

- **Tourism** is leisure time that involves visiting places and staying away from home for at least one night. It is one of the world's fastest growing industries employing 120 million people. Tourism develops in **mountains, coastal areas and cities**. The physical attractions of mountains and coasts attract visitors. People visit cities because of their historical and cultural heritage, and for shopping and entertainment.
- Tourism has developed because of increased leisure time. People have longer, paid holidays today. Increased car ownership and the development of charter flights have made places more accessible.

UK tourist industry

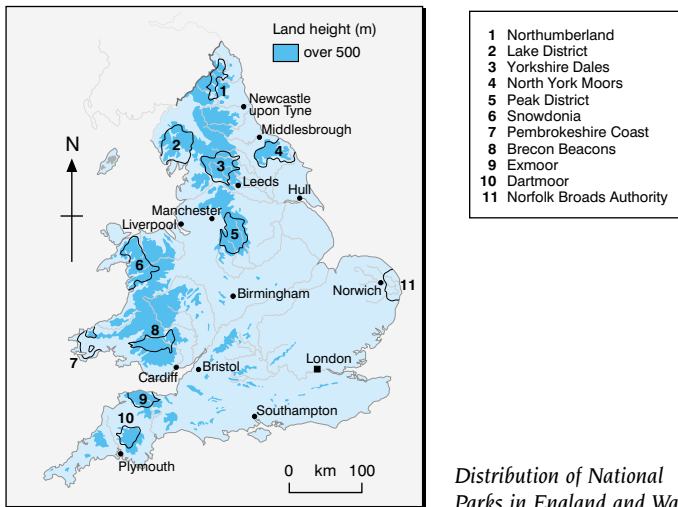
- Tourism first developed in the UK during the second half of the nineteenth century. The introduction of paid holidays, cheap railway travel and effective advertising of the health benefits of sea air encouraged tourism.
- Blackpool's tourism industry took off with the introduction of a railway link to the rapidly growing industrial cities of the North. More recently, the uncertainty of British weather has caused a decline in British seaside resorts. Blackpool continues to attract tourists by providing new entertainment facilities which are less dependent on the weather.
- The development of **package holidays** benefited foreign holidays because travel companies make all the necessary travel and accommodation arrangements. Economies of scale has meant cheaper holidays for customers.
- The USA and the Caribbean are as popular as Mediterranean Europe for holidaymakers. These destinations have made package tourism a year-round industry.
- In a few years' time tourism will be the UK's biggest industry. It is an important source of income. Over 23 million foreign visitors come to the UK each year spending £12,000 million.

TOURISM (2)

- Tourism has its disadvantages. It remains largely seasonal and much of the employment it generates is in low paid, unskilled jobs. Tourist destinations can become unfashionable. Tourism causes pollution and traffic congestion at **honeypot** sites.

National Parks

- **National Parks** are areas of great natural beauty that are protected in order to save the environment and to provide enjoyment to visitors. National Parks in the USA are large areas of wilderness owned by the government. In the UK National Parks are smaller and contain a range of economic activities, as well as tourism. Much of the land is privately owned and there are many permanent settlements.
- There is great potential for conflict in National Parks. Problems include traffic congestion, footpath erosion and noise pollution from speedboats on lakes.



Tourism in LEDCs

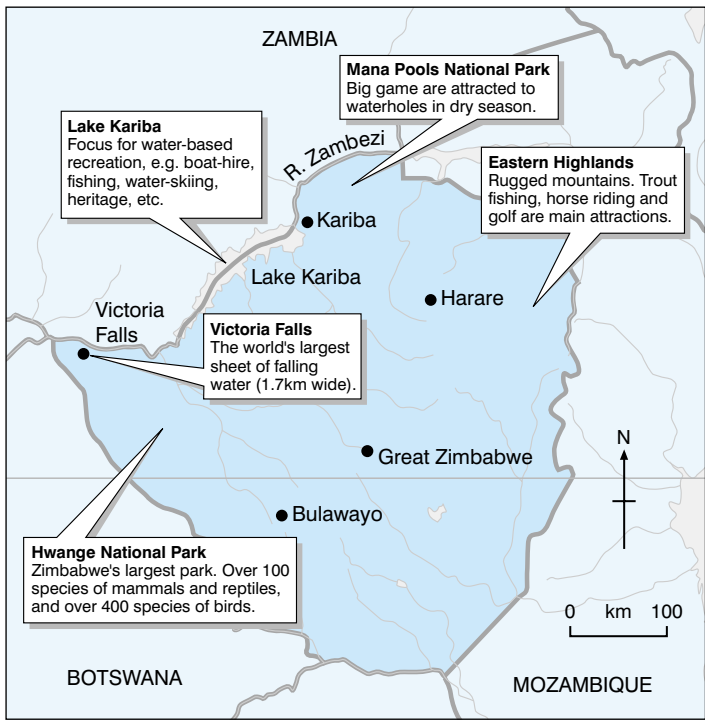
- Although LEDCs account for only 20% of world tourism this proportion is growing rapidly. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in Africa. LEDCs view tourism as a means of development. The tropical nature of many LEDCs makes them very attractive to visitors from MEDCs.
- In many LEDCs tourists are an important source of income. Not only do tourists spend money, but they also attract foreign investment as the country's infrastructure is improved. The tourist industry creates jobs too. There is also a **multiplier effect** with the growth of indirect employment, e.g. farmers provide food for hotels.
- Tourism also has disadvantages to LEDCs. Improving infrastructure is expensive, so it is often dependent on foreign investment. Much of the profits therefore do not remain in the LEDC. Development tends to be concentrated in holiday areas and can create a **dual economy**.

