

Victoria University of Bangladesh
Mid-Term Test
Fall semester - 2022

Course Title: Environmental issues in tourism
industry

Course Code: TMGT-261

Program: BTHM

Submitted to:

Chris Rozario

Lecturer

Department of Tourism and Hospitality Management

Submitted by:

MD. Nayem

ID: 1517420081

Program: BTHM

Date of submission - 12.12.22.

Ans to the Q. NO - 3

Tourism poses a threat to the environment when local communities scramble to meet the inflated expectations of uninformed vacationers.

The biggest threat tourism poses to the environment - beyond carbon emissions and natural resource wasting - is when people travel to a new country, a new city or a new community without an understanding of that area's social and economic life. It's when people travel to parts of the world where the currency is weaker simply because it's "cheaper," bringing with them expectations of luxuries, resorts

and vacation, and without thinking critically about how their expectations impact the local community and it's necessity to meet those expectations in order to generate business.

Carbon-neutral local transport like horseback riding is one way to address emissions from travel. There are numerous tourism-initiated environmental threats, but perhaps the most pervasive is air travel and its associated emissions. Air travel has facilitated the growing accessibility of previously remote destinations, much to the delight of travellers, and the chagrin of environmentalists and locals.

The problem is that air travel isn't going away.

The biggest threat is not only that tourism can damage the local environment and it's species, but also that it inadvertently exploits natural resources as a tourist attraction. It comes down to mindset and striking a delicate balance. Since some practices are culturally accepted and have been part of local community traditions for centuries, the work to change the way people see their natural resources and empower them to capitalise on their home's natural endowments through tourism is not an easy task.

Ans to the Q. No - 2

With tourism showing unremitting growth for the eight consecutive years, and forecast to continue apace in the coming decades, popular destinations are suffering. If destinations want to get the most out of the tourism industry, and avoid becoming tourist traps, now is the time to ask tourists about the following questions -

01. What kind of tourism do you want?
02. What is the main problem facing tourists?
03. Why is tourism important to tourists?
04. What are the most important factors

to - attract tourist ?

05. What are the biggest challenges in tourism?

06. Which country has the friendliest people?

07. How many countries have you visited?

08. What's your favourite tourist place so far?

09. What place is top of your bucket list?

10. What do you want from tourism?

11. What are the risks in tourist place?

12. What is the main reason tourists

travel ?

Ans to the Q. NO -5

Inbound tourism

When someone travels to a country, other than their own country, for tourism, this is called inbound tourism. Inbound tourism is frequently influenced by certain factors like:

- Season or weather
- public holidays
- School's summer or winter vacations.

Through foreign exchange, tourism may bring a lot of wealth into a country. This is especially advantageous in places where the local exchange rate is cheaper as compared

to visitors' native currency. Therefore, inbound tourism has high significance in many countries mainly because of the benefits it provides economically.

Mostly, countries target specific nations for advertising and promoting their inbound tourism.

Outbound tourism ←

When a tourist travels or visits outside his or her country for the sake of tourism, but not for more than a year. This type of tourism is called outbound tourism.

The WTO (World Trade Organization) and UN (United States Nation) define outbound tourism as

follows, "The act of leaving your home country internationally for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes."

Outbound tourism also has a positive impact on the economy of the country. It provides economic improvements in a variety of industries such as education, health-care, business and retail etc. This direction of tourism helps in increasing employment opportunities, foreign currency earnings and trade balance. Thus, it is a source of economic growth and prosperity for many countries.

Ans to the Q. NO - 6

Tourism product —

Tourism product are a combination of goods and services demanded by a tourist during travel to and stay at a destination. These include natural, cultural and manmade attractions and facilities such as hotels, transport and ancillary services.

In this process, tourists derive an experience which varies from individual to individual. From a broader perspective, the sum total of experiences derived by the tourists during the entire trip can be considered as the product.

The tourism "product" is not the destination, but it is about the experiences of that place and what happens there.

— Chris Ryan.

Economist M. Sinclair and Mike Stabler define the tourism product as a "composite product involving transport, accommodation, catering, natural resources, entertainment and the other facilities and services, such as shops and banks, travel agents and tour operators."

Following figure depicts the classification of Tourism product:

01. Natural Tourism product

02. Man-Made Tourism product
03. Symbiotic Tourism product
04. Event Based Tourism
05. Site Based Tourism product.

Following are the main characteristics of tourism products :

- Intangibility
- Inseparability
- Perishability
- Heterogeneity
- Essentially of Users - Presence
- Complexity in Marketing
- Absence of Ownership