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TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLES OF REGIONALIZATION OF TOURISM IN CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIK

In Czechoslovak Socialist Republik tourism has a long tradition and at present it is an important part of the style of living of our population and one of the indicators of its material and cultural standard.

Due to its favourable geographical position and the structure of its economy CSSR has a specific position among European countries. In 1985 15,2 mil. visitors came from socialist countries (GDR 51 percent, Hungary 19 per cent, Poland 20 per cent, etc), and 1,3 mil. visitors from other countries (FRG 39 per cent, Austria 17 per cent, Italy 5 per cent, USA 5 per cent etc.).

There are very favourable conditions for tourism in CSSR. Varied natural conditions and a large number of cultural and historical monuments can be found on a relatively small territory. Material-technical equipment of tourist facilities reached a good level and is going up. There are 180.000 beds available for so-called free tourism. Essentially larger capacity is available for so-called bound tourism that includes spa facilities, facilities of trade-union and enterprise recreation, and especially facilities of individual tourism (here the number of beds in different kinds of cottages is important). The equipment of board facilities and shops and the level of services and transport is also suitable.

1. The Basic Principles of Regionalization of Tourism

Rapid development of tourism in our country in last years needs planned management of tourism. To secure the planning process, minimum interference of environment and maximum recreational effect, the regionalization of tourism for the whole territory of ČSSR was elaborated.

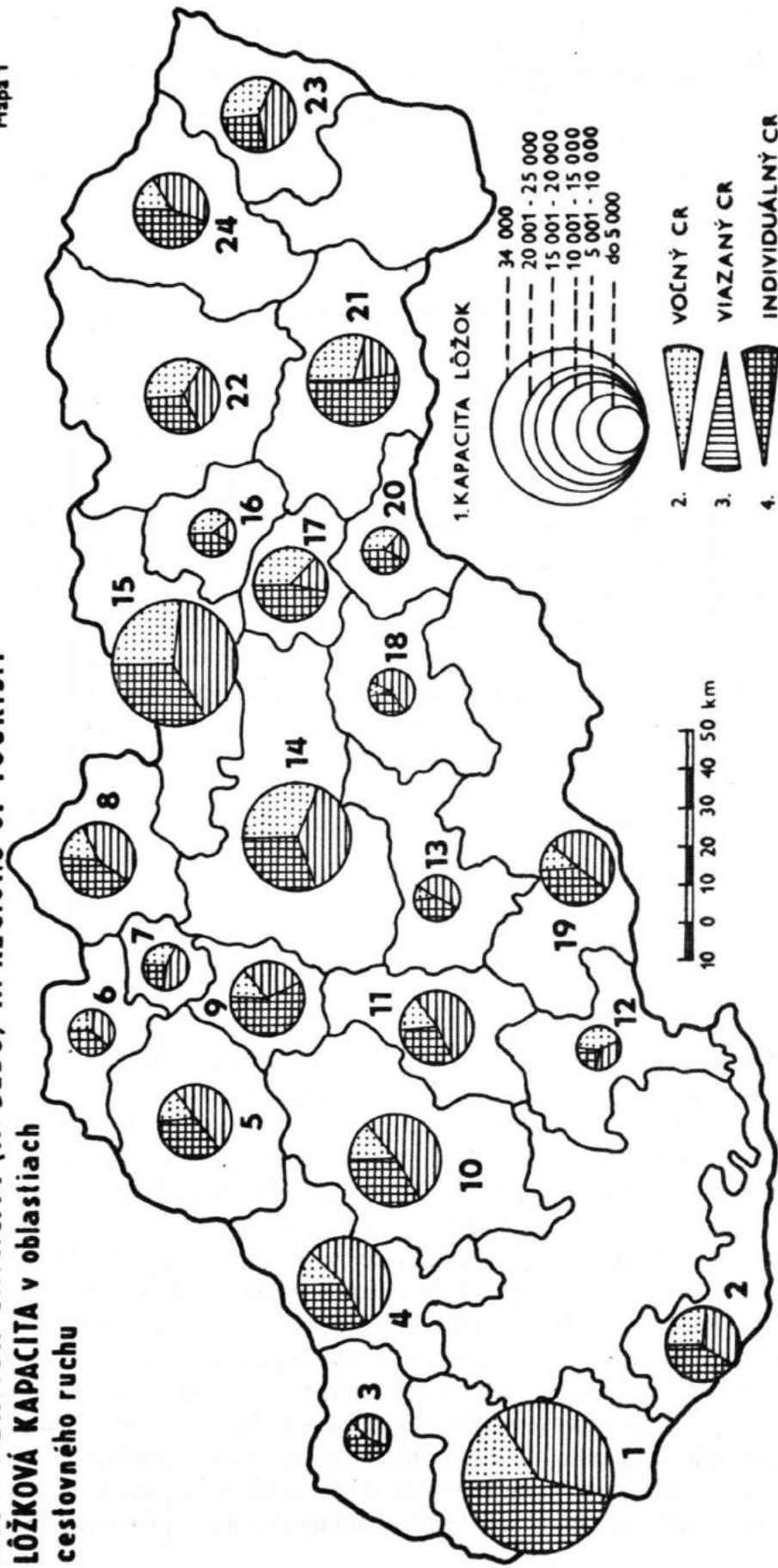
The regionalization of tourism that was elaborated by Research Institute of Tourism, State Institute of Urbanism and Physical Planning (URBION), TERPLAN and other institutes.

