МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ТУРИЗМА И ГОСТИНИЧНО-РЕСТОРАННОГО БИЗНЕСА

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) **TOURISM MANAGEMENT (ТУРИСТСКИЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ)**

Направление и направленность (профиль) 43.03.02 Туризм. Международный туристский бизнес

Год набора на ОПОП 2024

Форма обучения очная

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) «Tourism management (Туристский менеджмент)» составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм (утв. приказом Минобрнауки России от 08.06.2017г. №516) и Порядком организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по образовательным программам высшего образования — программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры (утв. приказом Минобрнауки России от 06.04.2021 г. №245).

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ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

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1 Цель, планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю)

Целью освоения учебной дисциплины является формирование у студентов комплекса базовых теоретических знаний в области управления предприятием индустрии туризма и приобретение практических навыков, необходимых для введения бизнеса в современных условиях, с совершенствование устной и письменной речи на английском языке.

В процессе достижения цели решаются следующие задачи:

- формирования у студентов знаний в области организации и управления предприятием индустрии туризма на иностранном языке;
- овладения студентом умений использования современных методик управления в рамках деятельности предприятий индустрии туризма;
- формирования у студентов практических навыков разработки концепций предприятий индустрии туризма, включая производственную и сбытовую деятельность на иностранном языке.

Планируемыми результатами обучения по дисциплине (модулю), являются знания, умения, навыки. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю), соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы, представлен в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Компетенции, формируемые в результате изучения дисциплины (модуля)

Название	Код и	Код и формулировка	Результаты обучения по дисциплине			
ОПОП ВО, сокращенное	формулировка компетенции	индикатора достижения компетенции	Код резуль тата		Формулировка результата	
43.03.02 «Туризм» (Б-ТУ)	ПКВ-2: Способен организовать процесс планирования и управления туристской деятельностью, в том числе в	ПКВ-2.2к: Осуществляет управление туристской деятельностью на международном и региональном уровнях, в том	РД1 РД1	Умение	знание критериев управления туристской деятельностью на международном и региональном уровнях; использовать современные программные продукты для управления туристской деятельностью на международном и региональном уровнях	
	международном аспекте	числе с использованием современных программных продуктов	РД1	Навык	выбирать инструменты управления туристской деятельностью на международном и региональном уровнях в соответствии с рыночными индикаторами	

2 Место дисциплины (модуля) в структуре ОПОП

Дисциплина входит в часть плана, формируемую участниками образовательных отношений.

Особенность изучения теории и освоения практики проявляется в использовании современных технологий и иностранного языка.

Совершенствование знаний, умений, владений в области менеджмента, устной и письменной речи на английском языке направлено на комплексное развитие коммуникативной, информационной, социокультурной, профессиональной и общекультурной компетентности студентов.

3. Объем дисциплины (модуля)

Объем дисциплины (модуля) в зачетных единицах с указанием количества академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу с обучающимися (по видам учебных занятий) и на самостоятельную работу, приведен в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Общая трудоемкость дисциплины

		Семестр	Трудо- емкость	Ооъем контактной работы (час)								
Название ОПОП ВО	Форма обуче- ния	Часть УП	(ОФО) или курс (ЗФО,	(3.E.)	Всего	Α	худиторна	я		ауди- эная	CPC	Форма аттес- тации
			ОЗФО)	(J.L.)	(S.L.) Beere	лек.	прак.	лаб.	ПА	КСР		
43.03.02 Туризм	ОФО	Б1.В	4	3	55	0	54	0	1	0	53	3

4 Структура и содержание дисциплины (модуля)

4.1 Структура дисциплины (модуля) для ОФО

Тематический план, отражающий содержание дисциплины (перечень разделов и тем), структурированное по видам учебных занятий с указанием их объемов в соответствии с учебным планом, приведен в таблице 3.1

Таблица 3.1 – Разделы дисциплины (модуля), виды учебной деятельности и формы текущего контроля для ОФО

	•	Код ре-	Ко	ол-во часов,	на	Форма	
№ Название темы		зультата обучения	Лек	Практ	Лаб	CPC	текущего контроля
1	the tourism product	РД1, РД1, РД1	0	13	0	13	Кейс-задача; Групповой проект; Реферат
2	tourist markets	РД1, РД1, РД1	0	13	0	13	Кейс-задача; Групповой проект; Реферат
3	economic impacts of tourism	РД1, РД1, РД1	0	14	0	13	Кейс-задача; Групповой проект; Реферат
4	sociocultural and environmental impacts of tourism	РД1, РД1, РД1	0	14	0	14	Кейс-задача; Групповой проект; Реферат
	Итого по таблице		0	54	0	53	

4.2 Содержание разделов и тем дисциплины (модуля) для ОФО

Teмa 1 the tourism product.

Содержание темы: Tourist attractions: Natural sites; Natural events; Cultural sites; Attraction attributes. The tourism industry: Travel agencies; Transportation; Accommodation; Tour operators; Merchandise; Industry structure.

Формы и методы проведения занятий по теме, применяемые образовательные технологии: практические занятия: групповые и индивидуальные задания.

Виды самостоятельной подготовки студентов по теме: выполнение заданий по текущему контролю, подготовка к опросу.

Teмa 2 tourist markets.

Содержание темы: tourist market trends. The democratisation of travel. the destination selection process. tourist market segmentation. Geographic segmentation. Sociodemographic segmentation. Psychographic segmentation. Behavioural segmentation.

Формы и методы проведения занятий по теме, применяемые образовательные технологии: практические занятия: групповые и индивидуальные задания.

Виды самостоятельной подготовки студентов по теме: выполнение заданий по текущему контролю, подготовка к опросу.

Teмa 3 economic impacts of tourism.

Содержание темы: economic benefits: Direct revenue; Indirect revenue; Economic integration and diversification; Employment (direct and indirect); Regional development. Economic costs: Direct financial costs; Indirect financial costs. Competition with other sectors.

Формы и методы проведения занятий по теме, применяемые образовательные технологии: практические занятия: групповые и индивидуальные задания.

Виды самостоятельной подготовки студентов по теме: выполнение заданий по текущему контролю, подготовка к опросу.

Тема 4 sociocultural and environmental impacts of tourism.

Содержание темы: sociocultural benefits: Promotion of cross-cultural understanding; Incentive to preserve culture and heritage; Promoting social wellbeing and stability. Sociocultural costs: The demonstration effect revisited; The relationship between tourism and crime; Factors contributing to the increased likelihood of sociocultural costs; Resident reactions. environmental benefits. environmental costs. Management implications of sociocultural and environmental impacts.

Формы и методы проведения занятий по теме, применяемые образовательные технологии: практические занятия: групповые и индивидуальные задания.

Виды самостоятельной подготовки студентов по теме: выполнение заданий по текущему контролю, подготовка к опросу.

5 Методические указания для обучающихся по изучению и реализации дисциплины (модуля)

5.1 Методические рекомендации обучающимся по изучению дисциплины и по обеспечению самостоятельной работы

Успешное освоение дисциплины предполагает активную работу студентов на всех занятиях аудиторной формы с выполнением аттестационных мероприятий, а также эффективную самостоятельную работу.

В процессе изучения дисциплины студенту необходимо ориентироваться на самостоятельную проработку осваиваемого материала, подготовку к практическим занятиям.

Для проведения занятий используются учебно-наглядные пособия в форме презентационных материалов, тексты ГОСТов, учебные пособия и др., обеспечивающие тематические иллюстрации, соответствующие темам дисциплины.

