic ensuring investment flow, new work places, strengthening small and medium enterprises, development of social and touristic infrastructure. In the current economic and social situation effective development of inner tourism can stable economic state, soften social problems, and become really significant factor for protection, increase and appliance of natural, cultural, and historic potential both at the municipal level and the level of the subjects of the Russian Federation (Selyakova and Bogachyova 2009).

There is a considerable amount of works devoted to the tourism development and the basic aspects of tourist activity. Theoretical questions, the analysis of conceptual framework of functional problems and the development of tourism, touristic infrastructure were reflected in the investigations of such scientists as Birzhakov (2014), Zhukova (2006), Zorin (2005), Gulyaev (2003), Medlick (2005), Vagen (2001), Cohen (1972), MacKannel (2005), Rodgecka, Urry (1997). In the modern investigations the scientists pay special attention to the factors of touristic preferences: Landauer, Haider and Pröbstl-Haider (2014), Dellaert, Arentze and Horeni (2014), techniques of tourism development and provision of qualitative tourist service Hilman and Kaliappen (2014), Nor'Aini Yusof, Rahman, Che Jamil and Iranmanesh (2014), Ottenbacher and Harrington (2013), the role of tourism and the dynamics of tourism market in the modern conditions Massidda and Mattana (2013), Maloletko, Kaurova, Kryukova, Pochinok and Gladko (2015), Emsden (2013), Fetisova, Kurchenkov and Matina (2015), Pranjal and Ashutosh (2015).

Results

According to the information provided by the World Tourism Organization Russia's possible opportunities allow to receive approximately 40 million tourists per year. However, actually it constitutes 20 times less number. Thus, 2207 125 foreign tourists visited Russia in 2013, the number of the Russian tourists going overseas constitutes 18291737 (Russia tourism).

In 2013 The All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (APORC) provided information on the plans of the Muscovites for summer time. The Muscovites (as well as the Russians as a whole) are going to spend this time either at home (32% to 45%-number of the Russians in general), or country homes (31% to 22% correspondingly). However, the Muscovites more than the Russians in general plan to spend vacations overseas (19% to 9%). 9% of people would like to go in other regions of the Russian Federation, 8% - at the Black Sea coast, 5%- in Crimea, 3%- to the territory of the ex-Soviet Union, 1%- to the East-country (APORC).

Table 1 - APORC Survey for planned vacations in 2013

Where are you going to spend your summer vacations? (closed question, any amount of answers is possible)		
	Moscow	Russia
Country home, garden plot	31	22
Overseas	19	9
In another city, village of the Russian Federation	9	11
At the Black sea (Russia)	8	10
In Crimea	5	2
Other places at the territory of ex-Soviet Union	3	2
The Baltic states	1	1
Stay home	31	45
I do not know	7	6

Source: Official website of the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (APORC), www.wciom.ru (application date: 21.12.2015).

Analyzing the results of the social survey for 2015 we can conclude that in general the situation did not change much (see Table 2).

Table 2 - APORC Survey for the vacations planned in 2013 and 2015

Where are you going to spend your summer vacations? (closed question, any amount of answers is possible)		
	2013	2015
Country home, garden plot	22	26
Overseas	9	6
In another city, village of the Russian Federation	11	11
At the Black sea (Russia)	10	10
In the Crimea	2	7
Other places at the territory of ex-Soviet Union	2	1
The Baltic states	1	0
Stay home	45	40
I do not know	6	8

Source: Official website of the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (APORC): www.wciom.ru (application date: 21.12.2015).

Most of the respondents do not include travelling in their current plans and are going to spend their vacations home (picture 1). According to the analysis of the social survey the Russian citizens do not have high level of touristic activity. This trend can be explained by both: limited financial opportunities and social factors such as common stereotypes and attitudes. For example, only every tenth respondent (11%) plans to visit another city of the country.

