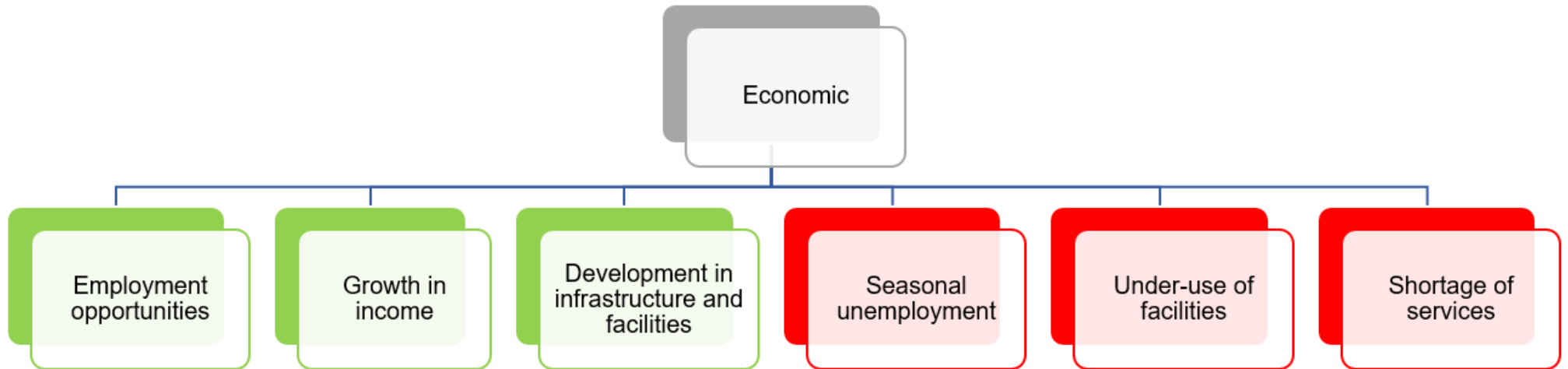




Chp 1 Gateway 3 – Developing Tourism at What Cost?

Impacts of tourism

Economic



Advantages

Point	Explanation	Examples									
<div>1. Employment opportunities</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work performed for a wage / salary• Increase in number of tourism-related jobs• Offer many employment opportunities<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) hotels(b) transportation(c) souvenir shops(d) tour agencies	<div>Jobs related to tourism</div> <table><tr><th>Linked</th><th>Job</th><th>Examples</th></tr><tr><td>Direct</td><td>Cater to tourists' needs</td><td>(a) travel agents (b) tour guides (c) hotel staff (d) waiters</td></tr><tr><td>Indirect</td><td>Tourists travel & consume goods</td><td>(a) taxi drivers (b) shop owners</td></tr></table>	Linked	Job	Examples	Direct	Cater to tourists' needs	(a) travel agents (b) tour guides (c) hotel staff (d) waiters	Indirect	Tourists travel & consume goods	(a) taxi drivers (b) shop owners
Linked	Job	Examples									
Direct	Cater to tourists' needs	(a) travel agents (b) tour guides (c) hotel staff (d) waiters									
Indirect	Tourists travel & consume goods	(a) taxi drivers (b) shop owners									
<div>2. Growth in income</div> <div></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Income<table><tr><th>Party</th><th>Explanation</th></tr><tr><td>Individual</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ High demand for service from tourists▪ Additional income</td></tr><tr><td>Tour company</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increase in revenue</td></tr><tr><td>Country</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Overall increase in revenue<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Taxes collected2) Tourist receipts</td></tr></table>• Tourist receipts: money received from tourist spending<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ generate large revenue◦ Revenue generated from tourism does not always remain in country<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lost as leakage (LDCs)▪ Revenue earned: paid to other countries (import goods & services → meet needs of tourists)	Party	Explanation	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ High demand for service from tourists▪ Additional income	Tour company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increase in revenue	Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Overall increase in revenue<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Taxes collected2) Tourist receipts	<div>Pamalican Island (Philippines)</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local tour companies hire fisherman<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ take tourists on boats▪ look for & swim with whale sharks, dolphins• US\$80 ~ 100 per boat for service (significant amount) <div>Phuket (Thailand)</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Money spent by tourists → imported items<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ non-local airline◦ foreign owned hotels◦ imported food• Profits made are sent to another country• Money spent by tourists X stay in local economy → few benefits to local businesses & workers	
Party	Explanation										
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ High demand for service from tourists▪ Additional income										
Tour company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Increase in revenue										
Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Overall increase in revenue<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Taxes collected2) Tourist receipts										

