

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number



OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Secondary Education

GEOGRAPHY SPECIFICATION C (1988)

2401/RB

RESOURCE BOOKLET FOR DECISION MAKING EXERCISE

Thursday

26 JANUARY 2006

Afternoon

This Resource Booklet should be available to candidates for up to three working weeks prior to this date.

THE ISSUE

ECOTOURISM, WISH YOU WEREN'T HERE

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This Resource Booklet must be handed in to your teacher at the end of each lesson. **You must not write on the booklet**, apart from **writing your name, Centre number and candidate number** at the top of this page.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The following abbreviations may be used:

MEDC – More Economically Developed Country

LEDC – Less Economically Developed Country

EU – European Union which includes the United Kingdom

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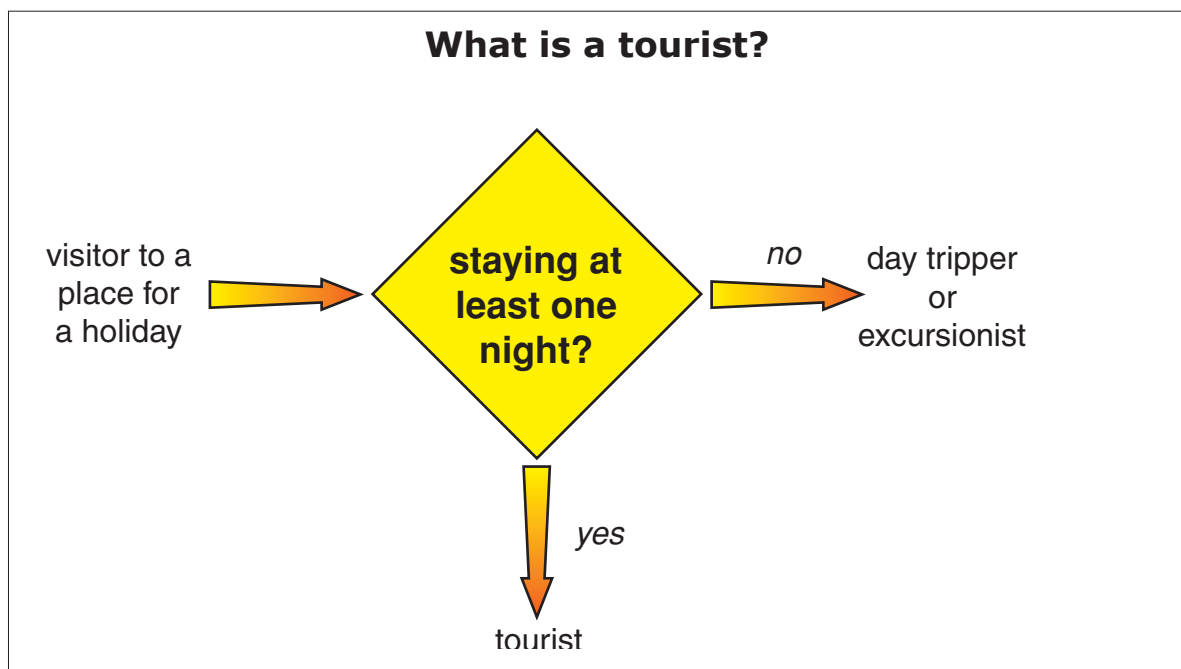
- Resource 1 – Tourism facts and figures
- Resource 2 – Possible impacts of tourism
- Resource 3 – Where shall we go this year?
- Resource 4 – Is this the future for Antarctica?
- Resource 5 – Tourism viewpoints
- Resource 6 – Mass tourism: beautiful Benidorm?
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This resource booklet consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.

RESOURCE 1
TOURISM FACTS AND FIGURES
What is tourism?

Tourism means all the activities that tourists take part in, and the services that support them. Tourists, hotels, airports, taxi drivers and ice cream sellers are all part of the tourism industry.