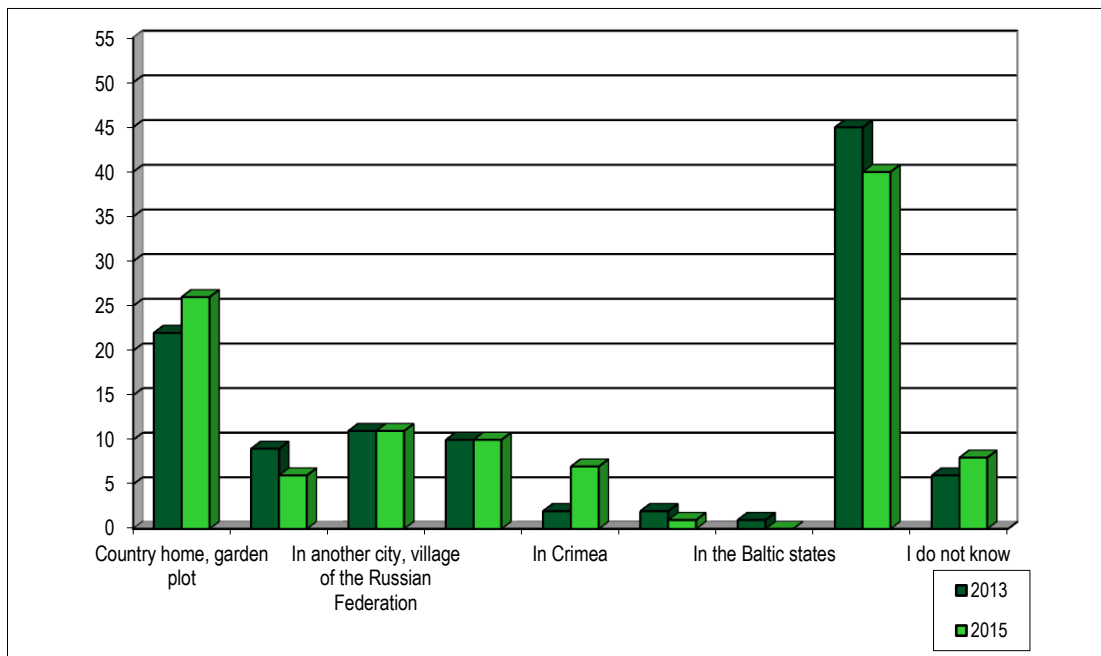


Figure 1 - Survey for the vacations planned in 2013 and 2015

Source: Official website of the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (APORC): www.wciom.ru (application date: 21.12.2015).

This statistics shows that it is necessary to find new ideas for the development of inner tourism, working out techniques of touristic attractiveness of the Russian territories. Researching the trends in developing touristic attractiveness in the international experience we consider such countries as Italy, Germany and the USA. In Germany it is exactly tourism that plays the leading role in the social and economic development of the country. Tourism is the largest sector in the customer service field ensuring 8% of gross domestic product in which almost 3 million people are engaged (Library of Congress – Federal Research Division 2008). Taking into consideration German experience within the frameworks of clusterization of the territory we can distinguish the following key aspects of the management practices: choosing the region with the highest potential for

forming and developing touristic attractiveness taking into account geographic principle, conducting investigations, determining marketing strategies, building strong partner relationships with the local authorities, establishments which offer touristic services, private sector, scientific and investigating institutes which work on problems in tourism, supporting educational programs and the development of the staff providing tourist services. (Ottenbacher and Harrington 2013)

The directions for the tourism development in Germany:

- Social partnership. In Germany there is a variety of targeted projects in the field of tourism. The project "Partnership in the aims of stable development of the city tourism" is being carried out within the frameworks of the state and private partnership. The realization of this project can be illustrated by the example of Trier. The main aim of the project is to improve the level of competitiveness of tourist service in the city – working out tourist programs and products, marketing promotion, the increase of vacation time, the development of diverse types of tourism: cultural and educational, culinary, event (arrangement of fairs, exhibitions, festivals) tourism as well as innovative activity to engage tourists in the excavation of ancient churches.
- Investigations and Education. Investigations are being conducted to determine specific peculiarities of the touristic attractiveness, local culture, traditions. The researchers investigate diverse aspects especially that one referring to the new types of tourism, they also study the level of perception of this or another tourist places, work out advertising strategy, priorities in realization of the tourist initiatives.
- The implementation of the projects on forming touristic attractiveness at the local level. This practice can be aptly illustrated by the example of the activity of the Association of tourist information in Trier, Trier-Saarburg district. Within the frameworks of this Association they ensure the strategic partnership of some participators such as the authorities of the city and the district, touristic enterprises, as well as other private companies, which are not specialized in the field of tourism (production of wine and beer, retailers, local banks) (Karpova and Maksarova 2009).
- The strategies which reflect needs and interests of different parties interested in the field of tourism. Each territory works out its own strategy which is supposed to be universal. Its main peculiarity is adaptability to the environment conditions, considering social and psychological factors, for example when drawing up a strategy of inner tourism they consider such factors as high purchasing ability, ageing of population, strengthening national identity (Ottenbacher and Harrington 2013, Frolova and Kabanova 2015).

