

The Role of the Public Administration in Relation to Pathological Phenomena Associated with Tourism in the Czech Republic

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Abstract—The paper focuses the system of monitoring and prevention of socially pathological phenomena in connection with mass tourism. It is in line with the current trends of making safe environment for local inhabitants. The article deals with the role of public administration in regional development and highlights the inevitability of healthy partnerships in this safe tourism development.

The work aims to map the relationship between an occurrence of socially pathological phenomena and mass tourism also in connection with safe environment. Partial aim is to characterize the level of cooperation in safety protection in selected regions of the Czech Republic. In an area of interest is such pathological behaviour that interferes with the natural environment of local citizens (residents) and negatively affects both the economic and social background of local residents together with living conditions of the target client group (visitors). A survey was conducted in the most visited tourist areas, in the Czech Republic, where there is a higher concentration of tourists which creates favourable conditions for pathological behaviour development. Based on the research findings steps will be proposed to eliminate the occurrence of the socially pathological behaviour.

Keywords—Monitoring, Prevention, Public Administration, Tourism, Tourism Destination.

I. INTRODUCTION

TOURISM has become a major economic sector in the Czech Republic and has substantial role in the development of the national economy. On the other hand, tourism is a source of some negative externalities. These externalities are very often environmental, resulting in contamination of the environment or damage to cultural heritage. All these lead to gradual decrease of the countryside's recreational potential. Increasing population may also result in higher crime levels, aggressiveness, drug and alcohol abuse, gambling, or other "by-products" of new technologies (such as social networks). These phenomena may have negative impact on the quality of lifestyle of both residents, as well as visitors, because the level of safe environment decreases (safety externalities). Occasionally, negative externalities may even significantly exceed positive features of tourism.

The private sector practices most of the activities in tourism. Unfortunately, since its primary priority is profit generation, the private sector very often does not solve the consequences of its own activities on residents and the environment. This responsibility then must be taken over by public administration, as its mission is to set optimal directions of the area development and coordinate activities of particular participants with the goal of gaining most of the advantage from activities provided. Naturally, there are different competences at several levels of public administration and different procedures exist for achieving their goals.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The article describes the role of public administration in the Czech Republic in relation to regional development and development of safe environment in a tourism destination. It also presents findings of a survey performed in selected municipalities of the Czech Republic.

The primary goal of the survey was to discover to what extent it is inevitable to deal with safe environment in relation to tourism and what is the current level of cooperation in safety and security protection. The target group of respondents was tourism destination visitors and mayors of individual villages. The survey was performed in early 2011 in three mountain resorts of the Czech Republic: Krkonoše, Jizerské hory and Orlické hory.

The survey was done by direct questioning. The advantage of this method is fast and economic way of questioning among large groups of respondents. It therefore means less time spent by respondents and relatively easy assessment for researchers themselves.

There were two kinds of questionnaire designed for the survey: one for tourists and the second questionnaire for mayors of the municipalities of the Czech Republic. Researchers designed the questionnaire to take about 15 minutes to fill. First couple of questions related to the safety and security of tourism environment and its relation to negative features of pathological character. Remaining questions were focused on the quality of stay, and safety and security level in the tourism destinations under scrutiny. Mayors were also asked to describe ways of preventions of

tourism-related negative effects, and the level of cooperation in safety and security protection in municipalities concerned. Questionnaires for tourists were distributed by students of the University of Hradec Králové; questionnaires for mayors directly to mayors via e-mail. Survey results are presented in chapter 4.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF SAFETY TOURISM DESTINATION

A. Public Administration and Actors of Tourism Development in the Czech Republic

Development at the regional level in the Czech Republic cannot be viewed independent from public administration. That (i.e. public administration) generates inevitable administrative conditions and preconditions for public service providing. Public administration in the Czech Republic is provided by the state (i.e. ministries, or state organizations in general) and relevant regions (municipalities, regions) [1].