3. Development in infrastructure and facilities



- Construction of transport and communication networks, electrical framework, systems for water and waste disposal
- Examples:
 - (a) airports
 - (b) roads
 - (c) electricity
 - (d) hotels

• Infrastructure




Infra.	Explanation
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Link airports & cities & tourist sites ◦ Tourists: access → attractions ◦ Locals: access → markets, health care, education, jobs
Sports venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Major sporting events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Olympic Games (b) World Cup ◦ Improve sporting infrastructure of host countries ◦ Useful after key events

- Employment for locals
 - Workers: needed during construction process
 - Local materials: used in constructing infrastructure
 - Boost local industries
 - Increase spending in local economy → economic growth

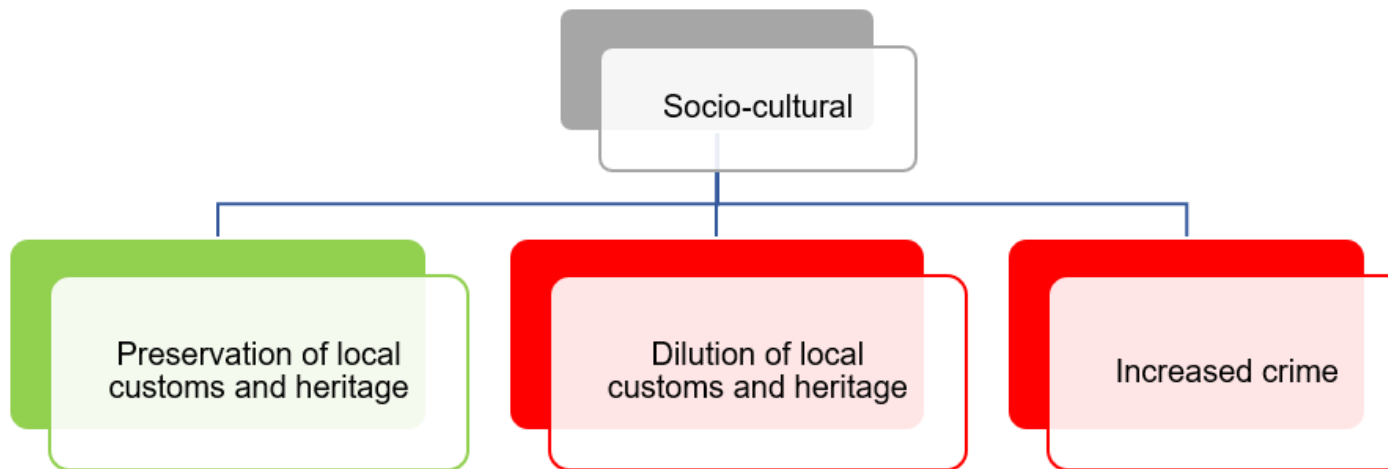
Athens (Greece) & Beijing (China)

- Underground rail systems expanded
- Move large numbers of visitors → Summer Olympic Games
- Continue to serve locals & tourists


