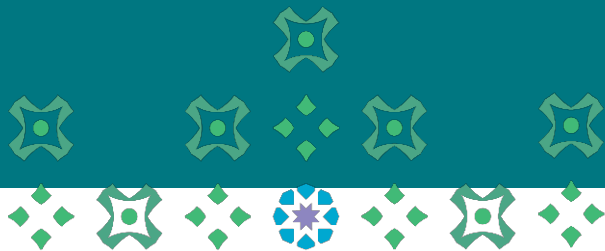


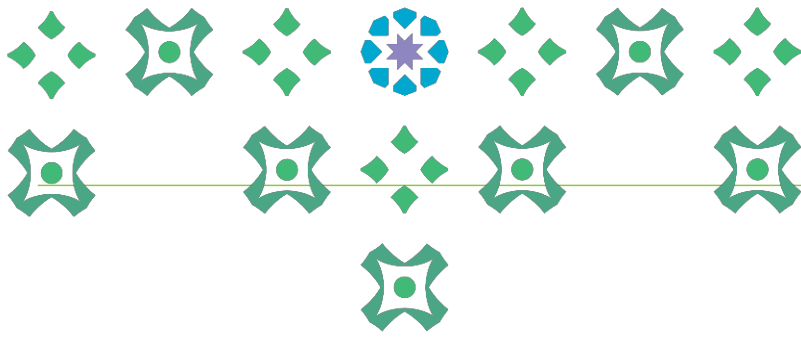


جامعة الأميرة نورة بنت عبدالرحمن
Princess Nourah bint Abdulrahman University

Introduction to Tourism & Hospitality Industry (HOS 100)

The Impacts of Tourism (Week 5)

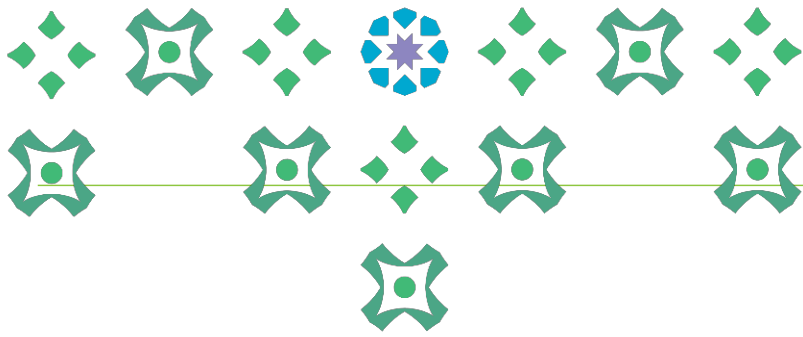




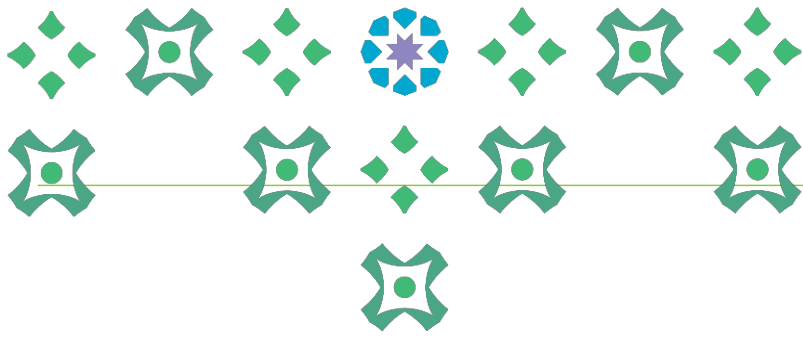
CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After studying the chapter, students should be able to:

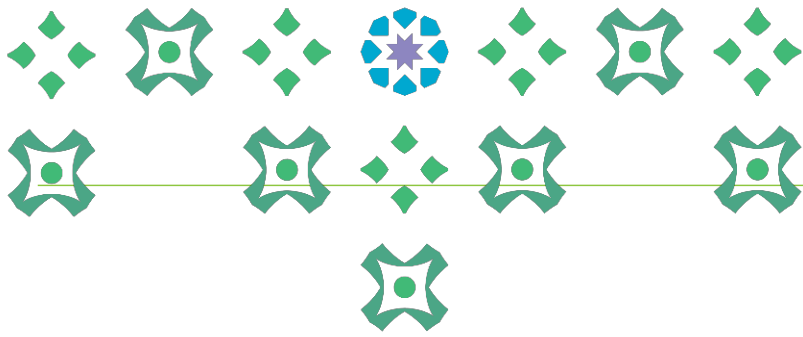
- To Identify the impact of tourism on a destination.



