

Management of Tourist Developments and Tourist Trips

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Abstract

Management of tourism developments in Kosovo is a separate issue which has to do with the importance of tourism, landscapes and tourist trips as important components of urban and sub-urban areas. Identifying tourist's managing problems can document the experiences and characteristics, tourist and conservation tools to study continuous landscapes towards improving their tourism value. In this paper are presented for potential centers of these landscapes and tourist trips, which have a common goal, to provide potential tourists are concentrated as well as essential for the successful management of the tourism industry. Basically, landscapes are parks or gardens or cultural sites of various historical contexts. This potential determines the overall scope of the special issue and considers the relationship between ecotourism, tourism, landscapes and tourist satisfaction. It then describes and summarizes several key points, ends by claiming that tourism landscapes are suitable for general and ecological success. Movement of conservation and preservation of indigenous value - system of local communities, with many social, economic and cultural benefits.

Keywords: Management, culture, ecotourism, landscapes, trips

1. Introduction

An introduction usually involves travel and tourism destinations flora and fauna, and cultural heritage are the major attractions for tourists. It aims to offer tourists a real picture of the impact of humans on the environment, parks and landscapes and to promote appreciation of natural habitats. Tourism tourist trip is defined as: "Travel, relatively undisturbed natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its plants and wildlife, as well as any cultural manifestations, better governed cities with landscapes existing natural (both present) found in these areas."



Ecotourism as a form of tourism inspired primarily by the natural history of an area, including its indigenous cultures. Tourists visiting the relatively developed areas in the spirit of the evaluation, participation and sensitivity.

Tourists practice use a non-consumptive wildlife areas to rural and urban natural resources and contributes to the visited area through labor or financial means aimed at directly benefiting the conservation of location and economic welfare of local residents.

Tourism is an important instrument used and contributes to the preservation of the natural landscape and offers a solution to the common problem of poverty in underdeveloped regions. In addition, it produces a useful framework for economic and political progress of local and urban population, providing a resource for training and maintaining their guests is also a form of sustainable tourism development.

Moreover, the importance of landscapes, green tourism infrastructure, environmental conservation and cultural heritages and most importantly, as tourist sites can be great landscapes of urban cities historical landmarks Purpose of better management of tourism is to optimize afford patronage and tourist satisfaction. Minimal environmental impacts there is a need for focused studies of ecotourism landscapes, in urban and sub-urban contexts are, restoration and preservation of natural landscapes. Environmental impacts on tourism, philosopher, theories and concepts of tourism, satisfaction indices have tourism, national parks management, cultural heritage landscapes, ecotourism, eco-biodiversity, urban green infrastructure, best practices are tourism, biodiversity conservation and management of tourism through cultural diffusion.

The importance of tourism landscapes are as important components of urban waste collection and sub-urban

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areas in developing nations. Identifying this fact, document characteristics, tourist experiences and tools for maintaining landscapes continued to study to improve their tourism value. While the center potential of these landscapes, they have a common goal to ensure that tourists and potential tourists are targeted as being at the center of successful management of tourism industry. Basically, landscapes are parks or gardens or historic sites in different contexts. This field specifies the action to the overall special issue and considers the relationship between tourism landscapes and tourist satisfaction. It then describes and summarizes several key points, as well as commenting.

Tourism, landscapes and tourist satisfaction are two central components of tourism : the landscape and people . Accordingly , argues that tourism should have a strong element of " human " and creates a harmony existing tourism . Relations between the visit and analyzed environmental factors that affect comfort for visitors to nature tourism and argue that they are critical to appropriate management of tourism , especially in the area of nature tourism as tourism enterprises which contribute to biodiversity and the preservation and development of the population local .These factors are found to be socio - economic and ecological variables , as well as cross-border tourism factors and cultural features .



Satisfied Tourists bring business success .For more could argue that tourist satisfaction aims to play a significant role in the planning of marketable tourism products and services. Thus, tourist satisfaction is important to successful destination marketing because it influences the choice of destination , the consumption of products and services. These variables tourist satisfaction are central to tourism industries. Tourism can be understood in terms of three basic characteristics that is based on the natural environment.

1. Environmentally sustainable in environmental education (experience enjoyable and meaningful, and sufficient knowledge in tourist expectations)
- 2 . Domestic useful (support , services and products local employment) .
- 3 .Tourist satisfaction (quality , safety and sustainability of the business) .

This feature summarizes all the general features. Moreover, the tourist satisfaction is influenced by factors including physical attributes of tangible and intangible

tourism site including facilities , design , ability or guide the interpretation and tourism programs and experience are important factors to tourist satisfaction. Tourist satisfaction was influenced by physical and biological characteristics. The presence of plants Livestock Breeding and cultural monuments objects is also considered as important factors for tourist pleasure. Current and recommended effort for tourism, landscape parks are tourist satisfaction measures. Concentration of people also is not clear on the purpose of tourism to benefit the local people and protect natural and cultural heritage on which tourism is established. Therefore, to the utmost satisfaction of tourists in the landscape, tourism should be relatively intact and physically accessible are these values : cultural determinants of tourist satisfaction, cultural and moral values of tourists , cultural and moral values of the local community tourism, individual behavior and group behavior and characteristics.

