

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY
OF BANGLADESH

TOURISM IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

TMGT 416

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MID TERM TEST

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Question No: 01

What is a positive and negative impact of mass tourism on people?

Answer to the question no 01

Mass tourism occurs when large numbers of people visit the same place at any one time.

Mass tourism is a form of tourism that involves tens of thousands of people going to the same resort often at the same time of year. It is the most popular form of tourism as it is often the cheapest way to holiday, and is often sold as a PACKAGE DEAL.

There are many types of mass tourism, including skiing in the mountains, sunbathing on a beach, visiting a theme park (Disney near Paris) or taking a cruise. Governments and local people often support mass tourism because it generates a lot of income for local areas.

IMPACT OF MASS TOURISM ON PEOPLE

Economic impacts (positive)

- brings money into the local economy.
- creates jobs for the local people and increase income of industries that supply tourism, e.g. Farming.

Economic impacts (negative)

- Lots of profit made from tourism is kept by large travel companies, rather than going to the local economy.

Environmental impacts (positive)

- income reinvested in protecting the environment, e.g. Running national parks or pay for conservation work.

Environmental impacts (negative)

- transporting lots of people long distance produces greenhouse gases, increasing global warming.
- Increase litter and cause pollution.
- destruction of natural habitats, sightseeing boats can damage coral reefs.

Social impacts (positive)

- lots of jobs means young people are more likely to stay in the area.
- improving roads, communications and infrastructure for tourists also benefits the locals.
- income from tourism can be reinvested into local community projects.

Social impacts (negative)

- traffic congestion is inconvenient to locals.
- jobs are seasonal and are often badly paid.
- locals can be offended by tourist behavior.

Question No: 02

What is inbound and outbound tourism?

Answer to the question no 02

INBOUND TOURISM

Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country.

According to the World Tourism Organization the inbound tourism is the activities of the visitor travelling to a place outside his usual environment for not more than one consecutive year and not less than 24 hours.

Inbound tourism refers to the activities of a visitor from outside of country of residence (e.g. a Spaniard visiting Britain)

The importance of inbound tourism:

This is largely because of the economic benefits of tourism. Tourism can bring in a lot of money to a country through foreign exchange. This is particularly beneficial in countries where the currency is weaker than the currency of the tourists' home countries.

The effects of inbound tourism:

Inbound tourism helps to generate revenue from foreign shores. Inbound and domestic tourism create job opportunities. Inbound and domestic tourism stimulate the development of infrastructure. It generates opportunities for small scale local businesses.

OUTBOUND TOURISM

Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside their country of residence and outside their usual environment for not more than 12 consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes.

Outbound tourism refers to the activities of a resident visitor outside of their country of residence (e.g. a Brit visiting an overseas country).

The importance of outbound tourism:

Outbound tourism has many positive economic impacts that reaches further than just the tourism industry. Outbound tourism can help to enhance the economies of many countries by providing economic boosts in a range of sectors such as retail, healthcare and education

The effects of outbound tourism:

The findings revealed that outbound tourism leakage resulted in lost tourism revenues, investor reluctance, a balance-of-payments deficit, a reduction in the economic multiplier effect, and inflationary pressures on the economy.

Question No: 04

What are the main factors of sustainable tourism?

Answer to the question no 04

Sustainable tourism is a concept that covers the complete tourism experience.

"Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities"

A definition of sustainable tourism from 2020 is: "Tourism which is developed and maintained in an area in such a manner and at such a scale that it remains viable over an infinite period while safeguarding the Earth's life-support system on which the welfare of current and future generations depends.

One example of sustainable tourism is the Six Senses Fiji resort, which is powered solely on solar power, recycles rainwater, runs on a low-waste model, and uses handiwork such as furnishings and artwork created by local villagers.

Based on the explanation in the background, the five key pillars of sustainable tourism development are tourism attraction, accessibility, amenity, ancillary, and community involvement.

The main factors of sustainable tourism:

- (1) natural resources**
- (2) planning**
- (3) economic concerns**
- (4) educational needs; and**
- (5) awareness of tourism.**

Making tourism more sustainable is not only to control and manage the negative impacts of the industry, but sustainable tourism must bring economic and social benefits to the local community and raise awareness and support for environmental conservation (UNEP & WTO, 2005). When considering the model of sustainable tourism development, Maftuhah, and Wirjodirdjo (1977) realized that there are five main pillars to support sustainable tourism – tourism attraction, access, facilities, support, and participation community – and three sustainability aspects (social-culture, economy, and environment).

To ensure sustainable tourism development, Angelevska-Najdeska, and Rakicevik (2012) believe that a sustainable tourism development plan is needed and this is the only way to succeed.

Question No: 05

What is sports tourism and religious tourism?

Answer to the question no 05

Sports tourism

Sports tourism refers to travel which involves either observing or participating in a sporting event while staying apart from the tourists' usual environment. Sport tourism is a fast-growing sector of the global travel industry and equates to \$7.68 billion.

Sports tourism is defined as any involvement of a person who either observes as a spectator or actively participates, by his own choice, in sports activities which are integrated in the context of tourism aiming to entertain him through sports and not in preparing him for a sporting event.

Alexander Fomin, a famous Russian fitness instructor who travels all around the world for sports & fitness events, gave us an insight in “sports tourism” a fast-growing sector in tourism & new trend.

These activities have 4 forms:

1. Sports Event Tourism
2. Passive Sport Tourism
3. Nostalgia Sport Tourism
4. Active Sport Tourism

Benefits of Sport Tourism

1. Economic Development
2. Experience
3. Product Development
4. Community Relationships
5. Creates Opportunities
6. Generates Constructive Image for the Destination
7. Infrastructure
8. Communication

While sports tourism has gained popularity in recent years, one must stop and consider what it really is and why it has become so popular among the sports fan crowds. Not only has it managed

to steadily increase each year, but it has also taken a spot among the top reasons for traveling and vacationing. It appears as though more and more people are using their well-earned vacations to see their favorite players in action. So, what is sports tourism? It is simply a means to see a competition up close and personal at a location that is not considered home.

Religious tourism

When a person travels to a pilgrimage site primarily based on their religious belief, it is known as religious tourism. These travelers perform pilgrimage as a way to worship and enjoy salvation. However, there are Muslim and Jewish travelers who go for pilgrimage because it is obligated by their religion.

While there are numerous religious tourism destinations, there are few that always stand out. A good example is, Muslims from across the world make at one visit to Mecca, the birthplace of Prophet Muhammad. It is mandated by Islam that Muslims perform Hajj at least once in their lifetime if they can afford it. Non-Muslims are not allowed inside Mecca and the main purpose of the pilgrimage is to ensure unity among Muslims. Worshipers praise Allah at the Grand Mosque before the Kaaba, which is the most sacred building in Islam.

Religious tourism has taken place since the dawn of civilisation Pilgrims travelled to pay homage to the sacred places and their guardians throughout the world. Tourism to sacred sites has merged with pilgrimage in the past 2,000 years.

During their visits to religious sites, they have particular experiences that can be mainly provided in these places through psychological and emotional changes. Moreover, religion has a significant impact on life satisfaction and happiness (Headey et al., 2010).

Religious tourism raises awareness of humanity's common heritage and provides resources for preservation. And It can contribute to local development.