Public administration system and its efficiency is determined to great extent by regional development. The document of Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic [2] shows, that regional development means coexistence and interrelated support in such issues, as new employment opportunities, business support, new accommodation construction, cross-border cooperation, tourism and municipality development. Regional development as a policy in general, is part of European regional policy (and thus also of the Czech Republic). The primary goal of the policy is to decrease differences in individual regions and support economic development.

The process of regional development, which shall meet sustainability requirements [3], must intensively seek ways of smooth cooperation between the public sector (which is responsible for social development and environment protection) and the private sector (responsible for economic development, socially responsible entrepreneurship and relation to the environment) [4].

Tourism in general, in current perception, is a relatively young sector. However, in last decades tourism enjoys massive growth. It is especially in states and regions with favorable conditions for development. It is also the case in the Czech Republic, where tourism is among the most attractive economic activities. Tourism, similar to other sectors, also indicates that its effective regional development is dependent on good cooperation and close relationship between subjects concerned. These subjects may be divided into the following groups [5]:

- shareholders, i.e. subjects cooperating during the process of preparation and realization of individual tourism activities (such as municipalities and commercial subjects, entrepreneurs in tourism),
- stakeholders, i.e. subjects being influenced by tourism activities, or having impact on them (such as local residents, investors and employees in the region, visitors, interest groups...),
- placeholders, i.e. subjects of the region where the given activity takes place (such as ministries, regional

authorities or local authorities, national park or sanctuary authorities, ...).

The authors state that dividing subjects into the above mentioned groups is not definite. Depending on the situation and subjects being solved, it can actually lead to penetration of individual positions. Alternative classification of subjects from the economic point of view may be sector-based classification of the national economy: public, entrepreneurial and civil sectors [5]:

The *entrepreneurial sector* (also called profit sector) is financed from finance sources mostly provided by entrepreneurs themselves. In tourism, this sector is represented by individual entrepreneurs, who provide services in accommodation, catering or free-time activities (sport and wellness centers, sport grounds, cultural and entertainment centers, rental of sports equipments etc).

The *civil sector* (also called non-profit sector) is represented by organizations of non-profit character. These operate mainly in sport and free-time fields, science & research, environment protection. These activities are closely linked to the development of tourism infrastructure (such as pathway construction and maintenance), products with ecology-based activities, and those focused on protection of local traditions and craftsmanship.

As already mentioned, the *public sector* in the Czech Republic is determinant in creating favorable conditions and environment for regional development by activities of tourism. This is in particular selection and preparation of suitable localities, construction of technical infrastructure, social life support, and trail, cycle-track and hipo-track development. Of great importance there is also marketing with the goal of advertising and other activities for the benefit of tourism development. The public sector, whereby the public administration is thought (i.e. subjects of public service and self-government), is financed from public finance sources.

Nowadays, the public administration in tourism (in the Czech Republic) is divided from the hierarchical point to central, regional and local levels [2]:

The *central level* is represented by the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic and the Czech Head Office of Tourism (called CzechTourism). The Ministry of Regional Development is a central organ of public service in the tourism affairs. The state policy is focused on the support of regional development, getting legislation closer to that of EU. The primary goal of CzechTourism is to promote the Czech Republic as a tourism destination abroad, monitor visitors and analyze demands of visitors in the Czech Republic.

The *regional level* is represented by individual regions. Among their competence are mainly validation of tourism development regional conception, its management and revision.

Tourism at the *local level* falls within the competence of particular cities and municipalities. Affairs that are of interests of municipalities and their residents – therefore, to support tourist activities for the benefit of the development of the whole destination - belong to their individual force. All these subjects may gather to form partnerships (e.g. voluntary

association of municipalities, local action group /LAG/, Public-private-partnership /PPP/, euro regions) [6].

From the given typology of particular actors of tourism, their diversity is notable. Even though they are of specific features, their mutual connection and mainly cooperation are the prerequisite for effective leadership and coordination of tourism in region [7]. Tourism organizations, also called Destination Companies or Destination Management Companies (DMC), are often being set up for this purpose. Such organizations act as a main initiator of tourism development in a destination, while their task is to apply principles of visitors' and destination management. Partnerships of public, entrepreneurial and civil sector multiply energy spent on particular project and efficient use of financial resources. Very often the quality of the end product of tourism largely depends on them [5], [8].