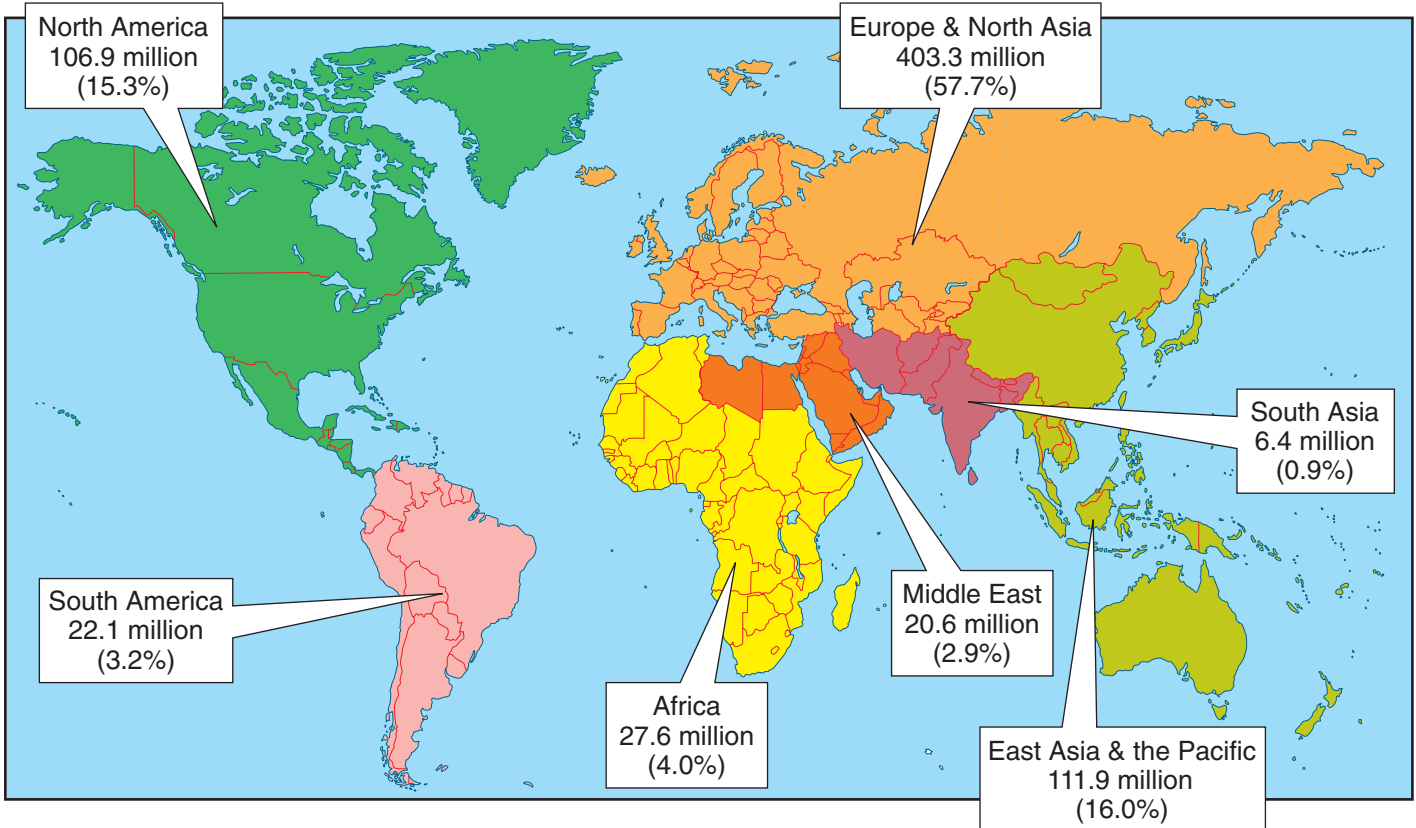
- **Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the world.**
- **It is the world's largest employer with over 250 million jobs.**
- **It earns countries over \$600 billion a year.**
- **It is the main source of income for 80% of the world's countries.**



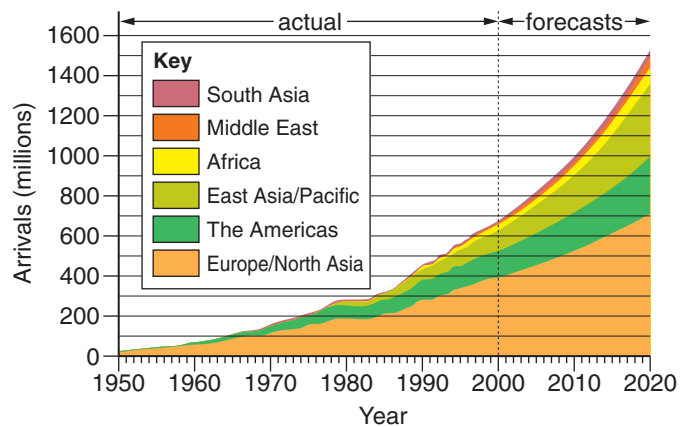
The Tourist Industry		
Travel demand Influenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rising income • increased mobility • improved transport • escapism/adventure • education • advertising 	Providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel agents • MNC's/TNC's • tour companies • hotel chains • transport companies • government tourist boards 	Travel destinations Influenced by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • historical factors • accessibility • political stability • type of tourist attractions • development level

Where do they go?

International tourist arrivals, 2000



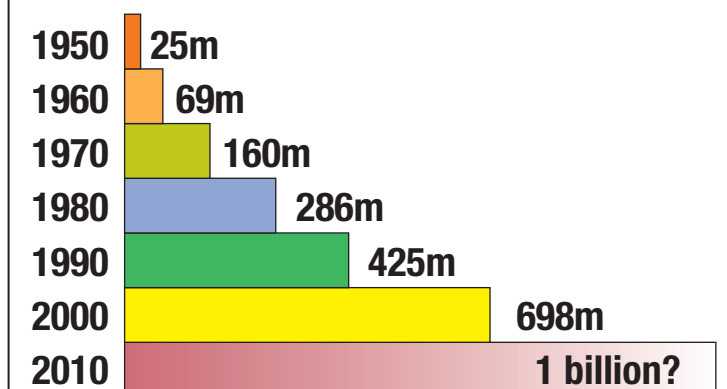
International tourist arrivals, 1950–2020



Top 10 tourism destinations 2002

RANK	COUNTRY
1	France
2	Spain
3	USA
4	Italy
5	China
6	UK
7	Canada
8	Mexico
9	Austria
10	Germany

