

Semester mid Exam
Victoria University of Bangladesh

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Topic: mid examination

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Ans to the given No: (1)

Impact of mass tourism :-

mass tourism: means that there are hundreds of thousands, if not millions of tourists who will descend onto a variety of tourist resorts each year.

~~pose~~ positive and negative impact on mass tourism :-

positive impacts:

* Tourists learn about other cultures.

(1)
(p. 420)

* Rich and poor can learn from each other.

* Tourists bring money which can breathe new life into neglected areas.

* Local crafts might be revived to be sold to the tourist market.

Negative impacts: * some traditional roles (such as farming) will be lost in order to provide tourist services.

(p.t.o) ②

* Tourist behaviour can lead to locals feeling that their culture and beliefs are minimised.

* Local languages might be lost as people prefer to use international languages such as English.

* Crime and anti-social behaviour might rise as more and more tourists visit a

(p.t.o) ③

place and bring their
own social problems with
them.

mass tourism is a
nation in common use. But
what does it mean exactly,
is it a package tour?

mass tourism Impact on
a tourists culture.

This is a positive and
negative impact of mass

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tourism on people.

Ans to the quer NO: ②

what is inbound and out-
bound tourism :-

Inbound tourism;

Inbound tourism means visits
to a country by visitors
who are not residents of
that country.

(p.t.o) ⑤

explain Inbound tourism:-
Now that we have a basic understanding of inbound tourism, lets look at some practical examples. If a person from one country travels to another country for tourism, then it's an inbound tourist.

Example, Ali is having a summer break from his university and wants to go abroad. So, he decides to go for (patco) ⑥

tourism to France and enjoys his summer break there. This is an example of inbound tourism because it is a tourist activity for him.

outbound tourism:

outbound tourism means visits by residents of a country outside that country.

The most widely utilised definition of tourism, proposed

(P.T.O) 7.

by the world trade organisation,
and united states nations
statistics division.

when considering outbound
tourism, it therefore make
sense to simply add in
the prerequisite of leaving
your home country.

some other organisations
have also offered definitions

(p.t.o) &

for the term outboard
tourism as:

Similarly, visit Britain state
that outboard tourism is the
activities of resident visitors
outside of their country of
residence.

visit by residents of a country
outside that country.

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Ans to the quer: No: 4

what are the main factors of sustainable tourism are bellow: -

there are five main factors of sustainable tourism bellow:

1. Natural resources
2. Planning
3. economic concerns,
4. educational needs.

(p. 10) (10)

and B. Awareness of tourism.

Sustainable tourism is defined formally by the UN Environment Programme and the UN World Tourism Organization.

there are four factors of sustainability:

- * Human
- * Social
- * Economic
- and * Environmental

(P.T.O) (11)

Human:

Factors on how we can preserve and improve the quality of Human life, whilst reducing our impact on the planets resources.

Social:

markets at its core is a market that values everyone equally, with community at our centre.

(P.10) (12)

Economic:

Economic sustainability requires that a business or country uses its resources efficiently and responsibly, consistently producing operational profit.

Environmental:-

Environmental sustainability means that we are living within the means of our natural

(p.t.o) (13)

resources and which are
source.

— 0 —
Ans to the query No: ⑤

what is sports tourism
and religious tourism are

follow:-

☑ sports tourism:

sports tourism meaning

(P. 14) ④

of if one simply looking for a definition, sports tourism is traveling in order to observe or participate in a sporting event.

generally, the sporting event has to be the primary reason for travel in order to be

considered sports tourism.

there are two factors sports tourism :-

(p.t.o) ⑤

Hard sports tourism:

Hard sports tourism refers to people traveling for and participating in competitive sporting events.

Examples would include the Super Bowl, the Tour de France and the World Cup.

Soft sports tourism:

Soft sports tourism refers

(16)
(P.T.O)

to thrill seekers looking to
experience leisure interests
or recreational sporting.

example of soft tourism

~~is common of so~~

is a golf, as people travel
all over the world to play
different courses.

~~—————~~

(p. 10) (17)

Religious tourism:

Religious tourism refers to travel for religious or spiritual purposes, such as undertaking a pilgrimage and visiting sacred sites.

Also known as sacred or faith tourism, it is one of the oldest forms of tourism.

(P. 40) (18)

religious tourism are identified:-

* Religious tourism raises awareness of humanity's common heritage and provides resources for preservation.

* It can contribute to local development.

(12) (13)

(14) (15)

* It builds cultural understanding.

This is the bellow of sports tourism and religious tourism.

End

(20)