Globalisation, Travelling, Tourism

# 1. Tourism

## Different Types of Tourism

- Beach Holidays: Relaxing vacations by the sea, popular for sunbathing and water activities.

- Sightseeing: Visiting famous landmarks, historical sites, and cultural attractions.

- Culinary Tourism: Exploring local cuisines and culinary traditions.

- Adventure Tourism: Engaging in physically demanding activities, such as hiking, rafting, or mountain climbing.

- Eco-Tourism: Focus on nature and environmentally friendly travel, often to wildlife reserves or nature parks.

- Dark Tourism: Visiting sites associated with death, disaster, or tragedy, like memorials or former battlegrounds.

- Medical Tourism: Traveling to receive medical treatment or wellness services, often in countries with specialized facilities.

## Positive and Negative Aspects of Tourism

Positive Aspects for Individuals:

- Cultural exchange and broadening of perspectives.

- Opportunities for relaxation and mental well-being.

- Access to unique experiences and local traditions.

Positive Aspects for the Economy:

- Job creation in hospitality, transport, and retail sectors.

- Boosts local businesses and infrastructure development.

- Increases foreign exchange and government revenue.

Negative Aspects:

- Environmental impact (pollution, habitat destruction).

- Cultural erosion and loss of local traditions.

- Rising living costs for locals and overcrowding.

## Dealing with Overtourism

- Government Regulations: Limiting the number of visitors or implementing entry fees.

- Promotion of Off-Season Tourism: Encouraging travel during less popular times.

- Investment in Infrastructure: Upgrading public facilities to handle tourist influx.

- Awareness Campaigns: Educating tourists on respectful and sustainable behavior.

# 2. Bhutan – Gross National Happiness (GNH) and Tourism

## Concept of Gross National Happiness (GNH)

- Definition: GNH prioritizes well-being and happiness over economic growth.

Core Principles:

- Sustainable development and environmental conservation.

- Preservation of cultural values.

- Good governance and equitable social development.

## Globalization in Bhutan

- Impact on Traditions: Efforts to preserve language, dress, and religious practices amid external influences.

- Environmental Considerations: Focus on protecting forests and biodiversity from industrialization.

- Minimal Consumerism: Promotion of simple living and reduced emphasis on material goods.

## GNH, Environment, and Tourism in Bhutan

- Mass Tourism vs. Sustainable Tourism: Limiting tourist numbers through high fees to reduce environmental strain.

- Promoting eco-friendly tourism to protect Bhutan’s natural beauty.

- Environmental Responsibility: Incorporating conservation efforts into tourist activities.

- Balancing Economic Growth and Well-Being: Using tourism revenue to fund community welfare and sustainable practices.

# 3. Means of Transport

## Preferences for Modes of Transport

- Individual Transport (Car): Flexibility and independence in travel plans; convenient for families or long trips.

- Public Transport (Bus, Train, Subway): Cost-effective, eco-friendly for daily commuting; reduces urban congestion and pollution.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Transport Types

Cars:

- Advantages: Personal space, flexibility, time-saving in non-traffic areas.

- Disadvantages: High fuel costs, pollution, traffic congestion.

Public Transport:

- Advantages: Environmentally friendly, reduces traffic, affordable.

- Disadvantages: Limited routes, crowded spaces, dependent on schedules.

Bicycles and Walking:

- Advantages: Health benefits, zero emissions, cost-free.

- Disadvantages: Weather-dependent, limited to short distances.

## Best Transport System for the Community

- Analysis of community size and population density.

- Environmental goals and local infrastructure needs.

- Recommendations based on efficiency, affordability, and sustainability.

# 4. Globalisation

## Comparison of Shopping Behavior

- Global Markets: Buying from international brands and online marketplaces; access to a wide range of products and global trends.

- Local Markets: Supporting local artisans, smaller businesses, and fresh produce; limited selection but a lower environmental footprint.

## Positive and Negative Effects of Shopping Habits

Positive Effects:

- Global markets: Wider selection, competitive pricing.

- Local markets: Supports local economy, strengthens community.

Negative Effects:

- Global markets: Environmental impact due to shipping and packaging.

- Local markets: Higher prices, limited availability.

## Effects of Globalization on Daily Life

- Cultural Exchange: Exposure to new customs, foods, and lifestyles.

- Access to Information and Technology: Improved communication and knowledge sharing.

- Economic Opportunities and Challenges: Jobs in multinational companies but also local industry competition.

# 5. Intercultural Competence

## Interpreting the Cartoon on Intercultural Communication

- Common Issues: Misunderstandings due to language barriers or different cultural norms.

- Awareness: Need for patience, open-mindedness, and effective listening.

## Skills Needed for Cross-Cultural Training

- Language Proficiency: Basic conversational skills in foreign languages.

- Non-Verbal Communication: Understanding body language, eye contact, and gestures.

- Adaptability: Ability to adjust behavior and communication style.

- Cultural Sensitivity: Respect for different values, religions, and traditions.

## Business Etiquette in Austria – Dos and Don’ts

- Punctuality: Highly valued; being late is considered unprofessional.

- Dress Code: Formal and conservative attire in business settings.

- Greetings: Firm handshake, eye contact; address by last names unless invited otherwise.

- Small Talk: Stick to safe topics; avoid personal or controversial issues.

- Meetings: Organized and structured; show respect for hierarchy and formalities.

- Table Manners: Wait to be seated, avoid placing elbows on the table, signal when finished eating.