Italy is one of the world leaders in the tourism industry. Different types of tourism are well-developed: educational, coastal, mountain skiing, wellness, event, religious. In Italy the tourism sector constitutes a significant part of country economy. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council 9,7% of population are engaged in the tourism field, this sector constitutes 8,6% of Gross Domestic Product in Italy (Emsden 2013). There is a National Tourism Agency in Italy – ENIT which main aim is to promote touristic opportunities of the country. Its scope is to support the country brand, commercialization, study and investigation of tourism industry (Massidda and Mattana 2013). Italy having a huge tourism potential, high level development of tourism is seeking for new mechanisms of tourists' attraction. One of the brightest examples is the development of agro - tourism which is becoming increasingly popular and attracts people with its democratic price. Due to its increasing popularity such field as trade is developing more and more in Italy. It contributes to the attraction of tourism flow, maintenance of tourism industry, employment, economic growth of the country (Frolova and Kabanova 2015).

American experience (New-York) also arouses interest. In 70s years of the 20th century the financial crisis arose in the state which lead to the outflow of people, unemployment growth, the social and economic development of the city was at stake. In this difficult period for a city the authorities took decision to develop tourism to attract investments. The investigation on revealing tourism possibilities of the state was conducted. The results showed that New-York had a high touristic potential attracting attention with its theatre, museums, historical and cultural monuments and well-developed tourism infrastructure. In the suburbs of New York there is unique landscape with mountains and lakes. A far-reaching advertizing campaign "I love New York" was started within this concept. The advertisement created vivid impression about New York as a centre of tourism. A special attention was devoted to the ample entertainment opportunities, tourist infrastructure, cultural leisure activities and accommodation provided by the city. This campaign had a great success and lead to enormous popularity of the city as a centre of tourism both: in the USA and overseas (Aleksandrova 2002). Now attention

is still being paid to the development of tourism. The brand “I love New York” is still popular, a lot of items are being produced, including souvenir gifts with the mentioned above slogan. The international exhibition “The New York Times Travel Show” is arranged annually, where people hand out diverse booklets, brochures, magazines demonstrating opportunities for tourism in the state, the visitors can attend various seminars, presentations, press-conferences. In New-York there is also such organization as NYC & Company dealing with questions relating to tourism, marketing and collaboration, within which frameworks such campaign as “Just ask a local” was conducted. Local famous people participated in it appealing inhabitants to treat amicably with the tourists, giving them useful pieces of advice and tell about sights of the city, places for leisure activity and tourist attraction (Dinnie 2013).

In the Russian Federation a successful experience has also been accumulated in the development of the touristic attractiveness of municipal entity. The following examples can brightly illustrate the development of gastronomy tourism in Russia: Khvalynsk, the city in Saratovskaya oblast, Kalyazin, the city in Tverskaya oblast, municipal entities of the Altai Territory. In Khvalynsk a unique “Museum of a boasted apple” in which diverse exhibits was showed relating to the symbol of the city. Degustation of different kinds of apples, cuisine, apple drinks are conducted on the base of the museum. The activity of the local Administration and entrepreneurs as well as the authorities of the municipal entity deserves attention as their role in the development of gastronomy tourism was high. First of all, the potential of this type of tourism is connected with that products produced in the local agro-industry as well as with the gastronomy culture of the inhabitants. In such regions as Pavlovsky, Krasnogorsky, Smolensky, Talmensky local organic food can be tasted. It includes such products as honey, cheese, meat, mushrooms, which are added in a various number of exclusive dishes that encouraged the arrangement of different cooking workshops for unique local dishes. The gastronomy tourism in the municipal entities of Altai Krai encouraged the development of public catering enterprises and retail business, arrangement of many newsworthy events attracting the tourist flow creating image and attractiveness of the region.