The Impacts of Tourism

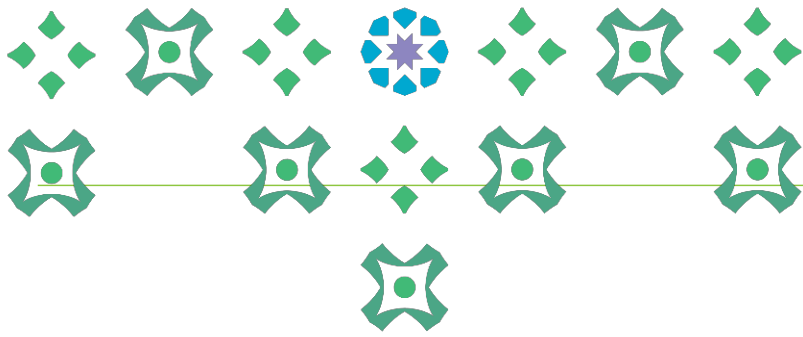


SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS



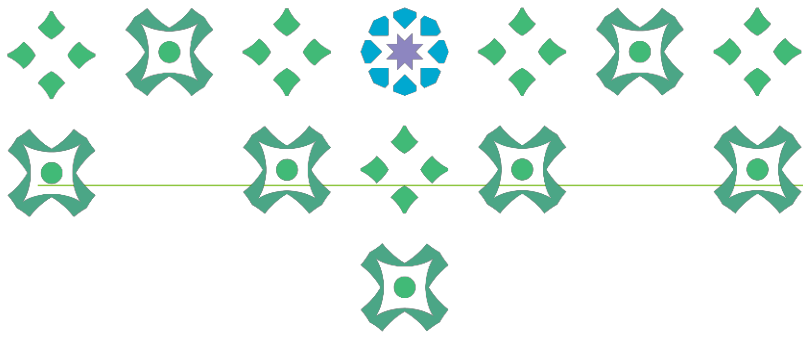
INTRODUCTION

- The socio-cultural impacts of tourism described here as the effects on host communities of direct and indirect relations with tourists, and of interaction with the tourism industry.
- When there is large contrast between the culture of the receiving society and the origin culture, then it is likely that impacts will be greatest.”

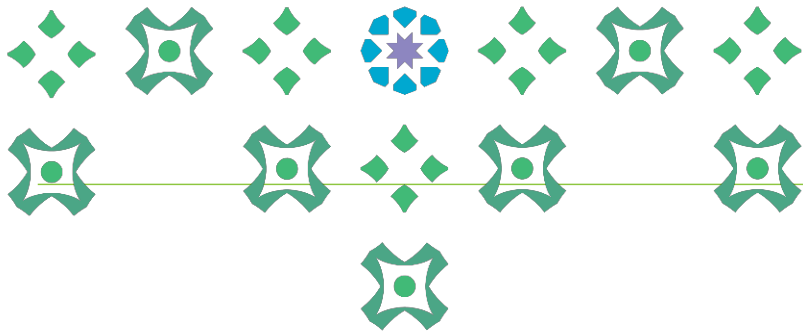


INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

- For a variety of reasons, host communities often are the weaker party in interactions with their guests and service providers, leveraging any influence they might have.
- These influences are not always apparent, as they are difficult to measure, depend on value judgments and are often indirect or hard to identify.