Worldwide tourist numbers



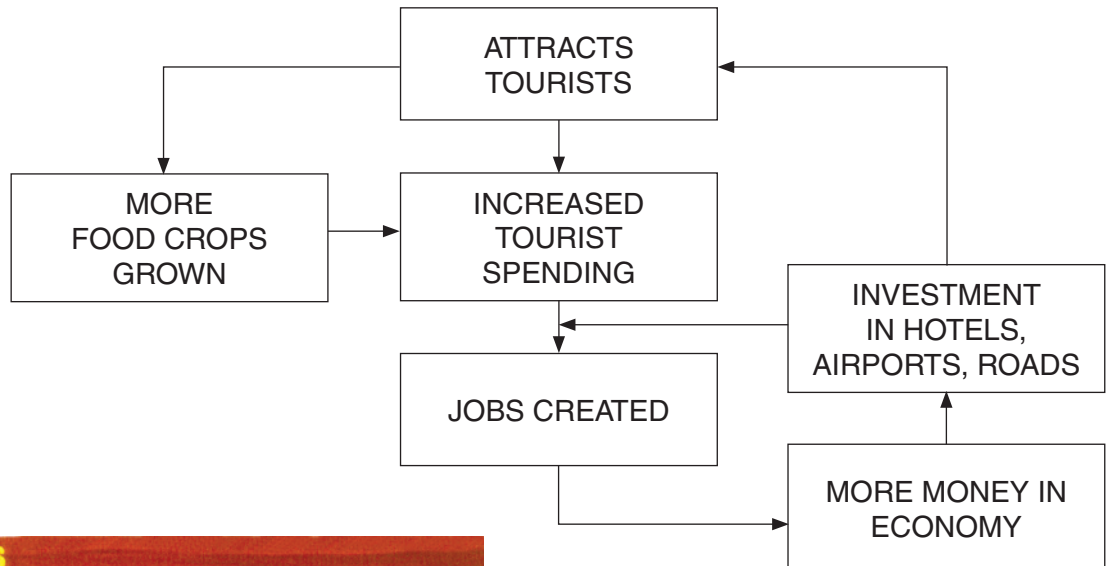
Source: World Tourism Council

RESOURCE 2

POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF TOURISM

Today, many people are seeking new locations for holidays abroad. For poorer countries that have few development opportunities tourism may provide an important way of improving their quality of life.

Tourism and the multiplier effect



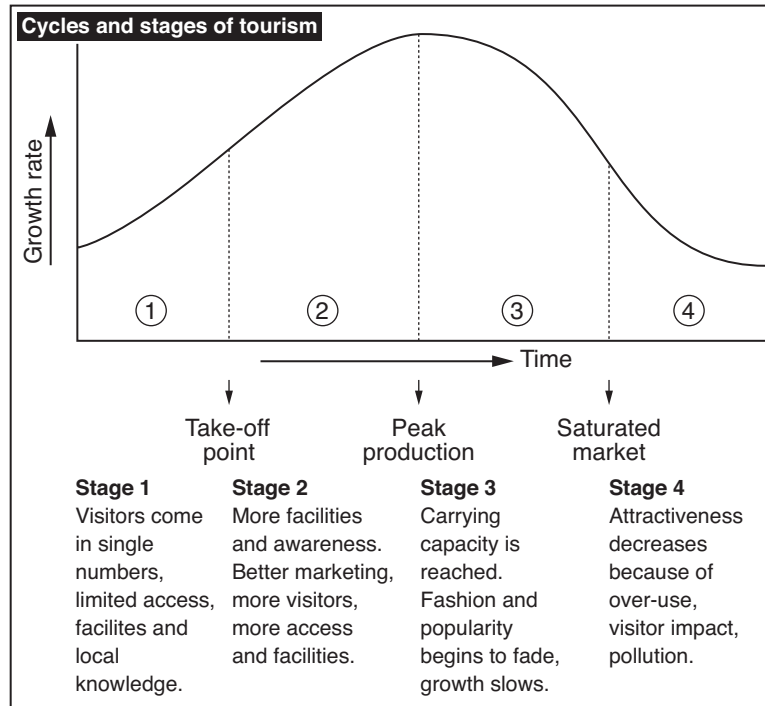
Hidden costs

Other indirect costs of developing tourism are less obvious and more difficult to measure. Hotel and road construction can destroy wildlife habitats, ruin the scenery, and increase air and noise pollution. Local cultures can suffer too as they are commercialised to entertain tourists. If these costs are overlooked the destination may lose its holiday appeal altogether.

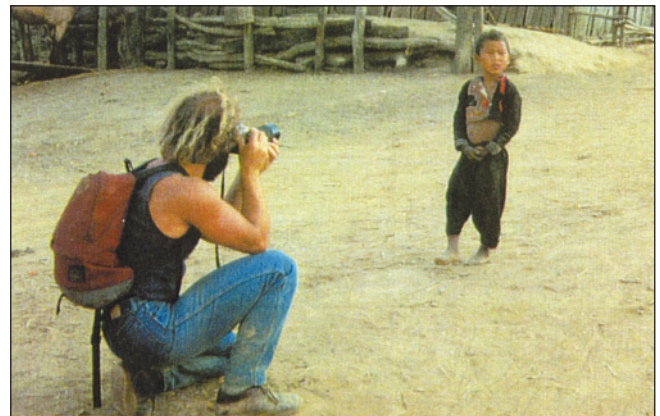
Most tourists are unaware of these impacts and do not have to pick up the bill. Instead, local people have to bear the brunt long after the tourists have gone home.



Pressure on water supplies is a major cost, especially in dry climates like here in Kenya. Over-use of water resources can lead to severe shortages, leaving local people struggling to obtain enough water to grow food.

