

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	35101
<b>Name</b>	Introduction to the geography of tourism
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1317 - Degree in Tourism	Faculty of Economics	1	Second term
1926 - D.D. in Tourism-Business Management Administration	Faculty of Economics	1	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1317 - Degree in Tourism	6 - Geography	Basic Training
1926 - D.D. in Tourism-Business Management Administration	1 - Asignaturas de formación básica de primer curso	Basic Training

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
ANTEQUERA FERNANDEZ, MIGUEL	195 - Geography

**SUMMARY**

The subject "Introduction to the Geography of Tourism" is part of the set of basic knowledge offered to the student on the Tourism degree course at the beginning of the curricular itinerary. The Geography of Tourism provides the student with a fundamental knowledge about tourism defined by geography. The tourist territory, with its resources, strengths and weaknesses, is the reference framework for tourism processes. Territorial characteristics greatly condition the nature, magnitude and dynamics of tourist flows.

The subject is related to other subjects taught during the 1st year of the Tourism degree course. In this way, the tourist geographical aspect, the distribution of tourist activity in places, the dynamics of tourist flows and the wide range of territorial impacts that come from tourism activity will be better understood if they are combined with conceptual and practical contributions from 1st year subjects, such as "Introduction to Economics", "Introduction to Law", "Introduction to Sociology" and, above all, "History



of the Contemporary World", which will help students to understand the circumstances of recent history that have shaped the contemporary world and have enabled or inhibited tourism development.

The subject, along with three other courses taught throughout the degree, makes up the whole subject "Geography".

The first one, "Territorial Tourism Resources", taught in the first term of the 2nd year, focuses on the analysis and diagnosis of the tourist potential of the territories of a region. This 1st year course will provide a fundamental understanding of the basic concepts of tourism geography and about the geographical distribution of tourist activity in the world.

The subject in the second term of the 2nd year "Geography of Tourism in Spain" will draw on the theoretical-practical knowledge the student gained from the two previous subjects. This will help students to develop their understanding of the analysis of the tourist territories of Spain not just from the description of the geography of the local tourism but also from its interpretation, demonstrating a capacity for diagnosis and preparation of proposals.

Finally, the subject in the first term of the 3rd year "Tourism and environment" looks more closely at the impact of tourism on the natural environment, drawing on basic concepts from the previous subjects of Geography to adequately assess the relationship between tourism and environment.

Alongside the other topics of the degree subject, the subject "Introduction to the Geography of Tourism" provides basic knowledge for the specialized subject "Planning of Tourist Destinations".

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

It is recommended that students study or review, in order to better face the subject, the basic contents related to the Geography of the World, from the physical point of view (for example the distribution of relief and climates), human and economic (for example the distribution of the population and income levels), as well as political (for example, the location of countries and the main sources of conflict).

For foreign students from non-Spanish speaking background it is required to complete the subject

## OUTCOMES

### 1317 - Degree in Tourism

- Identify and manage tourist areas and destinations.



## LEARNING OUTCOMES

The expected learning outcomes are:

- To understand the nature of the multiple relationships and interactions that occur between tourism activity and the territory in which it is based.
- Analyse the different territorial typologies in which tourism is introduced (coastal, rural, urban, natural and mountain areas).
- Study the geographic disposition of the tourist activity in the world, the tourist flows and their conditioning as well as the tourist regions of the world.
- Prepare diagnoses on the situation of tourism at different scales -local, regional, state- through knowledge of the tourist situation and through the correct identification of the key elements present in each territory.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. The tourist activity

Theory

- 1.1. Concepts and dimensions of tourism.
- 1.2. History of Tourism: a contemporary phenomenon.
- 1.3. Location factors of tourist activity.
- 1.4. Elements that make up the tourism system.
- 1.5. The impacts of tourist activity.

Practical exercises

The theoretical contents related to the history of tourism, considered as a contemporary phenomenon, are explained; the various elements that make up the tourism system are detailed; the role of the types of climates and the biomes to which they give rise is analyzed. The means of transport are also studied, as a key factor in the development of tourism. Some cartographic tools will be worked on the close relationship between climate and tourism will be addressed.

### 2. The tourist space.

Theory

- 2.1. The diversity of the tourist spaces: a typology.
- 2.2. Models of evolution of tourist spaces.
- 2.3. The role of tourism in territorial development.

Practical exercises

The factors of location of the tourist activity are explained; the great types of tourism are identified, as



well as the spatial diversity they generate; the main models of evolution of tourist spaces (Butler, Miossec, Chadeaud and Haywood) are studied. Finally, the role of tourism in territorial development is detailed. Basic indicators of tourist activity will also be worked on.

### 3. Tourism trends and challenges

#### Theory

3.1. Big data analytics.

3.2. Behavior according to large geographical areas.

#### Practices

The thematic unit referring to the trends and challenges of tourism on a global scale, will allow knowing the behavior and trends of the great world geographic regions.

### WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	45,00	100
Classroom practices	15,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	0,00	0
Development of group work	0,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	0,00	0
Preparing lectures	40,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	20,00	0
Resolution of case studies	0,00	0
Resolution of online questionnaires	0,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

### TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The subject is divided into theory, practical and theory-practical sessions.