5.2 Особенности организации обучения для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов

При необходимости обучающимся из числа лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов (по заявлению обучающегося) предоставляется учебная информация в доступных формах с учетом их индивидуальных психофизических особенностей:

- для лиц с нарушениями зрения: в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные консультации с привлечением тифлосурдопереводчика; индивидуальные задания, консультации и др.
- для лиц с нарушениями слуха: в печатной форме; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные консультации с привлечением сурдопереводчика; индивидуальные задания,

консультации и др.

- для лиц с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата: в печатной форме; в форме электронного документа; индивидуальные задания, консультации и др.

6 Фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

В соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений планируемым результатам обучения по дисциплине (модулю) созданы фонды оценочных средств. Типовые контрольные задания, методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений и навыков, а также критерии и показатели, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы, представлены в Приложении 1.

7 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины (модуля)

7.1 Основная литература

- 1. Ковальчук, А. П., Организация предпринимательской деятельности в индустрии гостеприимства : учебное пособие / А. П. Ковальчук. Москва : Русайнс, 2024. 162 с. ISBN 978-5-466-04606-9. URL: https://book.ru/book/951991 (дата обращения: 14.11.2024). Текст : электронный.
- 2. Николашина, Е. А. Английский в сфере туризма и гостиничного дела: интегрированный подход к обучению английскому языку студентов гуманитарного профиля (English for Tourism and Hospitality: Integrated Approach in Teaching English to Students of Humanitarian Faculties): учебно-методическое пособие / Е. А. Николашина. Рязань: РГУ имени С.А.Есенина, 2020. 84 с. ISBN 978-5-907266-28-5. Текст: электронный // Лань: электронно-библиотечная система. URL: https://e.lanbook.com/book/177009 (дата обращения: 30.09.2024). Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.
- 3. Развитие туризма в Приморском крае : учебное пособие : в 4 книгах / составитель Т. Г. Стреленко , под редакцией Г. А. Гомилевской. Владивосток : ВГУЭС, 2021 Книга 4— 2021. 587 с. ISBN 978-5-9736-0628-2. Текст : электронный // Лань : электроннобиблиотечная система. URL: https://e.lanbook.com/book/250382 (дата обращения: 30.09.2024). Режим доступа: для авториз. пользователей.

7.2 Дополнительная литература

- 1. Косолапов, А. Б., Технологии продаж в индустрии туризма и гостеприимства : учебник / А. Б. Косолапов. Москва : КноРус, 2023. 326 с. ISBN 978-5-406-10723-2. URL: https://book.ru/book/947197 (дата обращения: 14.11.2024). Текст : электронный.
- 2. Семенова, В. В., Управление персоналом. Основные технологии управления : учебное пособие / В. В. Семенова, Ю. В. Лясникова, В. В. Мазур. Москва : Русайнс, 2024. 144 с. ISBN 978-5-466-05320-3. URL: https://book.ru/book/952870 (дата обращения: 14.11.2024). Текст : электронный.
- 3. Семёнова, М. Ю., Английский язык: туризм и сервис. : учебное пособие / М. Ю. Семёнова. Москва : КноРус, 2022. 260 с. ISBN 978-5-406-10046-2. URL: https://book.ru/book/944608 (дата обращения: 14.11.2024). Текст : электронный.
 - 7.3 Ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети "Интернет", включая профессиональные базы данных и информационно-справочные системы (при необходимости):

- 1. Электронно-библиотечная система "BOOK.ru"
- 2. Электронно-библиотечная система "ЛАНЬ"
- 3. Open Academic Journals Index (OAJI). Профессиональная база данных Режим доступа: http://oaji.net/
- 4. Президентская библиотека им. Б.Н.Ельцина (база данных различных профессиональных областей) Режим доступа: https://www.prlib.ru/
- 5. Информационно-справочная система "Консультант Плюс" Режим доступа: http://www.consultant.ru/
- 8 Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины (модуля) и перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине (модулю), включая перечень программного обеспечения

Основное оборудование:

- · Монитор облачный 23" LG23CAV42K/мышь Genius Optical Wheel проводная/клавиатура Genius KB110 проводная
 - · Мультимедийный проектор CASIO (Япония)

Программное обеспечение:

· Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

КАФЕДРА ТУРИЗМА И ГОСТИНИЧНО-РЕСТОРАННОГО БИЗНЕСА

Фонд оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)

TOURISM MANAGEMENT (ТУРИСТСКИЙ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ)

Направление и направленность (профиль)

43.03.02 Туризм. Международный туристский бизнес

Год набора на ОПОП 2024

Форма обучения очная

1 Перечень формируемых компетенций

Название ОПОП ВО, сокращенное	Код и формулировка компетенци и	Код и формулировка индикатора достижения компетенции
43.03.02 «Туризм» (Б-ТУ)	ПКВ-2: Способен организовать п роцесс планирования и управлени я туристской деятельностью, в то м числе в международном аспект е	ПКВ-2.2к: Осуществляет управление туристс кой деятельностью на международном и регио нальном уровнях, в том числе с использовани ем современных программных продуктов

Компетенция считается сформированной на данном этапе в случае, если полученные результаты обучения по дисциплине оценены положительно (диапазон критериев оценивания результатов обучения «зачтено», «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично»). В случае отсутствия положительной оценки компетенция на данном этапе считается несформированной.

2 Показатели оценивания планируемых результатов обучения

Компетенция ПКВ-2 «Способен организовать процесс планирования и управления туристской деятельностью, в том числе в международном аспекте»

Таблица 2.1 – Критерии оценки индикаторов достижения компетенции

	P	езульт	гаты обучения по дисциплине		
Код и формулировка индикат ора достижения компетенции	К и и ре ре з- та Та		Результат	Критерии оценивания результ атов обучения	
ПКВ-2.2к: Осуществляет упр авление туристской деятельно стью на международном и рег иональном уровнях, в том чис ле с использованием современ	Р Д 1	Зн ан ие	знание критериев управления туристской деятельностью на международном и региональн ом уровнях;	самостоятельно определяет кр итерии управления туристско й деятельностью на междунар одном и региональном уровня х	
ных программных продуктов	Р Д 1	У м ен ие	использовать современные пр ограммные продукты для упр авления туристской деятельн остью на международном и р егиональном уровнях	правильно определяет алгори тмы использования современ ных программных продуктов для управления туристской де ятельностью на международн ом и региональном уровнях	
	Р Д 1	Н ав ы к	выбирать инструменты управ ления туристской деятельност ью на международном и реги ональном уровнях в соответст вии с рыночными индикатора ми	самостоятельно формирует ко нцепцию управления туристс кой деятельностью на междун ародном и региональном уров нях в соответствии с рыночны ми индикаторами	

Таблица заполняется в соответствии с разделом 1 Рабочей программы дисциплины (модуля).