The activity of the local authorities of the city district of Kostromskaya oblast of the Russian Federation, the city of Shariya, deserves special attention. From the very beginning the city of Shariya didn't have high level of touristic attractiveness that significantly limited the chances of making this territory a center of tourism. In 2012 the factor of positive changes and an example of effective management practices became the implementation of the project “Shariya is a kray of unknown paths” which encouraged development of tourism in the city district.

This project was awarded with many certificates as a finalist in the development of event-tourism, promoting the district, forming tourism products, developing social relationships. The main technologies of the project became:

- Creating brand of the city “Kray of unknown paths”;
- Development of event-tourism;
- Forming and developing local initiatives (revival and development of arts and crafts);
- Developing touristic attractiveness based on working out unique innovative tourism products and services;
- Forming social partnership of local authorities, business, and inhabitants with the aim of improving touristic attractiveness of the territory.

Discussion

Considering the experience of tourism development we should pay special attention to the importance of such practices as conducting social surveys aiming at revealing peculiarities of touristic attractiveness of the territory, assessing perception of the local culture, traditions and customs. There is also another important factor of effective management that is qualitative, accurate, timely information based on statistical analysis and the results of investigations. Within the frameworks of the investigations It is necessary to analyze different aspects of territory, especially for the development of new types of tourism, assessment of perception of these or another places of interest. The expert support of management activity in forming and developing touristic attractiveness of the territory does not have less priority.

The activity of the experts should include the investigations of the problems relating to the tourism development, formation of the strategic landmarks of touristic attractiveness, assessment and work on the

management decisions. It is also reasonable to conduct monitoring of the social opinion on the state of tourism potential, infrastructure, the level of the quality of tourism service.

Both Russian and International experience shows the necessity of revival, maintenance and development of uniqueness, local culture, traditions, and customs that include active engagement of the inhabitants. Participation of creative local staff members plays significant role in the development of inner tourism. The potential of the inhabitants can be realized in different forms of folk creativity, for example participation in unique fests, folk, theatre and entertaining programs, festivals attracting tourists.

Conclusion

Working out techniques of inner tourism development the following aspects of international management practices in this field can be adapted and demanded in the contemporary conditions:

- The system of inter-coordination and mutual control in the field of tourism – mutual influence on the decisions taken at any level of the authorities, tourism establishments and experts.
- Strategic partnership at the local level in which there is a collaboration of such participators as city and regional authorities, tourism enterprises as well as other private companies which are not specialized at tourism.
- Research works should be used as a base. The investigations should be conducted to reveal the parameters of perception of specific peculiarities of a determined territory, local culture, and traditions. The implementation of innovative types of tourism includes investigations within the frameworks of the following directions: needs of would be consumers, peculiarities of the territory and its tourism products, advertising strategy, priorities in realization of the initiatives, effectiveness of tourism development at the determined territory.
- Creation of the brand for the determined municipal entities revealing opportunities for tourism at this territory.
- Complex information support of activity on the development of inner tourism: arrangement of conferences, seminars, presentations, exhibitions, dissemination of promotional content showing touristic attractiveness of the determined municipal entry.

