VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

OF BANGLADESH

TOURISM IN GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

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What are the 4 principles of sustainable tourism?

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION NO 02

Sustainable tourism is defined by the UN Environment Program and UN World Tourism Organization as "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."

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.

Characteristics of Sustainable Tourism

- Benefits Local Economic Development.
- Ensures Tourism Development Benefits Both Community and Environment.
- Meets Both Profitability and Viability.
- Becomes Part of the Local Culture.
- Reinvests in the Local Region.

The preservation and economic growth of regional communities and protected areas are fundamental tenets of sustainable tourism. Education, readiness, and knowledge. Improving the tourist's attitude toward the environment. Minimizing the damage through better awareness and consideration of the impact he creates.

The Principles of Sustainable Tourism

1. Communities, traditions, and ways of life enhance the tourism experience. It's possible only if they receive a fair part of the financial benefits. The preferences of the host regions' inhabitants and communities are considered. It is done while making these judgments. It reduces the adverse effects of tourism on the environment to achieve ecological sustainability. This is done by helping to preserve and improve conservation. It returns a portion of the money earned to the protected area.

2. Tourism-related activities must have as minimal of a negative impact. It accounts for the impact on the neighborhood and its citizens to achieve social sustainability. The creation of tourism forms that don't interfere with and upend the daily routines of residents. Neither in the tourist destination, preventing contentious interactions

3. Tourism-related activities should have as little of a negative impact as possible. It talks about their impact on the local population's cultures, traditions, and customs.

This helps in achieving cultural sustainability. Travel tours should be an enriching experience.

4. Creating a segment of the tourism industry is considered. It can assess the uniqueness and authenticity of regional cultures. They should be conserved and prevented from being influenced by "external" cultural influences.

5. Increasing the local population's economic gains from tourism development to achieve economic sustainability. The preservation and economic growth of regional communities and protected areas are fundamental tenets of sustainable tourism.

6. Education, readiness, and knowledge.

7. Improving the tourist's attitude toward the environment. Minimizing the damage through better awareness and consideration of the impact he creates.

8. In addition to the interpretation component, this also includes an ecological education component, which is vital from the standpoint of the product and of the local administrations (for tourists, locals, local government, rural and urban population, etc.).

9. A crucial component of sustainable tourism is local control. All decisions relating to developing a sustainable tourism industry involve and consult the local people. They involve those who actively participate in decision-making.

10. The important element is local proprietorship over tourism infrastructure elements like motel complexes. Local government and the community are active participants and in command. It applies especially when it comes to their financial resources.

The main principles of tourism have been mentioned above. Sustainable development has at least been beneficial in planning tourism activities. Despite being a very theoretical concept and somewhat debated due to its difficulties, it's really being put into reality.

QUESTION NO 05

What are the types of global environment?

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION NO 05

The global environment can be understood as the environment within which international business operates and is characterized by influential factors beyond administrative control. The local environment are those factors affecting a business within its country or region of operation.

The two main components of the global environment are:

The general environment, and Task environments.

The general environments are political, environmental, socio-cultural, technological, economic, and legal (PESTEL analysis).

Task environments are competitors, consumers, special interest groups, government regulations, and the labor force.

The global environment is important for both nations and businesses as it offers a comprehensive platform to gain more consumers of a product or service. It ensures the growth and development of nations and businesses. It improves the economic status of nations and fosters a good business relationship with other nations.