Attention was paid to delimitation of recreational areas for so-called short-term recreation outside of the traditional regions of tourism. In ČSR 47 regions, but within these regions 37 new subregions were delimited. In SSR the number of regions 24. Within 24 regions 66 subregions were delimited according to the use, function, importance and seasonality.

Inner classification of areas within the regions of tourism was taken as a basis for determining the differentiated coefficients of loading the areas. As an assumption for calculation of the number of visitors was not to exceed 5 persons per 1 hectare of so-called pure functional area. In connection with this loading and functional use of regions of tourism, the volumes of bed capacity were set down taking into account the need of beds both in free and bound tourism as well as in individual recreation. Distribution of beds according to regions of tourism shows Map N^o 1.

ACCOMADATION CAPACITY (IN BEDS) IN REGIONS OF TOURISM
LŮŽKOVÁ KAPACITA v oblastích
cestovního ruchu

Mapa 1



2. Criteria for Categorization of Regions of Tourism

After the evaluation of all conditions the territory of our country was divided in two basic groups:

- 1) Areas with prevalence of suitable conditions for recreation and tourism
- 2) Areas with prevalence of unsuitable conditions for recreation and tourism.

For the purposes of evaluation and classification all conditions and assumptions for tourism were divided in five groups: A) natural conditions, B) conditions created by man, C) equipment, D) transport and E) negative influences.

Basic criteria for categorization of tourism

A) Natural conditions.

1. Terrain
2. Altitude
3. Climate
4. Forests
5. Waters
6. Hunting and fishing
7. Natural peculiarities
8. Protected parts of landscape

B) Conditions created by man

1. Spas
2. Architectonic monuments
3. Folk art
4. Significant places and objects

5. Traditional undertakings

C) Equipment

1. Accommodation
2. Sport and technical equipment
3. Other equipment
4. Network of marked tourist routes
5. Main starting points of tourism
6. Services for motorists

D) Transport

1. Railways
2. Roads
3. Significant lines of tourism
4. Air transport
5. Ship transport

E) Negative influences

1. Air pollution
2. Polluted water streams
3. Devastation of soils
4. Others

3. Regions of Tourism

Territories suitable for recreation were delimited approximately according to the same criteria as regions of tourism. Since regions of tourism are not equally suitable to recreation it was necessary to take into account spatial arrangement of landscape element or economic influences that lower the degree of utilization by their negative influences. These are small areas that must be subtracted from total surface of regions of tourism. The surface that remains after subtraction is indicated as surface suitable for recreation (expressed in per cent).

Territories that did not meet criteria were not included in regionalization and are indicated as territories outside of the regions of tourism. These are mainly in lowlands with high productive agricultural soils, where, of course, some attractions of tourism can be found, but they do not give impetus for so-called stay recreation.

Regions of tourism are territorial units with approximately equal natural conditions, properties and assumptions for development of tourism. Every region has its characteristic features

different from those characteristic for neighbour regions.