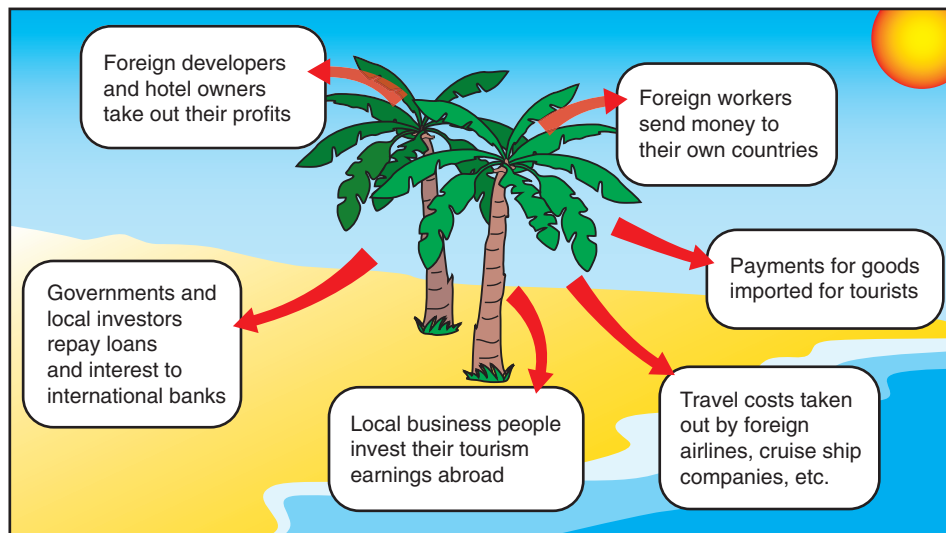


Tel Aviv beach, Israel.

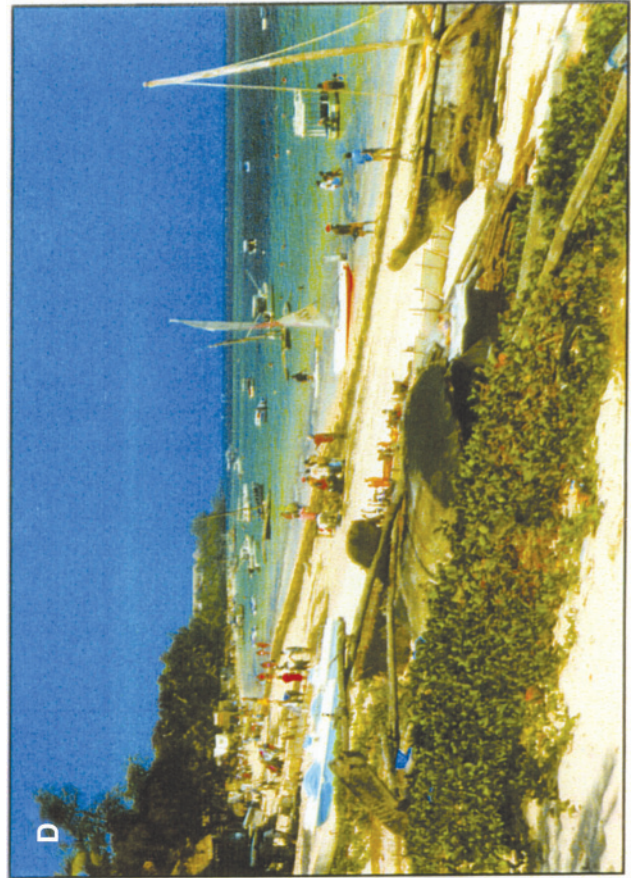
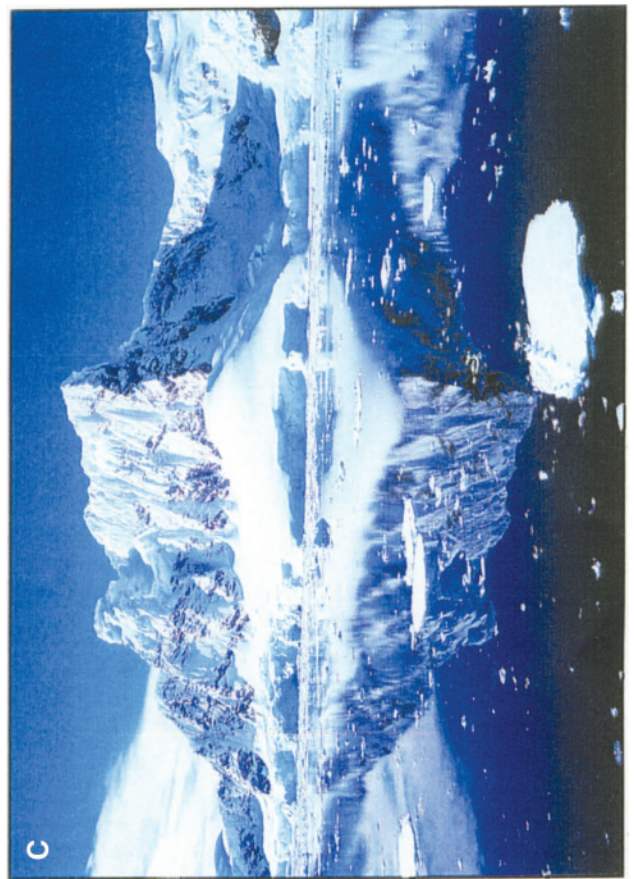
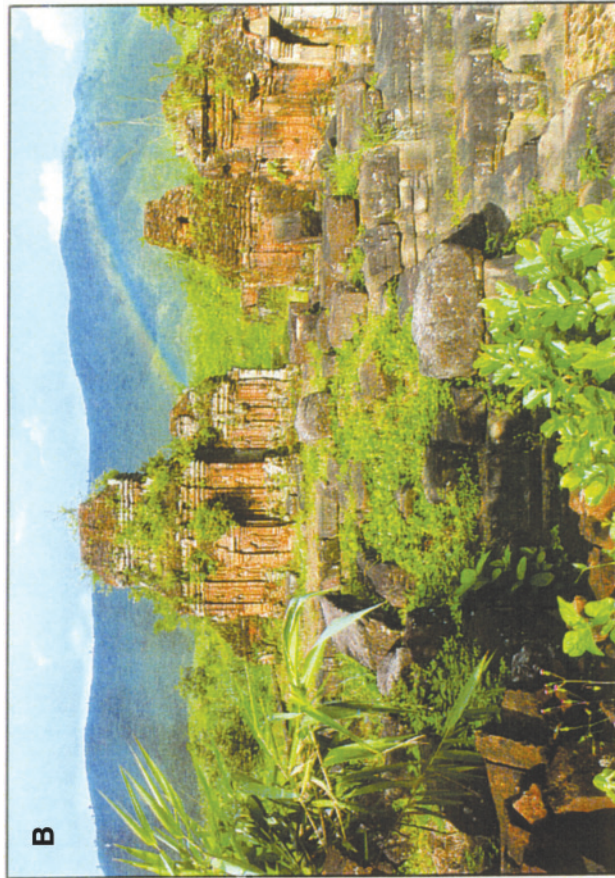
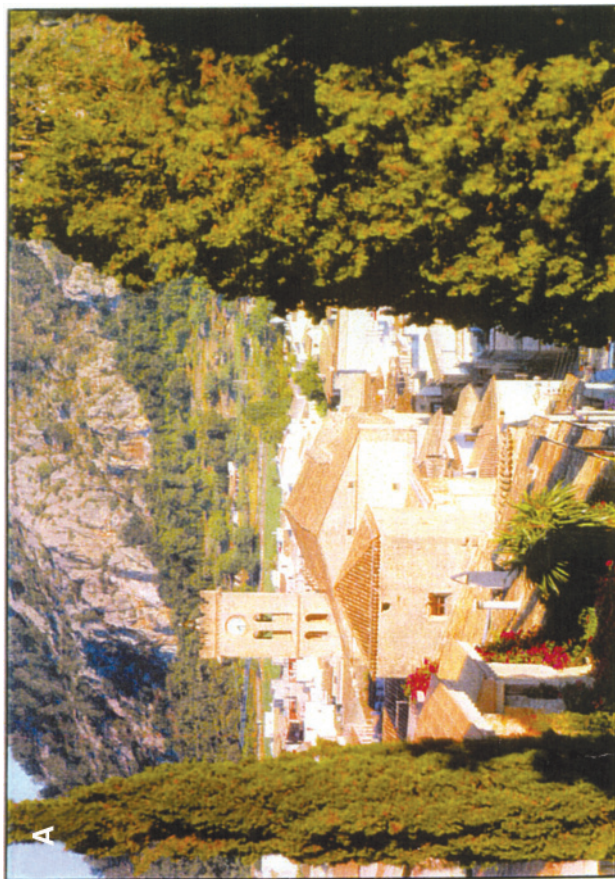


