INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer any 3 questions. 
Each question carries 100 marks.

Question One:
Discuss some of the major obstacles to pro-poor tourism development in post-apartheid South Africa – and suggest some policy recommendations to address these obstacles.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

Question Two:
In the *Washington Declaration on Tourism as a Sustainable Development Strategy*, the World Tourism Organisation (2004) states that tourism is an increasingly important development strategy to positively address poverty reduction, economic growth, biodiversity conservation, and socio-cultural integrity generally, as well as the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Critically reflect on the potential for the concept of “sustainable tourism” to address issues of unsustainability in the Global South.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

Question Three:
Jaakson (2004) argues that globalisation exacerbates the bias towards tourism from developed to developing countries, in a context of a post-colonial legacy of domination and subjugation. This is, he argues, because the power of the state is being eroded by a neoliberal ideology, which also involves the rapid international movement of footloose capital and the concentration of corporate wealth.

Source:

Evaluate this claim, using relevant empirical examples from the political economy of the tourism industry.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)
Question Four:

In his analysis of a popular guidebook to India, published by Lonely Planet, Battarchaya (2004) argues that the book presents images of indigenous Indians as either middlemen providing tourism services, or as tourees, objects of tourist sightseeing interest. This minimises face-to-face interaction between tourist and local populace, as middlemen are of concern to the traveller only in terms of the services they provide, while the rest of their lives are entirely devoid of interest. The basic message is that Indians should be providing “service with a smile”.

On the other hand, Hollinshead (2004) argues that tourism should also be conceived as a vital medium of being and becoming, which not only talks about worlds, but decidedly makes (or, at least, helps make) worlds. In other words, tourism could act as a medium for offering postcolonial counter-narratives of resistance to colonial relationships of domination and subjugation.

Sources:

Comment on this debate, using empirical evidence from case studies of tourism with which you are familiar, in order to illustrate your views.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

Question Five:

What does tourism have to do with political ecology?

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

Question Six:

You are part of a team writing a report for a World Bank assessment of tourism and sustainability in the Global South. You are required to contribute a case study related to social sustainability. Apply a particular theory of social justice, to a defined case of tourism development that you are familiar with, in order to evaluate the social justice aspect of sustainability.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)