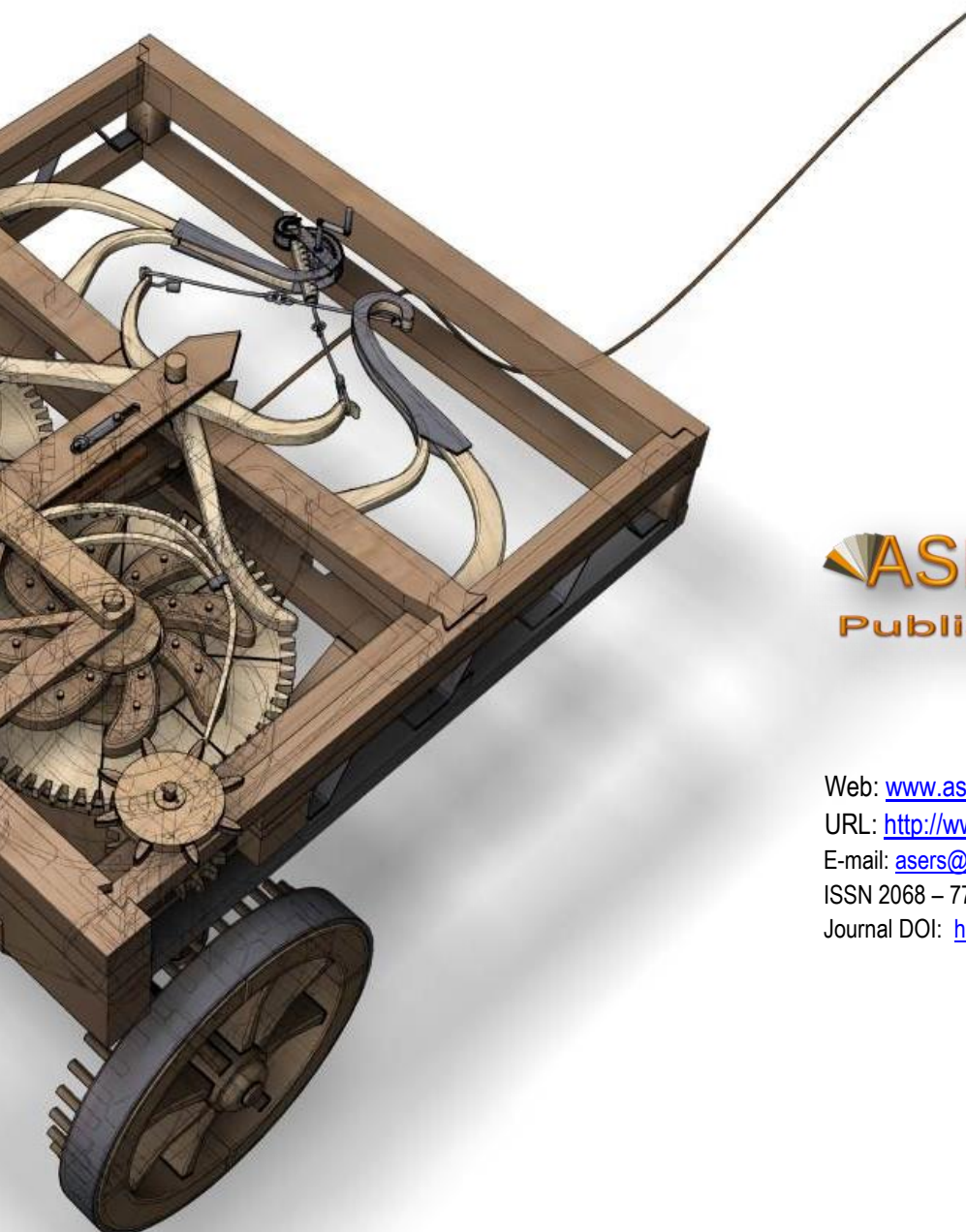
As the analysis showed the most effective management practice of forming or/and developing touristic attractiveness is the consolidation of local authorities, business, and inhabitants at the local level. The most effective management directions are the following: creation and/or development of unique objects of touristic attractiveness, actualization of the objects of cultural and historical heritage, search for innovative ideas for the development of event tourism and their realization, modernization of formation of tourism products and services in the field of folklore, folk crafts and arts, local initiatives.

References

- [1] Aleksandrova, A.Yu. (2002). International tourism, textbook, M.: Aspekt Press, 470.
- [2] Birzhakov, M.B. (2014), Introduction to tourism, St Pet.: Gerda, 544.
- [3] Bondaletov, V.V., Medvedeva, N.V., Senicheva, L.V., Frolova, E.V. and Santos E. (2014). Local politics, business, people: issues and cooperation strategies, *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, 5(2): 63-73.
- [4] Cohen, E. (1972). Towards Sociology of International Tourism, *Social Research*, 39.
- [5] Dellaert, B., Arentze, T. and Horeni, O. (2014). Tourists' Mental Representations of Complex Travel Decision Problems, *Journal of Travel Research*, 53: 3-11. DOI: 10.1177/0047287513506297
- [6] Dinnie, K. (2013). City Branding: Theory and Cases. Transl. from Engl. by V. Sechnaya, M. Mann, Ivanov and Ferber, 336.
- [7] Emsden, C. (2013). Italy to Outline Plan to Revive Tourism, *The Wall Street Journal*, 16.
- [8] Fetisova, O.V., Kurchenkov, V.V. and Matina, E.S. (2015). Multi-Criteria Assessment of the Development Potential of the Tourism and Recreational Cluster of the Volgograd Region, *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 1(11): 68-77. DOI: 10.14505/jemt.v6.1(11).07