Chiang Mai, N. Thailand.

The leakage concept



Where shall we go this year?



RESOURCE 3

RESOURCE 4

Is this the future for Antarctica?



RESOURCE 5

TOURISM VIEWPOINTS

When the tourists flew in

When the tourists flew in
 The Finance Minister said
 "It will boost the Economy
 The dollars will flow in."

The Minister for the Interior said
 "It will provide full
 and varied employment
 for all the indigenes."

The Minister of Culture said
 "It will enrich our life ...
 contact with other cultures
 must surely
 improve the texture of the living."

When the tourists flew in
 what culture we had
 flew out the window
 we traded our customs
 for sunglasses and pop
 we turned sacred ceremonies
 into ten-cent peep shows

When the tourists flew in
 local food became scarce
 prices went up
 but our wages stayed low

When the tourists flew in
 we could no longer
 go down to the beaches
 the hotel manager said
 "Natives defile the sea-shore."

When the tourists flew in
 the hunger and squalor
 were preserved
 as a passing pageant
 for clicking cameras
 – a chic eyesore!

When the tourists flew in
 we were asked
 to be 'side-walk ambassadors'
 to stay smiling and polite
 to always guide
 the 'lost' visitor ...
 Hell, if we could only tell them
 where we really want them to go!

Cecil Rajendra, a poet from Penang, Malaysia

From Development and Destruction, K, Dixit, L Turing (1986 Geobuch, Munich, WWF)

RESOURCE 6
Mass tourism: beautiful Benidorm?

