

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

Code	35116
Name	Regional tourist resources
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2022 - 2023

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1317 - Degree in Tourism	Faculty of Economics	2	First term
1926 - D.D. in Tourism-Business Management Administration	Faculty of Economics	2	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1317 - Degree in Tourism	16 - Geography of tourism I	Obligatory
1926 - D.D. in Tourism-Business Management Administration	3 - Asignaturas de segundo curso	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
ARNANDIS I AGRAMUNT, RUBEN	195 - Geography

SUMMARY

The subject "TERRITORIAL TOURISM RESOURCES" is part of the set of knowledge with which the student of the Degree in Tourism is found along the curricular itinerary. The Geography of Tourism provides the student with a fundamental knowledge about tourism as a geographical fact. The territory, with its resources, potentialities and weaknesses, is the frame of reference for tourism processes. The characteristics of the territories greatly condition the nature, magnitude and dynamics of the tourist flows.

This subject is directly related to another subject already taught in the 1st year of the Degree, "Introduction to the Geography of Tourism" the basic concepts of which are the tourism geography and the geographical distribution of tourism activity in the world.



On the other hand, the subject of second semester of the 2nd year "Geography of Tourism in Spain" will benefit greatly from the theoretical and practical knowledge of the two previous subjects, which will allow students to reach high levels of understanding in the analysis of tourist territories of Spain that are not limited to the description of the geography of the tourism processes, but that move towards the interpretation of said processes in order to reach capacity of diagnosis and preparation of proposals.

In addition, the subject of the first semester of 3rd year "Tourism and environment" deepens the impact of tourism on the natural environment, collecting basic concepts of the previous subjects of Geography to assess adequately the relationship between tourism and the environment ambient. Finally, "Territorial planning of tourism", a subject that will be given in the last year of the degree, will introduce students to the understanding of the tourism fact from a holistic perspective in order to establish policies that are directed towards the consolidation of a long-term activity. from the unique characteristics of each territory.

Thus, "TOURIST TERRITORIAL RESOURCES", the first step in the planning continuum, aims to contribute to the academic-professional profile of the graduate in Tourism, providing the students with solid competencies in the analysis and diagnosis of the tourist potential of the territories for the creation of territorially based products. For this purpose, it will be necessary to learn to identify, classify, catalog and rank the set of resources found in a space, as well as to know the factors that condition their competitiveness.

From the point of view of the future professional of the students of the Degree in Tourism, the subject "TOURIST TERRITORIAL RESOURCES" provides fundamental knowledge for the interpretation of Tourism: What is a resource? And a tourist attraction? And a tourist product? What is the process to convert resources into tourism products? Can all resources be products? Do all spaces have resources? What kind of resources are there? How is a resource for tourism activity valued? Which are more suitable to develop them touristically? What is the methodological process for making an inventory of resources? How is an itinerary developed?

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

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

Other requirements

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

OUTCOMES



1317 - Degree in Tourism

- Recognise the main tourist agents.
- Evaluate tourist potentials and make the prospective analysis of their exploitation.
- Identify and manage tourist areas and destinations.
- Manage the tourist territory according to the principles of sustainability.
- Analyse the impact of tourism.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Abandonment of the contemplative attitude towards the geographical fact and reason the tourist space as a result of interdependencies and multiple conflicts.
- Knowledge of the geographical environment to decipher the tourism reality. In this sense it is intended that the student knows and understands the incidence of natural and human resources in the configuration of the tourist space and in the appearance of different types of tourism.
- Understanding the nature of the multiple relationships and interactions that they produce between tourism activity and the territory in which it is located.
- Analysis of the territorial factors that intervene in the implantation and evolution of the tourist activity.
- Realization of accurate diagnoses about the situation of resources in different spaces and how to redirect it if necessary.
- Identification of tourism typologies and recognition of what type of resources are associated.
- Use of inventory methodologies for the classification and cataloguing of resources.
- Analysis of tourism resources from a multiple perspective.
- Transfer of written information to cartographic support for better identification of tourism potential.
- Process of valorisation of tourist territorial resources.
- Development of tourist itineraries according to the available resources.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. The territorial analysis of tourism: the components of the tourist space

1. The resource: the raw material of the tourist activity
 - a. Element, resource, tourist resource: what makes them different?
 - b. Attractiveness as a key factor in tourism: what is it?
 - c. Protection figures as attractive drivers: normative and non-normative.
 - d. From the landscape to the theme parks: are they all resources?
 - e. The adaptation to tourism use of resources: concepts, theories and application
2. The spatial dimension of tourism: approach to territorial analysis
 - a. Analysis of the physical environment.
 - b. Analysis of the sociodemographic environment.
 - c. Analysis of the political-economic environment.