Disadvantages

Point	Explanation	Examples
<p>1. Seasonal unemployment</p> 	<p>Certain tourist activities depend on <u>climatic conditions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise & drop in tourist numbers for several months • People have to find other sources of income → employment in tourism industry is temporarily unavailable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Return to other jobs (e.g. farming) ◦ Move away temporarily until next tourist season • Decrease income → seasonally employed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Affect economy of country 	<p>European countries surrounding Mediterranean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of hotel stays in summer season (July ~ September) • Warm weather • Relax by the beach • Hiking • Employment in hotels and restaurants reach peak <p>Sapporo (Japan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • December to February • Engage in winter sports • Skiing • Snowboarding • Mountain ski resort operators employ more people during winter – cater to high tourist demand
<p>2. Under-use of facilities</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal tourism → facilities built for certain events under-used after event • Costly to maintain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Income from tourists → maintenance cost ◦ Facilities neglected / underused after event 	<p>Beijing (China)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport venues built for 2008 Summer Olympic Games → deteriorate • Renovated to become more profitable (National Aquatics Centre → water park) • 1/3 major sport venues: break even → only make enough money to cover maintenance cost
<p>3. Shortage of services</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist infrastructure → large amounts of services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ land ◦ water ◦ power • Shortage of services in non-tourist areas 	<p>Resource allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large amount of water required to water grass on golf courses & fill swimming pools • Large amount of electricity required to power tourist facilities • Drinking water for nearby residents diverted to meet needs of tourist infrastructure • Locals suffer from shortage of water & power – cannot afford to pay as much as tourists



Socio-cultural



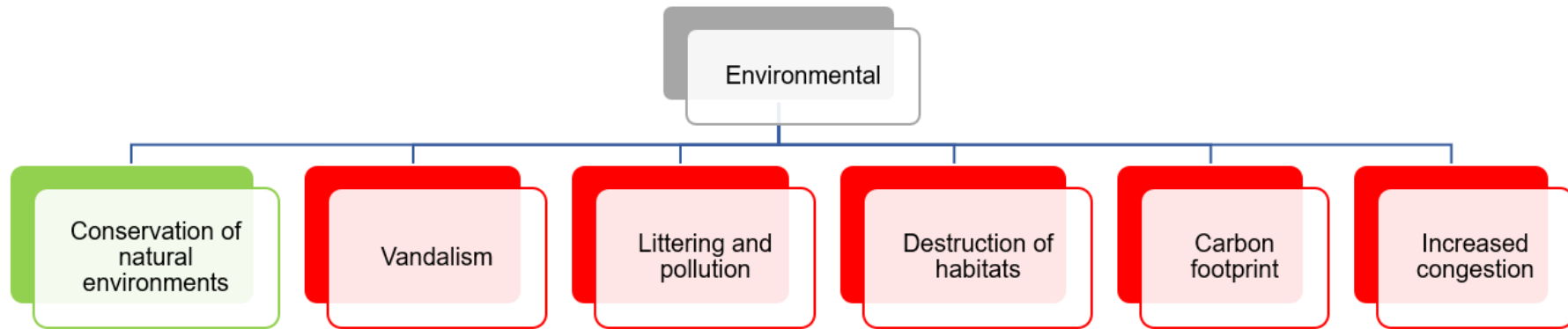
Advantages

Point	Explanation	Examples
1. Preservation of local customs and heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of way people live, including economic activities, traditional beliefs & religious practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ historical / cultural sites → more attractive to tourists ◦ enhance local population's sense of history & belonging to community • Revenue from entry fees to specific sites → fund conservation efforts 	Angkor Wat in Siem Reap, Cambodia → UNESCO World Heritage Site (World Heritage status commits home nation to protect designated location)


