

<b>Level:</b> bachelor				
<b>Course title:</b> Tourism Geography				
<b>Status:</b> elective				
<b>ECTS:</b> 6				
<b>Requirements:</b> none				
<b>Learning objectives</b> Introduction to development and the basic concepts of tourism, and presentation of differences between contemporary tourism and analogous phenomena in the past. Defining tourism and introduction to the basic principles and conditions for the development of tourism. The aim is to familiarize students with the theoretical basis of tourist Geography: case study, methods, basic concepts and categories of tourism, its functions.				
<b>Learning outcomes</b> Mastering the basic theoretical knowledge of the attractiveness factors and tourist movements, forms of tourism trends, factors of tourism and tourism evaluation methods, as a basis of knowledge in the field of tourism Geography. Enabling students to successfully follow lectures in higher years of study in the field of Regional Tourism Geography.				
<b>Syllabus</b> <i>Theoretical instruction</i> The concept of tourism geography, tourism geography research domain; historical basis of tourism, leisure and tourism concept; basic categories of tourism, tourist needs and elements of tourism trends; functions of tourism, tourist attractions and tourist valorisation; natural tourist attraction (geomorphic, climatic, hydrological, biogeographic), cultural tourist attraction (ethno-social, artistic, environmental, event, landscape); Tourism trend factors (economic, political, cultural, organizational) and determining their effects on tourist places, definition and classification of tourist movement forms; basic forms of movement (recreational, cultural, excursion, excursion movement); thematic forms of transport (coastal, mountain, city, spa, rural, events tourism); other forms of movement motivation; geographic forms of movement (National Tourism developments, international tourist movements); sociological forms of movement, forms of transport movements (rail tourism, moto-tourism, avio tourism, marine tourism); Communicative factors (railways, road transport, water transport, air transport); Receptive factors (tourist spot, the division receptive factors, particularly the role of facilities for accommodation, the main characteristics of the species and types of accommodation facilities; term and structural elements of a tourist area; Understanding the elements, processes and methods of tourism evaluation; tourism development in Serbia.				
<b>Weekly teaching load</b>				Other:
Lectures: 2	Exercises: 1	Other forms of teaching:	Student research:	