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Academic research achievements in the geography of tourism at the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin: Didactic and practical applications

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ACADEMIC RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE GEOGRAPHY
OF TOURISM AT THE DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY
AND TOURISM, MARIA CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA UNIVERSITY, LUBLIN:
DIDACTIC AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

Abstract: The present paper is an attempt to assess academic research achievements in the field of the geography of tourism and their didactic and practical applications. The study method was a review of academic articles and archival compilations as well as materials collected in the department.

Keywords: tourism, tourism geography, educational offer, academic research, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin.

1. INTRODUCTION

The traditions of education in the field of tourism geography at the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS) are fairly new. It was only in 2003 that the first steps to address the expectations of geography students were taken and a curriculum for the new specialisation was developed, giving rise to tourism geography. Its growing popularity led to a totally new degree being established, namely Tourism and Recreation. It was first opened in the academic year 2008/09.

As the educational offer on the Tourism and Recreation degree expanded, the department staff actively joined nationwide research trends in the field of tourism geography. Initially, the research covered basic questions on the growth determinants of tourism in the Lublin region. Subjects evolved with time, and attempts were made to assess the attractiveness of particular spatial units, research the development opportunities of various tourism forms and analyse the tourism function of selected areas. The new issues which have emerged recently include users’ perception of tourism areas, the evaluation of the tourism potential of selected places, assessment of growth determinants of tourism offers and products, assessment of community attitudes towards the development of tourism, and the concept of ‘tourism landscape’. These themes may be summarised as attempts to designate tourism regions. Research was also undertaken in cooperation with the tourism industry, which allowed in many cases the industry to take advantage of tourism opportunities.

This paper summarises the previous educational and research achievements of the Department in the field of tourism geography as well as their practical applications.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The scope of the issues is both complex and heterogeneous, and encompasses the almost twenty-year-long operation of the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism at UMCS. Historical research was employed in this paper in order to highlight the
relatively dynamic changes that didactic and research activity has undergone throughout this period (McIntosh & Goeldner 1984, after Aleziak 2003). It was used to study the origins of research into tourism, analyse its educational offer, and find correlations between research and teaching activities. It also includes a compilation of applied activities related to tourism. For this purpose, the author used the methods of survey, typology, and mapping.

The analyses were based on original sources, namely the materials collected in the archive of the UMCS Department of Regional Geography and Tourism. Secondary sources were also utilised, including staff publications pertaining to tourism and analyses of academic and educational achievements (Święca & Brzezińska-Wojcik 2010, 2013a, b, Święca et al. 2012, Brzezińska-Wojcik et al. 2015). A comprehensive review of the accomplishments of the departmental staff is contained in a monograph entitled From Geographic Region to Tourism Area [Od regionu geograficznego do regionu turystycznego] (2016).

3. EDUCATION IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

Research on tourism in the wider sense started as the discipline of tourism geography was launched in the department (Fig. 1). Since 2003, the educational offer has comprised the following subjects: History, Subject and Scope of Tourism Geography; Research Methods in Tourism Geography; Tourism Geography in Poland involving Sightseeing; Tourism Product: basics of Discovery and Creation; Tourism Regions of the World; as well as specialisation subject seminars and tutorials, Master’s thesis workshops and practice.

The curriculum was enhanced with optional classes, such as Selected Aspects of Ethnography, The Tourism Value of the Lublin Region, Regional Differentiation of Tourism Attractiveness on Mediterranean Islands, Differentiation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Lublin Region, and Tourism and Recreation Infrastructure. These were the issues covered before the Tourism and Recreation degree was established.

With the launch of the degree in Tourism and Recreation in 2008 (Fig. 1), the issues addressed by department staff underwent significant changes. The educational offer of the UMCS Institute of the Earth Sciences was thus greatly upgraded and the degree course is still taught at the university.

The mandatory classes at undergraduate level taught by departmental staff in the first period (2008 to 2012) included Basics of Tourism; Basics of Recreation, Historical Tourism; Regional Geography of the World; Tourism Geography; Methods in Tourism Services; Hotel Industry; Tourism Trade Fairs and Field Practice. 2012 was marked by the new law on higher education which led to modifications to the curriculum. From that time on, staff on the first-cycle programme have led the following compulsory modules, i.e. large subject areas: Basics of Tourism and Recreation; Tourism Geography; Physical Culture; Economic and Legal Basics of Tourism and Leisure Activities; Tourism and Recreation Infrastructure; Tourism Trade Fairs; and Field Practice (Brzezińska-Wojcik et al. 2016).