Regions of tourism meet three basic assumptions: a) natural and man-made conditions are noted for such a quality and quantity that they are generally attractive and beneficial for human health, b) their transport accessibility makes them possible to be reached, c) the equipment (accommodation, board facilities etc.) makes possible to use their attractions.

Subregion is organic territorial unit that has not only all main features of region but also some other specific features which differentiate it from other subregions.

As a total expression of relationships between regions and their elements is a categorization of regions of tourism. Four categories were distinguished.

I. In the first category the regions are included that are noted for best conditions and functions. They are mostly of international importance and can be used during a long time within the year. Six regions from ČSR (2 - Západočeské lázně, 10 - Krkonoše, 23 - Šumava, 38 - Jeseníky, 46 - Valašsko, a 47 - Beskydy), and six ones from SSR (1 - Bratislava, 4 - Piešťansko-trenčianska, 7 - Malofatranská, 14 - Nízkotatranská, 15 - Vysokotatranská a 17 - Slovenského raja) were included in this category (Map N^o 3, 2).

II. In the second category the regions are included whose conditions are very good. They are mainly of whole-state and partly of international importance. Functionally they complete and enlarge the capacity of the first category. Eleven regions from ČSR (6 - Doksy, 8 - Jizerske hory, 9 - Turnovsko, 26 - Jihoečské rybníky, 27 - Střední Vltava, 30 - Křivoklátsko, 31 - Dolní Vltava, 33 - Posázaví, 35 - Českomoravská vrchovina, 37 - Orlické hory, 40 - Moravský kras) and eleven ones from SSR were included in this category (2 - Podunajská, 5 - Žilinská, 6 - Kysucká, 8 - Oravská, 9 - Turčianska, 11 - Štiavnicko-kremnická, 13 - Polanska, 18 - Gemerská, 20 - Slovenského krasu, 21 - Košická, 23 - Vihorlatská).

III. In the third category the regions are included whose conditions are suitable to recreation to a limited extent only. They are mainly of regional or whole-state importance. In the case they are in the neighbourhood of larger towns or industrial agglomerations, they ensure short-term and partly long-term recreation. Twenty one regions from ČSR (3 - České Švýcarsko, 4 - České středohoří, 5 - Lužické hory, 11 - Podkrkonoší, 12 - Broumovsko, 16 - Jesenícko-Žlutické, 17 - Střibsko, 18 - Český les, 19 - Chodsko, 22 - Pošumaví, 24 - Horní Vltava, 25 - Kaplicko, 28 - Brdy, 32 - Táborsko, 34 - Železné hory, 36 - Povodí Orlice, 39 - Dražanská vysočina, 41 - Podhorcácko, 42 - Podyjí, 44 - Chřiby a 45 - Slovácko) and three regions from SSR were included in this category (10 - Hornonitrianská, 16 - Spišská, 22 - Prešovská).

IV. In the fourth category the regions with lower basic values for tourism but suitable to recreation are included. Nine regions from ČSR (1 - Krušné hory, 7 - Frýdlansko, 13 - Mělnicko, 14 - Staroboleslavsko, 15 - Džbán, 20 - Presticko-Nepomucko, 21 - Blatensko, 29 - Dolní Berounka a 43 - Pavloské vrchy) and four regions from SSR were included in this category (3 - Senická, 12 - Levická, 19 - Juhoslovenska a 24 - Laborecká).

4. Spas and health - resorts in Č.S.S.R.

From the point of view of attraction, equipment and importance for tourism following categories of spa towns were delimited.

I. Settlements with natural curative spa of international importance. These are: Bardejovské kúpele, Dudince, Piešťany, Sliač, Trenčianske Teplice, Vysoké Tatry (Štrbské Pleso, Nový Smokovec, Dolný Smokovec, Tatranská Polianka, Tatranská Kotlina, Štôla, Lučivná).

Františkovy Lázně, Jánské Lázně, Poděbrady, Teplice, Třeboň, Jáchymov, Jeseník, Karlovy Vary, Luhačovice, Mariánske Lázně.

II. Settlements with natural curative spa of whole-state importance. These are: Bojnice, Nimnica, Rajčské Těplice, Vyšně Ružbáchy, Korytnica, Lúčky, Sklené Těplice, Smrdáky, Turičánske Těplice.

