

Culturar hertage as pontential for foreign investments in the region of Dukagjini in area of tourism

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Abstract

Tourism and national heritage in Dukagjini region is space with the great value, till now conservator, and in the other hand more and more will be valued not only in economic side, but ecological, social and cultural of life.

The geographical position, climatic condition, forest, gorges flora and fauna, natural heritage and cultural are basic elements, which make the Dukagjini region tourist destination for domestic and tourist which came from other countries. Understanding of cultural heritage in the first place have the curtail meaning of cultural stratification in time and space, and the understanding of multidimensionality of its own. However study of heritage have multifields its own like archeological leading to philosophical and physociogical together with natural sciences. The national heritage is the valuable mirror of cultural level of the nations. According to law of protection of cultural heritage of Kosova museums are institutions which have the curtail competences of managing of public collections of heritage because these are institutions where the objects of scientific importance are collected and protected and their artistic, historical importance are always in disposition for public through exhibitions which can be permanent or transitory. For managing of museums in really proper way, the professional experts are the key, because the most important managing and organization are their work in museums as cultural institutions.

Key words: Tourism, Cultural Heritage, Museum, exhibition, geophysical position.

JEL : Z, Z0, Z13, Z19

Introduction

Today tourism has its importance which is increasing every day. Modern people can mention in his every day's life, many times when we talk about vacation, students, holidays, youth's holidays, holidays at all and holidays of the end of the year. So, in some ways we always think and mention tourism. Tourism is "tool" or destination when we organize tours, meetings, business meetings. Each of us during his/her life has done "tourism" when we think of the meaning of this word "tourist" we can call each person who was away from his permanent living-place at least 24 hours. Normally the subject of tourism is tourist itself so we can not talk about tourism without its subject. "Cultural tourism is perhaps the oldest phenomena from new tourism. People used to travel for that as we know now as tourism from Roman's Era, but they haven't been known as organized group of tourists¹. Tourism in coordination with cultural heritage collect in its characteristics of economy and analyze them with the only purpose: the fund generations for protection of legacy itself with those funds. However those can affect in educations of population in general, and in development and advancing of politics in

culture and economy². This is fundamental part of national economics-state economics and bilateral relations of countries. This can be the main factor of state development and this can be understood with rational politics of economy's laws and cultural and social elements, tool. Tourism is a complex phenomenon and it can be affected by multidimensional approaches like: political, economic, social, cultural educational, bio-physical, ecological, esthetical etc. Today the national heritage and natural heritage and also cultural differences are the most attractive parts for tourist offers. The bad managing of tourism in countries which have the great cultural heritage and historical heritage, too are the worst way to threaten unravel 87 natural and their physical beauty, and in the same way that is loading of its cultural and spiritual value of those people and the people who cannot see those natural and historical heritage. So, in one word "tourism" has to be the main generator of economical profits for population who live around them and in the same time it can be the great motivation for that population to take good care, conserve, and good-manage with their heritage and learning step by step from the practical experience of other nations. This can be achieved when the local representatives keepers, organizations and institutions which have the crucial work

¹ Bob McKercher, Hilary Du Cros – "Cultural Tourism: The Partnership Between Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management", fq. 1

² Ratko Dobro – "Osnove Turizma, Teoria I Praksa", Skript fage 65.

for guarding-protection, conservation and restauration of objects with great cultural importance.

Territory and situated of Dukagjini Region



The Region of Dukagjini is situated in west of Kosovo, with 2340km and habitated nearly with 515.000 residents. It has six municipalities: Peja, Gjakova, Klina, Istog, and Junik. As Administrative Municipality (and) Regional center is Peja which is the biggest in this region with territory of 603km and 125.000 residents. This town has perfect geographic position for relations with other places inside Kosovo and with neighbor state. This region is well-known with cultural wealth and its beautiful nature, phenomenon attractions of nature itself and artistic foundation of different cultures.

From the masters of this zone. Among the attractions which can be mentioned from the beginning in this region and which can be mentioned from the beginning in this region and which can be the great curiosities are the, Rugova's Gorge, the spring of Drini i Bardhë/white Drini River), the waterfalls of Mirusha, the Cave of Radavac and the Main George, the Peja's spa etc. The main thing that's make this region very special place from the other parts of Kosova are the natural foundation of fresh and very clean mountain water, the great number of lakes like: the Radoniqi Lake; the Mokna Lake; the Leginati Lake in Mountain of Gjeravica (2659)m high and other smaller but not less beautiful. The geographical position, climate condition, water, flora and fauna are the important elements of this tourist region and there is the huge opportunity for development of recreation-tourism, rural tourism, and ecotourism.etc. Biodiversity-the Bjeshket e Nemuna Mountain Range are the most important biodiversity at Ballkan, with all together 750 kinds of plants, and from this number 180 are autochthon species, and 100 kind (species) of them are only grown in Ballkan Peninsula.

