



POLYTECHNIC OF MEĐIMURJE IN ČAKOVEC

COURSE SYLLABUS

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2020/2021

1. GENERAL COURSE INFORMATION

1.1 Course name	Tourism Geography			
1.2 Study program/s	Management of Tourism and Sport			
1.3 Course status (O,E)	O	1.6 Mode of instruction (number of hours)	Lectures	30
1.4 Course code			Exercises	15
1.5 Course abbreviation	TG		Seminars	15
1.6 Semester	5th		E-learning	
1.7 ECTS	5	1.7 Place and time of instruction	Premises of the Polytechnic of Međimurje in Čakovec, according to schedule published on website	

2. TEACHING STAFF

2.1 Course leader/s-title	Mihaela Mesarić, PhD	contact	mmesaric@mev.hr
		contact	
2.2 Assistant/s- title		contact	
		contact	
2.3 Instruction held by- title		contact	

3. COURSE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Course goals	Give an overview of tourism development in the world and relate it to social and natural changes in space. Explain the relationship between transport, tourism and sustainable development with emphasis on the role of natural heritage for the development of sustainable tourism. Analyze the geographical features of a particular tourist area. Determine the impact of tourist trends on geospace. Carry out tourist regionalization of Croatia and the world.								
3.2 Prerequisites	There are no conditions.								
3.3 Course outcomes	After successfully completing the course, students will be able to: I1 - Compare the geographical features of different tourist areas I2 - Determine the suitability of the space for certain forms of tourism I3 - Analyze world tourism trends I4 - Distinguish and compare tourist regions of Croatia and the world								
3.4 Course content	The course deals with the development of tourist space in the world, spatial distribution of tourist resources in the world and Croatia, valorization of space in tourism, the relationship between traffic and tourism and tourism and environment, world receptive and emitting tourist spaces, Croatia in world tourism trends, tourist regionalization of Croatia and the world.								
3.5 Types of coursework	X	Lectures	X	Exercises		Blended e-learning	X	Individual activities	Laboratory
	X	Seminars and workshops		Distant learning		Field classes		Multimedia and network	Mentorship
		Other							
3.6 Language of instruction									

3.7 Monitoring students' work (enter the number of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the total ECTS value of the course, 1 ECTS = 30 hours)		Class attendance	2	Seminars	0,5	Essay																																																	
		Class activity		Project	1	Report/paper																																																	
	1	Midterm exams		Practical task		Continuous knowledge check																																																	
		Written exam		Experimental work																																																			
	0,5	Oral exam		Research																																																			
3.8 Assessment and evaluation of students' work during classes and at the final exam	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity specification</th> <th>Percent %</th> <th>Points</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Assessment during instruction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seminar</td> <td>15%</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project</td> <td>25%</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midterm exam 1</td> <td>20%</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midterm exam 2</td> <td>20%</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Exam assessment for the students who failed to fulfil all the obligatory requirements during the semester</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Written exam</td> <td>40%</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Exam assessment for all students</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral exam</td> <td>20%</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Activity specification	Percent %	Points	Assessment during instruction			Seminar	15%	15	Project	25%	25	Midterm exam 1	20%	20	Midterm exam 2	20%	20	<i>Exam assessment for the students who failed to fulfil all the obligatory requirements during the semester</i>			Written exam	40%	40	<i>Exam assessment for all students</i>			Oral exam	20%	20	Total:	100%	100																
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3.9 Assessment criteria – analysis per learning outcomes	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Ways of evaluating learning outcomes</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Seminar</th> <th>Project</th> <th>Mid-term exam 1</th> <th>Mid-term exam 2</th> <th>Oral exam</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Outcome 1</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcome 2</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcome 3</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outcome 4</td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Grading of outcomes (in order to pass the mid-term exam/exam the student must achieve at least 50% points for each learning outcome)</p> <p>Points Grade</p> <p>91 – 100 excellent (5)</p> <p>81 – 90 very good (4)</p> <p>66 – 80 good (3)</p> <p>51 – 65 pass (2)</p> <p>0 – 50 fail (1)</p>						Ways of evaluating learning outcomes								Seminar	Project	Mid-term exam 1	Mid-term exam 2	Oral exam	Total	Outcome 1	10		5	5	5	25	Outcome 2		15	5	5	5	30	Outcome 3	5		5	5	5	20	Outcome 4		10	5	5	5	25	Total	15	25	20	20	20	100
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3.10 Specific features related with taking the course	<p>If a student collects 50% of the points of each outcome, he / she takes the oral exam, provided that he / she has prepared a seminar paper and a project. A student cannot access the exam period if he / she has not submitted a seminar paper and a project. The seminar paper and project are prepared according to the instructions published on the Merlin system and are submitted by posting on the Merlin. The seminar paper and the project are submitted at least 5 days before the exam deadline.</p> <p>The final grade is obtained at the exam period and is the sum of the points earned during the class, if the student has a colloquium, and the oral exam. Students who did not take the colloquium access the written part of the exam where all learning outcomes are checked, and are required to submit a seminar paper and project before taking the exam.</p>																																																						