Tourists to tourist satisfaction can be measured using different approaches . It can be determined by subjective and objective approaches . Methodological models include customer feedback in the " value " relative to product features , quality of service developed to assess customer perceptions of service quality . Gap analysis in which quality of service is a function of the difference between expectation and performance along with quality dimensions.

The others are : Home of discrepancies between initial expectations and current performance that lead to satisfaction or dissatisfaction among tourists , perceived service quality and satisfaction model which aims to increase understanding of eco- building , satisfaction indicators for tourism in the national park , argue that satisfaction tourist resort with special attractions manifested in different ways and can be influenced by possible previous experience or lack of it aimed at studying the detection of indicators that include the level of satisfaction , probability invited to the park and possible reasons .

They reveal that the largest percentage of tourists were young and unmarried and would be willing to repeat visits.

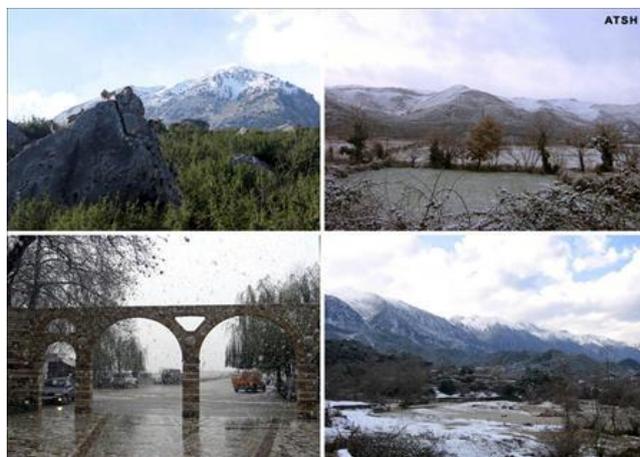


Methodology and their approach was as objective and subjective questionnaire used as an instrument. They recommended to improve tourism as advertising and

awareness of foreign citizens in the provision of large and include games that attract new population and presentation of other activities to sustain or improve the level of satisfaction in tourist flooring.

Their study phenomena has brought challenges managerial policy .Tourism studies is very important in the debate on the impact of tourism on nature conservation in tourism landscapes. With a balanced survey of key stakeholders Island , discovered that a change in the level of awareness among stakeholders , entrusted District Marine Parks Department (Terengganu) staff that has a higher level of awareness , for tourist activities that threaten rocks and coral reefs and coral reef bleaching issue

Three stakeholder groups showed a high level of awareness of the importance of preserving coral reefs in the Island 's activities . Most of them were uncertain about their involvement in conservation efforts because of the conflict of interest between economic empowerment and their aim towards sustainability of coral reefs . The study also shows that interest in terms of the tourism industry were important factors affecting the level of awareness of stakeholders. Strength lies in its detailed direction for future research on subjective issues.



She notes that other parties as fishermen and researchers may be Comparisons of findings, as well as expansion of existing studies Areas and to expand the study . Tourism infrastructure is an important aspect of tourism management, facilitate access infrastructure, minimize impact on the safety of visitors to increase visitor satisfaction. Advancing sustainability through infrastructure in Tourism in frame design for deconstruction authors argue that "the way in which the construction of tourism infrastructure, particularly buildings , public buildings , roads , parking , street furniture , etc. are designed in most countries currently Kosovo , are wasteful and largely unscientific .

According to the design implications of the life of tourism and infrastructure should include adverse environments. Actual experiences of industrialized countries and activities inherent in building tourism infrastructure associated with large amount of waste to suggest the need for new approaches . therefore review center frame design for deconstruction as a paradigm in

the design and building infrastructure in tourist sustainability.

She argues that the application of design for deconstruction framework in developing tourism infrastructure will increase and expanding existing knowledge of sustainable design and construction in the 21st century infrastructures' in Kosovo . An assessment of tourism and tourism potentials to choose is given to the cultural landscape that shows the importance of a mix of landscape, culture , history , tourism potential , and ecotourism in urban areas .Landscapes , cultural tourism were selected for study . The study concludes with the recommendation and claims that pains and pleasures associated with these three landscapes can be turned into profits through tourism promotion strategies.

Conclusions

Development of tourism and tourist potentials are used of a separate critically important. Tourism potentials are concentrated in the entire country. These attractions are distributed across the country all sides which can presenting geo heritage values that serve tourism development. Attracting tourism potential changes in relation to these values abstractive which are available for improving tourist offer and levels of attractiveness.

Which values has created basic conditions, which give Kosovo R. basis for the development of many forms of tourism, winter tourism, and transit summer hunting and fishing. Natural conditions are dominant element which give importance to development of tourist activity, thereby Republic of Kosovo will be competitive with other countries in the region in eco tourism.

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