- Archeological discoveries in this region show that the life was organized from the ancient times: ILYRIC, ROMANS, BIZANIC, MIDDLEAGE, OTOMAN EMPIRE and buildings with has this elements in continuous time.

The cultural-historical, architectural, heritage customs (mores) are also with the great value. The heritage (cultural) of the junctions Range Bjeshkët e Nemuna are rich with locations of archeological, monumental, sacral-churches, sacral monuments from Islam-like mosques, mausoleum over the Moslem graves, sacral graves

called "teqe" the Cattle Clock and traditional castles called "Kulla" or traditional castles, old graveyards mills, bridges and urban complexes, markets called: "çarshija", old handicraft shops, old houses etc.

For all these, there are institutes for conservation of Cultural Monuments in Peja and Gjakova. The Ethnographic Museum in Peja and intermunicipalities archives. The ethnographic heritage and architectonic is rich with "kulla"-s which, are typical and original Albanian Stone Houses which have been built all over the villages in centers of The Bjeshket e Nemuna and also in town. Those beautiful Albanian castles (kullas) have the unique character from XVIII century, and older are been built in many locations but mainly in region of Dukagjini.

The Development of Tourism for Dukagjini's Region

The strategic resource of tourism there is a great space with valuation and kept originality for the future and there is always opportunity for the economic development of the region. All the conditions and the attractive elements with their complicity are the course for the development which can be expended with the transition-tourism, and building the tourist complex in countryside and in forfeits either there is a great potential for development of hunting tourism. All these potentials are the real chance for power of developing the region of Dukagjini, and in the near future it can be center for national and international centers for all branches of tourism. Regional national, and international tourism can be based in massive views, untouched natural sources flora and fauna, the high mountains peaks (higher) than 2500m, with great climatic conditions for development of summer tourism and particularly winter tourism; the number of villages in the mountains and their offers with different services which are mainly connected with traffic, and dynamic attractions with natural beauties like: The gorge of Rugova etc. Richness, variety, multiethnic and multicultural society are surrounded with great historical and cultural old monuments are very attractive choices for special clients. Different offers for daily excursions and weekends are and will be attraction for people who are mountains and nature. Recreations and the development of transit tourism and profiteer in base of human and economical low material goods, enjoying the important historical monuments and offering the services of the high level. According with the aspect of touristy development the Dukagjini Region is divided in six areas (tourist areas). The touristic zone of Peja, Gjakova, Deçani, Klina, Istogu, and the new municipality Juniku. Potentials which we have in dispositions are that the region of Gjakova touristic area can be the touristic destination but it can not be functional alone so the offer of this destination can be linked with the Dukagjini Region and the River Valbona Region in Albania. The area of Klina is situated in the east of Dukagjini Region. The potential touristic attraction which can be offered to the tourist are the waterfalls of Mirusha" and the Lumi Drini i Bardhë" as two attraction which can offer water sports like rafting in "The Drini i Bardhë" and fishing in the Mirusha Waterfalls". The area of Klina is situated in north of Dukagjini Region and it is surrounded with the mountain called Mokna. The tourist

potential of Istog are very attractive. Istog is one of the municipalities rich with fresh water known as Hydrograph of Drini i Bardh as Burimi i Istogut. The Spring of Vrella" is near the Sping Drini i Bardh. There is also anols SPA-with thermo mineral water, speed 17,5l/min with the disposition of expanding and the using of valuable capacity of thermo mineral water. The are of Deçan I situated in the north of the Dukagjini Region. The most beautiful attraction is the Deçani Gorge and The Belegu Mountains. The area of

Juniku has the most interesting situation because there is a geographical situated in the Gorge of the river Ereniku." The level above the sea of Juniku is 450-600m. Clime, the level above the sea the transit roads, tourist roads, villages are the great potential for rural village tourism .recreative tourism, sport-winter tourism, summer tourism, cultural tourism, cultural tourism, alpine tourism, speleologist tourism, transit tourism.

Table 1. - Hotels capacity in the region of Dukagjin.

Municipality s	Number of hotels	Number of rooms				
		One bed	Two beds	Three beds	Apartaments	Residency
Deçan	2	2	7	0	0	0
Gjakovë	5	62	69	0	4	2
Istog	4	25	16	1	1	0
Klinë	4	21	26	6	3	0
Pejë	9	35	41	21	4	1

Source: Based in the informations of the Ministry of Trade and Industry etc. (MTI), the department of Hotels and Tourism, and the Agency of Statistics of Kosova CASK).