NEGATIVE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM



NEGATIVE IMPACTS

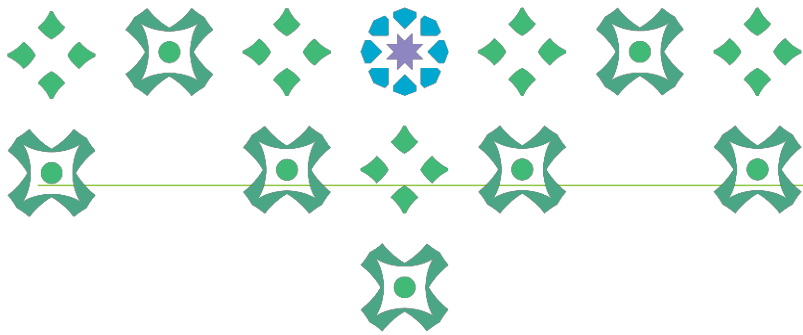
SOCIO-CULTURAL OF TOURISM

COMMODIFICATION

STANDARDISATION

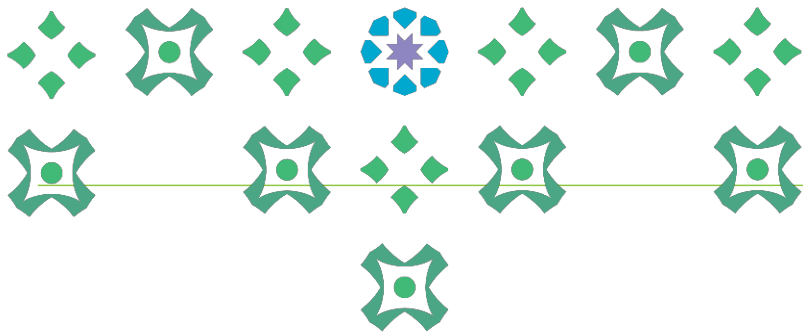
CULTURE CLASHES

ETHICAL ISSUES
CRIMES



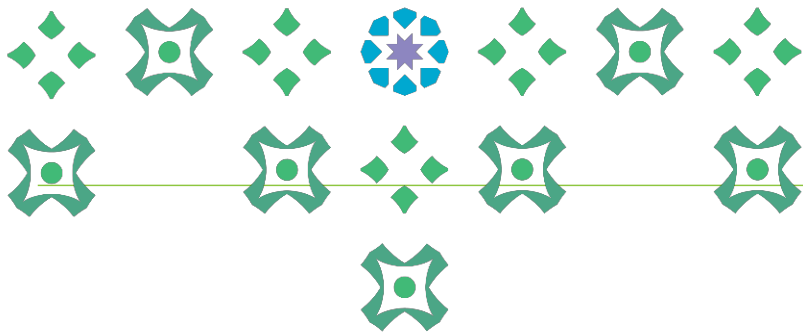
COMMODIFICATION

- Tourism can turn local cultures into commodities when religious rituals, traditional ethnic rites and festivals are reduced and sanitized to conform to tourist expectations, resulting in what has been called "reconstructed ethnicity."
- Once a destination is sold as a tourism product, and the tourism demand for souvenirs, arts, entertainment and other commodities begins to exert influence, basic changes in human values may occur.
- Sacred sites and objects may not be respected when they are perceived as goods to trade.



STANDARDISATION

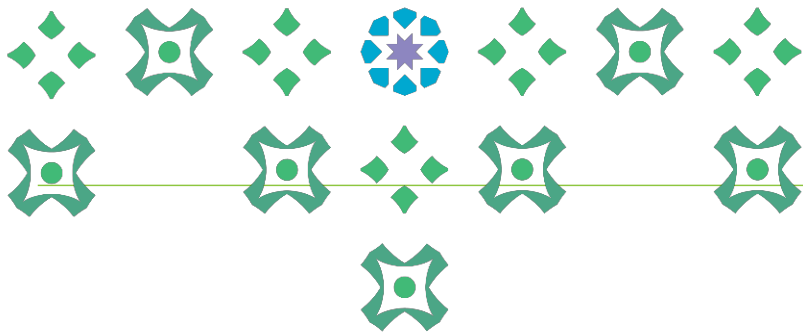
- Destinations risk standardization in the process of satisfying tourists' desires for familiar facilities.
- While landscape, accommodation, food and drinks, etc., must meet the tourists' desire for the new and unfamiliar, they must at the same time not be too new or strange because few tourists are actually looking for completely new things.
- Tourists often look for recognizable facilities in an unfamiliar environment, like well-known fast-food restaurants and hotel chains.