3 Перечень оценочных средств

Таблица 3 – Перечень оценочных средств по дисциплине (модулю)

Контролируемые планируемые резу льтаты обучения		Контролируемые темы	Наименование оценочного средства и пр едставление его в ФОС		
		дисциплины	Текущий контроль	Промежуточная ат тестация	
		Очная форма обучения	Я		
РД1	Знание : знание критери ев управления туристско		Групповой проект	Опрос	
	й деятельностью на меж дународном и региональ ном уровнях;		Групповой проект	Тест	
		1.1. the tourism product	Кейс-задача	Опрос	
		1.1. the tourism product	Кейс-задача	Тест	
			Реферат	Опрос	
			Реферат	Тест	
			Групповой проект	Опрос	
			Групповой проект	Тест	
		1.2. tourist markets	Кейс-задача	Опрос	
		1.2. tourist markets	Кейс-задача	Тест	
			Реферат	Опрос	
			Реферат	Тест	
			Групповой проект	Опрос	
			Групповой проект	Тест	
		1.3. economic impacts of	Кейс-задача	Опрос	
		tourism	Кейс-задача	Тест	
			Реферат	Опрос	
			Реферат	Тест	
			Групповой проект	Опрос	
			Групповой проект	Тест	
		1.4. sociocultural and env	Кейс-задача	Опрос	
		ironmental impacts of tou rism	Кейс-задача	Тест	

			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
РД1	Умение : использовать с овременные программн		Групповой проект	Опрос
	ые продукты для управл ения туристской деятель ностью на международн		Групповой проект	Тест
	ом и региональном уров нях		Кейс-задача	Опрос
		1.1. the tourism product	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
		12.	Кейс-задача	Опрос
		1.2. tourist markets	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
		1.3. economic impacts of	Кейс-задача	Опрос
		tourism	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
			Кейс-задача	Опрос
		1.4. sociocultural and env ironmental impacts of tou rism	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос

			Реферат	Тест
РД1	Навык: выбирать инстр ументы управления тури стской деятельностью н а международном и реги ональном уровнях в соот		Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
	ветствии с рыночными и ндикаторами		Кейс-задача	Опрос
		1.1. the tourism product	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
			Кейс-задача	Опрос
		1.2. tourist markets	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
		1.3. economic impacts of	Кейс-задача	Опрос
		tourism	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест
			Групповой проект	Опрос
			Групповой проект	Тест
		1.4. sociocultural and env	Кейс-задача	Опрос
		ironmental impacts of tou rism	Кейс-задача	Тест
			Реферат	Опрос
			Реферат	Тест

4 Описание процедуры оценивания

Качество сформированности компетенций на данном этапе оценивается по результатам текущих и промежуточных аттестаций при помощи количественной оценки, выраженной в баллах. Максимальная сумма баллов по дисциплине (модулю) равна 100 баллам.

Рин унобиой надтан насти	Оценочное средство					
Вид учебной деятельности	Опрос	Тест	Кейс-задача	Реферат	Групповой проект	Итого
Лекции						
Практические занятия	10	10	10	10	10	50
Самостоятельная работа			10	10	10	30
Промежуточная аттестация	10	10				20
Итого	20	20	20	20	20	100

Сумма баллов, набранных студентом по всем видам учебной деятельности в рамках дисциплины, переводится в оценку в соответствии с таблицей.

Сумма баллов по дисциплине	Оценка по промежу точной аттестации	Характеристика качества сформированности компетенции
от 91 до 100	«зачтено» / «отлично»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций, об наруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного матер иала, усвоил основную литературу и знаком с дополнительной литературой, ре комендованной программой, умеет свободно выполнять практические задания, предусмотренные программой, свободно оперирует приобретенными знаниям и, умениями, применяет их в ситуациях повышенной сложности.
от 76 до 90	«зачтено» / «хорошо»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций: ос новные знания, умения освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, нет очности, затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и умени й на новые, нестандартные ситуации.
от 61 до 75	«зачтено» / «удовлетворительн о»	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций: в х оде контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки, проявляетс я отсутствие отдельных знаний, умений, навыков по некоторым дисциплинарн ым компетенциям, студент испытывает значительные затруднения при оперир овании знаниями и умениями при их переносе на новые ситуации.
от 41 до 60	«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворитель но»	У студента не сформированы дисциплинарные компетенции, проявляется недо статочность знаний, умений, навыков.
от 0 до 40	«не зачтено» / «неудовлетворитель но»	Дисциплинарные компетенции не сформированы. Проявляется полное или практически полное отсутствие знаний, умений, навыков.

5 Примерные оценочные средства

5.1 Задания для решения кейс-задачи

1)

'Heritage' is traditionally seen as involving 'old' buildings and other historic sites which are interpreted by experts who provide visitors with a one-way educational experience. A 'heritage tourist', accordingly, was anyone visiting a designated heritage site, regardless of their motive. In recent years, this traditional approach has been challenged by a new perspective which regards heritage as subjective, negotiable and contestable. Visitors may have very different opinions as to what constitutes 'heritage', and it is up to the interpreter to co-create 'storyscapes' that satisfy the diverse and complex motivations which visitors bring to heritage sites.

The standard dry lecture of the past, therefore, is being replaced by audience-focused and emotion-filled storytelling. As part of this new perspective, it is possible to go beyond centuries-old

buildings

and think about contemporary heritage, or 'heritage of the recent past'. In the United States, for example, the first McDonald's restaurant, opened outside of Chicago in 1955, is now regarded as a very important heritage site. This concept of contemporary heritage is especially important for the many tourism cities that emerged in the pleasure periphery during the mid-twentieth century to meet the recreational demands of the post–World War II consumer society. Such places often lack the traditional historical sites that were emphasised in the past, but still contain sites and artefacts from the latter half of the twentieth century that reflect their development as major sites of tourism activity.

The Australian beach resort of the Gold Coast and the US gambling haven of Las Vegas are two prominent tourism cities where we might expect to find evidence of post-1945 or contemporary tourism heritage. Weaver has identified four distinct types based on these two case studies, and also considered the extent to which this heritage has been commercialised as heritage tourism:

In situ representations consist of on-site plaques, statues or other objects that commemorate a tourism facility or phenomenon of recent historical importance. An example is a bronze relief in front of the Mirage Resort in Las Vegas depicting the entertainers Siegfried and Roy, who were legendary in the 1990s and early 2000s for their many thousands of performances with white tigers at that casino. Another example is the surf lifesaver statue that was erected at a prominent seaside location on the Gold Coast. The number of visitors who interact with such sites is unknown, but another type of in situ representation, the commemorative festival, clearly illustrates the importance of contemporary tourism heritage as a heritage tourism attraction. Cooly Rocks On (formerly Wintersun), an annual festival in the Gold Coast suburb of Coolangatta, celebrates the nostalgia of 1950s and 1960s tourism with period entertainment and cars. In 2012, it attracted more than 80 000 visitors and injected \$18 million into the Gold Coast economy (Houghton 2012).

2 Ex situ original artefacts refer to the removal of artefacts from their original locations and their relocation in off-site (i.e. ex situ) museums. A former Las Vegas example was the Liberace Museum, which honoured the long-time iconic pianist Liberace. Because he was popular from the 1950s to the 1970s, attendance at the Museum declined from 250 000 a year to only 50 000 in the year prior to its closure in 2010.

Younger visitors were not as aware of or as interested in this performer. The Bone Yard (a collection of old casino neon signs) and Mob Museum (commemorating the role of organised crime in the tourism industry) are two other recently opened Las Vegas examples. The Gold Coast does not have as many examples, but a facility called Surf World was opened in 2008 to honour Australia's surfing heritage.

3 In situ original nodes are buildings and other structures still in their original locations. They include the Kinkabool apartments in Surfers Paradise, which opened in 1959 as one of the Gold Coast's first high-rise tourist resorts. In recognition of its importance in reflecting the development of Australia's modern consumer society, it was declared a heritage site under the Queensland Heritage Register of 2009. No attempt has been made so far to develop the Kinkabool building as a tourist attraction. In contrast, the Las Vegas welcome sign, also erected in 1959, attracts more than 500 000 visitors a year.

4 In situ corridors and areas are relatively large areas where tourism has always been the dominant activity. There are no current examples on the Gold Coast, but Las Vegas is represented by Fremont Street, the original downtown 'glitter gulch' of casinos from the early 1900s, as well as the famous Strip, which was designated in 2000 as an All-American Road under the National Scenic Byway Program. It is estimated that 20 million or more people visit the Strip each year — many attracted by the atmosphere of the Strip itself rather than any of its individual casinos or shops.