Disadvantages

Point	Explanation	Examples
<p>1. Dilution of local customs and heritage</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identity, culture and values of a place lost → tourism becomes the major activity of an area Commercial activities catering to tourists become the major commercial activity of the area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older buildings converted to host tourist activities New & larger buildings constructed for tourism Locals forced to relocate original activities to other places → lose identity of place Local cultural festivals and religious rituals modified / repeated several times for different groups of tourists → reduce authenticity & significance of practices 	<p>Kayan Lahwi women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> live in northern Thailand, fled from military regime in Myanmar not given refugee status → not allowed to work, but can remain as local tourist attraction wear heavy brass coils → depress chest & shoulders pressured to endure painful tradition to make money <p>Protests in Barcelona against mass tourism (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth in Airbnb rentals: increase rental prices, force residents out of city centre Rowdy tourist behaviour on beaches Locals feel sense of displacement & loss of identity
<p>2. Increased crime</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High crime levels at popular tourist sites Tourists prone to being cheated / scammed → deter tourists from visiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Louvre (Paris): pickpocketed by children working in gangs London: taxi drivers overcharge using threats London (2010): Japanese tourists tricked into surrendering identification & credit cards to accomplices who disguise as police officers


Environmental







Advantages

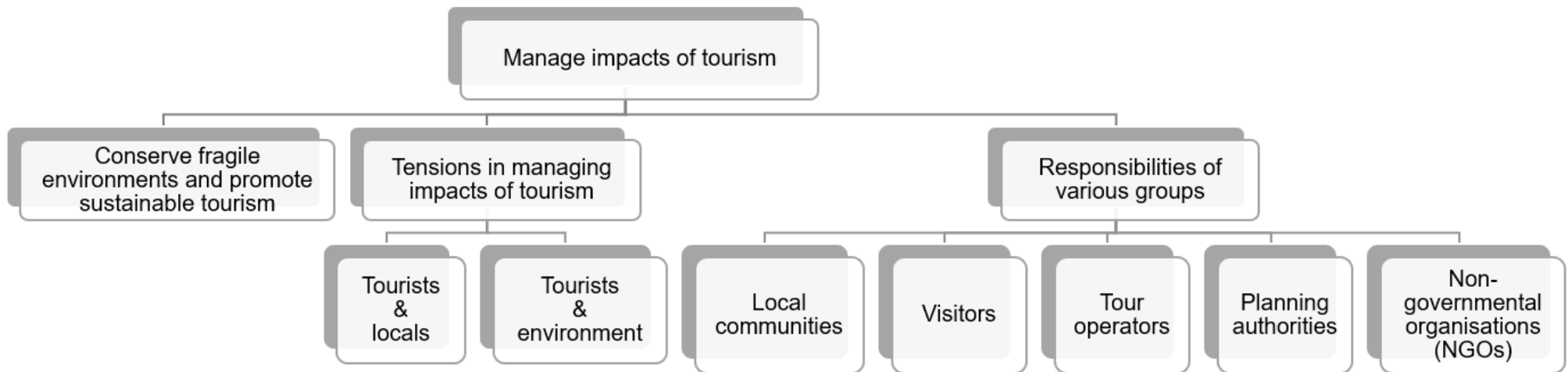
Point	Explanation	Examples
1. Conservation of natural environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding from entrance fees to national parks and diving sites & levies on nearby accommodations • Help to conserve environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ coral reefs ○ rainforests ○ mountainous areas 	Sepilok Orang-utan Rehabilitation Centre (Sabah, Malaysia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 sq km of protected land → orang-utans roam free • Established to rehabilitate orphaned orang-utans (endangered species) • Visitors witness feeding sessions from a platform and viewing gallery reached via a boardwalk through lush forest • Tourist fees fund conservation efforts

Disadvantages

Point	Explanation	Examples
1. Vandalism 	Sites vandalised → deliberately damaged by individuals / developers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural • historical • natural 	Great Wall of China visited annually by 10 mil. tourists is covered with graffiti