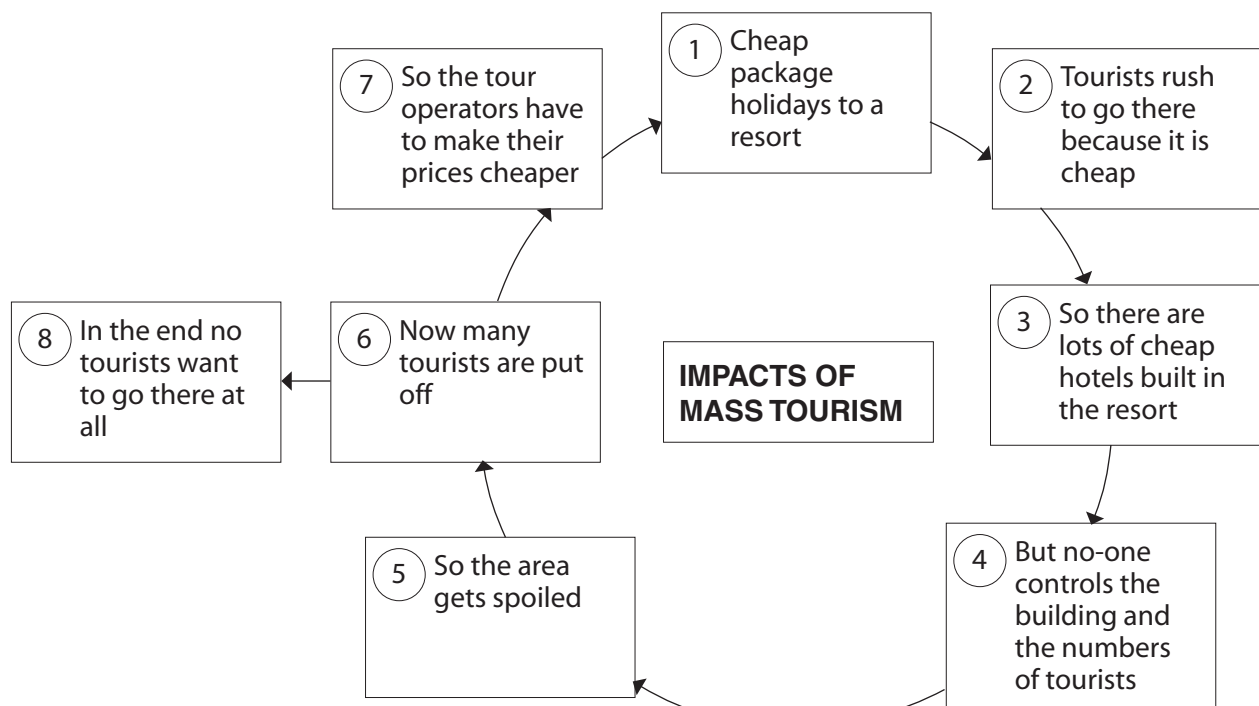
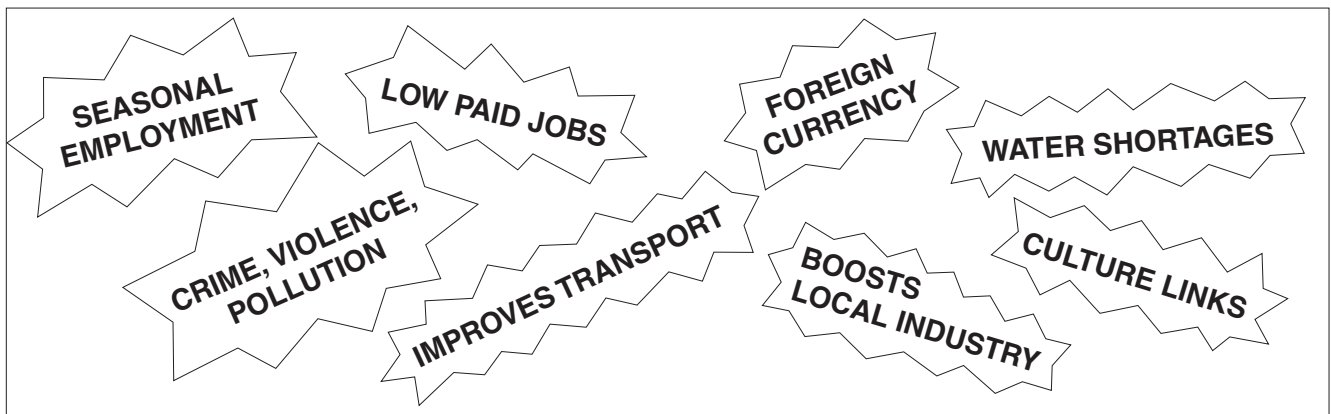
Tourism can change a place completely and forever ...



Benidorm in 1960: 6200 residents, two beaches and a few hotels.



Benidorm in 1995: 55 000 residents, and 350 000 tourists at its busiest time.


IMPACTS ON TOURIST DESTINATION


RESOURCE 7

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM – SOME OPTIONS.

Sustainable tourism means tourism where:

- ◆ tourists have an enjoyable holiday, while respecting the place, people and culture
- ◆ local people are involved in decisions about tourism, and get a fair share of the earnings from it
- ◆ there is as little damage as possible to the environment.