B. Tourism Development in Relation to Safe Tourism Destination

During the whole process of tourism management it is necessary to bear in mind the following issues [8]: needs of visitors as well as residents, economic interests of all subjects involved, trends in elimination of negative effects, monitoring of the environment in the destination, safety and security protection.

Even the fact, that tourism, as one of very important economic activities in many regions, has great influence on the development of transport, roads and other infrastructure. Tourism is also an important socio-economic factor in the development of destinations that do not have alternative resources for their own growth [9], [10], [11].

On the other hand, tourism is among the sectors that have great impact on the destination. Such impact cannot be perceived by "tangible" parameters only (e.g. accommodation availability, cultural and sporting centers, transport infrastructure), but also social, psychological, cultural and safety protection parameters [12], [13], [14].

Destinations very often become negatively affected by tourism activities. It is especially true when the number of visitors exceeds carrying capacity of the area, and as a result it gradually loses ability to absorb such overexposure and overuse [15], [16], [17]. Too high concentration of visitors in one place may become a source for socially pathological phenomena, i.e. undesirable features such as prostitution (also called sexual tourism), crime, alcohol and drug abuse, gambling, vandalism, and other [18]. That all may easily turn to negative relationship of local inhabitants to visitors (often measured by tourist irritation), i.e. euphoria (tourists are welcome), apathy (willingness to contact with tourists rather decreases), disgust (tourists bring more problems than benefits for destination), or antagonism (tourists are not welcome, relationship to tourists is negative) [19].

Topic of this paper and presented survey (tourism destination from the safety perspective) has been chosen to be in line with the current trends, i.e. safety and security protection of a destination for inhabitants at local as well as municipal levels (for more information see [20]).

The safety-related research is also supported by the 7th Framework of European Union [21]. The importance of the issues being surveyed relates to the fact that one of the sustainability conditions of the tourism-dependent region is a friendly, harmonic and safe environment.

If one wants to talk about "safe" tourism, tourism itself must be closely monitored at the local level [22]. Paralelly, it is necessary to coordinate tourism activities at the local, national and international levels. Therefore many national and international organizations have developed sustainable indicators. We can mention for example:

- International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD)
- United Nations Commission of Sustainable Development (UNCSD)
- the National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- the World Bank
- New Economics Foundations
- International Association of Scientific Experts In Tourism (AIEST)
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
- World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC).

These organizations are focused on the definition of various sustainability indicators or bearable levels of destination development potential. One of the main tasks of destination management is monitoring of tourism development in relation to sustainability [23], [24] and definition of carrying capacity of the region [25], [26], [27]. Exceeding the critical (limited) level of carrying capacity is unfortunately one of the main reasons for undesired, and in many cases also dangerous changes in a destination [28].

C. Socially Pathological Phenomena in Tourism and Possibilities of their Elimination in the Czech Republic

After the year 1989, the society in the Czech Republic underwent fundamental transformation which brought not only positive but also negative changes in the field of socially pathological phenomena. Besides, an increase of the number of socially pathological behaviour there has also been a gradual increase of force and brutality of the behaviour and a decrease of the age of offenders. There also has been a rise of new pathological phenomena (for example, risky behaviour regarding information technology). This condition calls for an acute need to focus on these negative phenomena on the theoretical field and to focus on them in terms of prevention and repression.

The term social pathology includes, among others, socially pathological phenomena that occur in society (see e. g. [29], [30], [31]). These phenomena can be defined regarding the degree of deviation. Socially pathological phenomena are, from our perspective, divided into following groups: dissocial, asocial, and antisocial [31]. Currently to the group belong following phenomena:

- crime and delinquency,

- pathological addiction (drug addiction, gambling addiction, netholism),
- suicidal behaviour,
- prostitution,
- CAN syndrome (Child Abuse and Neglect syndrome),
- domestic violence,
- xenophobia and racism,
- aggression and bullying,
- negative phenomena connected with ICT (Information and Communication Technologies – cyber bullying, cyber grooming, phishing, pharming etc.).