<p>2. Littering and pollution</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities sometimes fail to implement measures → properly manage waste left behind by tourists • Dumping of waste → degradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ plastic bottles ○ untreated sewage 	<p>Pollution from cruise ships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid and liquid waste dumped into Caribbean Sea by cruise ships → water / marine pollution • marine creatures eat / entangled by plastic bags
<p>3. Destruction of habitats</p> 	<p>Too many tourists visit → destroy habitats + wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trample on plants • Collect eggs & feathers of birds as souvenirs • Make too much noise → disturb and frighten off animals 	<p>Habitats of coral reefs & exotic fish off Egypt's Red Sea coast (popular diving & snorkelling site) damaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • swimmers: collect shells & corals as souvenirs • hotels: dump waste & sewage into sea
<p>4. Carbon footprint</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of greenhouse gas emissions that is produced by activities that involve use of fossil fuels • Measured in equivalent amounts in carbon dioxide • More tourists = higher carbon footprint → more greenhouse gases emitted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ travelling by planes and tour buses ○ electricity consumption by hotels 	<p>Carbon footprint of a one-way economy class flight ticket from SG → KL: 30kg of CO₂ per passenger</p>
<p>5. Increased congestion</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding in areas close to popular attractions → vehicular + pedestrian traffic congestion • Huge inflow of cars and buses (increased vehicular traffic) → noise + air pollution 	<p>Rome (Italy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trevi Fountain: overcrowded with tourists tossing coins into water • Tourist shops, F&B outlets & accommodations: clustered near old walkways & narrow streets - heavy pedestrian traffic

Manage impacts of tourism



Manage impact of tourism

1. minimise / avoid damage to environment
2. sustain economy, culture & environment for future generations → **sustainable**

Sustainable tourism

- does not damage environment
- does not erode local culture
- address needs of industry & tourists & locals
- minimise leakages from tourism revenue (tourist dollars paid directly to locals)

Manage impacts of tourism

Tension	Explanation	Examples
1. Conserve fragile environments & promote sustainable tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile environments (e.g. coral reefs, rainforests, mangroves): easily disturbed & damaged • Undamaged environments attract tourists to visit repeatedly → economic benefits • UNESCO: supports conservation & protection of cultural and natural heritage worldwide → fund conservation efforts 	Singapore conserve nature reserves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impose <u>laws and regulations</u> e.g. to conserve Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, place “No feeding of animals”, “No noise”, “No littering” posters at entrance + impose fines for violations • Seek <u>locals’ support</u> e.g. through “Adopt-a-Park” is adopted for Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve • Get <u>volunteers</u> to care for environment e.g. get volunteers to plant trees + be guides in nature trails for Bukit Timah Nature Reserve
2. Balance tensions b/w tourists & locals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overbuilding of tourism-related facilities & infrastructure, e.g. hotels, resorts, etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Large amount of supplies directed to support tourism (e.g. water, electricity) ◦ Locals deprived of sufficient supply → vulnerable to water / electricity shortage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ cannot afford ■ not connected to supply • Traffic congestion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ bus-loads of foreign tourists ◦ difficult for locals to conduct daily business • Dilution of local customs and values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ locals object to / find unacceptable tourists’ public display of affection ◦ liberal VS conservative society 	Bali (Indonesia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion due to bus-loads of tourists → difficult for locals to conduct daily business • Overbuilding of tourism-related facilities & infrastructure (hotels, resorts) → consume large portion of water supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ cannot afford ◦ not connected / channelled • Locals object to public displays of affection (perceived as acceptable by tourists) → liberal VS conservative

<p>3. Balance tensions b/w tourists & environment</p>	<p>Degradation of fragile ecosystems / artefacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding → pollution from transport, hotels, litter • transportation → disturb wildlife • weight + combined footsteps damage land and artefacts 	<p>Machu Picchu (Peru)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use helicopters for convenience → disturb wildlife • leave behind rubbish (plastic water bottles) along the trail • weight + combined footsteps damage land & artefacts
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Responsibilities of various groups:

Groups	Desc	Example	Strength	Weakness
1. Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve + protect tourist areas Benefit economically from tourism activities (community-based tourism) 	Candirejo Village (Central Java, Indonesia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers participate in decision-making through discussions and consultations with cooperative about programmes Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop homestay accommodations develop organic farms organise local transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make tourism-related decisions about own community Increase in tourism-related employment and business for locals. Locals get employed as guides, waiters, cleaners, drivers and reception staff. Candirejo Village had 22 homestays, 22 andongs (local transport of horse-drawn carts) and 6 local restaurants. 12.5% increase in average income per villager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in obtaining external funding. They face funding problems when setting up businesses or investing in vehicles to facilitate tourism in their area. Shortage of skilled labour. Locals may not have enough skilled labour.
2. Visitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect environment and local population not cause damage or offence 	Tourism Sustainability Group (set up by European Commission) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage tourists to select holiday destinations based on conservation efforts of place Tourists who want to minimise carbon footprint will consider amount of water usage & waste recycling at their destinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors spending: provide funds to conserve environments, preserve culture or maintain tourist attraction (e.g. entrance fees, souvenir purchase) Visitor spending: income for those in hospitality industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hotel workers hotel staff waitresses tour guides Visitors realise value of a place → raise awareness by word of mouth at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors damage tourist attraction (vandalism, littering) Large numbers of visitors cause place to lose identity such as dancers deliberately pose for tourists to take photographs → not authentic

<p>3. Tour operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belong to associations that are increasingly concerned with conserving + protecting environments visited by tourists 	<p>Phuket Alternative Tours (PAT) (set up by Phuket tour operators)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sign Environmental and Cultural Code of Practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Operate in environmentally sustainable way ◦ Enhance natural environment & the way that the industry uses it • Creates awareness about environmental conservation for visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides feedback on tourist attractions and their inputs regarding social and environmental conditions of a tourist attraction is used by local communities and planning authorities to plan tourism management strategies • Regulate tourist behaviours → prevent damage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ litter ◦ wander into restricted areas ◦ make noise • Maintain quality of attractions (source of income) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business: profitable & generate profits → conflict with other stakeholders • Override concerns to preserve environment (reduce profits)
<p>4. Planning authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local / national governments → impose and enforce rules & principles regarding tourism development or development of sustainable tourism • Consider local sensitivities while maintaining physical & socio-cultural condition 	<p>Singapore Tourism Board (STB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve ethnic districts (Chinatown, Kampong Glam, Little India) • Locals & visitors to better appreciate Singapore's rich heritage → protect sites from being destroyed / damaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successfully develop, approve, fund and maintain infrastructure that help manage impact of tourism • Draft laws + policies → improve quality of tourist sites (limit no. of visitors to attraction, regulate type of commercial activity in area). Impose entrance fees to tourist site • Cooperate more easily with other government agencies to manage impact of tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to plan for unforeseen circumstances → fail due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g. cyclone disrupt essential tourist infrastructure) • Stakeholders (local communities, NGOs) oppose management strategies of planning authorities, if strategies affect livelihood / way of life

<p>5. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-profit organisations that operate independently of governments • Concerned with impact of tourism on natural and human environments 	<p>The International Ecotourism Society (TIES)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines • Conduct training courses • Provide technical assistance • Publish research papers related to tourism and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate communication between various stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ local communities & tour operator ◦ local communities & planning authorities • Support various stakeholders in managing impact of tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ additional manpower ◦ expertise ◦ marketing campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in obtaining external funding. Often rely on donations, may be hampered by lack of financial resources
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Conclusion:

