

THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN TOURISM TRENDS ON SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF A DESTINATION

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Abstract

Each tourist destination is changing under the influence of tourism. In which degree or intensity this will reflect on the economic, sociological, cultural or ecological profile of a certain location is influenced by the sort of tourist movements present. The commercialization of local culture, standardization of services, adapting to the desires of the modern tourist, economic differences, irritations produced by tourists and their actions, are just some of the questions which need greater attention.

This paper aims to more closely define the tourism effects its progressive development has on any tourist location.. The stress is on the socio-cultural development of the community under changed terms of demand and under the pressure of a rapidly expanding market. The goal is to stress out the impact made on the tourism product of such a geographically small location, which is under the pressure of the aggressive development of modern tourist tendencies, subject to numerous challenges of preserving its social and cultural identity.

Key words: tourist destination, socio-cultural development.

JEL classification: Z3

INTRODUCTION

During the last decades, tourism is one of the leading industry that has managed to cope for dominance in the global market thanks to the enormous revenues, including a large number of the population in their flows and going into almost all aspects of modern life. For a very short period of time, in the struggle for better living standards and a stronger economy, a very large number of new destinations were included in the tourist market, which gave them a »life chance«, but at the same time faced them with a number of negative effects that each invasive change brings. In this context, the transformation and realistic coping experienced many destinations and the

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UTICAJ SAVREMENIH TURISTIČKIH KRETANJA NA SOCIO-KULTURNI RAZVOJ DESTINACIJE

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Sažetak

Svaka turistička destinacija se mijenja pod uticajem turizma. U kom stepenu, tj. kojim intenzitetom će se to sve reflektovati na ekonomski, sociološki, kulturni ili pak ekološki profil određenog lokaliteta uslovljeno je i vrstom turističkih kretanja koja su prisutna. Komercijalizacija lokalne kulture, standarizacija usluga, prilagođavanje željama „modernog“ turiste, ekonomiske nejednakosti i irritacije prouzrokovane turističkim ponašanjem, samo su neka od otvorenih pitanja kojima treba posvetiti veću pažnju.

U ovom radu se nastoji da se bliže odredi uticaji koje turizam u svojim progresivnim razvojnim etapama i granama stvara na jedno turističko mjesto. Akcenat je stavljen na sociokulturni razvoj zajednice pod izmjenjenim uslovima potražnje i pritiskom naglo uvećanog tržišta. Cilj je istaći u kolikoj mjeri je turistički proizvod jedne geografski male destinacije, pod pritiskom “agresivnog” razvoja savremenih turističkih kretanja, izložen brojnim izazovima po pitanju očuvanja kulturnog i društvenog identiteta.

Ključne riječi: turistička destinacija, sociokulturni razvoj.

JEL klasifikacija:Z3

UVOD

Poslednjih decenija turizam je jedna od vodećih industrija koja je uspjela da se izbori za dominaciju na globalnom tržištu zahvaljujući enormnim prihodima , uključujući veliki broj populacije u svoje tokove i zalazeći u skoro sve pore savremenog života. Za vrlo kratak vremenski period,u borbi za boljim životnim standardom i jačom ekonomijom, jako veliki broj novih destinacija se uključio na turističko tržište, koje im je pružilo „životnu šansu“ ,ali u isto vrijeme i suočilo ih sa brojnim negativnim efektima koje svaka invazivna promjena sa sobom nosi. U tom kontekstu su preobražaj i najređanje suočavanje doživjele mnoge destinacije i turistička industrija se u

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tourism industry within them reflected in all spheres of life through social, economic, environmental and physical impacts. Under that it specifically refers to: the loss of intangible cultural resources such traditions and old crafts that are modified according to the needs of the new differentiated market; reduction in quality of life and displacement; increase infrastructure costs; pollution, noise and destruction areas and most importantly of all, the destruction of cultural identity and the seizure of a historical nature. Particularly great changes have experienced historical urban units that are trying to promote heritage tourism, while protecting and seeking to preserve the historical, cultural and natural resources, along with a sense of authenticity and tradition, experienced unique circumstances.