The term social pathology is sometimes substituted by the term social deviance. The term social deviance is used to define phenomena that are not in accordance with accepted norms of social behaviour, in terms of being both negative and positive for the society (for example workaholics [29]). The term socially pathological phenomena represents phenomena that are, for the society, only negative.

Professional literature defines alongside with socially pathological phenomena also socially undesirable phenomena (e.g. poverty, unemployment, car accidents etc.). These can, in certain circumstances, lead to the deviant behaviour, for example, increase in unemployment can lead to the criminal behaviour, drug abuse etc. Etiology of socially pathological behaviour is multifactorial. Formation of these phenomena is influenced by many bio psychological factors. [30] One of those factors can also be the development of mass tourism.

Tourism belongs to the important national economic branches having a significant share in an economic development of the country [32]. Even though tourism is in many aspects beneficial to the society, in case of mass tourism the proliferation of negative impact can significantly exceed its positive aspects. The environment of a certain location is negatively affected by the tourism especially when the acceptable level of attendance is exceeded which makes the location lose the ability to cope with excessive use. That can lead not only to its weakening but also to its devastation or complete destruction [33].

From a real life experience can be seen that people who are involved in tourism (operators, agencies, entrepreneurs, local government, etc.) tend to treat tourism mainly as an economical and geographical activity. These people often overlook social aspect of tourism (the fact that travelling expresses the personality of a tourist, his or her values, attitude to life, and lifestyle). Also the fact that tourism is about meeting people is neglected. The process of meeting other people inevitably brings risks of conflict and difficulties both among tourists themselves and between tourists and local residents. Conflicts usually occur between people with a different approach to life, different customs and traditions. Effects of the conflict situations can then eliminate all the benefits of tourism [34].

An impact of tourism on a socio-cultural field is not as obvious as its impacts on the economic sector (prosperity of

the region, employment, incomes of local residents) and environmental sector (impact on the environment of the geographical location). In addition, the socio-cultural impact is more complicated to identify and measure, less publicized and has not yet been consistently researched. Moreover, changes in the socio-cultural environment are perceived subjectively and overlap with global influences. Concurrently are socio-cultural effects worse to monitor (for example an impact of tourism on cultural identity, media or global influence). It is also difficult to characterise effects of tourism on the environment in terms of positive and negative impact because that depends on the point of view of an evaluator.

Generally are the negative effects of tourism, particularly the effects of tourists on local community and its natural and social environment, referred to as “tourist pollution”. Tourist pollution includes, especially, environmental pollution, stress induced on local residents by excessive numbers of visitors, the problems of multicultural coexistence in the case of foreign tourism and other negative phenomena. [35]

Tourism in its massive scale can also lead to an increase of an aggressive behaviour, criminality and can promote drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and slots machines addiction. This implies that tourism should not be perceived only from the economic point of view (an effort to maximize the number of visitors and maximize profit) but also from the psychological and sociological point of view. Regarding the impact of tourists’ antisocial behaviour it can be, particularly, mentioned the following:

- non compliance with local rules and customs,
- lavish consumption of local resources,
- careless treatment of garbage and waist,
- rowdy behaviour at any time of a day or at night,
- superior behaviour to locals,
- crimes committed by tourists (shoplifting, thefts at churches),
- cultural monuments vandalism and damaging of archaeological sites (e.g. Pompeii),
- prostitution as a mean of easy income,
- collecting of endangered plants and animals etc.

