

Univerzitetni študijski program 1. stopnje Geografija

Izbirni predmet

Naravni in družbeni viri v turizmu

Predmet obravnava prostorske učinke prostega časa, rekreacije in turizma. Pri tem izhaja iz motivov ljudi in intenzitete (iz)rabe prostora (prostorski učinki). Predmet uvodoma obravnava razširjenost pojava po svetu in v Sloveniji ter vedenje podkrepi s pregledom statističnih zacetij turizma. Študent spozna tipologijo naravnih in kulturnih dobrin ter turističnih naselij. Podrobneje jih spozna za območje Slovenije. Osrednji del predmeta se posveča vrednotenju prostora iz perspektive prostočasnih dejavnosti ter ustreznemu/ustreznejšemu urejanju pokrajine za namene rekreacije in turizma; v alpskem svetu izhajajoč iz motivov alpskega smučanja, taborjenja in planinarjenja, v sredozemskem svetu pa izhajajoč iz motivov kopanja. Zaključna predavanja se posvečajo opredeljevanju naravnega in kulturnega bogastva kot temelja za uspešno turistično gospodarstvo. Pri tem izpostavlja primere nekaterih dobrih praks v Sloveniji. Predmet izpostavlja ekološko problematiko v turizmu in opredeljuje pomen ohranjanja, varstva in zaščite naravnega ter kulturnega bogastva.

Podatki o predmetu:

- 2. ali 3. letnik / 2nd or 3rd year | izbirni / mandatory,
- 45 ur predavanj, 15 ur seminarja,
- 6 ECTS.

Preverjanje in ocenjevanje znanja:

- Pisne naloge in poročila do 33,3 % končne ocene,
- Končni izpit do 66,7 % končne ocene.

Natural and Social Resources in Tourism

The course looks into spatial effects of free time, recreation and tourism. Leisure activity is based on motives of people and its intensity and spatial engagement. As an introduction, the course treats the diffusion of the phenomenon in the world and in Slovenia, and backs up the knowledge with the study of tourism-related statistical data. The students discover the typology of the natural and cultural heritage, and of other tourist resources; their research is focused in more detail on the Slovene territory. The central part of the course is dedicated to the evaluation of space from the free-time perspective. General direction is provided on how spatial phenomenon should be organised to meet the needs of recreation and tourism adequately; In the Alpine region these theories are based on Alpine skiing, camping and hiking, while In the Mediterranean region they base on beach-related motives. The closing part of the course is dedicated to the definition of a nation's natural and cultural heritage as the foundation for a successful tourist economy. This is done by exposing examples of good practice in Slovenia. The course reveals the environmental problems and defines the importance of preserving, safeguarding and protecting the natural and cultural heritage for tourism use.