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE DESTINATION

Under the influence of tourism trends the destination is changing its functional and physiognomic characteristics. While physiognomic changes are visible, functional on the contrary are not fully and they carry with them numerous newness. On the one hand, they can have a positive connotation in terms of tourism development that the population perceived as a benefit, but a negative trend - where values can be devastated by the excessive, inadequate and uncontrolled level of development and too many visitors, who bring a variety of negative processes. Tourism development includes different phases of tourists' impact on the local population and vice versa. Some of these changes with a positive or negative reflection on the destination can be the following:

Promotion of cultural tolerance - Very often people are driven by stereotypes when it comes to other cultures, especially if you have never made contact with persons who are members thereof. Tourism is precisely the way to overcome such opinions and the path to nurturing inter-culturality. Such as passports peace brings people together in a positive environment, providing a chance to gain some new experiences, learn about new destinations and expanding horizons.

Preserving culture and heritage - Tourism can contribute to the preservation of traditions and cultural heritage by protecting them from vanishing under the impact of modernization. If there would be no demand for these resources it would lead to serious question of their existence and historical units would not be held, it would be under pressure of time lose original form and identity.

Promoting social prosperity and stability-Tourism is a system that generates income and open new positions, which contributes significantly to economic development, social prosperity and stability in the area. Initiates

njima reflektovala na sve sfere života kroz društvene , ekonomske, ekološke i fizičke uticaje. Pod tim se konkretno misli na: gubitak nematerijalnih kulturnih resursa poput tradicije i starih zanata koji su modifikovani prema potrebama novog izdiferenciranog tržišta; smanjenje kvaliteta života i raseljavanje; porast infrastrukturnih troškova; zagađenje, buka i uništavanje područja i kao najvažnije od svega uništavanje kulturnog identiteta i oduzimanje istorijskog karaktera. Posebno veliki preobražaj doživjele su istorijske gradske cjeline koje su u pokušaju da promovišu turizam nasleđa, istovremeno štiteći i nastojeći da očuvaju istorijske, kulturne i prirodne resurse, zajedno sa osjećajem autentičnosti i tradicije, iskusile jedinstvene okolnosti..

UTICAJ TURIZMA NA DESTINACIJU

Pod uticajem turističkih kretanja prostor neminovno mijenja svoje funkcione i fizičke karakteristike. Dok su fizičke promjene i vidljive , funkcionalne naprotiv nisu u potpunosti i nose sa sobom brojne novine. S jedne strane one mogu imati pozitivnu konotaciju u smislu razvoja turizma koji stanovništvo doživljava kao dobrobit ,ali i negativan trend – kada vrijednosti mogu biti devastirane, uz preveliku, neadekvatnu i nekontrolisanu izgrađenost i preveliki broj posjetilaca, koji donose razne negativne procese. Razvoj turizma podrazumeva i različite faze uticaja turista na domicilno stanovništvo i obrnuto. Neke od tih promjena sa pozitivnom ili negativnom refleksijom na prostor mogu biti sledeće:

Promocija međukulturne tolerancije - Vrlo često ljudi su vođeni stereotipima kada su u pitanju druge kulture, posebno ako nikada nisu ostvarili kontakt sa osobama koje su pripadnici istih. Turizam je upravo način da se prevaziđu takva mišljenja i put ka njegovanju međukulturalnosti. Poput pasoša mira spaja ljude u pozitivnom okruženju, pružajući šansu da se steknu neka nova iskustva, upoznaju nove destinacije i prošire vidici.

Očuvanje kulture i nasledja - Turizam može doprinjeti očuvanju tradicije i kulturne baštine štiteći ih od iščezavanja pred naletom modernizacije. Ukoliko ne bi bilo poratražnje za tim resursima doveo bi se ozbiljno u pitanje njihov opstanak i istorijske cjeline se ne bi održale, već bi pod pritiskom vremena izgubile originalnu formu i identitet.

Promovisanje socijalnog blagostanja i stabilnosti-Turizam je sistem koji generiše prihode i otvara nova radna mjesta , što značajno doprinosi ekonomskom razvoju, socijalnom blagostanju i stabilnosti u destinaciji. Inicira kvalitetniju uslugu u svim službama , čak i u domenu poboljšanja zdravstvene zaštite i podizanja standarda u toj oblasti što je u isto vrijeme od koristi i lokalnom stanovništvu. Ovaj uticaj možda može imati i najveći efekat u

a better service in all departments, even in the domain of health care improvement and raising standards in this area, which is at the same time beneficial to local people. This impact may have the greatest effect in countries that are in development, because these aspects are generally much better in highly developed destinations.³

Spacious overloads (crowd) - There are several ways in which every aspect of tourism trends affect the life of the community. Each destination that is territorially small has a certain carrying capacity in accordance with which can accommodate a certain number of tourists. Any deviation from this number, in terms of increasing visitors, endangers and disrupts daily life and appearance of the destination, as well as the space itself and existing resources.