CULTURE

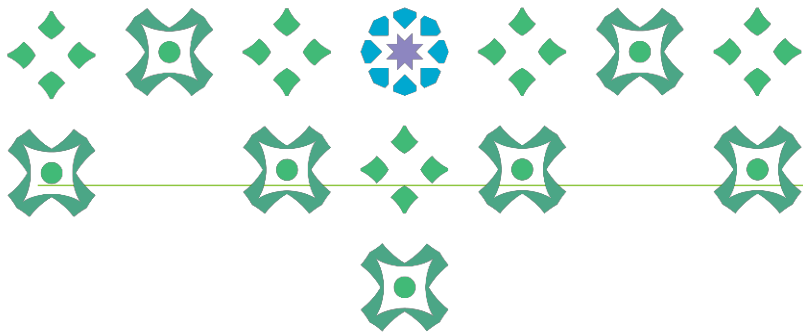
CLASHES

- Because tourism involves movement of people to different geographical locations, and establishment of social relations between people who would otherwise not meet, cultural clashes can take place as a result of differences in cultures, ethnicity, religion, values, lifestyles, languages, and levels of prosperity.
- The result can be an overexploitation of the social carrying capacity (limits of acceptable change in the social system inside or around the destination) and cultural carrying capacity (limits of acceptable change in the culture of the host population) of the local community.



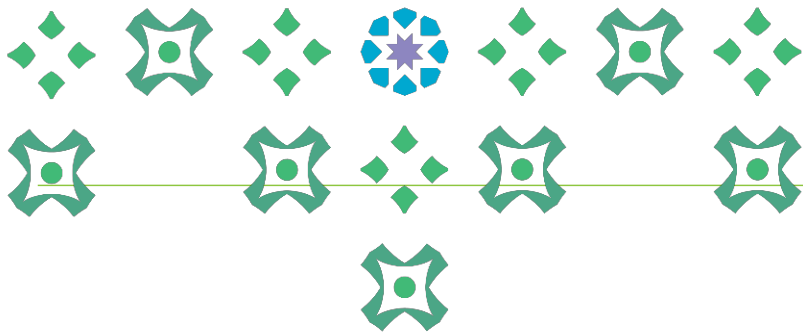
CULTURE CLASHES (Cont.)

- The attitude of local residents towards tourism development may unfold through the stages of euphoria, where visitors are very welcome, through apathy, irritation and potentially antagonism, when anti-tourist attitudes begin growing among local people.
- Cultural clashes may further arise through: Economic inequality
- Many tourists come from societies with different consumption patterns and lifestyles than what is current at the destination, seeking pleasure, spending large amounts of money and sometimes behaving in ways that even they would not accept at home.



CULTURE CLASHES (Cont.)

- One effect is that local people that come in contact with these tourists may develop a sort of copying behaviour, as they want to live and behave in the same way (DE).
- Especially in less developed countries, there is likely to be a growing distinction between the 'haves' and 'have-nots', which may increase social and sometimes ethnic tensions.
- Tourists often, out of ignorance or carelessness, fail to respect local customs and moral values. When they do, they can bring about irritation and stereotyping. They take a quick snapshot and are gone, and by so acting invade the local peoples' lives.

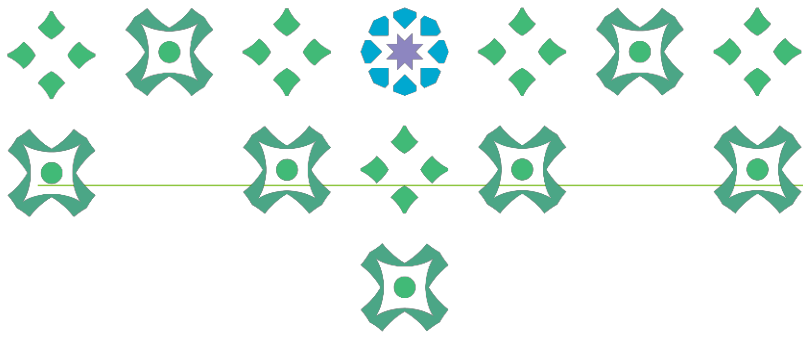


ETHICAL

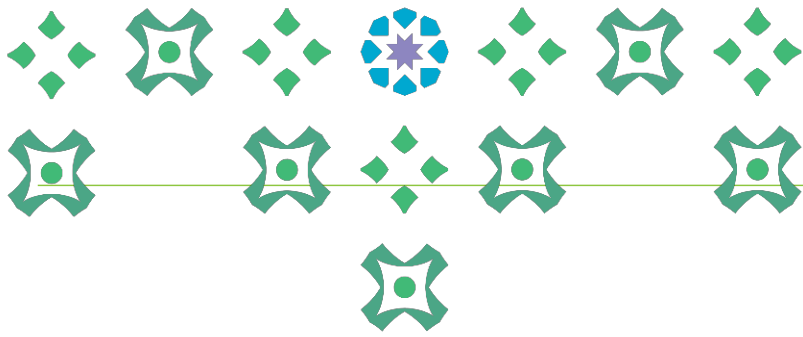
ISSUES

CRIMES

- Crime rates typically increase with the growth and urbanization of an area, and growth of mass tourism is often accompanied by increased crime.
- The presence of a large number of tourists with a lot of money to spend, and often carrying valuables such as cameras and jewellery, increases the attraction for criminals and brings with it activities like robbery and drug dealing. Repression of these phenomena often exacerbates social tension.



