

Areas with tourist effects and tourist rings, their importance under theoretical treatment analysis in Kosovo

PhD (C.) Adriatik Avdyllaj
University of Pristina, Kosovo

Abstract

In the first models of tourist systems, the emphasis is placed on the components of the two regions' connectivity: that of tourism and the reception of tourists. Researcher Marioti for example, proposes three routes for the movement of tourists from their permanent residence (origin) to the tourist region (destination), which are the entrance and exit routes, which in some cases coincide with each other and the entertainment route. While access and exit routes ensure the connection between the two countries, the entertainment route on the other hand ensures the use of touristic structures during travel even though these structures do not belong to the tourist destination.

The description of the entertainment route at Mariot expresses the idea of a journey that consists in describing different countries, taking only one of them. This concept further develops Kembell's model proposed by him in 1966, describing various schemes of movement from an urban center. Kembell (1966), in its model, distinguishes different groups of passengers on the basis of the relative importance of travel-shift components. In the first models of tourist systems, the emphasis is placed on the components of the two regions' connectivity: that of tourism and the reception of tourists. Researcher Marioti, for example, proposes three routes for the movement of tourists from their permanent residence (origin) to the tourist region (destination), which are the entrance and exit routes, which in some cases coincide with each other and the entertainment route. While access and exit routes ensure the connection between the two countries, the entertainment route on the other hand ensures the use of touristic structures during travel even though these structures do not belong to the tourist destinations. As we have noticed before, an effective accounting system is vital to the firm's success. Without the information provided by the management accounting system cannot make decisions. However, the quality of a firm's accounting system depends on the effectiveness of internal control within the firm. Internal control is a system of controls and balances that plays a key role in maintaining the firm's assets and in reinforcing the accuracy and security of financial reports. The importance of internal control is great in large corporations.

Keywords: International Control, Budget, operational data, Ministry of Finance in Albania and Kosovo, Empirical Study Accounting Empirical studies, interest, risk, Accountings politics.
JEL Classification Security System: N0, N1, N2, N3, O1, O2, O3.

Introduction

A.J.M Throt (1988), who has taken a lot of the evolutionary tourism processes, has provided a model that reflects the relationship between supply and demand and between inward and outward tourism. Most of the demand originating from country A has been filled internally and partly in countries B and C. At the same time, that part of the demand, coming from Country B, unfulfilled internally, addresses the two countries others. Only country C, for the modest level of its economy, meets all of its

domestic demand. If the countries taken into consideration in the origin/destination model are not next to each other then transit areas are displayed (Throt A).

Closely related to the reality of cities, the model of D. Cyrus (D.Perace, 1981) relies on Joukenos and Miosek's models. First of all, the city is seen as a hub of residents towards the country's areas, gradually located to great distances and circular. Other authors have not taken so much with the tourist routes and itineraries as changing the displacement volume. It is concluded that the volume of traffic, whether at national or international level, falls in relation to the distance from the broadcasting center, because travel costs both from the monetary point of view and from the increase in engagement (Perace D).

The upright movement is classically presented as a shift around a number of areas centered around the city and, based on the available leisure time, these areas are divided into: areas that are visited within a one-day time zone, the area for the weekend, often coincide with second homes, holiday areas. On the other hand, as the demand is inverse in proportion to the increase in distance from the city, the potential supply will increase proportionally, because each successive distant unit will make territory more and more extensive. This demand and supply interaction will in theory provide a "cone of visits" from a distance away from the generic center and the exact form will depend on the nature of the activity and its sensitivity from the distance.

The concept of successive zones, where the distance / drop function within each zone is ignored, is processed by Grir and Woll. Theoretically this model applies also to international tourism. Here too, offers and requests interact in the same way by producing wider areas. The most complex is J.M.Miosek's model, in which light is cast on the peripheral nature of the tourist space versus workplaces and residential ones. There are four circles or ring rings around these locations based on motives, tools and travel expenses.

Areas with tourist effects and tourist rings

The first ring includes tourist places and close to the issuing country, regularly visited by tourists and escorts, by means of ordinary means of transportation, mostly cars. In these countries there are host, pre-and complementary structures (local entertainment).