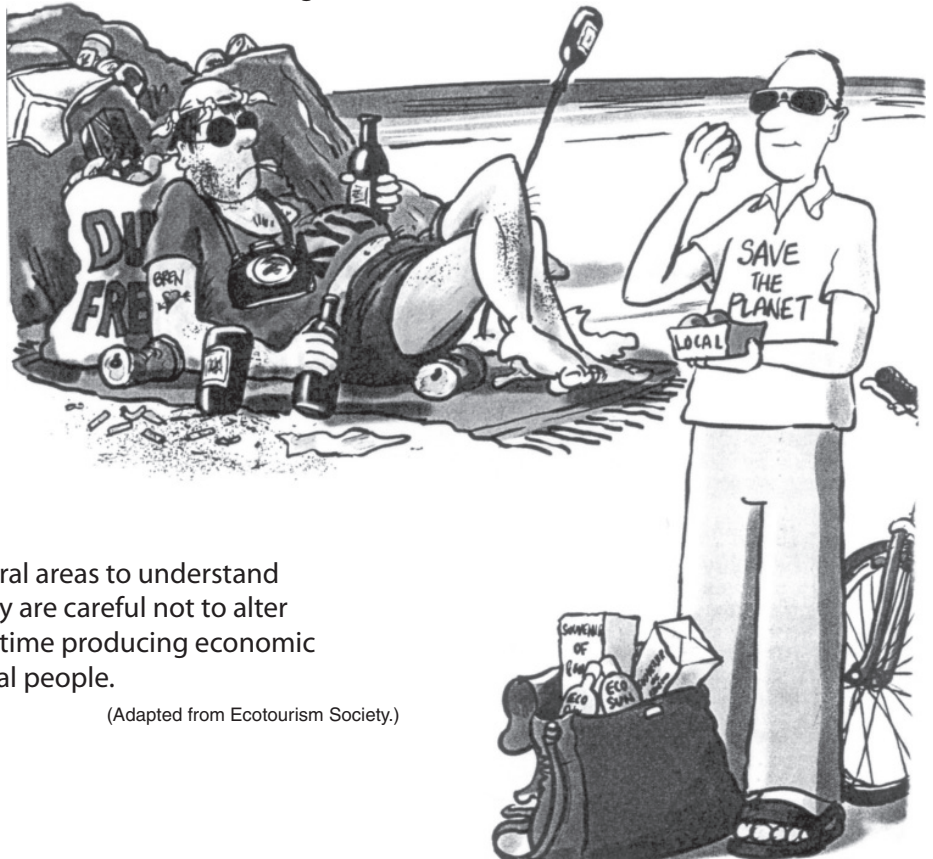
▲ Ecotourists enjoying the wildlife in Costa Rica.



▲ Community tourism: you could stay in a hill village in Thailand like this one.

1 Community tourism

In **community tourism**, small groups of tourists go to stay with local people in their villages. They eat local food. They see how the people live. They learn about their culture and customs. The money they pay for food, guides and accommodation goes straight to the local people.



2 Ecotourism

This is when people travel to natural areas to understand the natural world and culture. They are careful not to alter the ecosystem whilst at the same time producing economic opportunities that benefit the local people.

(Adapted from Ecotourism Society.)

RESOURCE 8

NEPAL: MAP AND FACT FILE



Country profile: Nepal

With its ancient culture and the Himalayas as a backdrop, the landlocked Kingdom of Nepal has for many years been the destination of choice for foreign travellers in search of adventure.

Nepal is also one of the poorest countries in the world, a situation made worse by an ongoing Maoist rebellion.

Population: 25 million (UN, 2003)

Birth rate: 32.46 births/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Death rate: 9.84 deaths/1,000 population (2003 est.)

Infant mortality rate: 70.57 deaths/1,000 live births

Literacy: total population: 45.2%

Environment – current issues: Deforestation, encroachment on animal habitats and vehicle pollution in the capital, Kathmandu.

Natural hazards: Severe thunderstorms, flooding, landslides, drought, famine, summer monsoons.

Economy: Most of the population depend on agriculture – over 40% are estimated to live below the poverty line.

Foreign aid remains vital to sustaining the Nepalese economy, and the country is also dependent on trade with neighbouring India.

Capital: Kathmandu

Major language: Nepali

Major religions: Hinduism (official), Buddhism

Life expectancy: 60 years (men), 60 years (women) (UN)

Monetary unit: 1 Nepalese rupee = 100 paisa

Main exports: Carpets, clothing, leather goods, jute goods, grain

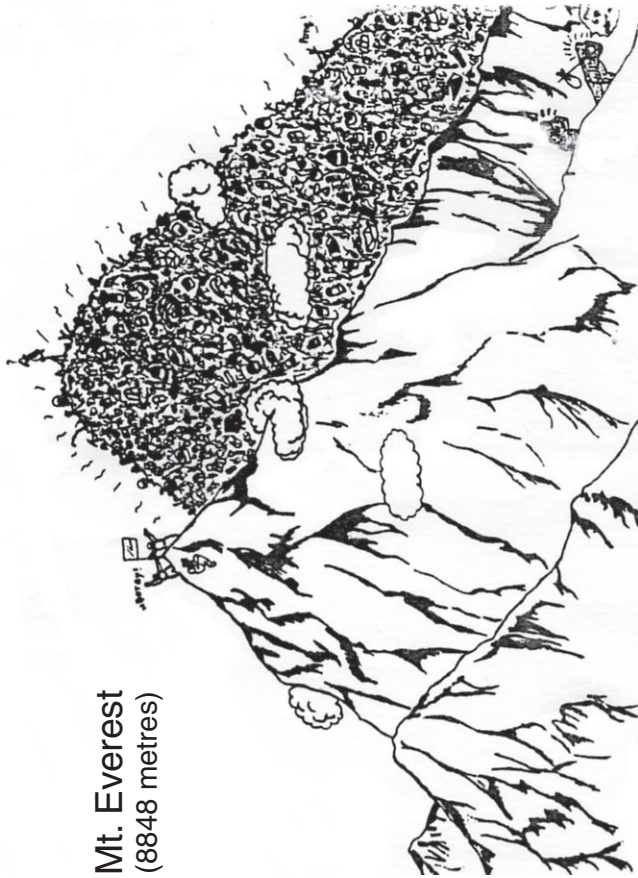
Average annual income per capita: US \$250 (World Bank, 2001)

RESOURCE 9

12

NEPALESE TOURISM

Mt. Everest
(8848 metres)



RAFTING

TREKKING

Following the Toilet Paper Trail



WALKING IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE HIMALAYAS

ORNITHOLOGY

MOUNTAINEERING



ANIMAL SPOTTING FROM ELEPHANT
BACK IN ROYAL CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK



RESOURCE 10




The HIMALAYAN TOURIST CODE

By following these simple guidelines, you can help preserve the unique environment and ancient cultures of the Himalayas.

