### COURSE OUTLINE

	COURSE OUTLINE		
(1) General information			
FACULTY/SCHOOL	ECONOMICS, BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES		
DEPARTMENT	TOURISM STUDIES		
LEVEL OF STUDY	UNDERGRADUATE		
COURSE UNIT CODE	TSK303	Semester	3 <sup>rd</sup>
COURSE TITLE	TOURISM ECONOMICS - TOURISM SOCIOLOGY		
INDEPENDENT TEACHIN	G ACTIVITIES		
in case credits are awarded for separate components/parts of the		WEEKLY	
course, e.g. in lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If credits are awarded		TEACHNG	CREDITS
for the entire course, give the weekly te	eaching hours and the total	HOURS	
credits			
Lectures, Assignments-Semiotic Analysis E	xercises-Presentations-Group 3 5		5
and Individual			
Add rows if necessary. The organization of teaching and the teaching			
methods used are described in detail under section 4			
COURSE TYPE	BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE		
Background knowledge,			
Scientific expertise,			
General Knowledge,			
Skills Development			
	NO		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:			
	CDEEK		
	GREEK		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION:			
LANGUAGE OF			
EXAMINATION/ASSESSMENT:			
EARIVIIIVATION/ASSESSIVIENT.			
THE COURSE IS OFFERED TO	YES		
ERASMUS STUDENTS			
COURSE WEBSITE (URL)	https://eclass.unipi.gr/courses	s/TOY108/	
		,,	

# (2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

#### Learning Outcomes

The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate (certain) level, which students will acquire upon successful completion of the course, are described in detail.

It is necessary to consult:

#### APPENDIX A

• Description of the level of learning outcomes for each level of study, in accordance with the European Higher Education Qualifications' Framework.

• Descriptive indicators for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and <u>APPENDIX B</u>

• Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes

The goal of the course is to understand and interpret the concept of tourism through the prism of the social sciences.

Upon completion of the course, students will have acquired the theoretical framework for understanding, analyzing, and evaluating the basic economic, social, and cultural issues of the tourism industry in order to work effectively in the field.

Specifically, students will have the opportunity to:

- define the concept of tourism as an inherent human need and as a socio-economic phenomenon,
- -recognize the relationship between tourism and science and the development of tourism studies,
- evaluate the basic concepts of tourism economics,
- -distinguish the stages of development of tourism products and, in general, the concept of tourism development,
- study the basic economic figures in the field of travel and transportation,

- explain the socio-economic factors that have led to the development of modern tourism,
- distinguish the typologies historically attributed to tourists by social scientists,
- discover the symbolic processes related to tourism,
- develop the relationship between tourism and the media and new technologies,
- develop the relationship between tourism and postmodernism and globalization,
- explain the new trends in the social theory of tourism research,
- support specific issues related to tourism, such as gender equality, environmental issues and animal rights.

# **General Competences**

Taking into consideration the general competences that students/graduates must acquire (as those are described in the Diploma Supplement and are mentioned below), at which of the following does the course attendance aim?

Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information by the use of appropriate technologies, Adapting to new situations Decision-making Individual/Independent work Group/Team work Working in an international environment Working in an interdisciplinary environment Introduction of innovative research The course aims to develop students' skills in:

- flexibility and adaptation to new situations
- creativity and capacity for innovation
- individual work, teamwork and autonomous teamwork
- working in an international and interdisciplinary environment
- understanding and deciphering symbols in the field of tourism
- respect for diversity and multiculturalism
- respect for the natural environment and animal welfare
- demonstrating social, professional and moral responsibility and sensitivity in relation to gender, race, ethnicity, religion, age, physical or mental condition, beliefs or sexual orientation, etc.

#### (3) COURSE CONTENT

In the first section the concept of tourism is developed, a brief historical outline of this phenomenon is given, and the scientific disciplines through which the themes of tourism are developed are mentioned.

After relating the concept of tourism to the two levels of economic analysis, the contribution that the tourism industry can make to the economy of a country is briefly presented. This is followed by brief remarks on issues related to the relationship between politics and tourism development and a very brief description of the historical stages of tourism development in Greece.