The second ring corresponds to the traditionally frequented countries, characterized by climate tourism, and which are mainly achieved by airplanes, whereby tourism resides on the transit route. Accountants, and some staff and some managers, have probably been trained to make the calculations needed to determine the present. Financial analyzes that have been made in the field of rational economic behavior generally do not take into account the role of emotions

Methodology

The Scientific research work will become more accessible and easier if it is based on the relevant built-in and verified methodology. The methodology that will be used during the drafting of the paper will be based mainly on the domestic and foreign

doctrinal points of view. Not only is this a lost opportunity for investors to benefit from precious stocks in the market, but market exit at its low points hurt investors when they "sell less" and see no returns on their investments. This paper upon the characteristics and features it carries is based only on the qualitative method of analyzing the issues addressed in it. It aims to answer the questions: How? Why? What's the way?

One of J.D.J Lundgren's most popular origin-destination models, which shows four types of destinations frequented by tourists, which are distinguished on the basis of not only geometrical but also political-economic positions. The first destination represents the areas of the cities involved in the international transport network where large crowds of tourists are exchanged.

The second destination represents the areas on the outskirts of the cities, characterized by exchanges of tourists, mainly income from urban areas, but for the limited number of population, in these areas there are more tourist flows than their distribution. The third destination is represented by peripheral rural areas of urban areas, detected by tourists who have already frequented peripheral areas of cities, which appear as secondary distribution zones, as well as by tourists arriving in peripheral rural areas without any brokers. The fourth destination is represented by special natural environments far from the areas of tourism expansion. As examples, national parks can be used, which can be accessed by land transport, or exotic regions, accessible by plane.

Understanding Returns on Investment Results - The owners of the firm should not merely understand that they have lower incomes for invested assets or compared with competitors. They should also know why the return is below the average rate. To be more knowledgeable, owners can share operational returns on investments in two important components: the operating profit margin and the total turnover of assets. In the traditional literacy and decision-making literature of a decision is mainly treated as a cognitive phenomenon and conceptualized as a goal or final point for a more complex process of reflection, which includes an assessment of the consequences and uncertainties. (Parkin 1996) determined the variables of a personal decision-making process consisting of five phases: Defining the Problem; thinking; trial; decision; and action. Parkin identified the impacts commonly affecting this process, such as behavioral history, beliefs, and situations. With all the research done today that includes emotions and choices, it is difficult to ignore the fact that emotion drives decision-making

Literature Review and Hypotheses

Development Models

Tourism is considered everywhere as an activity with intense development and high economic prosperity. From the analysis made in the development of tourism in many countries, there are many forms and models of development with its advantages and disadvantages, but which completely crystallize particular policies and programs of running this important economic branch.

Today there is a huge debate about the nature and breadth of the impact that tourism may have on the localities and host societies. Tourism is not only seen as

a lucrative activity, but it is acknowledged that the costs and benefits are dedicated to its development. Many researchers have expanded the tourism impact analysis, including in its interior environmental, social and cultural considerations of the importance and intricacies that the tourism development is causing. When tourism impacts are related to its development, their analysis is mainly involved in tourism planning processes.

Models that are built by pointing out the evolution of the international tourist movement and the mutual development of structures and other tourist facilities are called development models. In the model elaborated by J.M.Thurot on the basis of the experience gained in the Caribbean region, in 1973, three phases of affirmation and development of tourism are distinguished:

- The discovery by wealthy tourists and the construction of first class hotels;
- Realization of semi-high class hotels and expansion of the tourist movement;
- Loss of original value and start of secondary and mass tourism.

The replacement of the aforementioned phases will depend on the speed with which richer tourists first and later those of the lowest level will discover new destinations. Unlike this model, the same model as that of S.C Plogut as determining factors of the evolutionary tourism process considers not only the class of tourists but also their personality. In the extreme are psycho centrals, subjects characterized by anxiety, who are also concerned about small daily problems by categorizing the adventures, while at the other extreme self-confident, inquisitive and adventurous.

Other authors have not taken so much with the tourist routes and itineraries as changing the displacement volume. It is concluded that the volume of traffic, whether at national or international level, falls in relation to the distance from the broadcasting center, because travel costs both from the monetary point of view and from the increase in engagement. Researcher and Professor Svenson (1996) distinguished four levels of decision-making.