<p>It can be seen that roles of some groups complement each other & are in harmony.</p>	<p>However, roles of tour operators and tourists appear to be in conflict with planning authorities, local communities & NGOs.</p>
<p>For example, roles of planning authorities, local communities and NGOs are in harmony as all have made concerted & spontaneous effort to protect tourist areas to ensure sustainability, e.g. ensuring environmental, social and economic issues are maintained & in balance.</p>	<p>For example, tour operators are profit-driven while not all tourists are culturally & environmentally aware. They have to be encouraged and coaxed into abiding by 'Environmental and Cultural Code of Practice' & 'Global Code of Ethics for Tourism' to operate and enjoy attractions in an environmentally sustainable way respectively.</p>

Typical questions**Structured questions**

- 1 Explain one way in which tourism may have an impact on a country. [4]
(N2015/P2/Q3a)

One of the ways in which tourism may have an impact on a country is by helping to increase the growth of the country's GDP. When visiting the country, tourists increase the demand for goods i.e. shopping) as well as services in the country such as hotels, restaurants, etc. Local individuals can thus benefit from the additional income, while companies can also reap in more profits. This general increase in income means that the overall revenue for the country is also increased through the collection of taxes, which in turn leads to economic development. Direct transactions also contribute to a booming economy.

Open-ended questions

- 2 'The economic advantages of tourism outweigh any disadvantages it might bring.'
To what extent is this true? Support your answer with evidence. [8]
(N2014/P2/Q3c)

Tourism is a booming industry and it brings about many advantages and disadvantages. Amongst some of its advantages are economic advantages. Tourism is a billion-dollar industry, and has certainly provided a positive economic impact in many countries. This is especially so for locals living in countries that have a booming tourist industry. The rise of the tourism industry has led to the formation of jobs related to it, such as tour guides, souvenir shop staff and bus drivers, amongst others. Furthermore, in order to facilitate more efficient movement of tourists, governments may choose to improve and upgrade existing transport infrastructure such as expressways and roads. While this is beneficial for tourists, it would also help locals to get around better.

Despite many economic benefits, there are also economic downsides to tourism. Many locals employed in the tourism industry have to find second jobs in countries with seasonal attractions.

Furthermore, many facilities built for events meant for tourists are unused following said events. For example, the Olympic Stadium, specially built for the Olympics, remains a burden on taxpayers following the 2012 London Olympics, and is rarely used.

Moreover, there are a number of other disadvantages that tourism brings. One of the disadvantages is that the cultures of certain communities may be changed in order to suit the

expectations of tourists in the hope of getting tourists to spend more money. Cultures become commercialised and commodified, resulting in the loss of authenticity of these cultures.

Tourism also brings about environmental damage. With increased travel, especially through the use of aeroplanes, there would be increased emissions of greenhouse gases, thus leading to a larger carbon footprint. Increased human traffic may also result in the destruction of wildlife and their habitat. Tourists may damage the environment while on holiday. For example, many walls on the Great Wall of China are filled with graffiti. Tourists may also litter, causing potential harm to animals which suffocate on their litter, and damaging the environment at the same time. Furthermore, should there be damage to the environment, it may also result in a reduction in the number of tourists, especially if tourists are attracted to the destination for its natural beauty.

Therefore, there are multiple disadvantages brought about by tourism that I do not believe are outweighed by its economic advantages.

- 3 'The environmental disadvantages of tourism outweigh any advantages it may bring.'

To what extent is the statement true? Give examples to support your answer.

[8]

(N2018/P2/Q4b)

Generally, I agree with the statement. While tourism may contribute to the conservation of the natural environment and habitats in some cases, the negative environmental impacts of tourism, like an increase in carbon footprint and the destruction of natural environments, certainly outweigh them.

An increase in tourist transport leads to an increase in carbon footprint. Carbon footprint refers to the amount of carbon (such as carbon dioxide or methane, both greenhouse gases) released into the atmosphere as a result of activities. The growth in tourism means that there is a rise in air, land or water transport to bring tourists to and from their destinations. These various forms of transport emit greenhouse gases, one of which is carbon dioxide. For instance, a typical passenger vehicle produces about 4.6 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. Moreover, tourist infrastructure such as hotels usually uses extremely large amounts of electricity to light as well as cool the spaces through air-conditioning to provide a comfortable environment for tourists. This also contributes to a large amount of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere. Since greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere, their emission would directly contribute to global warming. Global warming is gravely detrimental to the environment: ice at the poles melt and thus causes sea levels to rise, causing natural habitats

to be damaged, etc. As a result of global warming, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia has experienced coral bleaching, causing much of the corals to die.