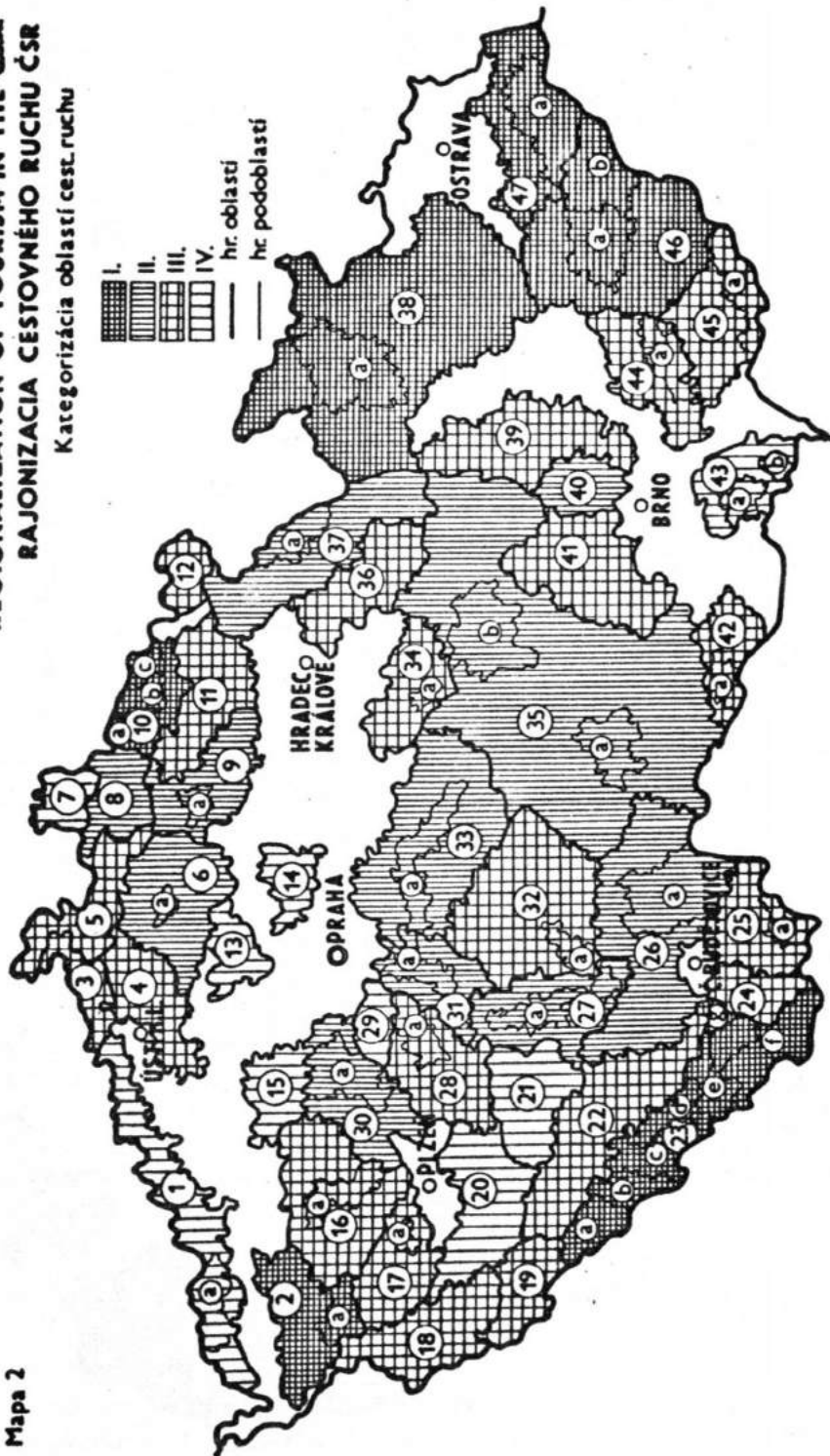
Dubí, Karlová Studánka, Konstantinovy Lázně, Lázně Kynžvart etc.

III. In this category are included:

1. In ČSR all other spa towns that minimum attraction from the point of view of tourism. These are: Bělovec, Blína, Bludov, Hodonín, Bělohrad Lázně, Kunderatice, Kyselka, Toušen, Sadská, Vraž etc.

