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| Study programme: Bachelor with honours in Geography Teaching, Bachelor with honours in Geography | | | |
| Course title: Tourism geography G106 | | | |
| Teacher(s): dr Kristina Košić | | | |
| Status: elective | | | |
| ECTS: 6 | | | |
| Requirements: none | | | |
| Learning objectives Introduction to development and basic concepts of tourism, and presentation of differences between the 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. | | | |
| Learning outcomes Mastering the basic theoretical knowledge on the factors of attractiveness and tourist movements, forms of tourism trends, factors of tourism and tourism evaluation methods, which makes the the basis of knowledge in the field of tourism geography and facilitates successful following of the lectures in higher years of study in the field of regional tourism geography. | | | |
| Syllabus <i>Theoretical part:</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 valorization; natural tourist attraction (geomorphic, climatic, hydrological, biogeographical), cultural tourist attractions (ethno-social, artistic, environmental, event, landscape); Factors in tourism trends (economic, political, cultural, organizational) and determininh their effects on tourist places, definition and classification of tourist movement forms; basic forms of movement (recreational, cultural, excursions, excursion movement); Thematic forms of transport (coastal, mountain, city, spa, rural, event 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, aviation tourism, marine tourism); Communicative factors (railways, road transport, water transport, air transport); Receptive factors (tourist spot, the division of 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. <i>Practical part:</i> sources of statistical material for tourism, thematic forms of tourism , seasonality of tourists arivals, average length of stay , average capacity utilization, seminar. | | | |
| Literature 1. Lazić, L., Košić, K. 2007. Turistička geografija, udžbenik, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Departman za geografiju, turizam i hotelijerstvo, Novi Sad. ISBN: 86-7031-123-7 2. Williams, Stephen. 2002. Tourism Geography, London, Routledge, pp 1-212. ISBN 0-415-14215-6, UDK: 338.48:911.3=20 | | | |
| Weekly teaching load 3 (45) | Lectures 2 | Exercises 1 | |
| Methods of Teaching Lectures, Illustration and Demonstration, Practical skills | | | |
| Grading method (maximu 100 points) | | | |
| Pre-examination assignments | points | Final examination | points |
| Activities during lectures | 0-5 | Written examination | |
| Activities during exercises | 0-5 | Oral examination | 30-45 |
| Colloquia | 20-40 | | |
| Seminar paper | 0-5 | | |