The evidence from the Gold Coast and Las Vegas shows that each does have a rich contemporary tourism heritage. However, only some of this heritage has been exploited as heritage tourism, and neither city has an integrated strategy for developing it as such. Despite the challenge of getting developers and planners to recognise contemporary tourism as a legitimate form of heritage, there are good reasons to pursue this. First, many tourism cities are suffering from product

'maturity' and require new products and other rejuvenation.

Second, such attractions are part of the authentic culture of tourism cities, contributing to their unique sense of place. Third, as illustrated by the story of organised crime in Las Vegas, this heritage is interesting and entertaining. Fourth, huge tourist markets already exist in both cities, some of which could be diverted to such attractions. Finally, there are still many individuals resident in both cities who have personal experiences with this heritage and whose input would reduce the historical distortion that often occurs when attempting to interpret older historical sites. Efforts should be made, therefore, to integrate contemporary tourist heritage into the product of the world's many tourism cities.

QUeSTIONS

- 1 Identify an example of contemporary tourism heritage. Prepare a 1000-word product development plan in which you argue for its development as heritage tourism, taking into account why and how you think it could be a commercially viable attraction. Take into account:
 - (a) why it is interesting to visitors
 - (b) what it would cost to develop
 - (c) which market segments it would attract
 - (d) what promotion and marketing would be used
 - (e) how it would fit into the overall tourism product and strategy of the destination.
- 2 It is argued that the land on which in situ original nodes sit is too valuable to preserve those nodes, and that these properties are therefore likely to be redeveloped. Accepting that this is likely, prepare a 1000-word report in which you consider how new technology could be used to maintain these nodes as 'virtual attractions' after they have been lost.

2)

Australian tourism enterprises are focusing increasingly on Chinese outbound tourism because of its seemingly limitless growth potential. Targeted management and marketing strategies, however, need to correctly 'read' this market (or markets) so that satisfied visitors initiate a virtuous cycle of word-of-mouth recommendations and repeat visitation intentions. Such a cycle would reduce the costly need to recruit first-time visitors. Assuming that the Chinese have already been identified by a destination's strategic plan as a desirable target segment, the ability to attract a desired share of this rapidly emerging market depends on exploiting a strategic 'window of opportunity' during which the market is properly identified, understood and cultivated. This is achieved by identifying and monitoring:

- evolving push factors that motivate the Chinese to travel internationally
- pull factors of the destination and the capacity of destination stakeholders to isolate and enhance those pull factors that appeal most effectively to these motivations
 - the image of the destination already held
- external factors (e.g. financial, geopolitical, transportation, environmental) that might positively or negatively affect the resultant flow of Chinese outbound tourists to the destination
- visitor satisfaction (Prideaux et al. 2012). In assessing the resultant destination opportunities and the relevant market research, it is critical to emphasise that there are multiple Chinese markets. For example, Chinese visitors can be situated along a continuum from high volume/low yield (e.g. package tourists) to low volume/high yield (e.g. free and independent travellers (FITs)).

At a relatively superficial level, a survey of higher yield Chinese tourists in the northern Queensland city of Cairns found that the Great Barrier Reef and other wildlife fulfilled motivations to experience Australia's iconic natural environment, and produced high levels of satisfaction. Hence, an effective push–pull relationship is evident here that may help to explain an expected increase in Cairn's inbound Chinese visitation from 70 000 in 2010 to more than 244 000 in 2015 if direct air services to China are opened (Prideaux et al. 2012). At a more psychographic level, a large survey of Chinese tour group participants from throughout Australia found very high 'sensation seeking' motivations based on a search for adventure, excitement, new experiences, meeting new people and exploring the local culture. However, 'security consciousness' was also widespread, and evident in concerns about personal safety (Chow & Murphy 2011). Weiler and Yu (2006) similarly

identified a desire for more contact with locals (88 per cent) and a more flexible itinerary (93 per cent) among Chinese visitors to Victoria, but less interest in having a more challenging or adventurous holiday experience (49%). Younger visitors, however, had a much higher desire for adventure. Within a wider context of attitudes, constraints and influences, Sparks and Pan (2009) found that Shanghai residents who were enquiring at travel agencies about overseas travel were influenced more by social norms and influences than personal attitudes; that is, they were more likely to intend to visit a place if friends, family, co-workers or travel agents thought it was a good idea to do so, rather than if they personally wanted to visit. Females were more susceptible to this social effect. Images about Australia were shaped primarily by television programs, while friends, the internet and magazines were also influential.

Television played a particular role in shaping an image of Australia as inspiring, providing opportunities for self-enhancement, being a place where one can interact with locals, and providing shopping opportunities. As with the Victoria study, younger respondents (and especially those who were single) were more adventurous in their motivations and desired greater autonomy and flexibility.

Important external barriers included exchange rates, distance and lack of fluency in English.

Qualitative research techniques are often especially useful for gaining insight into the complex arena of human attitudes and behaviour, and focus groups of Chinese visitors to Australia (including tourists from Hong Kong and Taiwan) revealed the extent to which dining out is regarded as a peak experience rather than just a mundane regular necessity (Chang, Kivela & Mak 2011). Participants explained that authentic Australian dining experiences were highly valued, and that a mediocre or unpleasant taste was not a problem as long as they could boast to friends and family that they had tasted crocodile or kangaroo. This represented for them the accrual of cultural capital. It was also very important to experience a diversity of food, and to receive a very high level of service that conformed to perceptions of Australia as a highly developed country. Simultaneously, they expected a good service attitude from attending staff, and did not mind the communication gap as long as a 'cultural broker' was present to explain (i.e. add value to) the various dishes. However, Chinese visitors — even adventurous and experienced travellers — still assessed exotic Australian foods according to Chinese standards of flavour and cooking method.

Zero-commission tours are a characteristic aspect of Chinese outbound tourism that can have negative effects on the tourists as well as destination stakeholders. These occur when inbound tour operators in a destination such as the Gold Coast charge no commissions to their Chinese outbound tourist operator 186 tourism management counterparts, but in exchange receive their high volume business on monopolistic or similarly advantageous terms. To make a profit, the inbound operators take their clients to particular shops where aggressive sales tactics are used to sell often overpriced and low quality goods. Clients might also be charged entry fees to beaches and other free public spaces, or be forced to pay 'tips' to their tour guides. Such tours have been associated with perceived coercion and bullying, deception (for example, saying that the strict controlling of tourist actions is required because the streets are unsafe), poor quality, and ineffective complaint handling. This can result in damage to the destination brand in countries such as Thailand where such practices are common, and poor impressions of Chinese inbound operators on the part of other local companies who receive no benefits from the participating Chinese tourists (Zhang, Yan & Li 2009). Some Chinese tourist segments — such as first-time outbound travellers on a limited budget — may tolerate zero-commission tours because of their attractive low cost, but reputational damage to the destination may dissuade high-yield segments, who demand quality and flexibility.

QUESTIONS

- 1 What conclusions about the validity of Plog's psychographic model to the Chinese outbound market can be reached based on the results from the empirical studies described in this case? Explain your reasons for reaching these conclusions.
- 2 (a) Design a memorable and satisfying one-week itinerary to an Australian destination (e.g. Gold Coast, Outback, northern Queensland, Tasmania, etc.) for the Chinese FIT market, based on the characteristics of this market identified in the case study.
 - (b) Identify the main constituent experiences of this itinerary and explain why they are likely

to be memorable.

3

The decline of traditional primary and secondary sector industries in Tasmania brings into sharp focus the potential role of tourism as the future mainstay of the state's economy. In 2010 alone, major closures in the manufacturing sector included a shipbuilder (116 jobs lost), paper mills (over 400 jobs lost, leaving only one mill remaining), a vegetable processing plant (leading to a loss of 200 jobs) and a carpet manufacturer (accounting for 150 job losses) (Parliament of Tasmania 2011).