Protect the natural environment

- **Limit deforestation - make no open fires** and discourage other from doing so on your behalf. Where water is heated by scarce firewood, use as little as possible. When possible choose accommodation that uses kerosene or fuel efficient wood stoves.
- **Remove litter, burn or bury paper** and carry out all non-degradable litter.
- **Keep local water clean and avoid using pollutants** such as detergents in streams or springs. If no toilet facilities are available, make sure you are at least 30 metres away from water sources, and bury or cover waste.
- **Plants should be left to flourish in their natural environment** - taking cuttings, seeds and roots is illegal in many parts of the Himalaya.
- **Help your guides and porters to follow conservation measures.**

The Himalayas may change you - please do not change them.



As a guest, respect local traditions, protect local cultures, maintain local pride.

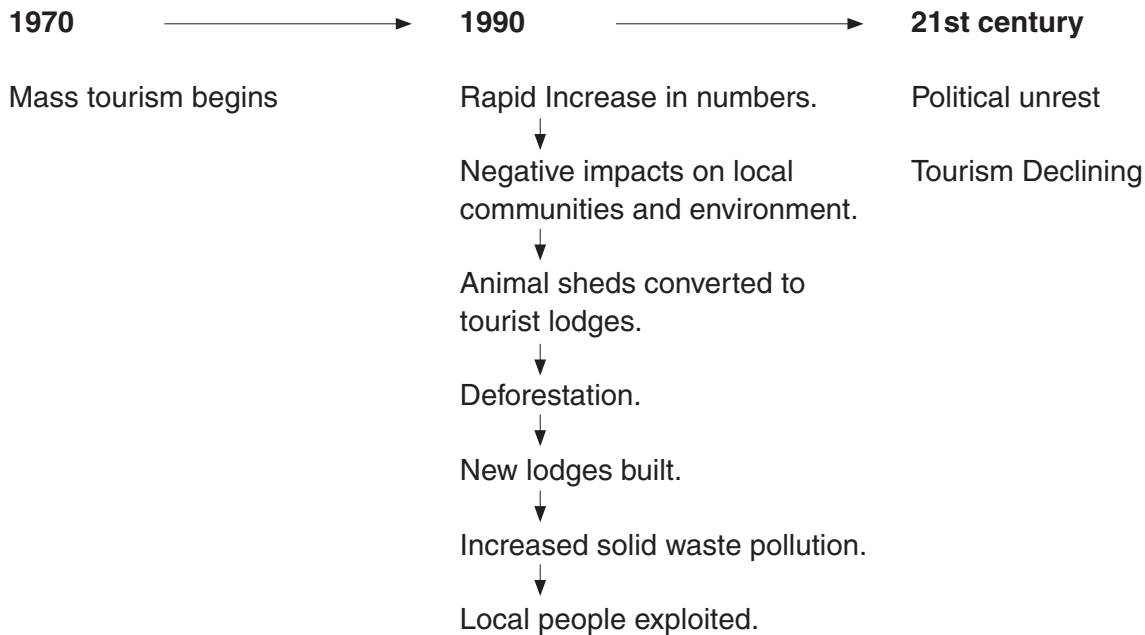
- **When taking photographs, respect privacy** - ask permission and use restraint.
- **Respect religious and cultural places** - preserve what you have come to see, never touch or remove religious objects.
- **Giving to children encourages begging.** A donation to a project, health centre or school is a more constructive way to help.
- **You will be accepted and welcomed if you follow local customs.** Use only your right hand for eating and greeting. It is polite to use both hands when giving or receiving gifts.
- **Respect for local etiquette earns you respect** - loose, light weight clothes are preferable to revealing shorts, skimpy tops and tight fitting action wear. Hand holding or kissing in public are disliked by local people.
- **Observe standard food and bed charges** but do not condone overcharging. Remember when you're shopping that the bargains you may buy may only be possible because of low income to others.
- **Visitors who value local traditions encourage local pride and maintain local cultures** - please help local people gain a realistic view of life in your country.

*Be patient, friendly and sensitive!
Remember - you are a guest!*



RESOURCE 11

ECOTOURISM IN THE ANNAPURNA SANCTUARY IN NEPAL



The situation in December 2004

- Ecotourism continues to be promoted in the form of an integrated management programme.
- Local community involvement in planning and management.
- The number of lodges is limited to 26 which are located 2 to 3 hours trekking time apart.
- Lodge size is limited to 15 beds and all have adequate sanitation. Kerosene is the only fuel allowed.
- The forested areas between the lodges are left as wilderness areas.
- All profits are returned to the local community to repair trails and improve their quality of life by providing health services, clean water, education and funding conservation projects.
- Trekking numbers are limited by permits.

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