The theory consists of 3 main themes, through the teacher's explanations. Theory sessions will include some comprehension activities of the different concepts and processes.



The practical sessions are programmed for the development of applied tasks which, in turn, will be related to theoretical contents previously explained. The practical tasks will be carried out individually; partly during the sessions in the classroom under the supervision of the teacher, and partly "at home".

During the course, the students will have to work several scientific articles related to the contents of the subject, which the teacher will indicate at the beginning of the term.

The main purpose of the tutorials is to resolve any queries or concerns that the student might have in relation to the theoretical and practical contents of the subject.

## EVALUATION

- **Written test:** There will be a single final exam, within the official exam period established by the Faculty of Economics. The exam will ask about the theoretical and practical content. The exam grade will be equivalent to 60% of the final grade and it will be necessary to obtain 5 points out of 10 (or 3 out of 6) to weigh with the practical part. An exam with a score of less than 5 points means failing the subject without exceptions.

- **Theoretical-practical content:** will have a value of 15% in the final mark. The teacher will indicate in class what this content will consist of and how to carry out the evaluation.

- **Practical exercises:** There will be several practices that will be mandatory. For the points of the practices to be counted, it will be necessary that at least 75% of them have been delivered within the established deadlines. At the teacher's discretion, some of the practices could be delivered on a mandatory basis so that the practical part can mediate with the rest of the sections of the evaluation. The total value of the practical exercises will be 25% of the final grade. It will be necessary to obtain 1 point out of 2.5 to consider approved the practical part and thus be able to weight it with the theoretical part. The practices will be worked on, elaborated and delivered throughout the course, within a concept of "continuous evaluation". In each practice, the teacher will indicate the delivery dates, and students must adhere to the stipulated deadlines.

The type of evaluation and the restrictions mentioned apply to both the 1st assessment and the 2nd. If the student fails the exam in the 1st assessment, the mark given of the practical block and theoretical-practical content, would be kept for the exam of the 2nd assessment. It will not be possible to deliver in a "new" set of practical work.

The final mark of the subject will be the result of adding the marks of the theoretical exam (maximum 6 points), the theoretical-practical content (maximum 1.5 points) and the practical exercises (maximum 2.5 points).

No additional activity will be admitted, in order to "raise grades".

**Note:** Students are reminded that intellectual honesty is vital in academic communities, and for the fair evaluation of student work. All works presented in this course must be original authorship. Works that use fraudulent collaboration or composition with the help of artificial intelligence (ChatGPT or similar) will not be admitted. Likewise, plagiarism (citations from other people's texts and/or works that are not properly identified as such) will result in the cancellation of the work and the loss of the corresponding score, regardless of the length of the plagiarized material.





## REFERENCES

### Basic

- ALONSO, J. (2004): Geografía turística: general y de España. Editorial Centro de Estudios Ramón Areces, S.A., Madrid.
- BARRADO, D.A. y J. CALABUIG (eds.) (2001): Geografía mundial del turismo. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- MESPLIER, A. y P. BLOC-DURAFFOUR (2000): Geografía del turismo en el mundo. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- CALLIZO, J. (1991): Aproximación a la Geografía del Turismo. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid
- FERNÁNDEZ, A. y FERNÁNDEZ, J. (2019): Paisajes y turismo. UNED, Madrid.
- VERA REBOLLO, J.F. (Coord.) (2013): Análisis territorial del turismo y planificación de destinos turísticos. Ed. Tirant Humanidades, Valencia.
- SIMANCAS, M.; HERNÁNDEZ MARTÍN, R. y PADRÓN, N. (Coord.) (2020): Turismo pos-COVID-19. Reflexiones, retos y oportunidades. Cátedra de Turismo CajaCanarias Ashotel de la Universidad de La Laguna, La Laguna. Disponible en: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/libro?codigo=770475>

### Additional

- BLASCO, A. (2001): Turismo y transporte. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- JAFARI, J. (2002): Enciclopedia del turismo. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- SAEZ, A., et al. (2006): Estructura económica del turismo. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- VELLAS, F. (2004): Economía y política del turismo internacional. Ed. Síntesis, Madrid.
- COMISIÓN EUROPEA (2010): Europa, primer destino turístico del mundo: un nuevo marco político para el turismo europeo. Comunicación de la Comisión al Parlamento Europeo, Bruselas, 16 p.
- GÓMEZ MARTÍN, M.B. (2005): Reflexión geográfica en torno al binomio clima-turismo. Boletín de la A.G.E., nº 40, p. 111-134.
- VERA REBOLLO, J.F.; BAÑOS CASTIÑEIRA, C.(2010): Renovación y reestructuración de los destinos turísticos consolidados del litoral: las prácticas recreativas en la evolución del espacio turístico. Boletín de la A.G.E., nº 53, p. 329-353.
- UNWTO (ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE TURISMO) (2020): Panorama de Turismo Internacional. Edición de 2020. Disponible en <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284422746>