Tasmania is already more dependent than any other Australian state on tourism, which in the year ending September 2010 directly accounted for just under 5 per cent of gross state product, and 8.5 per cent if indirect effects are included. This translated into 6.1 per cent and 11 per cent of all state employment respectively, as well as revenues of \$1.53 billion from approximately one million visitors (Parliament of Tasmania 2011).

Characteristics of Tasmania that have helped to accelerate the demise of the traditional economy may help in turn to shape its status as a competitive nature-based tourist destination. These include an enormous area of temperate rainforest wilderness, most of which is designated as a World Heritage Area that covers 1.4 million hectares, or one-fifth of the state. Altogether, about 40 per cent of Tasmania is publicly protected land in which resource extraction is strictly regulated or prohibited altogether. This level of land protection is amongst the highest in the world. Iconic attractions that are very appealing to the ecotourist, adventure tourist and backpacker include Cradle Mountain, the Freycinet Peninsula and Cataract Gorge. The isolation imposed by being an island is another contributing factor to the demise of manufacturing and has also been cited as an impediment to tourism development (Parliament of Tasmania 2011).

However, if appropriately marketed, insularity can also be presented as a competitive advantage that confers authenticity, uniqueness, pristine air and water, exoticness, and a sense of getting away from the rat-race.

A significant pre-1830 European settlement heritage and abundant high-quality fresh food augment the nature-based core of the Tasmanian tourism product and enhance the potential for high-quality and high-yield visitor experiences that are differentiated from other Australian states. Yet, visitation levels have been stagnant in recent years. In addition to the issue of accessibility, one major external impediment has been the persistently high Australian dollar, which has attracted fewer international visitors to Australia while diverting many domestic tourists to relatively cheap international destinations such as Bali and Thailand. Internal problems include a low level of internet use for marketing and booking, variable quality of service provision, and inconsistent and restricted operating hours. All three of these problems are associated with the prevalence of small businesses throughout the state.

Of the 2000 private enterprises that comprise the state tourism industry, 85 per cent employ five or fewer people, and more than 70 per cent have an annual turnover of less than \$250 000. High industry wages and payroll taxes discourage businesses from hiring more permanent employees (Parliament of Tasmania 2011).

There is particular interest in attracting international tourists, who accounted for about 14 per cent of all visitors in the year ending December 2011 (around 150 000 per year) but 18 per cent of expenditures (\$254 million). Notably, expenditures per visitor-night are well below domestic levels (\$89 versus \$205), but the longer stay translates into marginally larger total expenditures (\$1696 versus \$1649) (Tourism Tasmania 2012). Europe and New Zealand are both regarded as high-yield markets that would be attracted by the nature-based tourism product of Tasmania, but there is also interest in China and other East- Asian countries because of their remarkable growth and potential (Parliament of Tasmania 2011). The unique attributes of Tasmania appear to favour a product development strategy based on the principles of slow tourism and its emphasis on a long stay, and authentic and unique experiences focused on immersion into the local natural environment and lifestyle. In this context, the pattern of small business ownership could be an asset that more closely connects visitors to local residents and the Tasmanian way of life.

The transition of Tasmania from the primary/secondary mix of forestry and manufacturing to

the emphasis on tourism and other tertiary activities, however, has not been conflict-free or a foregone conclusion. Since the mid-1970s, major battles have been fought in Tasmania and elsewhere in Australia between industrial interests wanting access to forests for woodchip production and environmentalists wanting to preserve old-growth and other native forests for their ecological and aesthetic value. It is perhaps too simplistic to characterise this as a fundamental conflict between anthropocentric and biocentric ways of thinking, since environmentalists also consider the recreational and other benefits of natural habitat for humans, while industry appreciates the need to consider the integrity of the environment in the interests of their own long-term survival. Moreover, tourism and the forestry industry have a history of mutual reinforcement, with the latter earning substantial revenue from operating commercial attractions such as Air Walk, a treetop walkway. In turn, recreationalists rely on roads and bridges maintained by the industry for access to trekking paths and other recreational settings.

A mutually acceptable approach to the issue of resource access is evident in the Tasmanian Forests Intergovernmental Agreement signed in late 2012 which emphasised the need to develop a strong and sustainable forestry industry while protecting native forests. The agreement called for another 500 000 hectares of native forest (about one-half of the state's old-growth forest) to be permanently protected and for the industry to move production to tree plantations. Immediate financial and other relief was provided for forestry workers and their families to help with their readjustment, while \$120 million of mainly federal money would be allocated over 15 years to fund appropriate regional development projects that improve productivity and income-earning capacity in the state economy (Australian Government 2011). Through such spatial differentiation, it is hoped that Tasmania can sustain both a dominant nature-based tourism sector as well as a robust forestry sector.

QUESTIONS

- 1 Write a 1000-word report in which you describe:
- (a) the economic advantages of targeting New Zealand as a major potential inbound market
- (b) the economic disadvantages of such an approach.
- 2 Prepare a two-week Tasmanian itinerary, designed for an adventurous two-income German couple in their mid-30s, that will:
 - (a) be highly satisfying to these visitors in terms of the experiences and services provided
 - (b) maximise the state multiplier effect for Tasmania.

4

Many major coastal and river destinations regard cruise ship visits as a lucrative and desirable component of their product mix, and compete aggressively for their business. Cruising is undoubtedly a rapidly-growing industry, experiencing 7.4 percent annual growth in passengers worldwide over the period 1990–2008 (Brida & Zapata 2010), and involving over 20 million passengers in 2012 (Florida-Caribbean Cruise Association 2013). Onshore expenditures by passengers and crew are a major attraction for destinations, with research in the Adriatic Sea ports of Croatia showing that such expenditures amount to 32–84 euros per person per port (Marušic', Horak & Tomljenovic' 2009). Cruisers who are satisfied with a port's safety and value for money are also more likely to say that they will return in future as a stayover and will recommend the port to others (Brida et al. 2012). The trend toward megaships has only increased their popularity with destinations, since the largest ships are capable of accommodating almost 8000 potential visitors (including passengers and crew members).

Critics of the cruise industry counterargue that the larger ships in particular are essentially floating enclave destinations in which operators strive to extract as high a percentage of passenger expenditures as possible to achieve profitability. They do 280 tourism management this by offering a huge array of onboard spending opportunities beyond the basic package price — including casinos, alcoholic drinks, additional-cost restaurants, and numerous retail shops. 'Cruise-only' days at sea are especially lucrative because they ensure a captive audience for additional onboard expenditures. Such internal revenue capture, which employs sophisticated techniques of subliminal persuasion and enticement, extends to the ports-of-call through the provision of onshore excursion packages, stops at islands owned or leased by the cruise lines, and preferential commission

arrangements with selected port-of-call shops and services. Such onshore capture allows the cruise ship tourist bubble to divert even more revenues from local businesses not connected with the cruise line (Weaver, A. 2005).

Critics emphasise that cruise ships incur numerous social and environmental costs beyond local resentment over these expenditure capture strategies. For passengers and crew, the bubble effect can incubate outbreaks of contagious diseases such as the Norwalk virus (Weaver, A. 2005). Cruise ship employment is associated with low wages, extremely long work days, employment insecurity, isolation from family, and tensions within a culturally diverse workforce.

Accordingly, some activists have described cruise ships as floating sweatshops, though this underbelly is largely invisible to passengers (Klein 2006). The implementation of better employee conditions and rights is hindered by the practice of registering ships under flags-of-convenience such as Liberia, and by the length of time spent on high seas (i.e. the area outside of a country's territorial waters) where national labour laws do not apply. For port-of-call residents, the crowding, congestion and disruption that occur when one or more large cruise ships disembark their passengers can lead to frustration and anger. Evidence from Croatia, however, indicates widespread willingness to tolerate such inconveniences because of the perceived economic benefits that the passengers provide (Marušic', Horak & Tomljenovic' 2009).

