**Tourism in Goa, India Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

In 2006, international arrivals increased by 26%, and domestic arrivals have increased by 35%.

* As a response, services have been improved. Airports and roads have also been updated in order to adapt to the influx.
	+ Increase in internal low cost airlines. This will lead to increased cultural exchange between Goa, and major cities in India, and around the world.

In order to accommodate the influx of people in the northern beaches larger hotels are being built.

-This has led to environmental damages along the beaches as sand dune ecosystems disappear or are damaged by the new construction.

- As the sand dunes and natural environment gets destroyed people will be less inclined to visit there as their tourist destination. Government may have to interfere with rejuvenation.

In the southern beaches large five-star beach resort complexes have opened up.

* In order to accommodate for the lavish amenities that visitors expect at these resorts the native culture is often lost, or ignored.
	+ This can lead to political or social tensions between the host country and the tourists as they begin to reject or show resentment towards the tourists.

Tourism is located along a narrow coastal zone. Big social disparities are created between those in and out of the area.

* In these restricted areas is has positive benefits for the population such as higher incomes, increased employment, improved local transport and greater foreign exchange.
	+ Much of the development is unplanned and uncontrolled. It often doesn’t take into account environmental effects. It also places a strain on the resources and neglects to account for carrying capacity.
		- Many people respond to the increase in people by taking part in the informal sector of the economy. Drug dealing and congestion are a few of the many issues that may arise.

**Tourism in North Korea Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

One of the most hard-line communist countries in the world. Tourism and practically all other aspects are controlled by the government.

* The tourism industry consists of only about 2,000 foreign tourists a year.
	+ Historically, most tourists permitted to come are from communist countries too. This limits the knowledge and information that outsiders can bring in. Unlike other cases where tourism would increase cultural understanding in the host country, these effects are controlled and prevented in North Korea.

Examples: Mobile phones are not permitted, nor are binoculars. Tourists are banned from speaking with local people.

* + - Foreign tourists are also regulated in that they can’t use the local currency, but must instead bring in foreign currency. This is in order to increase the economic profit.
			* Since travel is so expensive only the very economically well off are able to visit the country. The tourists are very filtered.
				+ Those who do go face political threats such as instability if the government were to change suddenly.

North Koreans require special permission to travel beyond the limits of their home town, and frequent road blocks check the papers of the travelers.

* There is no access granted to certain parts of the country. This means that cultural and social exchange in these parts of the country is nonexistent with outside beliefs.
	+ There are some environmental benefits to this in that the amount of tourists won’t exceed carrying capacity and the government can be sure to limit it so that no damage is done to important environmental sites.
		- Since tourism is so limited, the infrastructure to support it is primitive and in need of upgrading. However, lack of funds makes it difficult to do so. It is also limited due to the restrictions on foreign investment.

Extra Tourism Case Studies Summarized by Other People : <http://cac-ib-geography.wikispaces.com/Tourism>