General environment

During decision-making processes, businesses can use the PESTEL analysis to analyze the general environment of a business using the following six parameters:

- **Political** — This factor either increases opportunities or registers threats to the progress of organizations. It poses threats to a company's potential growth and revenues. Political factors may lead to a raise or lower corporation tax, which impacts profits, increased value-added tax on products, and increased business rates.
- **Economical** — Most of the economic factors, for instance, in Apple, have been sources of opportunity and growth. Stable economies of countries enable a better business environment enabling rapid growth. Most importantly, a stable economy gives ample lucrative business opportunities, increasing disposable incomes among the target customers.
- **Sociocultural**— Socio-cultural trends affect businesses due to influences from consumer behaviors and expectations. Consumer perception, religious backyard, level of consumerism, among other socio-cultural factors, affect sales of products.
- **Technological** — Intriguing technology and funding levels to research potential ever-competitive cutting edge technologies are technological opportunities for businesses. Apple company has gained from different advancements, like the ever-growing cloud computing technology, integration of technology into business, and the ever-growing mobile market. However, the company has received equally substantive threats from other competitive firms in the electronic industry.
- **Environmental**— The 21st century policies on the environment, including concerns of safe and renewable energy sources, obligate companies to use extra costs in planning and implementing the policies. Business sustainability trends are an opportunity that can be tapped into by business organizations.

Task environment

The Task Environment is the entire work environment inside a business or company which includes the actors engaged in production, distribution, and promotion. The companies, suppliers, distributors, dealers, and target customers - anyone and everyone directly involved in the workings of the business is included in the task environment itself.

In terms of the suppliers, material and service suppliers such as marketing research agencies, advertising agencies, banking and insurance companies, transportation companies, and telecommunications companies comprise the environment.

Distributors and dealers include agents, brokers, manufacturer representatives, and others who facilitate finding and selling to customers and they too are a vital part of the environment.

Parts of Task Environment

Task environments can be categorized into the two parts listed below -

- Internal Environment
- External Environment

The quality of the task environment within any organization often depends on the cooperative mindset of the employees and the considerate ways of the employers that make the environment harmonious.

QUESTION NO 06

What are the 4 major global environmental problems?

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION NO 06

With the help of many surveys and a lot of research, it has been found that more than 50% of people across the globe believe that abrupt climate change is the biggest global concern. It is seriously impacting the health of our planet and is the reason behind so many other problems, for example more droughts, more floods and many other extreme events. The good news is that most people are ready to change their lifestyle to fix it and save the environment. Apart from climate change, there are other environmental problems as well, and if we're going to save the planet we better know what we're up against.

So here's a rundown of the top 4 global environmental issues:

Climate change - Also known as global warming. The main cause is the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere beyond its limit, a greenhouse gas traps the heat coming from the sun in the earth's atmosphere. The major source of this gas is human activity like burning fuel from transportation and carbon emissions from factories and large scale industry. It has become very important to control these carbon emissions by changing our habits.

Water Crisis - According to the latest report released by the World Resource Institute (WRI), nearly a quarter of the world's population is facing a severe water crisis. The 17 major countries facing severe water crisis are Qatar, Israel, Lebanon, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, UAE, San Marino, Bahrain, India, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Oman and Botswana

respectively. According to WRI, these 17 countries are going through an acute shortage of water and more countries will soon be at risk.

Pollution - Air pollution, water pollution and landfills, are becoming increasingly critical problems, particularly in densely populated cities. It impacts every aspect of our environment including both humans and animals alike. There are a number of health problems seen due to air and water pollution in urban areas.

Ozone Layer Depletion - The ozone layer is a layer of gas present in the uppermost part of the atmosphere. It protects the planet by stopping the UV rays that are coming from the sun. These rays are very hazardous and can be responsible for many serious health problems like painful sunburns, pre-ageing of skin, cataract or even skin cancer. These UV rays are also very bad for marine life as it reduces the amount of plankton in the water. The layer is getting depleted due to the release of chemicals like chlorine and bromide. The use of aerosols, fire extinguishers, old refrigerants, conventional cleaning products and other products need to be kicked to the kerb!

Some other major problem write down the below:

Waste Production
Deforestation
Natural Resource Depletion
Loss of Biodiversity
Ocean Acidification
Overpopulation

QUESTION NO 04

What are the impact of global environment?