The educational offer of the department programme at the Master’s degree level in 2008-12 comprised the following mandatory classes: Tourism Regions of Poland; Tourism Regions of the world; Research Methods in Tourism and Recreation; International Cooperation in Tourism and Recreation; Tourism Products; International Tourism Services; Marketing of Tourism and Recreation Services and a seminar on the Place and Role of Tourism and Recreation in the World Economy as well as Master’s thesis tutorials and workshops. After the changes introduced in 2012, it has expanded to include the following mandatory modules: Tourism Policy and Economy; Product, Management and Marketing in Tourism and Recreation; Leisure, Health and Recreation; Research Methods and Techniques in Tourism and Recreation; Potential and Functional Tourism Regions (Brzezińska-Wojcik et al. 2016).

From the very beginning of the degree, the team of department staff has supervised Bachelor candidates. Throughout the entire period considered, regardless of the changes in the curriculum, undergraduate students have attended classes within two specialisations: Organisation and Operation of Tourism Services and Physical and Wellness Recreation (Fig. 1).

In 2008-12, the first specialisation included the following subjects: Tourism of those with Disabilities; Organization and Activities of Travel Agencies; Office Work Organization. Since 2012 the modules have been: Organization and Activities of Travel Agencies; Tourism Services; Tourism Support.

The Physical and Wellness Recreation specialisation offered the following subjects in 2008-12: Psychophysiological basics of physical activity and Summer Camp. After the curriculum changes, the subject modules are as follows: Biomedical and Psycho-physical Basics of Recreation; Recreation Programme and Organization; Theoretical and Methodological Basics of Recreational Swimming with Elements of Water Rescue; Summer Recreation Camps; Winter Recreation Camps; Leisure Games.

Before the changes, i.e. in 2008-12, students were able to choose a third specialisation, Regional Tourism Economy: Tourism and Recreation Infrastructure; Tourism and Recreational Areas in the Lublin and Neighbouring Regions; Marketing of Local Tourism Resources; and Complementary Services in Tourism and Recreation. This was replaced with a new one in 2012, namely Manage-
Fig. 1. Educational activities of departmental staff in respect of tourism geography
Source: authors
mment of Tourism Resources. The classes within this specialisation are co-lectured by department staff within the Analysis and Functioning of the Tourism Market subject module (Fig. 1). The introduction of a brand new specialisation devoted to the Hotel Industry also occurred in 2012 within which the staff participate in teaching the following modules: Hotel Market in Poland and Worldwide; Basic and Complementary Services in the Hotel Industry; Hotel Business Organization; Basics of Nutrition; Tasks and Techniques of Hotel Gastronomy; Hotel IT Systems; Hotel Business Management; Hotel Marketing.

Throughout the entire period during which the specialisations operated, department staff have supervised B.A. candidates during Bachelor’s thesis tutorials and workshops. Over 70 Bachelor’s theses were prepared within all three specialisations.

Until 2012, the second-cycle programme comprised the following specialisations: Organisation and Operation of Tourism Services and Physical and Wellness Recreation, with such classes as Physical Activity Medicine, Leisure Games, and Master’s thesis tutorials and workshops. Students were also offered an optional subject, namely Human Nutrition. After the changes to the curriculum in 2012, students attend a Master’s thesis preparation class within the specialisation they have selected: Planning and Management in Tourism and Recreation; Health Tourism or Children and Youth Tourism.

From the moment Tourism and Recreation was launched as a university degree, until 2016, over 100 theses were written.

Due to a growing interest in the degree, new tourism specialisations were launched at the Faculty of Humanities. Departmental staff have lectured students on such degrees as Slavic studies (Tourism Geography of Poland and the World) [2009-10]; German studies (Basics of Tourism, Basics of Recreation, Regional Geography of Poland, Basics of Tourism and Recreation, Regional Geography of the World, Tourism Geography of Europe, Sightseeing, Tourism Geography of Poland with Elements of Sightseeing, Hotel Industry, Tourism Geography of Non-European Countries, Field Practice and Tourism Trade Fairs) [2009-14]; Romance Studies (Basics of Tourism, Tourism Infrastructure, Regional Geography of the World, Tourism Geography of Poland with Elements of Sightseeing, Hotel Industry) [2012-15] (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al. 2016).

4. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

The research subjects conducted by departmental staff have evolved over time along with changing needs in terms of both education and their own development.