Cultural conflict-also known as the »Demonstrative effect« - includes the issue of changes which take place among the local population of the affected tourists (type of behavior of tourists affects the changes in the behavior of the local population). Observing tourists, their behavior, their appearance and their attitudes, the locals begin to imitate them, first by imitating the way they dress, and then adopt some other modes of behavior and ways of life. The intensity of effect depends mainly on the size of the differences between tourists and locals. Sometimes this effect can have a positive effect, particularly in those areas which can be progressed in the creation of better conditions of life if you adopt certain behaviors or life of the tourists who visit them. However, more often the case that the »Demonstrative effect« has a negative impact, especially when the differences in consumer behavior, material and social status and lifestyle are very expressed (tourists from developed countries in underdeveloped destinations or developing countries). That could be a big problem for functioning the local community, because there is a strong antagonism between those community members who are adopting new forms of behavior and life, the second part of the community that are held conservatively according to the newness.

It should be emphasized that when it comes to the effect of demonstration it is not only the tourism that contributes, because there is the television also present, various media that also play an important role. The effect may be two-way, because the locals may affect tourists and vice versa. However there are also examples where some traditional local people become even more conservative because of tourism, which is in any case contrary to the above effect.⁴

³ Weaver, D. B. & Lawton, L. 2010. *Tourism Management* (Fourth edition). John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd, Milton

⁴ Bailey, K. S., Mansour, S. E., Silue, R. & Singleton, D. 2004. Sustainable Tourism and the Cruise Line Industry. *Kenan-Flagler Business School*. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

zemljama koje su u razvoju , jer su ti aspekti generalno mnogo bolji u visoko razvijenim destinacijama.³

Prostorna preopterecenost (gužva)- Nekoliko je načina na koje svaki vid turističkih kretanja utiče na život zajednice. Svaka destinacija koja je teritorijalno mala ima i određeni kapacitet nosivosti u skladu s kojim može da primi određeni broj turista. Svako odstupanje od navedenog broja, u smislu povećanja posjetilaca, ugrožava svakodnevni život i narušava kako izgled destinacije, tako i sam prostor i postjeće resurse.

Kulturni konflikt-poznat i kao „demonstracioni efekt“ – obuhvata pitanje promjena koje se odigravaju kod domicilnog stanovništva pod uticajem turista (način ponašanja turista utiče i na izmjene u ponašanju domaćeg stanovništva). Posmatrajući turiste, njihovo ponašanje, njihov izgled i njihove stavove, domaće stanovništvo počinje da ih imitira, prvo putem oponašanja načina oblačenja, a onda se usvajaju i neki drugi oblici ponašanja i načina života. Intenzitet efekta zavisi najviše od veličine razlika koje postoje između turista i domaćeg stanovništva. Nekada ovaj efekat može imati pozitivno dejstvo, naročito u onim sredinama koje mogu da uznapreduju u stvaranju kvalitetnijih uslova života ako usvoje određene oblike ponašanja ili života od turista koji ih posećuju. Međutim, češći slučaj je da „demonstracioni efekat“ ima negativan uticaj, pogotovu kada su razlike u načinu ponašanja, materijalnom i društvenom statusu i načinu života veoma izražene (turisti iz razvijenih zemalja u destinacijama nerazvijenih ili zemalja u razvoju). To onda može biti veliki problem za funkcionisanje date lokalne zajednice, jer dolazi do snažnog antagonizma između onih članova zajednice koji usvajaju nove oblike ponašanja i života, sa drugim delom zajednice koji se drži konzervativno prema novinama.