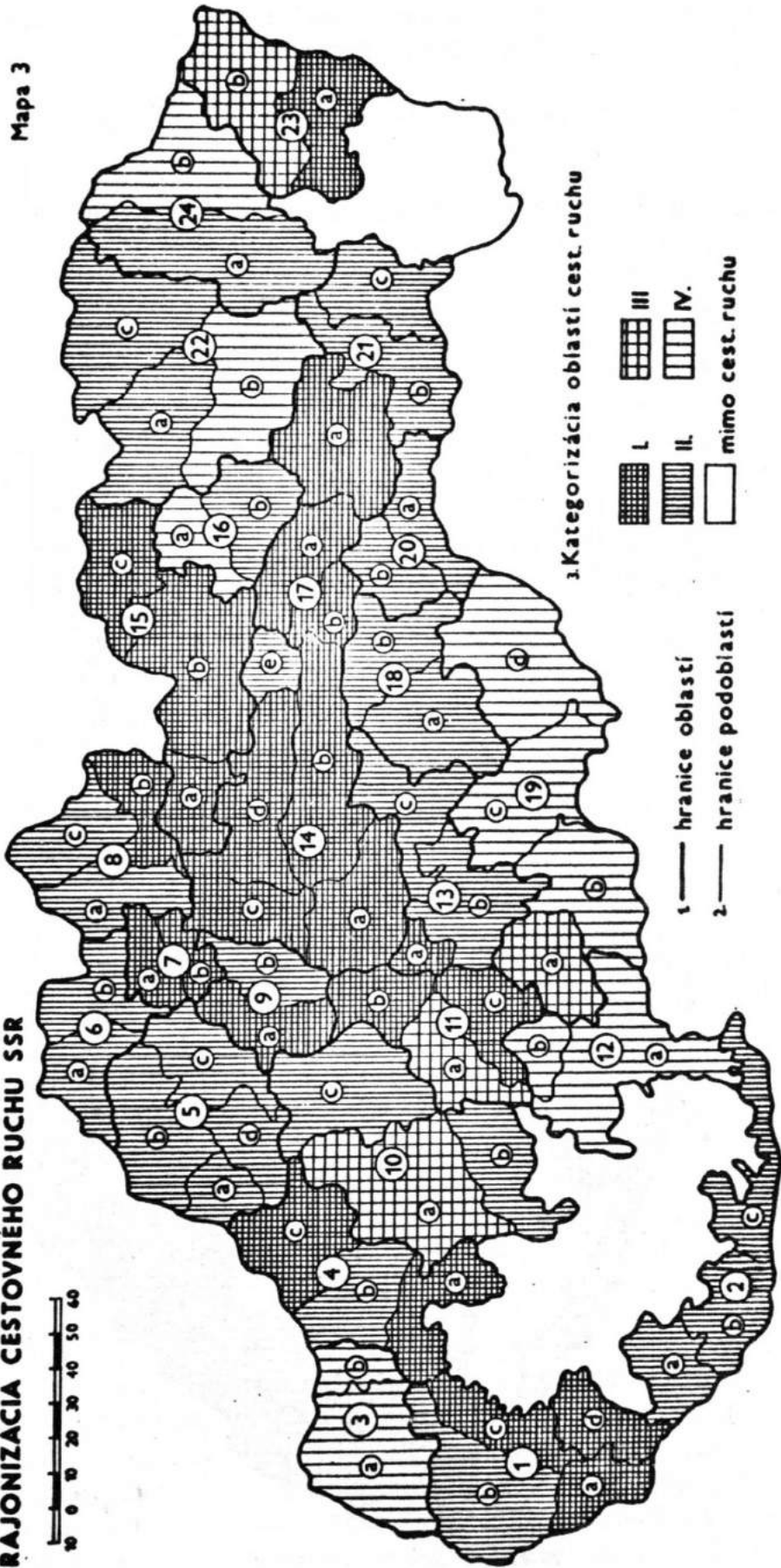
**REGIONALIZATION OF TOURISM IN THE ČSR.
RAJONIZÁCIA CESTOVNÉHO RUCHU ČSR**

Kategorizácia oblastí cest. ruchu



Mapa 2

**REGIONALIZATION OF TOURISM IN THE S.S.R.
RAJONIZÁCIA CESTOVNÉHO RUCHU SSR**



2. In SSR potential centres of tourism on the basis of thermal and mineral waters. These are: Byšta, Červený Kláštor, Gánovce, Herľany, Liptovský Ján, Patince, Podhájska, Margita-Ilona, Santovka, Sobrance, Topoľnky, Veľaty, Vitanová, Vyhne etc. (Map N^o 4).