Initially, the focus was placed mainly on factors determining the development of tourism in selected administrative units, geographical sub-regions, and protected areas (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al., eds. 2016). Simultaneously, the researchers analysed changes to the geographical environment of the Lublin region induced by tourism and recreation (e.g. KRUJKOWSKA et al. 2003, ŚWIECA et al. 2007). Attempts were also made to assess the geographical environment in respect of tourism (e.g. TUCKI 2003, TUCKI & ŚWIECA 2013) and to analyse the importance of tourism values (KRUJKOWSKA & SKOWRONKE 2009) (Fig. 2).

Since 2006, numerous dissertations have been published which pertain to the issue of possible development of various tourism forms, including active tourism (ŚWIECA 2006), cultural tourism (e.g. KRUJKOWSKA 2009a), geotourism (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK 2010), nature tourism (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK & ŚWIECA 2014), social tourism (e.g. TUCKI & SKOWRONKE 2012, SHAW et al. 2017) and health tourism (e.g. TUCKI & CLEAVE 2014).

Another area of research encompassed an assessment of the activity of authorities, organisations, and local communities of the Lublin region in the field of tourism (e.g. TUCKI 2007, SKOWRONKE 2015).

In 2008, the scope of research was expanded to include user perception of tourism areas with the examples of Lublin (e.g. SKOWRONKE et al. 2008) and the Łęczna-Włodawa Lake District (KRUJKOWSKA & ŚWIECA 2012). At the same time, research was launched on the tourism development of selected sub-regions of the wider Lublin region (e.g., KRUJKOWSKA & ŚWIECA 2008, TUCKI et al. 2012, ŚWIECA et al. 2015).

Within the research the knowledge of tourism resources and methods used in tourism geography gave rise to a new trend pertaining to tourism potential and function. The results of research on the former with respect to the Lublin region were presented through examples from the voivodship, selected communes, and protected areas (e.g. BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK & SKOWRONKE 2009, BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK & ŚWIECA 2011). The development of the tourism function was described in respect of selected sub-regions and cities (e.g. KRUJKOWSKA 2009b, ŚWIECA & BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK 2011, BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al. 2017).

The growth determinants of tourism offer and creation of tourism products formed another direction (e.g. KRUJKOWSKA 2011, SKOWRONKE 2011, BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al., ed. 2016 and literature cited therein).

The first papers containing the results of research on the quality assessment of the tourism area and landscape, including its definition and perception, were published in 2013 (e.g. TUCKI & VARGAS-SAN-CHES 2013, SKOWRONKE et al. 2013).
Fig. 2. Research activities of departmental staff in respect of tourism geography
*Source: authors*
In the last two years, the staff have attempted to tackle issues which are important and difficult methodology-wise. The first concerns selected aspects of tourism (e.g. Kruczkowska et al. 2016), while the other constitutes a comprehensive tourism regionalisation of the Roztočze region (Brzezińska-Wójcik et al. 2016, Brzezińska-Wójcik et al. 2017). It should be noted, however, that earlier studies had already presented a designation of tourism regions on the basis of tourism potential (Tucki 2009) or the development stage of the tourism function (Kruczkowska 2009b).

In terms of areas analysed, research into tourism geography has focused primarily on the Lublin voivodship.

5. RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM GEOGRAPHY AS APPLIED IN TEACHING AND PRACTICE

5.1. TEACHING PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN RESPECT OF TOURISM

As their competences in the field of tourism geography expanded, departmental staff looked for practical applications on the market of the knowledge they imparted. They involved themselves in the process of acquiring funds for educational purposes resulting in obtaining and implementing three teaching grants in 2010-16. All these projects were aimed at reinforcing the position and the competitiveness of students on the labour market.