The cruise industry has also long maintained a bad environmental reputation. During the 1990s, major cruise lines were levied numerous fines for dumping garbage and oil into the sea, damaging coral reefs with anchors, and other infractions — many of them publicised in the media. Even where no ill intent is evident, megaships face major logistical challenges in responsibly managing the wastes produced by the equivalent of a small town. Almost 4 million litres of greywater from sinks and showers are produced during a typical 7-day cruise and this can be legally dumped almost anywhere in the sea. Blackwater (i.e. sewage) — 400 000 litres of which will typically be produced during the same cruise (Ocean Conservancy 2002) — is subject to greater restriction, but can still be dumped in the high seas, where it is assumed to be quickly diluted. Air pollution can be a problem for ports-of-call when docked ships continue to run their own engines instead of plugging into shoreside electrical grids (Sweeting & Wayne 2006), while a less obvious impact is increased mortality among migrating birds attracted to the glowing night lights of cruise ships (Bocetti 2011).

The environmental performance of the industry appears to be improving through the increased adoption of formal green initiatives. Royal Caribbean, for example, has an 'Above and Beyond Compliance' (ABC) policy that includes adoption of ISO international environmental management systems and the assignment to every ship of an environmental officer to oversee the onboard environmental program, train crew, manage liquid and hazardous wastes, and oversee workplace safety (RCI 2012). A parallel 'Save Our Seas' program encourages onboard recycling. Nevertheless, the environmental organization Friends of the Earth in their 2012 report card gave a failing grade to 4 of 15 cruise lines on their sewage treatment practices and to 10 of 15 for their lack of progress on air pollution (FOE 2012). One major purpose of the reporting is to give consumers information about choosing a 'green' cruise line and ship, although the actual influence this has on consumers is unclear.

While attention has been focused on megaships in the 3S pleasure periphery, luxury expedition cruises have also come under scrutiny. Such ships usually carry around 100 high-yield passengers to remote locations such as the Canadian Arctic (Maher 2012) and the Top End of Australia, focusing on exploration, adventure and education (Scherrer, Smith & Dowling 2011). However, their presence in, for example, a small traditional Inuit village of 100 people on Baffin Island, can still have major unintended social and environmental ramifications. Much depends on the tour guides' knowledge of local conditions and their ability to communicate appropriate behavioural messages to excursionists. The following field journal excerpt is a good example of observed good practice during an expedition cruise:

Visit to rock art site: extensive pre-activity briefing advising of length and difficulty of site access and cultural site context and importance. Active group management on approach with designated group leader and end person.

Interpretation of natural features on way to site. On-site briefing providing minimal impact tips and reasons for such an approach. A person touching the rock art was immediately made aware of their transgression and all clients were reminded of appropriate behaviour. Transgressing client apologises and group later observed to self-correct in similar instances (Scherrer et al. 2011: 1221).

QUESTIONS

- 1 Using the respective company websites, write a 1000-word report in which you:
- (a) compare and contrast the content of the environmental and social policies and practices of Royal Caribbean and Carnival, the world's two largest cruise companies
- (b) compare and contrast the extent to which these policies and practices are communicated to potential and actual cruise passengers
- (c) designate the company that you believe demonstrates the most responsible behaviour, and explain the reasons for your selection.
- 2 Using a travel website where users generate reviews (e.g. TripAdvisor), write a report in which you:
- (a) analyse the text of these commentaries to identify any comments about environmental or social impacts related to the commentators' cruise experiences
- (b) discuss what your results say about the environmental and social awareness of cruise ship passengers

Краткие методические указания

Задание позволяет проверить умения применения теоретических знаний на практике. При выполнении задания следует опираться на основную и дополнительную литературу (список литературы представлен в рабочей программе дисциплины).

Шкала оценки

Оценка	Баллы	Описание
5	20	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на ур овне, обозначенном темой контрольного задания; обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и гл убокое знание материала, использовал современную основную, дополнительную литературу и други е информационные источники в достаточном объеме, свободно владеет профессиональной терминол огией в области представленных исследований; отлично отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
4	15	Студент при защите работы в целом демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенц ий на уровне, обозначенном темой контрольного задания; обнаруживает систематическое и глубокое знание материала, использовал современную основную, дополнительную литературу и другие инфо рмационные источники в достаточном объеме, хорошо владеет профессиональной терминологией в области представленных исследований; хорошо отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
3	6	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует удовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компетенций, обозначенных темой контрольного; обнаруживает определенное знание материала, использовал основную, дополнительную литературу и другие информационные источники в недост аточном объеме, слабо владеет профессиональной терминологией в области представленных исслед ований; нетвердо отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
2	2	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует удовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компете нций, обозначенных темой контрольного задания; не использовал дополнительную литературу и д ругие информационные источники; слабо владеет профессиональной терминологией в области пред ставленных исследований; плохо отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
1	0	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует неудовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компетенций, обозначенных темой контрольного; плохо владеет профессиональной терминологией в области представленных исследований; не отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.

5.2 Примерные темы для опроса

- 1 How has the image of mountains changed since the early 1800s? What have been the implications of these changes for the evolution of alpine tourism?
 - 2 What is the effect of climate on 3S and urban tourism respectively?
 - 3 Why are linear attractions often more difficult to manage than those which are compact?
 - 4 (a) What is meant by 'functional adaptation' with respect to tourist attractions?
 - (b) What are some examples of functional adaptation?
- 5 How do cultural sites differ from cultural events in terms of their management implications?
 - 6 How can the manager of an attraction deal with the attribute of 'context' which is difficult

to control because it involves the external environment?

- 7 How can events such as the Gympie Music Muster capitalise on and reinforce local cultural, economic and social capital?
- 8 What are the implications of low-cost airlines for the competitiveness of traditional full-service airlines?
- 9 (a) What effect does horizontal and vertical integration have on the structure of tourism systems?
 - (b) How is this effect influenced by globalisation?
- 10 For managers and marketers, what are the advantages and disadvantages, respectively, of treating the tourist market as a single entity or as a collection of markets of one?
- 11 (a) To what extent do you believe that tourists in a given destination are obligated to behave in a manner that does not offend conservative local residents? Why?
- (b) To what extent should local residents be willing to compromise their own norms to satisfy tourists? Why?
- 12 What strengths and weaknesses are associated with 'country of residence' and 'region of residence' as criteria for identifying tourist market segments?
- 13 Should airlines have the right to discriminate against obese people in their pricing and seating policies? Explain your reasoning.
- 14 How can the loyalty matrix be operationalised to assist in the management andmarketing of destinations?
- 15 (a) What non-traditional family segments are becoming more widespread, and hence call into question the dominance of the traditional family lifecycle as a segmentation variable for the tourist market?
- (b) What different kinds of restraints might characterise these different non-traditional segments?
- 16 (a) What criteria should a destination use in deciding whether to target specific racial, religious or ethnic groups?
 - (b) What are the risks in targeting specific racial, religious or ethnic markets?
- 17 What difficulties are associated with the operationalisation of psychographic segmentation criteria?
 - 18 (a) What is the difference between trip purpose and trip motivation?
 - (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of each as segmentation criteria?
- 19 (a) How can the 16 specific motivations be combined into three or four more general categories?
 - (b) What is the relative importance of each of these broader categories?
- 20 (a) Under what circumstances is a destination likely to have (i) a low income multiplier effect and (ii) a high income multiplier effect?
 - (b) How can destinations with a low income multiplier effect increase this statistic?
- 21 (a) What factors would limit the implementation of a growth pole strategy in Australia and New Zealand?
- (b) How else could tourism development be induced in peripheral areas of Australia and New Zealand?
- 22 Are governments in emerging economies such as Thailand and Indonesia justified in favouring the formal tourism sector over its informal sector counterpart? Explain your reasons.
- 23 In countries such as Australia and New Zealand, which kinds of destination should seriously consider slow tourism as a strategic tourism priority? Why?
- 24 (a) What seasonal patterns are evident for the three target segments of Australian inbound tourism?
 - (b) What factors might account for the differences within and between segments?
 - 25 (a) What is the typical employment structure of the tourism industry?
 - (b) What are the positive and negative impacts of this structure?
- (c) How could this structure be made more positive from the perspective of the host community?