Conclusion

Regionalization of tourism in ČSSR, described above, became a basic document for planning and managing delimited regions. The importance of this document is also stressed by that both national governments, Czech and Slovak, published it as their resolutions.

Direction data concerning the number of visitors and bed capacity are based on spatial possibilities of individual regions and subregions and is basic indicator for project organizations that will complete the construction and development of individual centres of regions of tourism.

By essential analysis of complex assumptions for recreation and tourism and suggestions for efficient use of recreational spaces and centres of tourism, the regionalization became one of the basic materials that will makes possible real use of all territorial conditions within the framework of Czechoslovak national economy.

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Územne zásady rajonizácie cestovného ruchu v Československej socialistickej republike

Résumé

Prudký rozvoj cestovného ruchu zaznamenaný u nás v posledných rokoch, vyžaduje plánovité riadenie cestovného ruchu. Pre zabezpečenie plánovacieho procesu, minimálnych zásahov do prírodného prostredia krajiny a maximálneho rekreačného efektu, spracovala sa na celom území ČSSR rajonizácia cestovného ruchu.

Po dvadsiatich rokoch, ktoré uplynuli od uplatnenia prvej rajonizácie cestovného ruchu, zmenil sa rekreačný potenciál územia republiky a nároky na rekreáciu natoľko, že sa ukázala potreba jej aktualizácie. Na tvorbe rajonizácie sa podielali Výskumný ústav cestovného ruchu, URBION, TERPLAN a iné inštitúcie.

Pre hodnotenie a klasifikáciu boli všetky podmienky a predpoklady cestovného ruchu rozčlenené do piatich hlavných skupín: A) prírodné podmienky, B) podmienky vytvorené človekom, C) vybavenosť, D) doprava, E) negatívne vplyvy. Po vyhodnotení všetkých ovplyvňujúcich podmienok bolo územie celého štátu rozdelené na dve základné skupiny:

- územie s prevahou vhodných prírodných a ostatných podmienok pre rekreáciu a cestovný ruch

- územie s prevahou nevhodných vlastností pre rekreáciu a cestovný ruch.

Pozornosť sa venovala vymedzovaniu rekreačných plôch v rámci oblasti a výberu plôch pre krátkodobú rekreáciu v územiach mimo oblasti cestovného ruchu. V ČSR je počet oblasti 47, v rámci ktorých sa určili hranice 37 podoblastí. V SSR rajonizácia vymedzuje 24 oblasti cestovného ruchu oproti pôvodným 20. Tieto oblasti z hľadiska využitia, funkcie, významu i sezonnosti deli na 66 podoblastí (pozri mapku c. 2, 3).

Takto spracovaná rajonizácia cestovného ruchu, ktorá sumarizovala široké aspekty rekreácie a cestovného ruchu z hľadiska územného potenciálu štátu a z hľadiska socioekonomických podmienok, stala sa pre plánovanie a riadenie výstavby vymedzených územných celkov základným dokumentom.

Smerné čísla návštevnosti a lôžkových kapacít sú dimenzované na priestorové možnosti jednotlivých oblastí a podoblastí a sú základnými ukazovateľmi pre projektové organizácie, ktoré budú pripravovať dobudovanie jednotlivých stredísk cestovného ruchu, alebo ich rekreačných priestorov (pozri mapku č. 1).

Na klasifikáciu kúpeľných miest z hľadiska významu pre cestovný ruch poukazuje mapka

č. 4.

List of Maps

Map no 1: Bed Capacity in Regions of Tourism

1. Bed capacity
2. Free tourism
3. Bound tourism
4. Individual tourism

Map No 2, 3: Regionalization of Tourism in SSR

1. Boundaries of regions
2. Boundaries of subregions
3. Categorization of regions of tourism: I, II, III, IV, outside of tourism

Map No 4: Spa Towns in ČSSR

1. Categorization of spa towns