



Marko D. Petrovic, Ph.D.



The Geography of Tourism



The Global Prospective



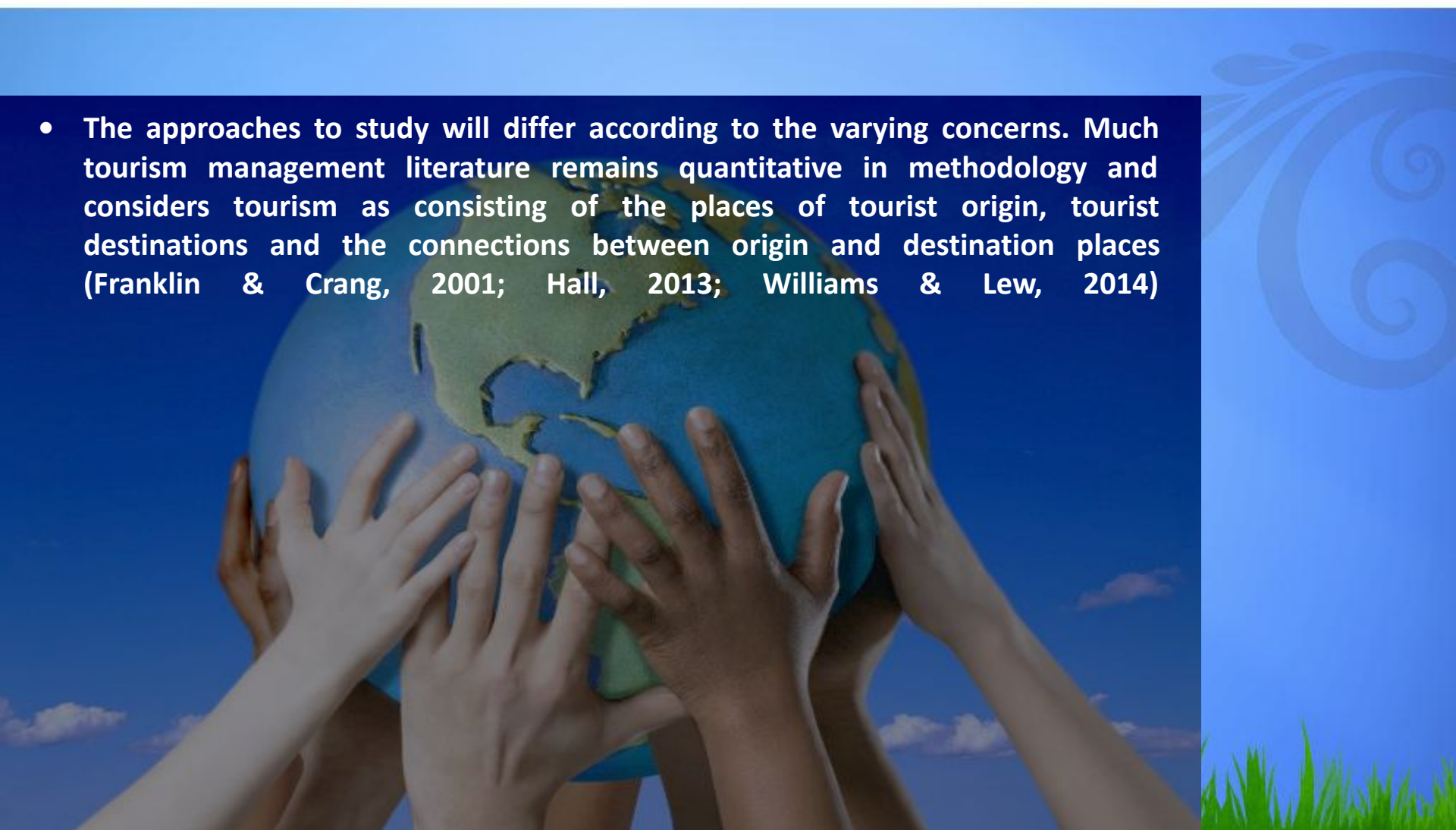
*South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk,
October 19, 2017*