- 26 To what extent should universities accommodate tourism and hospitality students who are working part-time during their study semesters?
 - 27 (a) How does the tourist bubble effect contribute to a low multiplier effect?
 - (b) How practical is it to modify the tourist bubble so that a higher multiplier effect results?
- 28 Is it naïve to believe that tourism functions as a force for world peace? Explain your reasons.
 - 29 (a) Is commodification always a negative impact of tourism for destinations? Why?
- (b) What strategies can a destination adopt to minimise its negative effects while maximising its benefits?
- 30 (a) How can the demonstration effect indicate both the weakness and strength of the individual or society in which it is occurring?
- (b) How could destination managers mobilise the demonstration effect so that it has positive effects on the society and culture of the destination?
- 31 Is an allocentric tourist more likely to be the victim of crime in a destination than a psychocentric tourist? Explain your reasons.
- 32 (a) Why is the issue of tourist dispersal versus concentration referred to as a management paradox?
 - (b) What can destination managers do about this paradox?
- 33 What are the difficulties of using 'authenticity' as an indicator of tourism's sociocultural impacts within a destination?
- 34 Why do resident attitudes toward tourism development tend to be very diverse and complex?
 - 35 (a) Why has climate change emerged as such a high profile public issue?
- (b) How much should the developers and managers of a tourism facility be required to take responsibility for the generation of emissions that help to induce climate change?
 - 36 (a) How is ecological footprinting related to the environmental impact sequence?
 - (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of ecological footprinting?
- 37 Is killing sharks the best response to situations where they pose a threat to tourists? Why?

Краткие методические указания

Опрос проводится после прослушивания лекции, позволяют проверить знания студента по дисциплине. При поиске ответов на вопросы рекомендована основная и дополнительная литературы (список литературы представлен в рабочей программе дисциплины).

Шкала оценки

Оценка	Баллы	Описание
5	20	Студент обнаружил глубокое знание учебного материала по предложенной тематике, использ овал основную и дополнительную литературу, рекомендованную программой, провел анализ информационных источников сети Интернет, свободно владеет информацией, легко оперирует приобретенными знаниями и умениями.
4	16	Студент обнаружил хорошие знания учебного материала по предложенной тематике, использ овал основную и дополнительную литературу, рекомендованную программой, в целом владе ет профессиональной информацией, оперирует приобретенными знаниями и умениями.
3	12	Студент в целом владеет знаниями учебного материала по предложенной тематике, использо вал основную и не использовал дополнительную литературу, рекомендованную программой, недостаточно владеет информацией, слабо оперирует приобретенными знаниями и умениям и.
2	8	Студент обнаружил удовлетворительные знаниями учебного материала по предложенной тем атике, использовал основную и не использовал дополнительную литературу, не провел анализ информационных источников сети Интернет, не владеет всей информацией, плохо оп ерирует приобретенными знаниями и умениями.
1	4	Студент обнаружил слабые знаниями учебного материала по предложенной тематике, исполь зовал основную и не использовал дополнительную литературу, не провел анализ информаци онных источников сети Интернет не владеет информацией не оперирует приобретенными з наниями и умениями при собеседовании.

Sustainable Tourism

Impact of Technology on Travel

Cultural Tourism and Heritage Preservation

Dark Tourism: Ethics and Motivations

Community-Based Tourism for Socioeconomic Development

Wildlife Tourism and Conservation

Gastronomic Tourism: Culinary Experiences

Adventure Tourism: Risk and Reward Medical Tourism: Trends and Implications

Religious Tourism and Pilgrimages

Film Tourism: Influence on Destination Choice

Cruise Tourism: Environmental Impact

Rural Tourism: Exploring Off-the-Beaten-Path

Urban Tourism and City Planning

Educational Tourism: Learning Journeys Wellness Tourism: Mind and Body Retreats

Space Tourism: Future Frontiers

Luxury Tourism and Experiential Travel

Sports Tourism: Events and Impact

Volunteer Tourism: Traveling for a Cause Accessible Tourism: Inclusive Travel Niche Tourism: Unusual Destinations The Psychology of Tourist Behavior Destination Marketing and Branding Over-tourism: Challenges and Solutions Impacts of Climate Change on Tourism Cruise Tourism: Cultural Interactions

Heritage Tourism Management Tourism and Globalization

Краткие методические указания

Объем реферата 12-15 стр. Работа выполняется на листах формат A4, шрифт Times New Roman, размер шрифта №12. Оформление должно соответствовать требованиям стандарта СК-СТО-ТР-04-1.005-2015 «Требования к оформлению текстовой части вы

Шкала оценки

Оценка	Баллы	Описание
5	20	Проблема раскрыта полностью. Проведен анализ проблемы с привлечением дополнительной литературы. Выводы обоснованы
4	16	Проблема раскрыта. Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литератур ы. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы
3	12	Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы
2	8	Работа представляет полностью переписанный исходный текст без каких бы то ни было комм ентариев. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы
1	4	Проблема не раскрыта. Отсутствуют выводы

5.4 Контрольный тест

A set (complex) of interconnected structures and tourism resources aimed at creating general conditions for the implementation of tourism and serving (providing) tourism activities.

- 1)tourism system
- 2)tourist destination
- 3)tourism infrastructure
- 4) tourist area

When assessing the transport infrastructure of a destination, the indicators are

1) length of roads

- 2)room utilization rate
- 3) the number of passengers transported by various modes of transport
- 4) one-time capacity of accommodation facilities
- 5) road status
- 6) the cost of tour packages sold to the population

The country is the leader in terms of "international tourism income"

- 1)France
- 2)Japan
- 3) USA
- 4) China

Factors hindering the development of international tourism in Russia (several correct answers)

- 1) undeveloped tourist infrastructure
- 2) discrepancy between the price and quality of the tourist product
- 3) developed transport infrastructure
- 4) high level of service
- 5) application of new marketing strategies
- 6)highly qualified personnel

In the economics of international tourism, passive tourism is called the departure of tourists from the country and the export of currency

Answer: true or false

In this situation, China will be characterized by tourist exports, and Japan will be characterized by tourist imports

- 1) from China to Japan departure of tourists and export of currency, and from Japan to China export of tourist goods and impressions
- 2) China exports tourism products to incoming tourists from Japan, and the Japanese export tourism products and experiences from China
 - 3) to Japan the entry of tourists from China, and to China the export of tourist souvenirs

The predominance of which reflects the contribution of tourism in Russia's balance of payments

- 1)tourist exports prevail over tourist imports
- 2)tourist exports are equal to tourist imports
- 3)tourist imports are greater than tourist exports
- 4) the balance for this item is positive

The main international organization regulating air transport activities is

- 1)IATA
- 2)IHA
- 3) PCT
- 4)WTO

The legal date of creation of the World Tourism Organization is

(specify year)

WTO participants are

- 1) countries are leaders in the field of tourism
- 2) all countries of the world
- 3) more than 150 countries

According to the WTO, security in tourism is

- 1) personal integrity of tourists
- 2) safety of tourism industry workers
- 3) safety of tourists' property
- 4)protection of the integrity of tourists, employees of tourism enterprises, host states and local populations
 - IATA members are
 - 1) countries leaders

- 2) countries, as well as enterprises leaders in international tourism
- 3) tour operators

Air transport service depends on

- 1) prices
- 2)flight duration
- 3) class of service
- 4) type of flight

Transfer is

- 1) travel of tourists from one country to another through intermediate countries
- 2)providing a vehicle to meet/see off tourists or tourist groups
- 3) individual travel by car
- 4)providing a bus to meet tourists at the airport

What elements does the concept of a cruise vacation include?

