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Factors and conditions for development of domestic tourism

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Abstract

The world practice shows that one of the basic mechanisms of expanding the resource base and mobilizing unused reserves for economic development, improvement of the management efficiency of state and municipal property is a public-private partnership. This paper deals with the practical experience of effective organizational, economic and legal instrument in the Republic of Tatarstan. We have analyzed in details the regional peculiarities of using PPPs in key sectors of the economy, and also in the infrastructure sectors. From an economic standpoint, the PPP is seen as a way to enhance the socio-economic efficiency of the municipal authorities and the business community in the region, as well as their investment attractiveness and competitiveness. Tourism in the Russian Federation refers to one of the priority sectors of the economy. Prospects for domestic tourism are less distant than those for inbound tourism to non-central areas, which are the centers of business and industrial infrastructure of the country. For this reason, one of the main potential sources for replenishment of budget of small, mono-industry towns and cities without an extensive social infrastructure can be revenues from domestic tourism. This raises a relevant question of the source of financing the development of domestic tourism in the cities with deficit in budget. Therefore, the role of the state in the regulation of this sphere of activity is indispensable.

Keywords

Budget, Business, Efficiencies, Partnership, Society, State, Tourism