Introduction

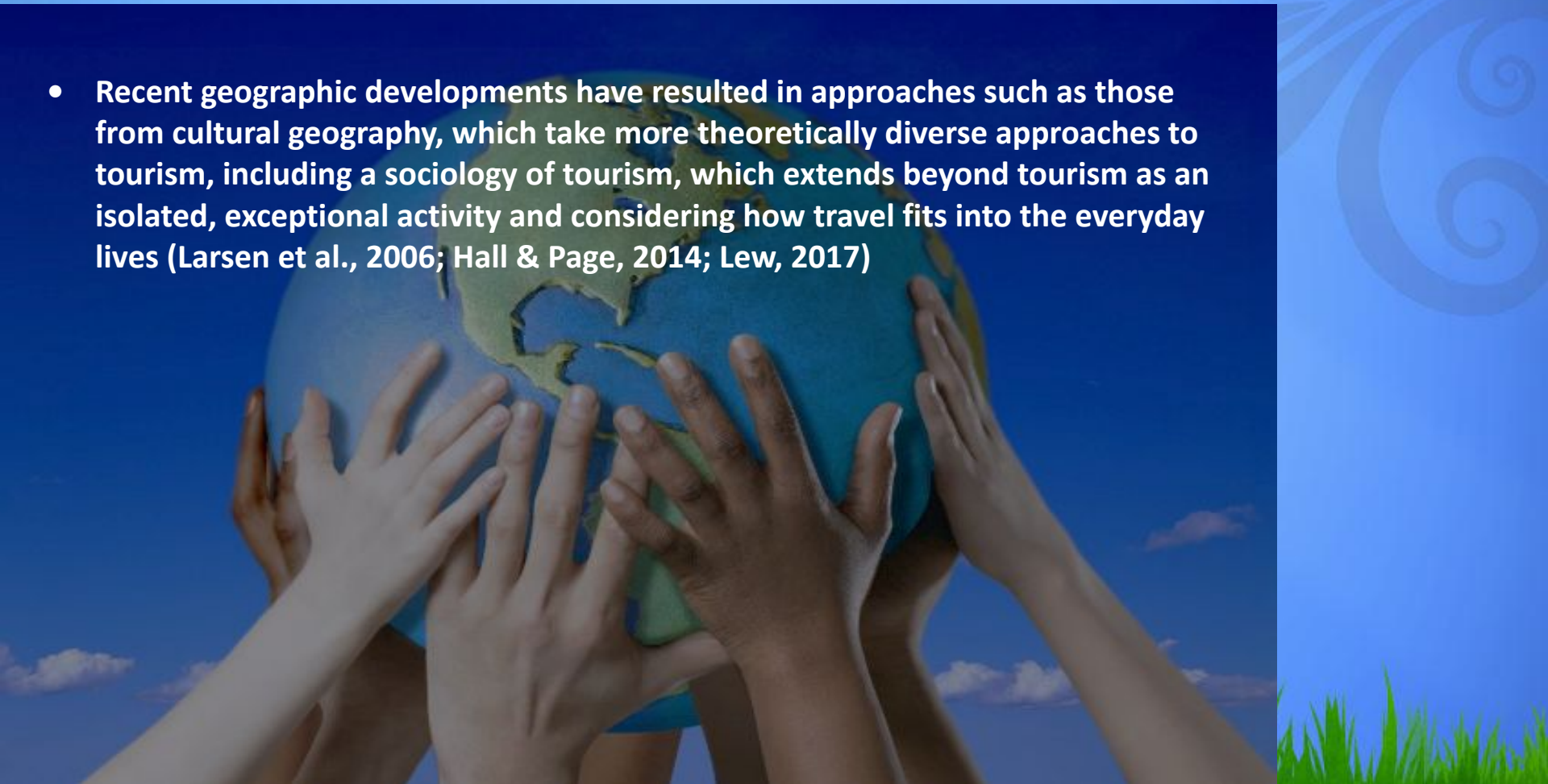
- The geography of tourism is the study of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and cultural activity
- Tourism geography includes: the environmental impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, answering travel industry and management concerns and the sociology of tourism

- 
- Tourism geography is the branch of science which deals with the study of travel and its impact on places. Geography is fundamental to the study of tourism, because tourism is geographical in nature
 - Tourism occurs in places, it involves movement and activities between places and it is an activity in which both place characteristics and personal self-identities are formed, through the relationships that are created among places, landscapes and people
- 

- The approaches to study will differ according to the varying concerns. Much tourism management literature remains quantitative in methodology and considers tourism as consisting of the places of tourist origin, tourist destinations and the connections between origin and destination places (Franklin & Crang, 2001; Hall, 2013; Williams & Lew, 2014)



- **Recent geographic developments have resulted in approaches such as those from cultural geography, which take more theoretically diverse approaches to tourism, including a sociology of tourism, which extends beyond tourism as an isolated, exceptional activity and considering how travel fits into the everyday lives (Larsen et al., 2006; Hall & Page, 2014; Lew, 2017)**





The Geographers are essentially asking:

WHERE AND WHY?

Locations and distribution are important terms

Geographers are concerned with the tension between:



Globalization

(where modern technologies and communications pull people into greater cultural interaction)

Local Diversity

(where locals search new ways to express unique cultural tradition)



The main division in geography

Physical Geography

The studies of where and why natural forces occur as they do (e.g. waters, climates, landforms, types of vegetation...)

Social Geography

The studies of where and why human activities are located where they are (e.g. economies, cultures, religions, customs...)

Tourism Resources At Global Scale :

Physical features

The land surface of the earth is composed of a variety of landforms which we can broadly group into four categories.

- Mountains
- More gently sloping hill lands
- Elevated plateaus
- Low land plains



Cultural features

A country's resources in the arts, culture and entertainment so-called 'creative industries' are at least important as its physical resources and sport facilities in attracting tourists.



The Geography Of Resources For Tourism :

With a growing demand for tourism focused on a resource base.




Different types of tourism will have distinctive requirements for growth, and certain sites, regions or countries will be more favorable for development than others,

we can examine tourism resources on 3 scales,

- Global
- National
- Local


Conclusion

- Geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts is major issue
- That should be considered in managing the development of tourism destinations
- Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments
- Tourism has become a major source of income for many countries, and affects the economy and geography in some cases being of crucial importance



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

All questions or suggestions regarding this presentation you may send at:
m.petrovic@gi.sanu.ac.rs



*South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk,
October 19, 2017*