Potrebno je istaći da kada je u pitanju efekat demonstracije nije samo turizam jedini koji mu doprinosi , jer tu su prisutni još i televizija, razni mediji koji takođe imaju važnu ulogu. Efekat može da bude dvosmjeran, jer mještani mogu uticati na turiste i obrnuto.Medjutim ima i primjera gdje neki tradicionalni lokalni stanovnici postaju još konzervativniji zbog turizma , što je u svakom slučaju suprotno od navedenog efekta.⁴

Vjerovatnoća kulturnog sukoba je prisutna i u situacijama kada turisti djelimično ili u potpunosti ignoriraju običaje i moralne vrijednosti receptivne destinacije.

Promjena identiteta i sistema vrijednosti –Ovaj efekat turizma može da se manifestuje na više načina, npr. pojavom dobro poznatih brendova poput

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The probability of cultural conflict is present in situations where tourists partly or completely ignore traditions and moral values receptive destinations.

Changing identities and value systems - This effect tourism can manifest itself in several ways, for example the appearance of well-known brands such as McDonalds, because they are better known to tourists. Also, it happens very often that we change local rituals and traditions that would be interesting and it is known under the term commoditization. According to the definition of this term implies the inclusion of uncharacteristic objects of trading in purchase relations or simplified sales experience or experience as a product. Is it possible, and if so, how to treat the experience as the product you sell or you buy? Research on this topic has shown that in tourism, in fact, this kind of products often occurs. If earlier in tourism dominant structures of trading were buying, selling accommodation, use of transport, souvenirs, now as one of the equally important objects appears also experience. According to some theorists commodification of experience in tourism is achieved in two ways: through promotional material in media and brochures and through the presentation of at the very tourist sites. However, the question is what kind of consequences it has on the authenticity of the tourism product? Opinions are divided and according to some theorists are accepted opinion in the process of commodification certainly loses a part of culture and authenticity of the domicile population. During the adaption of traditional arts and crafts needs and demands of modern tourists disappears component originality and uniqueness of the product, which is basically the foundation on which it is based and differentiated tourism offer one locality. One of the important influences on the culture and the use of different languages that eventually can cause on the one hand the advantage and improvement of communication skills, but on the other the loss of linguistic identity.

Nothing less negligible is neither many physical impacts affecting society and performs considerable pressure. Such examples are such as vandalism, litter, theft of cultural heritage, etc., and all this cause stress on local populations. There could be classified as an example of conversion of land that had until then traditional use but are committed in a tourist facility.

It should be noted that the effect is inevitable due to intensive trends and large increase in the number of tourists in one area, as well as an increase of crime and promiscuous activities. Tourists are usually easy targets for criminals because they do not know the area that they are visiting, carrying large sums of money and many other valuable things. Of course, the victims do not have to always be exclusively tourists, they can also be perpetrators

Mc Donaldsa, jer su oni bolje poznati turistima . Takodje ,dešava se vrlo često da se menjaju lokalni rituali i tradicija da bi bili interesantniji i to je poznato pod pojmom *komodifikacija*. Prema definiciji ovaj pojam podrazumeva uključivanje nekarakterskih objekata trgovanja u kupoprodajne odnose ili uprošćeno prodaja iskustva ili doživljaja kao proizvoda. Da li je moguće, i ako jeste kako, tretirati iskustvo kao proizvod koji prodajete, odnosno koji kupujete? Istraživanja na ovu temu pokazala su da se u turizmu, zapravo, ovakva vrsta proizvoda najčešće javlja. Ako su ranije u turizmu dominantni objekti trgovanja bili kupovina, tj. prodaja smeštaja, korišćenja prevoznih sredstava, suvenira, sada se kao jedan od jednakovo važnih objekata pojavljuje i iskustvo. Prema nekim teoretičarima komodifikacija iskustva ostvaruje se u turizmu na dva načina: kroz promotivni materijal u medijima i brošurama i kroz prezentaciju na samim turističkim lokalitetima. Međutim, postavlja se pitanje kakve to onda posljedice ima na autentičnosti turističkog proizvoda? Mišljenja su podjeljena i prema pojedinim teoretičarima je prihvaćen stav da se u procesu komodifikacije svakako gubi jedan deo autentičnosti domicilne kulture i stanovništva. Prilikom adaptiranja tradicionalnih zanata i umjetnosti potrebama i zahtjevima modernih turista nestaje komponenta originalnosti i jedinstvenosti proizvoda koji je u osnovi i temelj na komne se zasniva i diferencira turistička ponuda jednog lokaliteta. Jedan od bitnih uticaja na kulturu je i upotreba različitih jezika koji vremenom mogu poruzrovati s jedne strane prednost i unapredjenje komunikativnih vjestina, ali s druge gubitak jezičkog identiteta.