- [9] Frolova, E.V. and Kabanova, E.E. (2015). Directions and mechanisms of tourist attractiveness development of a territory, *Actual Problems of Economics*, 167(5): 297-305.
- [10] Gylaev, V.G. (2003), *Tourism: economics and social development*, M.: Finance and Statistics, 304.
- [11] Hilman, H. and Kaliappen, N. (2014). Market Orientation Practices and Effects on Organizational Performance Empirical Insight from Malaysian Hotel Industry, *SAGE Open*, 4(4). DOI: 10.1177/2158244014553590
- [12] Karpova, G.A. and Maksarova, E.M. (2009), State politics in the field of stable tourism development in the countries of the European Union, *The works of the 4th International Scientific Conference. M. Dialog Kultur*, 231-236.
- [13] Kirillov, A.V., Tanatova, D.K., Vinichenko, M.V. and Makushkin, S.A. (2015), Theory and practice of time-management in education, *Asian Social Science*, 11 (19): 193-204.
- [14] Kumar P. and Mishra, A. (2015). A study of Economic contribution for tourism industry in Jharkhand State. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 1(11): 100-110. DOI: 10.14505/jemt.v6.1(11).10
- [15] Landauer, M., Haider, W. and Pröbstl-Haider, U. (2014). The Influence of Culture on Climate Change Adaptation Strategies: Preferences of Cross-Country Skiers in Austria and Finland, *Journal of Travel Research*, 53: 96-110. DOI: 10.1177/0047287513481276
- [16] MacCannell, D. Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Setting, *American Journal of Sociology*, 79 (3): 589-603.
- [17] Maloletko, A. N., Kaurova, O. V., Kryukova, E. M., Pochinok, N. B. and Gladko, E. A. (2015). Analysis of key indicators of tourism industry in Russia, *Modern Applied Science*, 9(3): 25–33.
- [18] Massidda, C. and Mattana, P. (2013). A SVECM Analysis of the Relationship between International Tourism Arrivals, GDP and Trade in Italy, *Journal of Travel Research*, 52(1): 93 –105.
- [19] Medlick, S. and Ingram, Kh. (2005), *Hotel industry*, M.: Unity – Dana, 224.
- [20] Nor'Aini Yusof, N., Rahman, F.A., Che Jamil, M.F. and Mohammad Iranmanesh, M. (2014). Measuring the Quality of Ecotourism Services Case Study–Based Model Validation, *SAGE Open*, 4(2). DOI: 10.1177/2158244014538270
- [21] Ottenbacher, M. C. and Harrington, R. J. (2013). A Case Study of a Culinary Tourism Campaign in Germany: Implications for Strategy Making and Successful Implementation, *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 37(1): 3-28.
- [22] Rojek C. and Urry J. (1997), *Touring Cultures: Transformations of Travel and Theory*, London and N.Y.: Routledge, 228.
- [23] Selyakova, S.A. and Bogachyova, E.N. (2009), The development of tourism in the suburban district, *Economic and social changes: facts, trends, estimates*, 5: 97-104
- [24] Vagen, L.V.D. (2001). *Hotel industry: for undergraduates./transl. A.Sukhov., Rostov na/D.: Fenix*, 412.
- [25] Zhukova, M.A. (2006). *Tourism industry: management of organization*, M.: Finance and Statistics, 200.
- [26] Zorin. I.V., Kaverina. T.P. and Kvartalnov, V.A. (2005). *Tourism as a type of activity*, Textbook. M.: Finance and Statistics, 288.
- *** Library of Congress – Federal Research Division (2008). Country Profile: Germany, April. Access: <http://study-english.info/translation-germany>
- *** Official website of the Federal Agency for Tourism of the Russian Federation (Russia Tourism): www.russiatourism.ru
- *** Official website of the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (APORC): www.wciom.ru

ASERS



 **ASERS**
Publishing

Web: www.asers.eu

URL: <http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

E-mail: asers@asers.eu

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14505/jemt>