POSITIVE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM



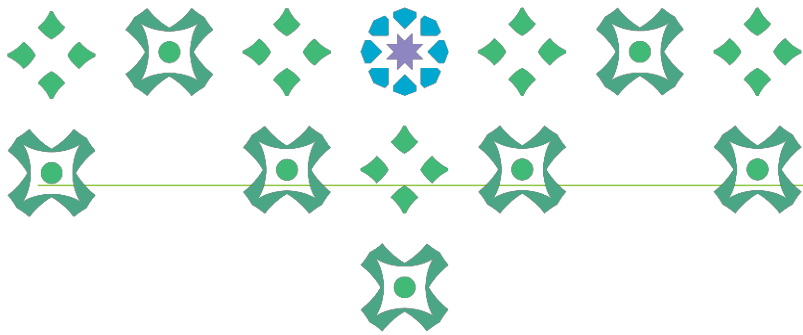
POSITIVE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

CULTURAL REVIVAL

BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS

BROADENING EDUCATIONAL and CULTURAL HORIZONS

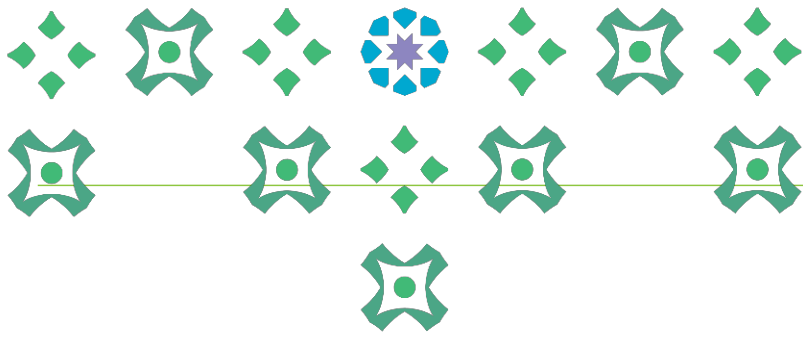
IMPROVING GLOBALIZATION



CUTURAL

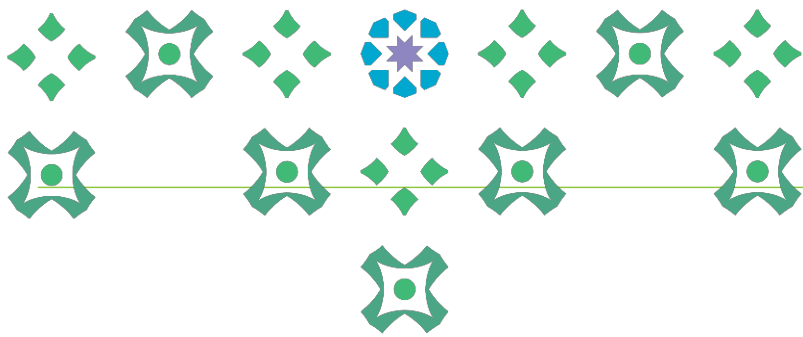
REVIVAL

- Tourism contributes to cultural revival and reinforces preservation of heritage and tradition
- The business promotes global community as well as international understanding and peace.
- May encourage attempts to keep culture and traditions alive.
- Traditional ways and goods may be restored because visitors are interested and are willing buyers of these.
- • Festivals staged for visitors help to keep local cultures alive.