3.11 Students obligations	<p>Full-time students are required to attend at least 70% of the total number of hours of lectures, seminars and exercises in order to exercise the right to take the exam.</p> <p>Part-time students are required to attend at least 30% of the total number of hours of lectures, seminars and exercises in order to exercise the right to take the exam.</p> <p>If the student has not fulfilled all the obligations set by the course, he is obliged to attend the lectures again and meet the conditions for taking the exam.</p> <p>One lesson lasts 45 minutes, and several hours form a teaching unit. Absence from one teaching unit is counted as one absence. Delays and apologies are recorded separately. In the event that a student is absent from more than 50% of classes, and has a justifiable reason / apology, a request should be submitted to the Department Council, which then decides on the justification of student absences with the obligatory opinion of the course leader.</p>												
3.12 Written assignments	<p>Seminar papers must be written in computer (Times New Roman, font 12) and must have an adequate title page, content and marked pages. Projects should be made in the required format according to the instructions on Merlin.</p>												
3.13 Required reading	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 784 584 846">1.</td> <td data-bbox="590 784 1476 846">Curić, Z., Glamuzina, N., Opačić, V. T. (2013). Geography of tourism - a regional overview. Naklada Ljevak, Zagreb.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 855 584 918">2.</td> <td data-bbox="590 855 1476 918">Bilen, M., Bučar, K., (2004): Fundamentals of Tourist Geography (3rd supplemented and amended edition), Mikrorad, Zagreb.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 927 584 1034">3.</td> <td data-bbox="590 927 1476 1034">Kušen, E. (2001): Tourism and space - classification of tourist attractions, <i>Prostor: a scholarly journal of architecture and urban planning</i> 9, 1 (21), 1-14.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 1043 584 1151">4.</td> <td data-bbox="590 1043 1476 1151">Curić, Z., Glamuzina, N., Opačić, V. T. (2012): Contemporary Issues in the Regional Development of Tourism in Croatia, <i>Hrvatski geografski glasnik</i> 74/1, 19-40, Zagreb.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 1160 584 1249">5.</td> <td data-bbox="590 1160 1476 1249">Ministry of Tourism, Tourism in Figures, the most recent edition https://www.htz.hr/sites/default/files/2020-07/HTZ%20TUB%20HR_%202019%20%281%29.pdf</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 1258 584 1317">6.</td> <td data-bbox="590 1258 1476 1317">UNWTO International Tourism Highlights, the most recent edition https://www.e-unwto.org/</td> </tr> </table>	1.	Curić, Z., Glamuzina, N., Opačić, V. T. (2013). Geography of tourism - a regional overview. Naklada Ljevak, Zagreb.	2.	Bilen, M., Bučar, K., (2004): Fundamentals of Tourist Geography (3rd supplemented and amended edition), Mikrorad, Zagreb.	3.	Kušen, E. (2001): Tourism and space - classification of tourist attractions, <i>Prostor: a scholarly journal of architecture and urban planning</i> 9, 1 (21), 1-14.	4.	Curić, Z., Glamuzina, N., Opačić, V. T. (2012): Contemporary Issues in the Regional Development of Tourism in Croatia, <i>Hrvatski geografski glasnik</i> 74/1, 19-40, Zagreb.	5.	Ministry of Tourism, Tourism in Figures, the most recent edition https://www.htz.hr/sites/default/files/2020-07/HTZ%20TUB%20HR_%202019%20%281%29.pdf	6.	UNWTO International Tourism Highlights, the most recent edition https://www.e-unwto.org/
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4 ADDITIONAL COURSE INFORMATION													
4.1 Quality control	<p>The quality of the program, teaching process, teaching skills and level of mastery of the material will be established by conducting a written evaluation based on questionnaires, and in other standardised ways and in accordance with the by-laws of the Polytechnic of Međimurje in Čakovec.</p>												
4.2 Contact the teacher	<p>Students can contact the teacher during the office hours and during classes, while for short questions and explanations they can contact him/her any day during working hours by coming in person or by landline. It is also possible to ask questions by e-mail, which will be answered in 48 hours at the latest. It is desirable for students to come as often as possible for any possible questions during the teacher's office hours.</p>												
4.3 Information about the course	<p>It is the obligation of each student to be regularly informed about the course. All notifications about the classes or possible postponement of classes will be posted on the bulletin board and on the website of the Polytechnic at least 24 hours in advance.</p>												