Table 1. Educational grants in respect of tourism obtained and implemented by the department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Project name and number/symbol</th>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>Financing source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2015</td>
<td>UMCS for Labour Market and Knowledge-Based Economy – grant No. 04.01.01-00-362/10 within the Human Resources Development Operational Programme</td>
<td>Launch of a specialisation available for UMCS students: Organisation and functioning of tourism in the region</td>
<td>European Union funds provided under the European Social Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>Challenges in Hospitality and Tourism Education/ LDV/2012/PP/ANK/0809 – grant No. 2012-1-PL1-LED04-201211 under the Lifelong Learning Program, the LEONARDO DA VINCI sub-programme, and the Leonardo da Vinci Partnership Projects Action</td>
<td>Development of vocational education through the exchange of research staff and students (internships abroad)</td>
<td>European Union funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Since 2016</td>
<td>Geo4work – development of professional competences of the students of the Institute of Earth Sciences and Spatial Economy at UMCS and reinforcement of their competitiveness in the modern labour market – competition No. 1/PRK/POWER/3.1/2015, under the Knowledge Education Development Operational Programme 2014-2020</td>
<td>Reinforcement of professional and communication skills of the UMCS students at the Institute of Earth Sciences and Spatial Economy and their competitiveness on the labour market</td>
<td>The National Centre for Research and Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Project name and number/symbol</th>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>Financing source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>The Lublin Region – natural and cultural heritage – grant No. 41-G/2000</td>
<td>Conducting classes</td>
<td>State budget and the European Social Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2012</td>
<td>On the career path. Preparation for work in the tourism industry – a project implemented by the Lublin Regional Tourism Organisation under the Human Capital Operational Programme, Priority VI: Labour market for all. Measure 6.1: Improving access to employment and promotion of professional activities in the region, Sub-measure 6.1.1: Support for the unemployed in the regional labour market</td>
<td>Conducting classes</td>
<td>Co-financed by the European Social Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: compiled from T. Brzezińska-Wójcik et al. (2016).
The staff were are also involved in projects of the local tourism industry contracted to be responsible for carrying out training courses (Fig. 1, Table 1).

It should be added that a team of staff have been actively involved in the development and the educational needs of the Institute of the Earth Sciences and Spatial Economy by means of supervising degree curricula and promoting the degree of Tourism Geography in Poland and abroad.

The application of academic and research accomplishments is essential in the department's activity (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al. 2016). Expert reports and product ideas prepared at a customer's request have proved useful and valuable. The reports have concerned development conditions for tourism and recreation functions (HARASIMIUK et al. 2007), the evaluation of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Project names and source of financing/actions</th>
<th>Purpose of cooperation</th>
<th>Customer</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003-2007</td>
<td>Creating the Lublin Brand by the City of Lublin</td>
<td>Analysis of residents' and tourists' perception of Lublin</td>
<td>Mayor of Lublin and the City</td>
<td>Study report used in strategy documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promotion Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>Central Cycling Route: Roztocze Krasnik-Lviv by the Marshal of the Lublin Voivodship within the scope of the Neighbourhood Programme of Poland – Belarus – Ukraine INTERREG III A/TACIS CBC</td>
<td>Promotion of a cycling route by the academic community</td>
<td>Marshal of the Lublin Voivodship</td>
<td>National academic conference, involvement in the preparation of monograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2010</td>
<td>Study of conditions and an analysis of the accessibility of Roztocze National Park for tourism and education, as well as an assessment of its impact on the natural and social environment</td>
<td>Tourism monitoring in the Roztocze National Park</td>
<td>Directorate of the Roztocze National Park (RPN)</td>
<td>Academic publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2015</td>
<td>Discovering and promoting the biodiversity of Roztocze as a border region of natural and cultural heritage within the Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area 2009-2014, Operational Programme</td>
<td>Substantive content preparation of the monograph chapters pertaining to the natural and cultural heritage, as well as tourism</td>
<td>Directorate of the Roztocze National Park (RPN)</td>
<td>Field trips, involvement in the preparation of monograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Science &lt;=&gt; Business under the National Cohesion Strategy Human Capital Programme</td>
<td>Analysis of the cooperation between entities operating in the Land of the Loess Ravines Local Tourism Organisation for the creation of tourist offer</td>
<td>Association for socio-economic development, CIVIS in Chelm</td>
<td>Field trips, academic publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Science for Economy under the National Cohesion Strategy Human Capital Programme</td>
<td>Offer analysis in respect of cultural, wildlife and active tourism in the Lublin voivodship</td>
<td>Association of socio-economic development, CIVIS in Chelm</td>
<td>Academic publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Examination of tourism flows in the Lublin voivodship</td>
<td>Preparation of research methods and tools</td>
<td>Lublin Regional Tourism Organization</td>
<td>Tools employed in the studies performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2015</td>
<td>'Roztocze' Cross-border Biosphere Reserve under the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management</td>
<td>Preparation of documentation accompanying the motion to create the 'Roztocze' Cross-border Biosphere Reserve</td>
<td>Directorate of the Roztocze National Park (RPN)</td>
<td>Co-authorship of monograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2016</td>
<td>Tourism, Wellbeing and Ecosystem Services (TObeWELL) under the European Program for Cooperation in the field of Academic and Technical Research</td>
<td>Studies on the quality of life in respect of tourism development</td>
<td>ISCH COST Action IS 1204 international project</td>
<td>Chapter in monograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>The analysis and evaluation of the barriers faced by local authorities in tourism promotion</td>
<td>Preparation of recommendations</td>
<td>City of Lublin</td>
<td>Academic conference, recommendations implemented in the document prepared for the Ministry of Sport and Tourism and the Polish Tourism Organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: authors.