From above mentioned, it can be deduced that the negative phenomena are related to the changes on psychological, social, cultural, economic, and urban level and take shape of material and nonmaterial aspects of life resulting in partial or complete disappearance of *genia loci*, a given specific atmosphere of a certain location. [36]

It is necessary to realize that socially pathological phenomena represent not only costs (economic or spiritual) of solution, protection and safety of society but they also disturb natural social environment of people. The monitoring of visit rate and its impact on the environment is therefore a logical part of the spectrum of activities of competent organs. Thereby, the number of visitors is beside recreational use of destination and state of natural and social environment one of the necessary indicators when observing.

Note: The long-lasting monitoring of visit rate is held for ex. in the National Park České Švýcarsko. The rare automatic counters that record numbers of passers constantly in one-hour intervals are used there for monitoring. Thanks to the software, the data are being evaluated and the process of visit rate in the day-intervals, particular seasons and years is being observed. The administration of national park thus gains a complex imagination of the move of tourists in the protected area). [37]

IV. SURVEY RESULTS AND COMMENTS

In a survey performed in early 2011, 384 respondents in Krkonoše, Jizerské and Orlické hory (three important mountain resorts of the Czech Republic) were contacted with questionnaires. Of these, 280 were tourists and 104 mayors of municipalities. The main task of the survey project was to find out to what extent it is necessary to care about safe environment and what level of cooperation there is in safety and security protection in municipalities concerned.

A questionnaire was chosen as the most appropriate method for survey because it proved to be the most economical and allows a fast distribution to a large number of respondents. The questionnaire consisted of 20 points in total. It contained open and closed questions, scale questions, and questions regarding municipality identification. Time needed for completing the questionnaire was roughly 15 minutes.

The target group of respondents consisted of tourists and mayors of these municipalities. The research was conducted in the most visited tourist locations with a high concentration of tourists which creates conditions favourable to pathological behaviour. The research was also conducted in less visited destinations, eg. agro farms, where there is, on the contrary, smaller concentration of tourists. Questionnaires for mayors were sent by e-mail, tourists were addressed in tourist locations or through several websites.

The survey organizers recorded high response rate: 80 % (i.e. 309 questionnaires) of all questionnaires distributed, or 92 % from tourists (i.e. 258 responses) and 49 % from mayors (i.e. 51 responses) were received and then analyzed. From the responses gathered, the following conclusions have been made - first there are presented the results of survey aimed at tourists.

A. Tourists

Most of the respondents (67 % of tourists) have already faced the negative pathological phenomena in tourism centres.

Negative pathological phenomena in most cases appeared in the connection with winter-season tourism (38 %), followed by culture tourism connected with personal visits of cultural facilities (26 %), cyclo-tourism (19 %) and ecotourism in protected areas (14 %; see table 1).

Table 1: Incidence of pathological phenomena depending on the type of tourism

Type of tourism	The occurrence (%)
Winter tourism	38 %
Cultural tourism	26 %
Cyclo-tourism	19 %
Ecotourism in protected areas	14 %
Water tourism	2 %
Agro-tourism	1 %
Total ¹	100 %

Source: authors' own compilation

¹ Respondents could choose more than one of the options

Most of the respondents (56 %) agreed that undesired phenomena have negative impact on quality of lifestyle in the region (for tourists it means quality of stay, for mayors quality of life). Mentioned have been mainly these issues:

- outbalanced overall atmosphere of stay and perception of well-spent holidays,
- bad mood,
- disgust or even displeasure,
- subsequently also awareness,
- environmental quality (waste).

Pathological phenomena that the respondents faced in the centre of tourism was crime (32 %) and alcohol abuse (25 %), followed by ecological vandalism (23 %) and cultural vandalism (8 %) – see table 2.