Ništa manje zanemarljivi nisu ni brojni fizički uticaji koji se odražavaju na društvo i vrše značajan pritisak. Takvi primjeri su poput vandalizma, smeća, krađe kulturnog nasleđa i sl, a sve to izaziva stres kod lokalnog stanovništva. Tu se može svrstati i primjer prenamjene zemljišta koje je do tada imalo tradicionalnu upotrebu ali je preorjentisano u turistički objekat.

Treba istaći da je neizbjegjan efekat intenzivnih kretanja i velikog porasta broja turista u jednoj destinaciji, turističkom mjestu svakako i porast kriminala i promiskuitetnih aktivnosti. Turisti su obično luke mete za kriminalce jer ne poznaju prostor koji posjećuju, nose veće količine novca i mnoge druge vrijedne stvari. Naravno, žrtve ne moraju isključivo uvijek biti turisti, oni mogu biti i počinioци kriminalnih radnji poput učešća u ilegalnoj prostituciji. Turizam u velikoj mjeri direktno prouzrokuje veću stopu kriminala.

Turistički rast i razvoj prati ukupan razvoj i modernizacija destinacije. Protok velikog broja ljudi sa različitim govornih , geografskih , kulturnih područja, nosi sa sobom veliki rizik i brojne promjene posmatrano iz svakog ugla jednog društva , a u kojoj mjeri i na koji način će se one odraziti nije moguće tačno odrediti. Jedina mogućnost je upoznati se sa prijetnjama i

of criminal activities such as participation in an illegal prostitution. Tourism is largely causes higher crime rate.

Tourism growth and development follows the overall development and modernization of destination. The flow of a large number of people with different languages, geographical and cultural backgrounds, carries a great risk and many changes seen from every corner of society, and to what extent and how will they affect is not possible to determine precisely. The only option is to get acquainted with the threats and opportunities presented and created in accordance with this particular strategy to the necessary measures and monitoring activities.

SOCIO-CULTURAL INFLUENCES

Social and cultural influences may arise, practically presented, in a few cases. Local residents can face them in direct contact during sales that is purchase of services, but also when they have no role of carrier of offers, but also as a consumer or a simple encounter on the street. Specifically does not have to happen in direct contact in order for influence to be manifested.⁵

It is very difficult to measure the socio-cultural impact, because it has the objective components and there is no universal measure of its intensity and polarity. What is for one man negative, it is not necessarily the case of other persons.

Several frames were created to explain how residents react to tourism and in this context one can speak of Doxey's index of irritation of the local population towards tourists / travelers. Domestic habit goes through several phases:⁶

- euphoria (followed by the initial tourism development)
- apathy (as it develops becomes a part of life)
- discomfort (how tourism complicates daily life and causes problems)
- antagonism (when the relationship turns into a conflict and when the anti tourist behavior spreads).

The level of tolerance when it comes to tourism trends is affected by several factors. If the host and tourists are culturally and economically more similar, then the tolerance is more likely. The number of tourists visiting the destination is also crucial. An ideal example is precisely cruise tourism, where many people come to a destination at the same time. Then most of

5 Mathieson, A. & Wall, G. 1990. *Tourism: economic, physical and social impacts*. Longman Scientific & Technical, Essex.

6 Doxey, G. V. (1975.), A causation theory of visitor-resident irritants: Methodology and research inferences, predstavljeno na Proceedings of the Travel Research Association 6th annual Conference, San Diego California, Travel Research Association

šansama koje donosi i kreirati u skladu s tim odredjenu startegiju sa neophodnim mjerama i monitoringom aktivnosti.

SOCIO-KULTURNI UTICAJI

Socijalni i kulturni uticaji mogu nastati, praktično predstavljeno, u nekoliko slučajeva. Lokalni stanovnici se mogu sresti sa njima u direktnom kontaktu prilikom prodaje tj. kupovine usluge, ali i kada nemaju ulogu nosioca ponude, već su takodje u svojstvu potrošača ili jednostavnim susretom na ulici. Naime, ne mora da se desi direktni kontakt da bi se uticaj manifestovao.⁵

Jako je teško izmjeriti sociokulturalni uticaj, jer on ima subjektivno svojstvo i ne postoji univerzalno mjerilo njegovog intenziteta i polariteta. Što je za jednog čovjeka negativno, to nije nužno tako i u slučaju druge osobe.