5.2. APPLICATION OF RESEARCH IN RESPECT OF TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

The application of academic and research accomplishments is essential in the department’s activity (BRZEZIŃSKA-WÓJCIK et al. 2016). Expert reports and product ideas prepared at a customer’s request have proved useful and valuable. The reports have concerned development conditions for tourism and recreation functions (HARASIMIUK et al. 2007), the evaluation of
the tourism potential in the Lublin region (Świeca 2015), and the analysis of development opportunities for health tourism in the Lublin voivodship (Tucki & Hadzik 2013). The latter, i.e. the product ideas, were related to the geotourism trail and the Kamienny Las Geopark in the Roztocze region (Brzezińska-Wójcik et al. 2011, Krąpiec et al. 2011).

Furthermore, staff participate in projects and activities related to the development of tourism in the Lublin region (Table 2).

One of the tangible results of these projects is cooperation with the bodies responsible for the development of tourism in the voivodship and with the local tourism industry in the form of materials and recommendations used in the strategy documentation, as well as publications aimed at promoting information about the region (e.g. Grabowski et al., ed. 2015). Common academic publications (e.g. Skowronek et al. 2015) and experience exchange during academic and academic-industrial conferences (e.g. Local and regional tourism development determinants in Nałęczow; Brzezińska-Wójcik et al. 2016) may also be considered as significant positive effects.

Furthermore, the staff (T. Brzezińska-Wójcik, R. Krukowska & E. Skowronek) act as experts at the office of the Marshal of the Lublin voivodship (under the Regional Operational Programme of the Lublin Voivodship in 2014-20) in the areas of nature tourism and natural heritage.

6. SUMMARY

This paper is an attempt to assess the academic and research accomplishments of the staff of the Department of Regional and Tourism Geography at UMCS in respect of tourism geography. It shows that the Lublin academic centre has undergone a major development in respect of this research direction in a relatively short time.

In the field of education, recent years have seen the preparation and improvement of degree curricula, as well as the assurance of an appropriately high quality of teaching. Following the education reform, the department’s objectives and the needs of the labour market, its offer has been adjusted appropriately and optimised in respect of practical application. Cooperation has been established with the tourism industry with regard to changes in the curriculum, the launch of a practical specialisation, and entrusting practical experts with certain subjects and issues. The scope and the attractiveness of professional practice have been increased. In response to expectations regarding useful solutions for the tourism sector and local authorities, and appropriate theses have been prepared. All these steps taken have proved relevant for students, as indicated by the constantly high and persistent interest in the Tourism and Recreation degree among university candidates.

There has been a considerable evolution in the field of research in the department from the basic characteristics of tourism areas, analysis and evaluation of the development opportunities of various tourism forms, through the assessment of tourism potential and function, as well as area quality, to the issue of tourism regionalisation. Results obtained are acknowledged by the academic community both in national and foreign academic centres, which may be seen from the results being published in renowned journals, and with the participation of foreign writers. The practical aspect of research is also of importance, as the department staff have been involved in projects related to tourism development in the region of Lublin, preparing materials included in strategy documentation, and acting in the role of experts in the matters of tourism.

To maintain the popularity of educational activities in the changing socio-economic and geopolitical realities of the future poses a great challenge. The place and role of tourism geography will depend largely on the capacity and responsiveness of the labour market, which in turn produces specific expectations in respect of education. The internationalisation of university teaching is an important factor which should be taken into account.

It will also be imperative to identify new research trends in tourism geography, especially in the field of quality and the identity of tourism and leisure areas, as well as their sustainable use. Issues that require further study include definition of concepts, expanding and refining methodological workshop, as well as raising awareness of tourism phenomena presented from a spatial perspective. Nevertheless, the vital aspect of any research undertaken is its practical applicability.

Translated by Konrad Deyko

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