

**University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg Campus**  
**November 2014 Examinations**  
**School of Agriculture, Earth and Environmental Sciences**  
**GEOG301: Tourism Studies**

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Time: 3 Hours  
Marks: 300

Internal Examiners: Dr M. Hansen  
External Examiners: Prof S. Oldfield

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This paper consists of **THREE** pages

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer any 3 questions.  
Each question carries 100 marks

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**Question One:**

*Tourism generated 9.5% of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013, and accounted for more than 1.4 million direct and indirect jobs in the country. "We are convinced that tourism can contribute a great deal in addressing the triple challenges identified by the National Development Plan of poverty, unemployment and inequality.*

Source: Derek Hanekom, Minister of Tourism, September 2014.

<http://www.tourism.gov.za/AboutNDT/Branches1/domestic/News/Pages/SMMES-boosting-domestic-tourism.aspx>. Accessed 10 October 2014.

Critically reflect on the potential for tourism to address the triple challenges in the National Development Plan (NPC 2011) of **poverty, unemployment** and **inequality** in South Africa.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

**Question Two:**

In its declaration on "Harnessing Tourism for the Millennium Development Goals", the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) states that tourism, when sustainably developed and managed, should be recognised as an effective tool to realize the Millennium Development Goals – especially poverty alleviation.

Source: WTO. (<http://step.unwto.org/sites/all/files/docpdf/declaration.pdf>. Accessed October 05, 2014.

Critically reflect on the potential for the concept of "pro-poor" tourism to address poverty in the African context.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

**Question Three:**

Duffy (2012) argues that global tourism is not just an outcome, but also a cause, of neoliberalism – acting as an environmental fix for capitalism. This is because global tourism has targeted and opened up new frontiers in nature, which serves to expand and deepen neoliberalism to a wider range of biophysical phenomena.

Source:

Duffy, R. (2012). The international political economy of tourism and the neoliberalisation of nature: Challenges posed by selling close interactions with animals. *Review of International Political Economy*, 20(3), 605-626.

With reference to political economy and/or political ecology, investigate Duffy's argument. Use empirical cases of tourism development that you are familiar with, to support your discussion.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

**Question Four:**

Wels (2004) discusses some specific examples of the colonial myths and fantasies that shaped the European social constructions of African landscapes and peoples. Echtner & Prasad (2003) use three myths in particular – the myth of the unchanged, the myth of the unrestrained, and the myth of the uncivilized. They show that the representations surrounding these myths replicate colonial forms of discourse, emphasizing certain binaries between the First and Third Worlds and maintaining broader geopolitical power structures.

Sources:

Echtner, C. M., & Prasad, P. (2003). The context of third world tourism marketing. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30(3), 660-682.

Wels, H. (2004). About Romance and Reality: Popular European Imagery in Postcolonial Tourism in Southern Africa. In C. M. Hall & H. Tucker (Eds.), *Tourism and Postcolonialism: Contested Discourses, Identities and Representations* (pp. 76-94). London and New York: Routledge).

Consider the arguments of Wels' (2004) and Echtner & Prasad (2003), and/or the writings of any other author you may be familiar with, in order to comment on the issue of post-colonialism in tourism.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

**Question Five:**

Celata & Sanna (2012) argue that protected areas represent a vivid example of a post-political space, and permit a full appreciation of how political space is reduced by appeals to absolute moral imperatives on the one hand and technical rationality on the other. They discuss the idea of a post-political ecology of protected areas in the Global South, especially in relation to debates about biodiversity versus social justice.

Source:

Celata, F., & Sanna, V. S. (2012). The post-political ecology of protected areas: nature, social justice and political conflicts in the Galápagos Islands. *Local Environment*, 17(9), 977-990.

Comment on the applicability of Celata & Sanna's thesis to the South African context.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

**Question Six:**

A question that is often asked with regard to considerations of social justice in tourism is around the impacts of global tourism on the plight of local people. Examine this question in a case study of your choice, with reference to distributive social justice and the capability approach.

(100 marks / 60 minutes)