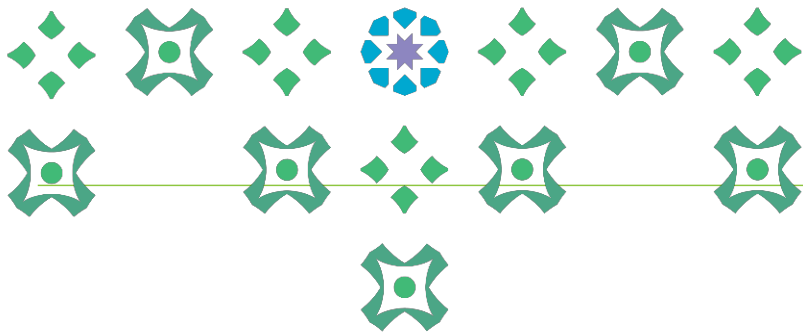
BREAKING DOWN BARRIERS

- Tourism breaks down barriers: language barriers, sociocultural barriers, class barriers, and racial, political as well as religious barriers



EDUCATIONAL and CULTURAL HORIZONS

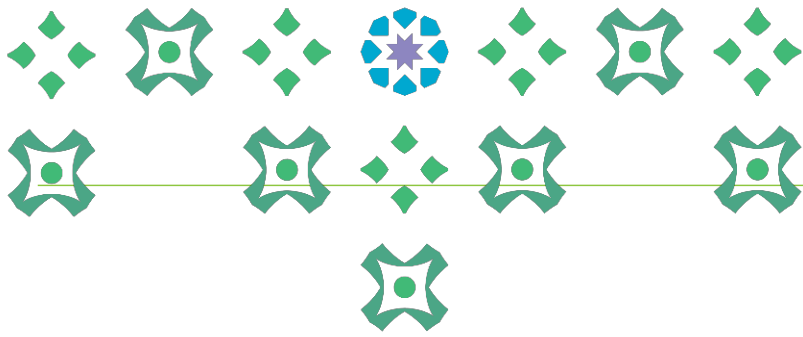
- Tourism broadens educational and cultural horizons as well as improves the feeling of self worth by enhancing the quality of live related to a higher level of income and standards of living.



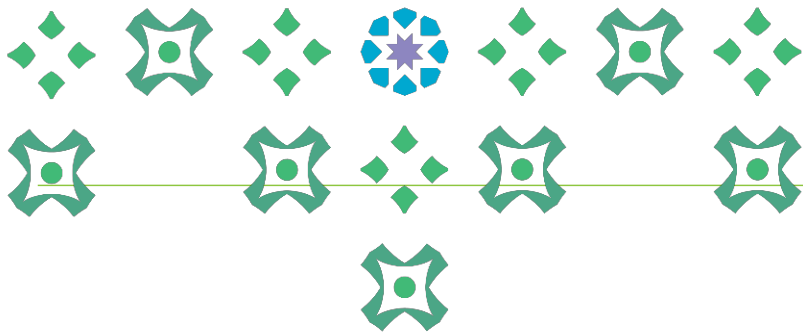
IMPROVING

GLOBALIZATION

- A better understanding between different civilizations; Introduce the local traditions to the world; Achieve the up-to-date theory and technology
- Boost the National Confidence Regain the respect of many marginalized traditions; May encourage attempts to keep culture and traditions alive.

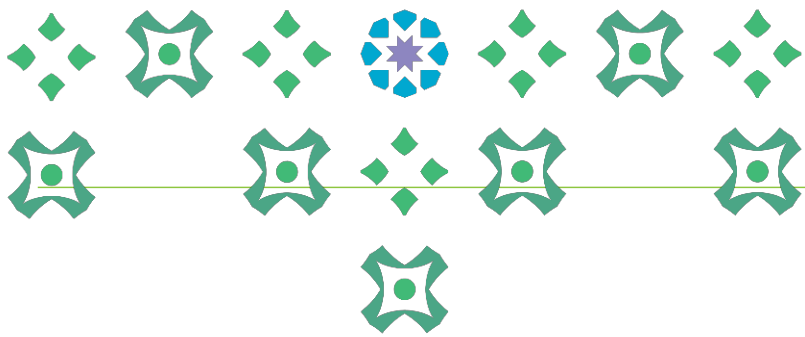


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of Tourism



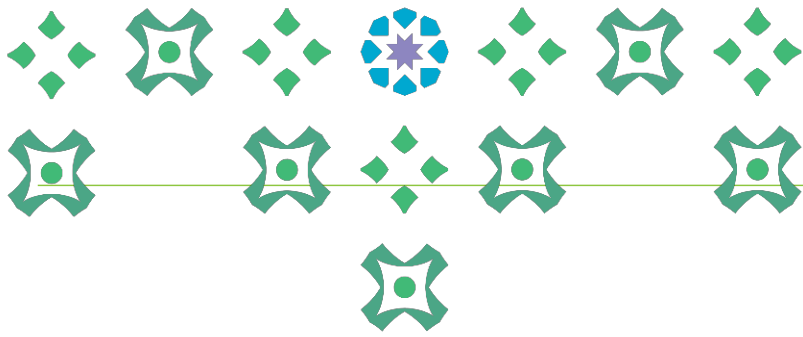
INTRODUCTION

- The quality of the environment, both natural and man-made, is essential to tourism.
- However, tourism's relationship with the environment is complex - many activities can have adverse environmental effects.
- Many of these impacts are linked with the construction of general infrastructure such as roads and airports, and of tourism facilities, including resorts, hotels, restaurants, shops, golf courses and marinas.