Town which has the most numbers of hotels in their survey are: Peja, Istogu, Deçani, and Klina.

Table 2. - Number of visitors (local and external) by municipality in 2008, 2009 and 2010

Municipalities	2008	2009	2010
Deçan	100	259	159
Gjakovë	1.333	1.387	1.360
Istog	1.050	2.091	2.866
Klinë	1.748	1.970	2.838
Pejë	2.126	4.227	2.633

-As we can see in table 2 with the number of visitors during the years: 2008, 2009, 2010 Peja has had 8987 visitors. Klina is ranked the second with 655 visitors. Istogu is the third with 6007 visitors; Gjakova is the fourth with 4080 visitors and Deçani is the fifth with 518 visitors.

Tabela 3. Night of visitors staying by municipalities (local and external)

Municipalities	2008	2009	2010
Deçan	128	353	170
Gjakovë	1.537	1.823	1.620
Istog	1.085	2.750	3.489
Klinë	1.751	2.363	3.186
Pejë	2.587	5.567	3.002

As we can see in table/chart 3 with the largest numbers of visitors and the night of visiting staying during the years 2008/2009/2010 Peja is the first with 11.159 night of staying visitors. Istogu is the second with 7,324 nights of staying. Klina is ranked the third with 7300 the fourth is Gjakova with 4980 and the fifth is Deçani 651 night of staying.

Cultural-historical The heritage

The region of Dukagjini is great potential of cultural-historical heritage, with material from different parts of historical area which can be valued by characteristics, historical importance. The archeological discovers in Dukagjini Region shows that the cultural values. Albanian history (architecture, sculpture, customs heritage from the ancient times of Illyric Tribes-Dardan), Byzantine Era, ever from

Middle Age. The very important characteristics is the old town of Peja called Siparunti. The old words which connects Peja with other places like: pathway of pealing; the Complex of old trade center called "Carshija e Vjetër" e Pejes. Gradina, the Complex of Peja's Particane the bridges over the Lumbardhi river, houses and catles from X-XII-centuries, houses called "Sarajet e Pejes", the Catholic Church, mosques the Dervish's-teqe", mixed house old graveyards old sacral graves called-tyrbe, mills, especially, the Mill of Haxhi Zeka "hamaamsold places for bath); public baths like "The Bath of Maxhi Beu" han (roadside shelters for travelers and their animals), "Clock Castle; fountain the old styles; public freshwater spring from streams" etc. The Kulla in village Isnig of the Osdautaj Family, Oda e Junikut; Kulla in village Vranoc of the Krasniqi Family. All these objects, so old, and interesting represent the historical

architectonic, religious, educational, etno-cultural, development of Dukagjini, beginning from prehistory, ancient times till XXI century. Handicrafts shops have long history almost in all Kosovar's towns. They have characteristics of oldness, and rich tradition with sophisticated hard work with silver and gold, cooper, wood and argil. Souvenire like them can be bought in many shops all over Kosova. The fine and imaginative wood-work (old boxes for dowry), old windows, doors made from old carpenter. Those works were used for roofs, religious objects, characteristics furniture and decorative woodier parts for kulla enterier. The wood as material is and was used to make old musical instruments, like: çiftelia" lute; Wood was used and is till used to make babay's cradle name "djeji", wood is used to make the traditional hat called "plis" and other parts for wearing called: tirqit". From cooper they still make the mill for coffee small dishes for coffee making special boxes for cigarettes. Nowadays all artists and handicrafts-makers are still keeping and making their work towards the new things. The old things are still have their good days in art exhibitions in Masia e Madhe

men and women still wear the old national costumes, which are very interesting and made with great imagination.

Conclusion:

The tourism and cultural heritage and natural heritage will not only bring economic benefit it also the image and value of the nation. Managing of tourism should be based in politic development of tourism as part of politics of macroeconomic development of country. Protection of national heritage will be the great test of the level of civilization. It is very important to raise the conscience for value, but for the interest of Kosova that this heritage to maintain, and to be protect from politic passions of nationalism. The archetypical searches in Kosova have brought in it special historical light (enlighten) the part of prosperity and richness of Kosova's underground and with devoted work there will be more and more localities and artifacts waiting to see light of the day. This is a great historical wealth and it would be treated with care, consecrated and used with scientist objectivity and with Principe (consistency of professionalism.).

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