4.4 Course contribution to the study program	Allows the student to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I3 Critically evaluate arguments, assumptions and data in order to form an opinion and contribute to the solution of the problem - I18 Plan tourism development at local, regional and national level - I20 Integrate specific forms and sustainability of tourism development
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5. ANALYSIS OF COURSE TOPICS (the number of hours is equal to the number of lectures and exercises of the course)

LECTURES/ EXERCISES/ SEMINARS				
Hours	Topic and description	Method	Learning outcomes	Course outcome
4	Introduction to the course and detailed teaching plan; Review of the historical development of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct teaching (lecture, instruction, pp presentation) • Discovery learning (individual, lead, discussion) • Group learning • Case study • Field classes... 		
4	Functions and factors of tourism; Types and forms of tourist movements	Direct teaching	Indicate the obligations of the course; Distinguish stages of tourism development	I1
4	Natural and anthropogenic tourist resources	Discovery learning	Identify the types and forms of tourist movements	I1, I2
4	Tourism and transport	Group learning	Identify the tourist resources of a particular area	I1, I2
4	Tourism and the environment	Direct teaching	Compare the importance of each type of transport on tourist trends	I2
4	Tourism and the environment	Discovery learning	Analyze how certain types and forms of tourism affect the environment and nature; Suggest ways to reduce the negative impact of tourism on the environment	I2
4	Croatian tourism - development and regionalization	Discovery learning	Compare the levels of tourist development of individual parts of Croatia; Distinguish regions	I4

4	Midterm exam 1			
4	Tourist regions of Croatia - Adriatic tourist region	Group learning	Identify tourist sites of the Adriatic region	I4
4	Tourist regions of Croatia - Mountain and Pannonian-Peripanno tourist region	Group learning	Identify tourist sites Mountain and Pannonian-Peripanno tourist regions	I4
4	Spatial distribution of international tourist traffic - world receptive and emitting spaces	Group learning	Analyze the tourist traffic of individual countries; Classify countries according to the stage of tourism development	I3
4	Tourism in the tourist regions of Anglo-America and Latin America	Direct teaching, Discovery learning	Define the main tourist regions and localities of Anglo-America and Latin America	I3, I4
4	Tourism of Asia	Direct teaching, Discovery learning	Define the main tourist regions and localities of Asia	I3, I4
4	Tourism of Africa and Australia	Direct teaching, Discovery learning	Define the main tourist regions and localities of Australia and Africa	I1
4	Tourism of Europe	Direct teaching, Discovery learning	Define the main tourist regions and localities of Europe	I1, I2
4	Midterm exam 2			I1, I2