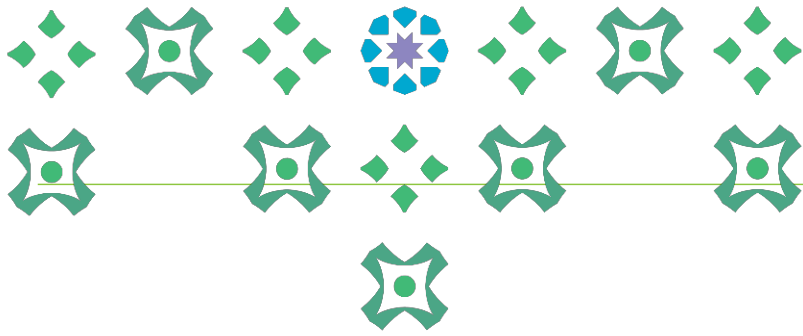


INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

- The negative impacts of tourism development can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which it depends.
- On the other hand, tourism has the potential to create beneficial effects on the environment by contributing to environmental protection and conservation.
- It is a way to raise awareness of environmental values and it can serve as a tool to finance protection of natural areas and increase their economic importance



NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

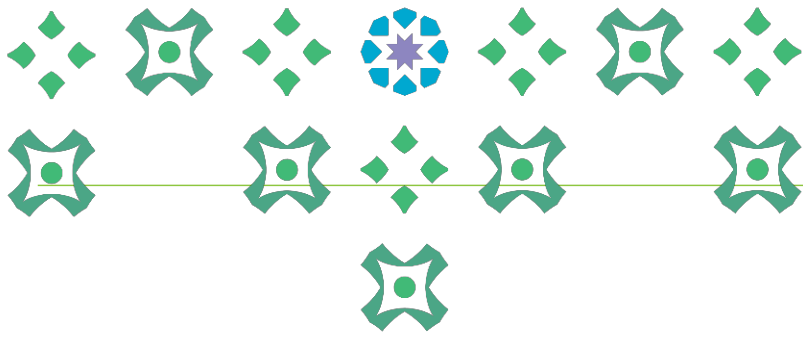


**NEGATIVE
IMPACTS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL
OF TOURISM**

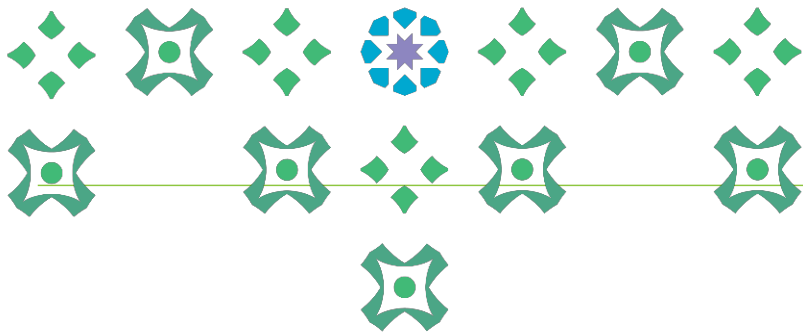
DEPLETION

POLLUTION



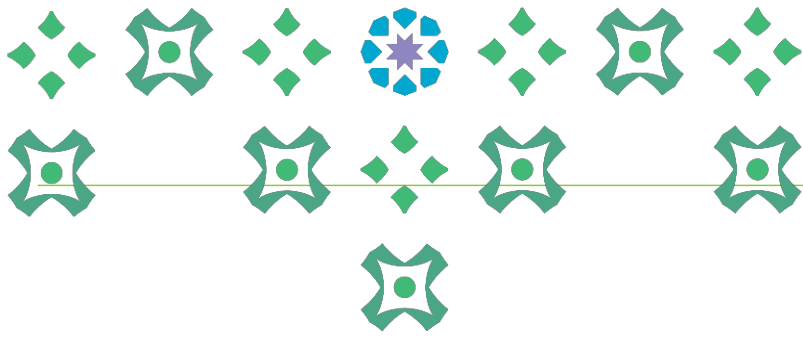
DEPLETION

- Tourism development can put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce.
- The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists. This can result in water shortages and degradation of water supplies, as well as generating a greater volume of waste water.
- Tourism can create great pressure on local resources like energy, food, and other raw materials that may already be in short supply.