The first level of decision-making processes involves many quick and mostly automatic and unconscious decisions. The decisions taken with respect to one or more attributes that favor the elected candidate belong to the decisions second level. The third level means that decision-making is a process that refers to choices between alternatives in relation to conflict of intent.

People can believe that their knowledge is more accurate than what they really are, may think that their skills are above the average can have an illusion of control or may be too optimistic about the future. Thus, aspects of others are taken into account when making decisions in uncertainty and people are more affected by perceived risk than objective risk (Diacon & Ennew, 2001). Risk perception is an indispensable component of financial decision making and other risk-taking behaviors It is also necessary to make a distinction between risk and risk events.

Research goal analysis

During tourism studies, as an economic phenomenon, we are starting from the fact that tourists, as consumers of tourist services, travel industry, tourism and other similar activities are found on the one hand. For example, the English author Likorish

(Lickorich) defines the "passenger industry" as part of a national economy that cares for a traveler who visits places outside his country of habitation and permanent employment. The Passenger Industry is a heterogeneous group made up of a large number of trades and industries that have common functions to meet the needs of passengers.

This definition is the main basis for the definition of tourism as an economic phenomenon. Through the method of analysis I intend to analyze the native and international legislation in place for the regulation of legal relations. In psychology, risk is perceived as a subjective construct influenced by the way an event is interpreted. Therefore, perceived risk differently from different people in different contexts. An analysis of how people make investment decisions confirm that objective probability estimates have only a weak impact on the decision-making process. Risk is defined as the probability of decision results in the context of expected service theories, which are applied to understand financial decision making.

Hypothesis: 1. A part the subjective elements the evaluation was also based on objective ones, related to the work quality, the work results and professional know ledges etc.

Hypothesis: 2:With all the efforts of avoiding the subjective elements there still wasn't a correct evaluation.

The scales of this evaluation were: especially well, well, enough, not well, inappropriate. On the other side, these elements would serve Albania to create a public administration based on the standards, which our country should have aimed for and realize them for the integration into the European Union.

- The state role;
- The relationships of the government with community.

Conclusions

Tourism is considered everywhere as an activity with intense development and high economic prosperity. From the analysis made in the development of tourism in many countries, there are many forms and models of development with its advantages and disadvantages, but which completely crystallize particular policies and programs of running this important economic branch.

Today there is a huge debate about the nature and breadth of the impact that tourism may have on the localities and host societies. Tourism is not only seen as a lucrative activity, but it is acknowledged that the costs and benefits are dedicated to its development. Many researchers have expanded the tourism impact analysis, including in its interior environmental, social and cultural considerations of the importance and intricacies that the tourism development is causing. When tourism impacts are related to its development, their analysis is mainly involved in tourism planning processes.

We also find that the majority of bureaucrats recognize that the present system is flawed and would be willing to accept a revised system that accurately measures and rewards performance. In this article we look at the various models of performance management systems and narrow down the performance evaluation system that best fits the context.

References

- Emmett, Boris, and Jeuck, John C. *Catalogues and Counters; A History of Sears, Roebuck & Co.* Chicago: University of Chicago, 1950.
- Maslow, A.H. *Motivation and Personality*. New York: Harper & Row, 1954.
- Mayo, Elton. *The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization*. Boston: Harvard Business School, 1945.
- Mayo, Elton. *The Human Problems of an Industrial Civilization*. Boston: Harvard Business School, 1946.
- McGregor, Douglas. *The Human Side of Enterprise*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960.
- Taylor, F.W. *The Principles of Scientific Management*. New York: Harper's, 1912, and many editions since.
- Woodward, Joan. *Industrial Organization; Theory and Practice*. Oxford University Press, 1965.
- DCM no. 66, 03.02.2017, "On defining the criteria and the procedures for the establishment of medical university services and structures";
- DCM no. 109, 15.02.2017, "On organization and performing of the Agency of Quality Assurance in Higher Education (AQAHE) and Accreditation Board (AB) and defining the fees of quality assurances processes in higher education";
- DCM no. 329, 12.04.2017, "On the position and preferential treatment of the academic staff";