

Victoria University Of Bangladesh

Course title ~ HM-645

Bachelor of Tourism & Hotel Management

Submitted By ~ Cases and Current Issues in Hospitality Management

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Program - BTHM

1.

Carrying capacity refers to the maximum number of visitors a tourist destination can accommodate without causing environmental degradation, reducing visitor satisfaction, or negatively affecting local communities.

Importance of Maintaining Carrying Capacity:

✓ **Environmental Protection** – Prevents deforestation, water pollution, and ecosystem damage.

✓ **Sustainable Tourism** – Ensures long-term economic benefits without resource depletion.

✓ **Visitor Experience** – Overcrowding can reduce satisfaction and degrade attractions.

✓ **Infrastructure Management** – Helps maintain roads, waste disposal, and public facilities.

✓ **Local Community Well-being** – Avoids disruption in local life and cultural dilution.

Example: The Maldives imposes visitor limits to protect coral reefs and marine biodiversity.

2.

Negative Environmental Impacts of Tourism Development:

✓ **Deforestation & Habitat Loss** – Uncontrolled expansion of hotels and resorts destroys ecosystems.

✓ **Pollution** – Increased plastic waste, sewage, and air pollution from transportation.

✓ **Overuse of Natural Resources** – Excessive water usage in hotels leads to water shortages.

✓ **Soil Erosion & Land Degradation** – Unregulated trekking and construction damage landscapes.

Importance of Responsible Tourism:

✓ **Eco-friendly Practices** – Promotes sustainable waste management and conservation.

✓ **Community Engagement** – Encourages local employment and respect for culture.

✓ **Regulation & Policies** – Governments can enforce sustainable guidelines for tourism businesses.

Example: Bhutan follows a "High Value, Low Impact" tourism policy to limit environmental damage.

3.

Wars and conflicts significantly disrupt tourism by making destinations unsafe and damaging infrastructure.

Effects of War on Tourism:

✓ **Decline in Tourist Arrivals** – Tourists avoid war-affected regions due to safety concerns.

✓ **Destruction of Attractions** – Heritage sites, hotels, and airports may be destroyed.

✓ **Economic Collapse** – Businesses relying on tourism face job losses

and revenue declines.

✔ **Negative International Image** – Countries in conflict struggle to regain tourist confidence.

Example:

- **Syria** – Once a popular destination, its tourism sector collapsed due to the ongoing civil war.
 - **Ukraine-Russia Conflict** – Tourism in both countries has been severely affected due to war and sanctions.
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Mass tourism refers to a large influx of tourists in a destination, often leading to both positive and negative impacts on local communities.

Positive Impacts:

✔ **Economic Growth** – Creates jobs and boosts local businesses.

✔ **Cultural Exchange** – Encourages appreciation of local traditions and customs.

✔ **Infrastructure Development** – Improves transportation, healthcare, and public services.

Negative Impacts:

✘ **Overcrowding** – Reduces quality of life for locals due to traffic and congestion.

✘ **Cultural Erosion** – Traditional lifestyles may disappear due to commercialization.

✘ **Inflation & High Living Costs** – Housing and food prices may increase, making life harder for locals.

Example:

- **Venice, Italy** – Over-tourism has led to pollution, rising rents, and local displacement.
- **Bali, Indonesia** – While tourism brings jobs, environmental issues like plastic waste are rising.