Economic issues related to travel and tourism transportation, their demand and supply, and their costs are examined in more detail. Also, some of the impacts of transport technology on social life and the natural environment are presented.

The basic sociological theories are introduced and the main approaches of the special branch of tourism sociology are presented, i.e. the theories of Daniel Boorstin, Dean MacCannell, Erik Cohen, Chriss Rojek, Stanley Plog, Maxine Feifer and Ian Munt are briefly described.

The phenomenon of tourism is examined in relation to social representations theory, the symbolic function of tourist consumption, and cultural capital theory, and some issues concerning the semiotic analysis of tourism are briefly addressed with examples.

The following section explains the ways in which the media contribute to the development of tourism. After a brief reference to communication theories, questions are developed that relate specifically to the relationship

between tourism and print media, cinema, television, and new digital communication. Questions about the relationship between the media and communication and Greek tourism are listed. There are also some references to the image of tourism as projected by the media, in relation to gender, environment and animal rights.

Through the prism of postmodern social thought, issues related to tourism and authenticity, hyperreality and sociocultural identity are presented, while the symbolic meaning of the tourist space is explored. Finally, the concept of globalization is briefly discussed in relation to culture and the development of global tourism, and some basic modern directions of social research in tourism studies are presented.

# (4) TEACHING METHODS--ASSESSMENT

(4) TEACHING METHODSASSESSMENT				
MODES OF DELIVERY	Face-to face	Face-to face		
Face-to-face, in-class lecturing, distance				
teaching and distance learning etc.				
USE OF INFORMATION AND	Use of ICT in teaching:			
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	PowerPoint			
Use of ICT in teaching, Laboratory	Projection of MP4 Files (Advertisements)			
Education, Communication with students				
	Use of ICT in the Communication with students:			
	-Platform of the module (e-class)			
	-E-mail exchange			
COURSE DESIGN	Activity/Method	Semester workload		
Description of teaching techniques,	Lectures (including 3 hours of	39		
practices and methods:	semiotic analysis of tourist			
Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice,	commercials)			
fieldwork, study and analysis of	Essay writing and	30		
bibliography, tutorials, Internship, Art	presentations (individual or			
Workshop, Interactive teaching,	teamwork)			
Educational visits, projects, Essay writing,	Self-directed study by the	60		
Artistic creativity, etc.	student			
	Assessment	2		
The study hours for each learning activity	Total	131		
as well as the hours of self-directed study				
are given following the principles of the				
ECTS.				
STUDENT PERFORMANCE				
EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT METHODS	Students are evaluated through written examination that include			
Detailed description of the evaluation	short-answer questions, essay que	estions, and semiotic analysis		
procedures:	exercises.			
Language of evaluation, assessment				
methods, formative or summative				
(conclusive), multiple choice tests, short-				
answer questions, open-ended questions,				
problem solving, written work,				
essay/report, oral exam, presentation,				
laboratory work, otheretc.				
Specifically defined evaluation criteria are				
stated, as well as if and where they are				
accessible by the students.				
accessible by the students.	1			

# (5) SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

-Suggested bibliography:

Transport Economics. Samprakos Evangelos. Varvarigos Publications (2018). (In Greek).

Mobility, Tourism and Society. Tsangaris Michael. Kallipos Publications (2022). [e-book with open access]. (In Greek).

Tourism Economics. Lagos, Dimitris. Kritiki Publications (2018). (In Greek).

Tourists, Travel, Places. Tsartas, Paris, Zagotsi Smaragda and Kyriakaki Anna. Kritiki Publications (2020). (In

Greek).

Tourism Studies and the Social Sciences. Holden Andrew. Routeledge (2006). Tourism and Society. A. Farmaki. Ion Publications (2017). (In Greek).

- Suggested Academic Journals: Annals of Tourism Research https://www.journals.elsevier.com/annals-of-tourism-research

Tourist Studies https://www.journals.elsevier.com/tourism-management

Athens Journal of Tourism, https://www.athensjournals.gr/ajt

The European Journal of Tourism Research, https://ejtr.vumk.eu/index.php/about Journal of Travel Research, https://journals.sagepub.com/home/jtr

International Journal of Tourism Research

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/15221970