Table 2: The occurrence of pathological phenomena in tourism destination

Type of pathological phenomena	The occurrence (%)
1. Crime (theft, assault etc.)	32 %
2. Alcohol abuse (alcohol abuse harassing neighborhood)	25 %
3. Drug abuse (concentration of drug users, offering drugs, freely discarded syringes, etc.)	5 %
4. Gambling dependence	2 %
5. Ecological vandalism (waste pollution, wear down, graffiti etc.)	23 %
6. Cultural vandalism (damage to cultural heritage)	8 %
7. Prostitution (sexual tourism)	2 %
8. Football and other sports violence (violence at stadiums)	3 %
Total ¹	100 %

Source: authors' own compilation

¹ Respondents could choose more than one of the options

Further on, most of the respondents (67 %) stated that they felt safe in a destination. However, reasons that had affected their feeling safe were:

- thefts,
- worries about themselves and their family,
- fear of diseases (e.g. from wasted needles),
- fear of aggression from drunk tourists or residents,
- fear of potential problems with delinquent people,
- fear of psychical or physical harm etc.

B. Mayors of the municipalities

Most of the mayors of municipalities (72 %) have already faced the negative pathological phenomena in tourism centres.

Mayors in the tourism centers often faced crime (20 %), ecological vandalism (20 %) and negative effects associated with alcohol abuse (19 %), followed by drug abuse, gambling dependence and cultural vandalism (13 %) – see table 3.

Table 3: Incidence of pathological phenomena in the destination tourism

Type of pathological phenomena	The occurrence (%)
1. Crime (theft, assault etc.)	20 %
2. Alcohol abuse (alcohol abuse harassing neighborhood)	19 %
3. Drug abuse (concentration of drug users, offering drugs, freely discarded syringes, etc.)	13 %
4. Gambling dependence	13 %
5. Ecological vandalism (waste pollution, wear down, graffiti etc.)	20 %
6. Cultural vandalism (damage to cultural heritage)	13 %
7. Prostitution (sexual tourism)	1 %
8. Football and other sports violence (violence at stadiums)	1 %
Total ¹	100 %

Source: authors' own compilation

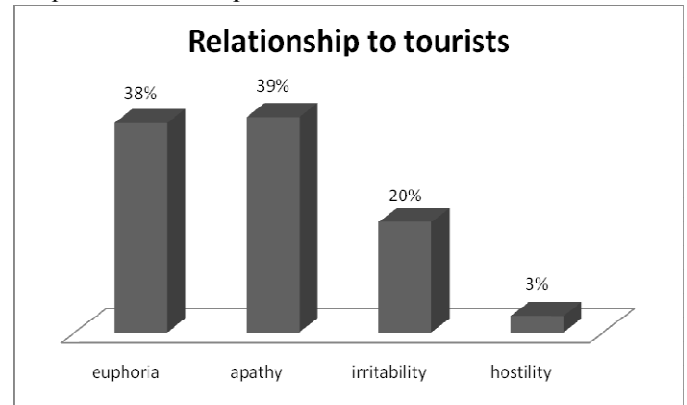
¹ Respondents could choose more than one of the options

Pathological phenomena appeared in 37 % of cases by clients of tourism that were older than 18, by the clients younger than 18 years it was in 26 % of cases, in 23 % of cases it was by the residents younger than 18 years.

From the responses of municipality mayors the following also emerged: only in 25 % of communities monitor tourism activities, either accidentally or once a year at maximum in the connection with the inspection in accommodation facilities

According to the mayors the predominant feelings of residents toward tourists are apathy (39 %) and euphoria (38 %) – see graph 1.

Graph 1: Relationship to tourists



Source: authors' own compilation

Only in 41 % of communities the mayors positively responded that preventive action to avoid negative phenomena is performed. These are usually in the form of information boards and articles in the press. Safety and security prevention is done with assistance provided by police, or other security providers (see table 4).

Table 4: Preventive action to avoid negative phenomena

Reply	Number of municipalities	%
Yes	21	41 %
If yes, in what form?	Information boards, rules of behavior, cooperation with local or state police, random check-ups of the objects, offering consultancy and other services in the press, participation in community plan etc.	
No	30	59 %
If not, why?	Low crime rate, lack of funds, lack of interest from citizens etc.	
Total	51	100 %

Source: authors' own compilation

The survey also revealed that most of the mayors approached (59 %) does not care about prevention at all. The reasons for that were:

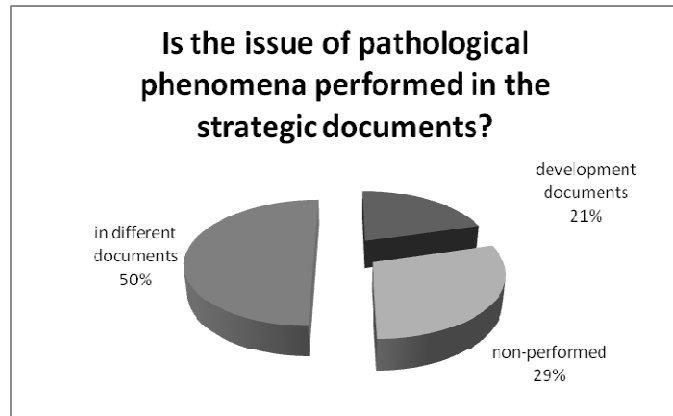
- the size of the municipality concerned,
- low occurrence of pathological phenomena,
- lack of finance,
- disinterest of residents, etc.

Only 60 % cooperate with other subjects in safety protection, the cooperation is done with the state police or municipal police. Mere 19 % of municipalities cooperate in safety protection-related projects (such as using camera systems, or police guards).

In total 94 % of the municipalities have formed a strategic document of development (or local plan), which creates a long-term community development (it is necessary for drawing subsidy funds etc.).

Only 21 % of the municipalities integrate the issue of social prevention to the strategic documents, half of them performed this issue as a part of other documents (e. g. planning of social services). In total 29 % of the mayors does not include the social prevention in any strategic documents or local plans (see graph 2).

Graph 2: The integration of the pathological phenomena in strategic documents of the municipalities



Source: authors' own compilation

The survey also confirmed an assumption that there is some degree of relation between undesired pathologic phenomena and tourism activities. This means that it is really necessary to deal with safety protection in the area.

Unfortunately, cooperation in safety and security protection projects is still at a very low level. Mayors reported that reasons for such "passive" attitude are lack of finance and capacities in general that could be allocated to such prevention activity. It is also lack of information about project opportunities or other priorities of the management. Some municipalities so far have not found an effective form of protection.

V. CONCLUSION

It is generally accepted that intensive tourism development is based on the attractiveness of given destination. Problems that relate to tourism activities and subsequently fast deterioration of the environment are very often caused by lack of conception in a given region and failure of public administration.

Tourism attractive areas (these are very often also protected areas) in the Czech Republic are exposed to intensive investment pressures and thus is difficult to secure "optimal space" for sustainable tourism development. One of the important processes in the elimination of tourism negative impacts is cooperation of the parties concerned. Public administration shall be the main initiator and coordinator of positive development-based environment.

In this respect, however, the results of our survey are not much positive and certainly considerable reserves exist. In order to protect quality of life and safety in the destination it is

necessary to permanently monitor negative impacts of tourism, and set-up effective prevention systems where needed (including strategic documents).

Identified trends then play important role when planning of particular proceedings that lead to the environment protection, and planning of priorities of maintenance of tourist tracks. They are also important in selection of suitable location for tourism infrastructure placement.

Problems connected with socially pathological phenomena in the society represent not only psychological costs and financial expenses needed for their resolving and for maintaining public safety but also disrupt a normal social environment vital for healthy psychosocial development of children and adolescents. Therefore, it is essential to understand the processes and conditions favourable for the formation of socially pathological phenomena in the context of different social backgrounds. And it is vital to focus not only on their results but also to study their structure, patterns and phenomena that precede them. The findings should be then used to establish an effective system of prevention that will help to prevent undesirable social phenomena.

Competent authorities should be interested in finding means of tourism development that would reduce the negative effects and underline its positive effects. A solution to the problem would be a complex approach to the tourism development issue. Only the solution based on methodical work related to economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects of tourism can result, in the future, in minimizing its negative impact on local ecosystems, landscape and life of local communities. Key activities in this area should be based primarily on the promotion of friendly-tourism-development.

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