

нейлон і поліестер. Вона також використовувала різні техніки, наприклад аплікацію, вишивку та принтування.

Варвара Каринська стала першою жінкою, яка отримала премію «Оскар» за дизайн костюмів. Вона отримала нагороду в 1948 р. за костюми до фільму «Жанна д'Арк». Цей фільм був знятий за мотивами роману Олександра Дюма «Дама з камеліями». Каринська створила для фільму костюми, які відображали історичний контекст і характери персонажів. Вона використала у своїх роботах найрізноманітніші матеріали й техніки, створюючи неповторні та вишукані образи.

Нагорода «Оскар» стала вершиною кар'єри Варвари Каринської. Вона була визнана однією з найвидатніших художниць костюма у світі. Варвара Каринська також була відома своєю благодійністю. Зокрема, вона допомагала сиротам, інвалідам і нужденним сім'ям. Варвара Каринська була справжньою королевою костюма. Вона була талановитою, наполегливою і творчою жінкою, яка досягла небувалих висот у своїй галузі. Її роботи є справжніми шедеврами, які надихають і вражають досі. Варвара Каринська була не тільки геніальною художницею, але й доброю і чуйною людиною. Вона залишила помітний слід в історії Харкова і всього світу.

СЕКЦІЯ:

ІСТОРИКО-КУЛЬТУРНІ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ВИМІРИ ТУРИЗМУ

V. Stepanov

THE CONCEPT OF "TOURISM SECTOR" IN THE PUBLIC SYSTEM

В. Степанов

ПОНЯТТЯ «СФЕРА ТУРИЗМУ» У ГРОМАДСЬКІЙ СИСТЕМІ

The concept of "tourism sector" allows us to understand the social processes that take place in the field of tourism activities in the social system. To do this, we should consider the interpretation of the concept of "sphere", which is studied both at the socio-philosophical and sociological levels.

It should be noted that the methodological basis for stratifying these concepts can be found in the meta-analysis of the structural-functional tradition (T. Parsons, R. Merton), and in the systemic sociological approach (J. Habermas, N. Luhmann). Without going into a detailed analysis of these scientific paradigms, we note that the allocation of social spheres is based on several modernized principles of T. Parsons' structural-functional grid, namely: adaptation, goal achievement, integration, and stabilization of properties. In this regard, the differentiation of spheres is quite homogeneous and mainly boils down to two important questions: what the most stable subsystems of society look like and how to perceive the deepening processes of differentiation of elements at the system-wide level.

The latter circumstance is becoming increasingly relevant in the world as global processes develop. We can now observe that the development of national systems and their subsystem elements is significantly influenced by global trends. In this regard, individual differentiated elements of the system are transformed under the influence of global factors.

In the national philosophical and sociological tradition, there are sufficient methodological grounds for analysing such processes. It is worth noting that in the mid-

twentieth century, the idea of systemic unity and functional “differentiation of spheres of public life” was formed. It was based on the generality of the manifestation of such system components as activities, relationships, actors and their roles. The specifics of their implementation were taken into account in accordance with the nature of public values, needs and interests.

Today, we can identify the main trends in the study of the processes of differentiation and self-manifestation of “spheres of public life”. First, the development of qualitative criteria for assessing the state of the main subsystems of society with their subsequent differentiation into intra-system elements, for example, in the economy — the sphere of social and labour relations, in politics — the sphere of social policy, etc. Secondly, the development of theoretical approaches and methodological tools for analysing the specifics of phenomena and processes in their areas of concentration, such as the social sphere. Thirdly, studying the problems of subordination and conditionality of the development of system elements of different levels of differentiation to priorities and goals, especially in terms of integration into global processes and transition to sustainable development.

The allocation of any element based on objective indicators of systemic differentiation and integration of the sphere of life must meet the following requirements: functional specificity; targeted unification of connections and relations; activity orientation and satisfaction of certain interests and needs. In addition: structural feasibility and consistency; social and subjective content; ability of institutional development and inter-institutional interaction.

All of this together makes it possible to move to a sociological interpretation of the concept of “tourism”. In particular, its place in the modern social system as a branch of the implementation of institutional processes in tourism. It should be noted that the tourism industry has traditionally been viewed as an object of economic reality. At the same time, various social aspects of tourism were considered as components of more general problems of social policy and differentiation by specific areas.

It should be noted that in this case, the tourism sector is not reduced to the rank of one of the subsystems of society. In the broad sense of the word, it is seen as a specific branch of social reality. In particular, the phenomena and processes of social reality have their functional manifestation in various fields — economy, politics, cultural and spiritual life, etc.

All of this suggests that the expansion of the subject area of tourism research, the inclusion of a wide range of social relations and interactions, makes it possible to distinguish the tourism sector as an independent systemic object of society. In the most general sense, tourism is a certain area of concentration of various types and forms of social relations. They are based on tourism goals and values.

Any narrowing of this understanding of tourism leads to a limitation of the object boundaries and subject field of understanding. The example is purely economic tasks. In particular, the allocation of the tourism sector as a component of the economic system is based mainly on the analysis of quantitative indicators. At the same time, qualitative characteristics are considered within the framework of changes that describe economic processes, which is an issue for further research.