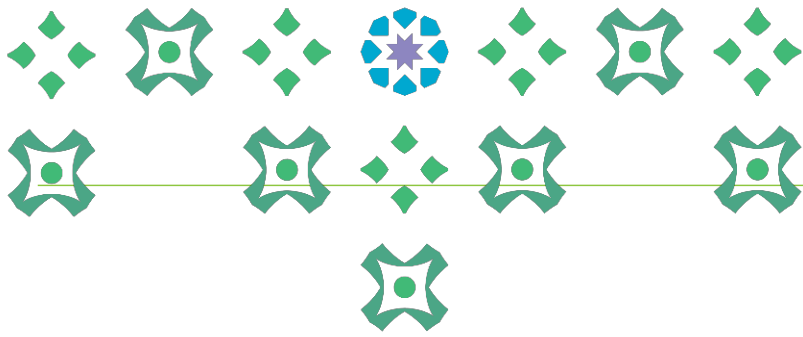


POLLUTION

- Tourism can cause the same forms of pollution as any other industry:
 - Air emissions
 - Noise
 - Solid waste and littering
 - Releases of sewage
 - Oil and chemicals
 - Even architectural/visual pollution



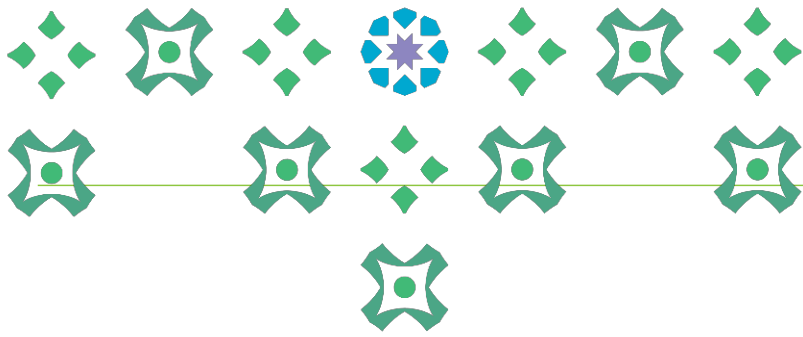
POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM



POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

CONSERVATION and
PRESERVATION

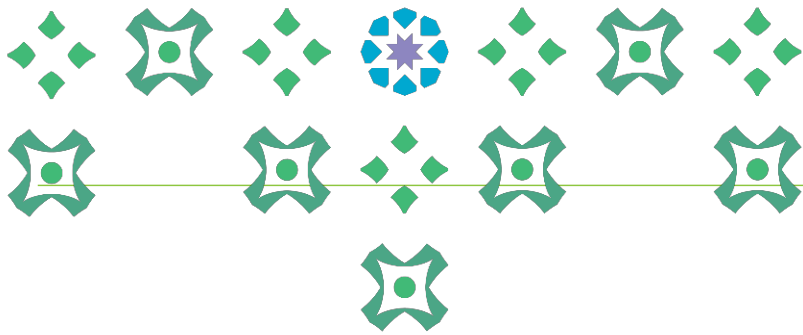
GREATER PROTECTION OF
ECOSYSTEMS



CONSERVATION PRESERVATION

and

- Tourism reinforces conservation and preservation. It helps to maintain the existence of endangered wildlife as well as for the reservation of ancient monuments, sites and historic buildings.
- It is a benefit for the protection and improvement of the environment quality by the creation of national parks and wildlife parks; protection of reefs and beaches; and the maintenance of forests.



GREATER PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS

- Tourism and biodiversity are intimately related. In fact, the prosperity of tourism industry **is directly dependent upon healthy ecosystems**
- Implementation of sustainable tourism practices is helping to reduce pressures on biodiversity, particularly, by **reducing waste generation and improving waste handling and management**; by promoting more sustainable use of natural resources.



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Thank You