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION NO 04

Climate change affects our whole planet from it's wildlife to it's weather patterns. The statistics below are not meant to alarm you, but to paint a picture about what we're really facing.

Climate change affects each part of the globe differently. Because of Earth's biodiversity, changing weather patterns and geographic variety, each region in the world will have to deal with their own set of consequences brought on by climate change. This could mean increased intensity and frequency of major weather events such as hurricanes and tornadoes, or prolonged periods of droughts and flooding. Unfortunately, areas that suffer from food scarcity and lack of fresh water will only see their problems getting worse.

Climate change will also create a new problem; environmental refugees. Scholars predict 50 million environmental refugees in the near future, with over 24 million already displaced. These refugees are forced from their homes due to flooding, hurricanes, drought, food scarity and the social conflicts which accompany global climate change. People in Bangladesh are forced to move inland as global sea levels rise. Mega-droughts in Sub Saharan Africa may force people in

Chad to other naitons. People in the Southern United States will have to move their homes from hurricane-prone Lousiana to South Carolina or Tennesee.

Food Scarcity and Drought

Less water and higher temperatures makes growing food more difficult. Famine and drought give way to civil unrest which gives way to wars. In such desperation, people can die not only from starvation or thirst, but also from the violence fostered by food scarcity.

Weather Events

Abnormally hot days and nights, along with heat waves, are likely to become more common. Cold nights will become less and less common. Sea ice extent is expected to continue to decrease and may even disappear in the Arctic Ocean in summer in coming decades. Droughts are to become more frequent and severe in some regions.

Both precipitation and wind will increase in certain regions due to frequent hurricanes. The strongest cold-season storms in the Atlantic and Pacific are likely to produce stronger winds and higher extreme wave heights.

Species Extinction

One third or more of all species are on the being threatened with extinction. That's a bigger species loss than the dinosaurs. The BBC reports that a scientific study concluded that climate change could drive one million of the world's species to extinction by 2050.

Dr. Klaus Toepfer, the head of the United Nations Environment Programme, said: "If one million species become extinct... it is not just the plant and animal kingdoms and the beauty of the planet that will suffer. "Billions of people, especially in the developing world, will suffer too as they rely on nature for such essential goods and services as food, shelter and medicines".

Disease

The first detectable changes in human health may well be alterations in the geographic range (latitude and altitude) and seasonality of certain infectious diseases – including vector-borne infections such as malaria and dengue fever, and food-borne infections (e.g. salmonellosis) which peak in the warmer months.

Similarly, disease-carrying insects will populate greater regions. In Kenya, for instance, as the climate gets warmer, the malaria-carrying mosquito is able to inhabit higher and higher altitudes. This forces human communities to move higher in altitude as well, cutting them off from their normal sources of food and fresh water.

Sea-level Rise

As global temperatures increase the oceans are a major concern. Melting ice on the land flows into the oceans and has potential for far-reaching and devistating impacts on coastal areas around the world. Glaciers and ice sheets are receeding at alarming rates and scientists are discovering that our predictions were far under-estimated.

Ice that typically reflects a majority of the suns' rays is melting and exposing darker and more absorbant land underneath it. This feedback loop is accelerating the melting process faster that we ever expected. The addition of fresh water to the oceans around the world could change the stability of ocean systems and raise sea levels to dangerous levels.

Refugees

With over 80% of the world's population located in coastal regions around the world, the effects of climate change and global sea level rise will create hundreds of millions of environmental refugees that must seek shelter farther inland.

Some countries, like Bangladesh, are topographically at sea level. Its refugees will be forced from their country to seek shelter in other countries. Unfortunately, most nations- especially in developing regions don't have the infrastructure, the political institutions, the food or the funds to deal with such a population influx. Meaning, these refugees face starvation when they are forced from their country of origin.

Engineering and infrastructural technology can equip the next generation with safer, more reliable homes and cities. And as the whole world faces the effects of climate change, the global community may find strenth in working together towards a common goal.