Not only can tourism cause environmental degradation indirectly through global warming, it also plays a direct role in destroying natural environments and habitats. To cope with and cater to the booming tourist industry, developers often severely alter natural environments to build tourist infrastructure and amenities such as hotels and resorts. This is most apparent at beach destinations. For instance, in coastal areas in the Philippines and Maldives, developers dynamited and mined corals to use them as building materials for the resorts, causing extensive damage to the coral reefs. Not only does this gravely damage the natural habitats of many maritime creatures, it also depletes the fisheries that sustain the locals and – ironically – attract tourists. In addition, the inconsiderate behaviour of some tourists also contributes to the degradation of natural habitats. Some may trample on plants, remove corals and steal eggs from nests as souvenirs. Loud tourist groups may also disturb – and even chase away – animals.

Nevertheless, there are still some positive impacts of tourism. The income generated from the tourist industry through entrance fees and levies may help in the conservation of some environments. An example of this are the national parks and game reserves in South Africa (e.g. Kruger National Park) which receive almost 70% of their income from tourists, deriving from entrance fees, restaurants, etc. Another example is the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre in Sabah, East Malaysia. The centre pays its staff, who look after and rehabilitate orphaned or injured orangutans, primarily from its entrance fee.

All in all, while tourism can support certain organisations financially in their conservation projects, it causes more detrimental effects on the environment than positive ones. The increase in greenhouse gases, the construction of tourist infrastructure and inconsiderate tourist behaviour are some disadvantages of tourism. The first of these – the increase in greenhouse gases – is arguably the most devastating of them, since the resultant global warming and climate change could lead to environmental degradation on a much larger scale.

- 4 With the help of the text below, discuss the impact of infrastructure development for tourism on the locals. [4]

In preparation for the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics, the Russian government modernised the telecommunications, electric power and transport infrastructure in Sochi. The most costly of these infrastructure projects was the construction of the combined rail and motor road between Adler and Krasnaya Polyana. It was the main passenger transport route of the 2014 Winter Olympics. 12 tunnels and 46 bridges were built almost in a straight line. In addition Sochi's railway stations were renovated and new stations were built. The capacity of the region's power network was increased by 2.5 times. The newly constructed Sochi Olympic Park includes the stadium and venues for indoor sports such as ice hockey, figure skating and speed skating. Other venues were constructed in Krasnaya Polyana for outdoor skiing competitions. The cost of building these modern infrastructure made the Sochi Winter Olympics the most expensive Olympics in history at \$51 billion.

DISCUSS: both positive and negative points

[maximum 1 m for benefits]

- Infrastructure development is the construction of transport and communication networks, electrical framework and systems for water and waste disposal.
- Countries may host events such as the Olympics to boost tourism and benefit the locals.
 - Before the event, the process of constructing infrastructure generates jobs for the people and income for the economy.
 - Local industries benefit if local materials are used.
 - Infrastructure such as transport and stadiums will continue to serve the locals after the event.

[maximum 1 m for problem of wastage]

- However, large scale infrastructure can be costly to build and under-utilised after the event. They are also costly to maintain and locals may have to pay higher taxes for them.
 - E.g. facilities including the Olympic venues and the road and rail transport route built in Russia for the 2014 Winter Olympics.
 - This infrastructure also caused the energy capacity of Sochi to increase by 2.5 times.
- The construction of large scale infrastructure also diverts a lot of financial resources and other resources from areas of needs.

[any 4, 4 m]

[reserve 1 m for reference to the given text above]