2. Methodology for the planning of the TTR

1. The classification of the TTR
 - a. The importance of classifying resources
 - b. Institutional classifications
 - c. Academic classifications
2. Base of tourism planning.
 - a. Definition and purpose
 - b. Structure of an inventory
 - c. Inventory
3. The valuation of the RTT: the definitive step.
 - a. Institutional evaluations
 - b. Academic evaluations

3. Management of TTR: instruments, agents and conditioners

1. The Public Tourist Administration: the powers over resources
 - a. Direct public services
 - b. Indirect public services
2. The management of tourism resources
 - a. The recreational load capacity: a conceptual approach
 - b. The connection between tourism resource and tourism product: an essential difference
 - c. Proposals of tourism resource management
3. Private public coordination as an essential requirement for good management of resources.

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	45,00	100
Classroom practices	15,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	30,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparing lectures	5,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	20,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	



TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The subject is divided into theory sessions, practice sessions, seminars and tutorials:

Theory sessions. The 3 blocks of contents of the subject will be worked through the explanation by the teaching staff. These sessions may incorporate some activity of understanding the different concepts and processes.

Practice sessions. Practical aspects linked directly to the phases of the research work will be worked on. Each session will be scheduled for the development of specific tasks, according to the work schedule. The **research** work will be notified to the students at the beginning of the course. The faculty will carry out a weekly follow-up of the work to guarantee the correct learning.

Tutorials. The tasks, in essence, are:

- Resolve doubts in relation to the theoretical contents. They should never replace the theoretical classes already taught.
- Solve problems related to the different practical aspects of the subject. They do not have to replace the practical classes already carried out.
- Guide the student in the expansion of knowledge, on topics that may arouse a specific interest.

EVALUATION

OPTION 1

Written test: exam that will consist of both theoretical-practical issues and the process of the research work. It will represent 40% of the total grade of the subject.

Work in group: realization of a work / investigation on the analysis of the territorial resources with tourist potentiality of a territory. The methodology of the work will be notified to the students at the beginning of the course. This work, which will be carried out by two or three people, will have a final assessment on the subject grade of 40%.

Continuous assessment: based on regular attendance at the classes, questionnaires, attendance at tutorials, voluntary presentation of the blocks of work / research, participation and degree of involvement in the teaching-learning process and fieldwork. The assessment of this section on the total of the subject will be 20%.

For each part can be added to the total of the note, students must obtain a minimum of 40% in "Written test" and "work in grup" sections.

"Continuous assessment" is considered as a non recoverable section to the second call.



OPTION 2

For those students who can not attend class regularly (must be documented at the beginning of the course)

Written test: exam that will consist of theoretical and / or theoretical and practical issues and / or case studies. It will be 100% of the total grade of the subject.

REFERENCES

Basic

- CAÑAS, L.; ARNANDIS-I-AGRAMUNT, R. (2014) Recurso cultural, recurso turístico, producto turístico: ¿qué creo realmente el plan piloto de dinamización del producto turístico de Xàtiva (València). Papers de Turisme, 55, pp. 65 - 83
- LOPEZ OLIVARES, D (1998) La Ordenación y planificación integrada de los recursos territoriales turísticos. Universitat Jaume I. Castellón.
- ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DEL TURISMO (1978) Evaluación de los recursos turísticos. O.M.T. Madrid.
- ARNANDIS-I-AGRAMUNT, R. (2019) ¿Qué es un recurso turístico? Un análisis Delphi a la academia hispana. Cuadernos de Turismo, 43, pp. 39 - 68
- ARNANDIS-I-AGRAMUNT, R; YAGÜE PERALES, R.M.; PITARCH GARRIDO, MD (2020) La adaptación au uso turístico del patrimonio cultural. Una propuesta metodológica de evaluación. Documents d'Anàlisi Geogràfica, 66/3, pp. 487 - 511

Additional

- ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL TURISMO OMT (1993) Desarrollo Sostenible. Guía para planificadores locales. OMT. Madrid.
- LENO CERRO (1989): La evaluación de los recursos turísticos. El caso del Canal de Castilla. Tesis doctoral. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. 2 Vols.