- 1)transportation of tourists
- 2)transportation and time on shore
- 3)transportation and food
- 4) transportation, food, entertainment and time ashore

Charter air transportation is:

- 1) one way air trip
- 2) transportation for shop tourists
- 3) transportation "out of schedule"
- 4)regular transportation

Which country in the world does not have a railway network?

- 1) Afghanistan
- 2) Libya
- 3) Seychelles
- 4)all of the above

A property complex (building, part of a building, equipment and other property) intended for the provision of hotel services -

- 1) hotel
- 2) a set of hotel enterprises
- 3) any establishments (except hotels) that provide places to stay overnight
- 4) specialized establishments

Which accommodation facilities are considered individual in Russia?

- 1) boarding house
- 2) furnished rooms
- 3) cottage for rent
- 4) clubs with accommodation

National hotel classification is based on the system

- 1) crowns
- 2) stars
- 3) digits
- 4) system

Which of the following does not define the concept of a hotel according to the WTO?

- 1) a certain number of rooms
- 2) mandatory provision of food services
- 3) unified leadership

The ratio of the number of hotel rooms sold to the total number of available rooms is

- 1) room stock indicator
- 2) one-time capacity indicator
- 3)hotel occupancy rate
- 4) indicator of the amount of beds

This type of public catering establishments is not established by GOST

- 1)snack
- 2) pizzeria
- 3) cafe
- 4) dining room

Procurement shops of public catering enterprises perform the following function

- 1)heat treatment
- 2) production of semi-finished products
- 3) decoration of dishes
- 4) sales of culinary products

Preparation of culinary products for a banquet, carried out on the customer's premises and under his control, is

- 1)buffet
- 2) catering
- 3) dispensing plant
- 4)social nutrition

Continental breakfast includes (multiple correct answers)

- 1) hot drinks
- 2) jam, butter, honey
- 3) scrambled eggs and bacon
- 4) meat dishes
- 5) porridge
- 6) vegetable dishes
- 7) sliced cheese and sausages
- 8) bread, toast

Enterprises intended for the production of culinary products, flour, confectionery and bakery products, their sale and (or) organization of consumption are classified as

- 1.food industry
- 2.trade
- 3.catering
- 4. services

The main goal of the restaurant business

- 1.organization of rational nutrition of the population
- 2. making a profit
- 3.meeting the population's need for a varied diet
- 4.satisfying the need for tasty, varied and healthy food and obtaining
- 5.profit

The complex of qualitative characteristics of restaurant services, including food services, consumption and consumer services, is combined into the concept

- 1.restaurant business
- 2.restaurant service
- 3.restaurant market
- 4.catering

The food services market is

- 1.sphere of business activity
- 2.economic environment for business formation
- 3.system of relations of its subjects
- 4. a set of food establishments of various types

The system of relations in the restaurant business, in which one company transfers to another the right to use its trademark and technologies under certain conditions, is called

- 1.catering
- 2.franchising
- 3.outsourcing
- 4.cleaning

A form of catering in which customer service occurs not in the hall of the enterprise, but on the road is called

- 1.franchising
- 2.outsourcing
- 3.cleaning
- 4.catering

The function of the restaurant business in creating a culture of consumption, nurturing good taste, consumer habits and preferences, preserving the best traditions of feasting refers to

- 1.economic
- 2.consumer
- 3.social
- 4.managerial

The type of food establishment with the characteristic features of service, the range of products sold and the range of services provided by the consumer determines it

1.type

2nd class

- 3.specialization
- 4.independence

The set of distinctive features of an enterprise of a certain type, characterizing the quality of the services provided, the level and conditions of service determine it

1.type

2nd class

- 3.specialization
- 4. network affiliation

The fundamental factor when determining the type of food establishment is

- 1. range of culinary products sold and complexity of production
- 2.technical equipment of the enterprise
- 3 forms and methods of service
- 4.level of personnel qualifications

Краткие методические указания

Тестовые вопросы позволяют проверить знания студента по дисциплине. При поиске ответов на вопросы рекомендована основная и дополнительная литература (список литературы представлен в рабочей программе дисциплины).

Шкала оценки

Оценка	Баллы	Описание
5	20	из общего числа вопросов тестируемого модуля правильные ответы даны на 96-100% вопросов
4	16	из общего числа вопросов тестируемого модуля дано 75-95% правильных ответов
3	12	из общего числа вопросов тестируемого модуля дано 50-74% правильных ответов
2	8	из общего числа вопросов тестируемого модуля дано менее 50 % правильных ответов
1	4	из общего числа вопросов тестируемого модуля дано менее 20 % правильных ответов

5.5 Задание для выполнения проекта

1

Assume that you are the manager of a local theme park and that you have obtained funding to identify your market through the use of a questionnaire.

Because these funds are very limited, you must keep your questionnaire to only two pages, which allows you to obtain no more than 15 customer characteristics.

- (a) List the 15 characteristics of your market base that you believe to be most important to the successful management of your attraction.
 - (b) Indicate why you selected these particular characteristics.
 - (c) Design the questionnaire.
 - (d) Prepare an accompanying 500-word report that explains your choices as well as the

metrics you use to measure each of these characteristics.

- 2 (a) Design a 300-word travel brochure for a destination of your choice that attempts to attract as many visitors as possible by appealing to all levels of Maslow's hierarchy.
 - (b) Explain how the brochure evokes this hierarchy

2)

You are the manager of a regional theme park and have been asked by the owners to devise a strategy for offsetting the resources and wastes generated by your facility.

- (a) List the variables that would you include in an ecological footprint calculator designed for this purpose.
 - (b) Describe how data for each variable would be quantified and measured

Краткие методические указания

Выполнение проекта предполагает проверку качества освоения теоретического материала, умения и навыки его применения. Задание предусматривает разработку проектов банкетных мероприятий, проводимых банкетной службой ресторана гостиницы по предложенной тем

Шкала оценки

Оценка	Баллы	Описание
5	20	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на уро вне, обозначенном темой проекта; обнаруживает всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание м атериала, использовал современную основную, дополнительную литературу и другие информационные источники в достаточном объеме, отлично отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
4	15	Студент при защите работы в целом демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенци й на уровне, обозначенном темой проекта; обнаруживает систематическое и глубокое знание материа ла, использовал современную основную, дополнительную литературу и другие информационные ист очники в достаточном объеме, хорошо отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
3	10	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует удовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компетен ций, обозначенных темой проекта; обнаруживает определенное знание материала, использовал основ ную, дополнительную литературу и другие информационные источники в недостаточном объеме, сл або отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
2	5	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует удовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компетен ций, обозначенных темой проекта; не использовал дополнительную литературу и другие информаци онные источники; плохо отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.
1	2	Студент при защите работы демонстрирует неудовлетворительный уровень дисциплинарных компет енций, обозначенных темой проекта; плохо владеет профессиональной терминологией в области пре дставленных исследований; не отвечает на все поставленные вопросы.