Environmental issues

- **Mass tourism** may change local culture and traditions. It also puts enormous pressure on the environment, e.g. pollution. Ugly buildings and resorts may replace vegetation.
- In Kenya large areas of land have been designated as **game parks** to protect wild animals from the effects of mass tourism. Minibuses carrying tourists have worn away tracks, encouraging soil erosion. The high concentration of visitors and hot air balloon trips have disturbed the breeding patterns and migration routes of some animals. Local farmers have been displaced from their own land.
- **Green tourism** is sustainable. Zimbabwe has similar attractions to Kenya, but it has developed its tourist industry very differently. Zimbabwe encourages **eco-tourists**, usually in small groups visiting on special interest holidays. These include wildlife enthusiasts, bird watchers, botanists and photographers.

TOURISM (4)

- Game parks have been established but there is support from local people. The CAMPFIRE programme educates local people to regard wild animals as a 'resource'. Only a limited number of wild animals can be hunted for sport, and the proceeds go to the local population. Local communities receive money for any crop damage caused by wild animals.



Major tourism attractions in Zimbabwe

Tourism (1–4)

- 1** Why have transport improvements been important in the development of mass tourism? (1)
- 2** Name one way British seaside resorts are attempting to cope with the competition from foreign holiday resorts. (1)
- 3** What is the 'multiplier effect' in the tourist industry? (1)
- 4** Name a National Park in Wales. (1)
- 5** How does the Broads Authority differ from other National Parks in England and Wales? (1)
- 6** How does land ownership in a North American National Park differ from that in a UK National Park? (1)
- 7** What is a 'honeypot' site? (1)
- 8** Why is the seasonal nature of tourism a disadvantage? (1)
- 9** Why are unskilled tourist workers particularly vulnerable when there is a downturn in industry? (1)
- 10** What is sustainable tourism? (1)
- 11** How will the development of a town into a seaside resort be reflected in its shape? (2)
- 12** Name three sources of conflict between tourists and local people within a tourist area. (3)
- 13** Name three ways in which land use conflict can be minimised within a tourist area. (3)
- 14** How can the development of tourism in a mountainous area damage the environment? (2)

- 1 Greater accessibility. (1) Longer, paid holidays have also been a factor.
- 2 By investing in new entertainments. (1) For example, indoor activities. Hotels provide special deals too.
- 3 Where developments in tourism lead to growth in separate but related trades. (1) For example, the building trade.
- 4 Snowdonia, Brecon Beacons or Pembrokeshire Coastal Park. (1)
- 5 It is the only park in lowland England. (1)
- 6 In the US the government owns all the land. (1)
- 7 A tourist area which attracts a large number of visitors. (1) This may cause traffic and pollution problems.
- 8 It creates seasonal unemployment. (1)
- 9 Workers such as waiters and chambermaids are more likely to lose their jobs out of season. (1) Managers and other skilled workers are often kept on.
- 10 The careful management of resources so that the impact of tourism does not harm the environment. (1) Features that attract visitors are protected, e.g. coral.
- 11 There will be a promenade along the sea front (1) and a series of terrace boarding houses running inland from the sea. (1)
- 12 Gates left open to fields. (1) Traffic congestion. (1) Reafforestation is less attractive to visitors. (1) A useful technique is to draw conflict matrix.
- 13 Limiting parking space or providing park and ride schemes. (1) Dividing water storage and water sports activities between different lakes. (1) Speed restrictions on powerboats to reduce erosion of banks. (1) Management plans aim to minimise conflict.
- 14 Hill walking and climbing erodes footpaths, leaving unsightly scars. (1) Cable cars and ski lifts spoil the landscape. (1)