Nekoliko okvira je stvoreno da se objasni kako stanovnici reaguju na turizam i u tom kontekstu može se govoriti o Doxeyevom indeksu iritacije domaćeg stanovništva prema turistima / putnicima. Domaći habitus prolazi kroz nekoliko faza:⁶

- euforija (slijedi inicijalni razvoj turizma),
- apatija (kako se razvija postaje dio života),
- nelagoda (kako turizam otežava svakodnevni život i uzrokuje probleme),
- antagonizam (kada taj odnos prerasta u konflikt i kada se širi anti turističko ponašanje).

Nivo tolerantnosti kada su u pitanju turistička kretanja je uslovjen sa nekoliko faktora. Ako su domaćin i turista kulturno i ekonomski više slični, onda je tolerancija vjerovatnija. Broj turista koji posjećuju destinaciju je takodje presudan. Idealan primjer je upravo kruzing turizam, gdje veliki broj ljudi dode na odredište u isto vrijeme. Zatim većina njih odluči da posjeti mali centar grada, uglavnom nesvesni ili nespremni za društveno – kulturne uslove u odredištu.

Male destinacije po pravilu su i manje tolerantne od većih destinacija, jer su ograničene malim prihvratnim kapacitetima. U svakom slučaju sporiji razvoj pruža više tolerancije, jer u tom slučaju lokalna zajednica ima više vremena da se prilagodi promjenama nastalim pod uticajem turističkih kretanja.

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them decides to visit the small city center who are largely unaware or unprepared for socio - cultural conditions of the destination.

Small destinations are less tolerant from bigger destinations, because they are limited to small carrying capacities. Anyway slower development provides more tolerance, because in this case the local community has more time to adapt to the changes that occurs under the influence of tourism trends.

In order to build a positive attitude within the local community towards tourism development, it is important to engage the local population in all reproductive processes. The essence is that they show all the benefits that a tourist development progress brings. Also, one of the equally important step is that short-term and long-term plans foresee a balance between the community and the environment, that it is, more preciselypossible to keep up with the development of the existing infrastructure. The focus should not be on tourism as the only source of income. In this context it is recommended also to educate tourists about local culture and traditions, especially if different from their original cultural heritage. A guideline is that if tourists meet, learn more about the place they visit, the more they will appreciate it and care about its preservation.⁷

Examples of social and cultural influences may be changes in value systems, the behavior of individuals, families, may affect the collective traditional life style, level of security, moral parameters, creative expression, traditional ceremonies and so on.

Basically speaking about the impacts of tourism shall acquire a negative connotation, which is partly wrong. Tourism and tourism trends achieves a number of positive effects on the receptive area. Some of them are creating new jobs, which offers employment opportunities and achieving better income, preservation of tradition and culture as a unique tourism product, etc.. The human nature is to maximally dedicate stuff that is his source of income and enables existence.

CONCLUSION

In order to develop certain destinations as a tourist destination it is very important to take into consideration several factors. First, it is necessary to understand why tourists visit a particular locality, that is. what are their travel motivations. Equally important are the reasons, precisely attraction, why they choose the targeted location instead of going somewhere else. Most of these factors can be controlled by a man, promotion of natural attractiveness, their maintenance or creation of completely new attraction. It should

⁷ Bailey, K. S., Mansour, S. E., Silue, R. & Singleton, D. 2004. Sustainable Tourism and the Cruise Line Industry. *Kenan-Flagler Business School*. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Da bi se u okviru lokalne zajednice izgradio pozitivan stav prema turističkom razvoju, jako je bitno da se uključi lokalno stanovništvo u sve reproduktivne procese. Naime, suština je da im se predstave svi benefiti koje jedan turistički razvojni tok donosi. Takođe, jedan od isto tako bitnih koraka je i da se kratkoročnim, kao i dugoročnim planovima predviđi balans između zajednice i životne sredine, da je, tačnije, moguće održati korak sa razvojem i postojećom infrastrukturom. Fokus ne treba da bude na turizam kao jedini izvor prihoda. U tom kontekstu je poželjna i edukacija turista o lokalnoj kulturi i tradiciji, natročito ako se razlikuje od njihove izvorne kulturne baštine. Vodilja je da ukoliko turisti upoznaju, saznavaju više o mjestu koje posjećuju, više će ga i cjeniti i brinuti o njegovom očuvanju.⁷

Primjeri društvenih i kulturnih uticaja mogu biti promjene u sistemima vrijednosti, ponašanju pojedinaca, porodice, mogu uticati na kolektivni tradicionalni stil života, nivo bezbjednosti, moralne parametre, kreativno izražavanje, tradicionalne ceremonije itd.

