

"nature", "low impact", "bio", and "green" tourism are often interchanged with "ecotourism," and these do not usually meet the principles defined by organizations like the Nature Conservancy or the International Ecotourism Society. Ecotourism is also said by critics to have a negative impact on local communities because the arrival of foreign visitors and wealth can shift political and economic conditions and sometimes make the area dependent on tourism as opposed to the domestic economic practices [2].

Ecotourism (also called green/sustainable tourism) can be defined by a variety of travel practices, but it all comes down to a general set of ideas. As an eco-tourist, you decide to travel in a way that shows respect to nature and does not contribute to its degradation. However, ecotourism has its drawbacks but they don't interfere this kind of tourism to be very popular and demanded all over the world.

References:

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LIFE-SUPPORT SYSTEMS OF CITIES AS ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE AGGLOMERATION

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In the context of rapid development, large cities are centers of human concentration, investment and production resources. Thus, the development of agglomerations becomes common. This scientific issue has been previously studied by such scholars as O. I. Korkuna, M. V. Melnikova, H. S. Gradoboeva, V. M. Osipov, M. S. Kukosh. But the connection between successful development of agglomerations and life-support systems of the cities has not been investigated sufficiently.

Agglomeration is a group form of territorial concentration of populated localities, mainly urban and rural, combined with intense economic, labor, cultural and community connections [1]. Agglomerations allow to expand the productive potential of the city and surrounding areas by combining them into a single system. In this system, transport and any other connections become more established, which helps to improve and accelerate the processes of exchange concerning products, resources, information etc. Today, the creation of agglomerations is becoming one of the most effective tools in development of the country, encourages better living standards, creates strong and stable basis for business development, and increases international market competitiveness of the country.

Thus, it is possible to formulate the characteristic features of agglomeration: it occurs on the basis of a large city (or several cities located close to each other), contributes to the urbanization of territories by joining the nearest inhabited localities; it demonstrates the significant concentration of the various production complexes, such as industry, research facilities, infrastructure, educational institutions, financial institutions (as well as high density of population, involved in the industrial or the cultural and scientific spheres of agglomeration).

Among the consequences of the development of agglomerations there are: formation of broader market for goods and services; development of industrial and social infrastructure (health care, education, utilities, etc.); the concentration of scientific resources and active implementation of innovations is carried out; more active involvement of the skilled workers in the social sector, stimulates scientific and technical progress; providing a high level of free time activities, various types of cultural activities.

Life-support systems of cities show the significant impact on the successful operation and further development of agglomerations. Life support system of the city creates necessary conditions for effective functioning of economic, social, and cultural functioning and development of the city as a one big system.

The main functions of life support systems of the city include providing the necessary conditions for the social and economic life of the population. The infrastructure of life-support systems of the city involves energy supplying companies, housing maintenance, electric public transport, social infrastructure, sanitation enterprises, improvement of public services, hospitality and tourism companies, landscaping. As the basis of agglomeration is a large city with surrounding towns and nearest inhabited localities, the success and speed of development of this agglomeration will directly depend on the level of development of towns and townships that are included in this agglomeration. Thus, it is obvious that the connection between the effectiveness of the life-support system's of the city and the following success of the agglomeration.

Agglomeration is a strategic tool in the integrated development of the territory, which brings benefits both for the city centre (the solution of some city problems: the removal of a part of industry, creation of objects of transport and public service infrastructure, development of recreational bases, etc.) and for the environment (higher level of engineering and technical, social and cultural services and quality of life). Task-oriented development of agglomeration is an important component in regulating of the growth of large centers management in the development of systems of settlement [2].

Not every city can become a part of the agglomeration. The key factor is the geographical location of the city, because it's important for the effective and successful functioning of the agglomeration. It also requires a highly developed transport system for connection with other industrial centres and towns. City utilities (electricity, water, heating etc) play an equally important role in the production process. All industrial capacities are usually located in areas well

equipped with the necessary resources, because it is impossible to imagine production without electricity.

Agglomeration functions as the investor for the city and the surrounding areas. It stimulates the active development of all production processes, attracting foreign companies and investments. In order to draw attention of foreign investors to a definite city and to make them decide to open a subsidiary of their company there, or make them invest in a particular industry, the city needs to have a good image. That means to have a well-developed infrastructure (various cultural institutions, advanced system of healthcare, scientific and educational institutions, etc.), to have industrial and scientific potential, to have good public transport connections (railway, airport, bus routes). In this case, the advisability of investing will not be questioned by foreign companies. The city that has a potential for investment, will have a more rapid development. Life-support systems of the city deal with ensuring set functioning of public utilities, transport development and formation of the good image of the city

Thus, the system of city life is one of the most important factors of the city development, the establishment of its social and economic structure. With the effective functioning of all relevant systems, the city better unlocks its potential, moves to the new levels of its development. The same process will occur with the creation of agglomeration. The better, the faster and the more efficient is the developing of the towns and the populated localities, included into it, the faster and the better it will develop. This agglomeration will be competitive in the international market and will have a steady position as a integral formation in their country.

To conclude, it is possible to say that there is a direct connection between effective development of the agglomeration and life-support systems of the city. They complement each other and stimulate the mutual rapid, promising and effective development.

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SWITZERLAND LIKE AN OBJECT OF TOURISM

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Nowadays the most popular countries for Ukrainian visitors are Turkey, Egypt, Russia, Poland, Czech Republic, Italy, Hungary and Germany.