Uglavnom govoreći o uticajima turizma stiče se negativna konotacija, što je dijelom i pogrešno. Turizam i turistička kretanja ostvaruju i niz pozitivnih efekata na receptivno područje. Neki od njih su otvaranje novih radnih mesta, što nudi mogućnost zaposlenja i ostvarivanje prihoda, očuvanje tradicije i kulture kao jedinstvenog turističkog proizvoda i sl. U prirodi čovjeka je da se maksimalno posveti stavrima koje su mu izvor prihoda i omogućavaju egzistenciju.

ZAKLJUČAK

U cilju razvoja pojedinih destinacija kao turističkih odredišta veoma važno je uzeti u obzir nekoliko faktora. Najprije, potrebno je znati zašto turisti posjećuju određeni lokalitet, tj. koji su njihovi motivi putovanja. Jednako bitni su i razlozi, tačnije atrakcije, zbog kojih biraju ciljano mjesto umjesto da idu negdje drugo. Većinom ovi faktori mogu biti kontrolisani od strane čovjeka, unapredjenjem prirodnih atraktivnosti, njihovim održavanjem ili pak kreiranjem potpuno novih atrakcija. Teba imati u vidu da različite vrste atrakcija privlače i različite vrste turista.

Svaki razvoj treba da bude koncipiran na temeljima održivosti i strateški isplaniran uzimajući u obzir da li da se orientoše na masovni turizam ili turistička kretanja ograničenog obima, koji tip turizma da se promoviše da bi destinacija zajedno sa svojim stanovništvom imala najveće koristi.

Da bi se pravilno implementirala strategija razvoja destinacije kao turističkog odredišta potrebna je i svijest stanovništva o važnosti istog, kao i

⁷ Bailey, K. S., Mansour, S. E., Silue, R. & Singleton, D. 2004. Sustainable Tourism and the Cruise Line Industry. *Kenan-Flagler Business School*. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

be borne in mind that different types of attractions, attracts different types of tourists

All development should be conceptualized on the basis of sustainability and strategically planned taking into consideration whether to be oriented on mass tourism or tourism trends of limited scope, which type of tourism to be promoted in order for the destination along with their population would have the greatest benefit.

In order to properly implement strategy of development destination as a tourist destination it is required and the awareness of the population of the importance of the same, as well as their positive attitude towards the development of tourism. Prospects are good if the development focuses in the right direction, if the capacity is not loaded, otherwise there is a question, in which time the pressure created by increased tourism activity surpassed the psychological possibilities of residents to tolerate, especially even in a situation where they are not sure that it brings some sort of economic benefit.

Any behavior that reduces the balance of that system is considered to be unsustainable. However, to know whether the system is balanced or not, can be reached only by »ex post« .Naime, only after the disorder we can conclude with certainty how the system behaves, ie, whether it is sustainable or not. The most which can be given before imbalance is more or less successful evaluation.

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njihov pozitivan stav prema razvoju turizma. Perspektive su dobre ako se razvoj usmjeri u pravom smijeru, ako se kapaciteti ne opterete jer u protivnom postavlja se pitanje, u kome će trenutku pritisak koji stvara pojačana turistička aktivnost nadrasti psihološke mogućnosti stanovnika da je tolerišu, naročito još u situaciji kada nisu ni sigurni da donosi nekakvu ekonomsku korist.

Svako ponašanje koje umanjuje uravnoteženost sistema smatra se neodrživim. Međutim, do saznanja da li je sistem uravnotežen ili nije, može se doći samo „ex post“. Naime, tek poslije poremećaja možemo sa sigurnošću zaključiti kako se sistem ponaša, tj, da li je održiv ili ne. Najviše što se prije poremećaja može dati, jeste manje ili više uspješna procjena.

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