

NAME OF THE COURSE		SOCIOLOGY OF TOURISM				
Code	EUT301	Year of study	1st graduate study			
Course teacher	Full Professor Renata Relja, Ph.D.	Credits (ECTS)	5			
Associate teachers	Mag.soc.Tea Gutović, assistant	Type of instruction (number of hours)	L	S	E	F
			26		26	
Status of the course	Compulsory Course	Percentage of application of e-learning	30%			
COURSE DESCRIPTION						
Course objectives	1. Being able to conduct empirical research within sociology of tourism. 2. Observing the importance of socio-psychological aspects within the contemporary study of tourism phenomena. 3. Observing the importance of the host-tourist relationship 4. Observing the importance of the relationship between gender and sex in relation to tourism motivation and perception. 5. Recognizing key determinants of responsible tourism. 6. Being able to position and evaluate the elements of the heritage.					
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course						
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	Learning outcome of the course: Critically evaluate the position and role of relevant social actors within contemporary tourism issues, processes and phenomena. Specific learning outcomes: The student will: 1. Assess the position of tourism within different sociological theories 2. Review the contemporary role and importance of socio-psychological aspects when studying contemporary forms of tourism 3. Assess and critically evaluate key determinants of responsible tourism 4. Identify the meaning and role of heritage elements throughout the whole social valuation of the tourism phenomenon 5. Assess the role of tourism as a catalyst for social change 6. Critically evaluate the role of the local community within the tourism phenomenon					
Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	1	Determination of the subject / sociological perspective	2	Appointment of the seminar essay topics		
	2	Sociology of tourism-development, determination and positioning	2	Sociological aspects of tourism and leisure in contemporary industrial and post-industrial societies		
	3	Contemporary methodological qualitative and quantitative approaches within the sociology of tourism (mix methodology)	2	Dominant research methods within sociology of tourism; tourism ethnography		
	4	Tourism as a complex social issue / phenomenon / process	2	Socio-economic aspects of demand in tourism		
	5	Socio-psychological determinants in the context sociology of tourism: (motivation / needs / values)	2	Motivation towards mobility		

	6	Socio-psychological aspects of the host-tourist relationship	2	Social role of tourists		
	7	Social evaluation and contextualization of heritage with an emphasis on the peculiarities of Croatian tourism	2	Valuation and social promotion of heritage with an emphasis on tourism in Croatia		
	8	Socio-cultural evaluation of tourist attractions	2	Cultural resources in the function of tourist attraction - sociological analysis		
	9	Typology of tourism (urban, selective and religious tourism)	2	Mass tourism-sociological criticism		
	10	The relationship between international tourism and "traditional" cultural identities	2	The ambivalence of tourism		
	11	Determination of tourism within the postmodern consumer society	2	Tourism as a modern form of consumption; a new model of tourism		
	12	Relationship between tourism, ecology and sustainable development	2	Sustainability strategies; tourism and climate change		
	13	Tourism, new media and networked society	2	Students' presentation summaries; discussion		
Format of instruction	<input type="checkbox"/> lectures <input type="checkbox"/> seminars and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> blended e-learning <input type="checkbox"/> independent tasks					
Student responsibilities	Behave in accordance with ethical and scientific principles in higher education. Participation in the implementation of classes (70% of attendance - lectures and seminars as a prerequisite for obtaining a signature) within which it is necessary to develop and present individual teaching contents within the seminar paper in accordance with established criteria (oral presentation) and discussion (physical / online) . The student is obliged to adhere to the defined time frames of the seminar as well as to actively and constructively participate in teaching. A student with two positively evaluated colloquia achieves the equivalent of a written exam.					
Screening student work(name the proportion of ECTS credits for eachactivity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course)	Class attendance	1 ECTS	Research		Practical training	0,5 ECTS
	Experimental work		Report		Problem questions	0,5 ECTS
	Essay		Seminar essay	0,5 ECTS	quiz	0,5 ECTS
	Tests	2 ECTS	Oral exam		(Other)	
	Written exam		Project		(Other)	
Grading and evaluating student	The examination of acquired knowledge, skills and competencies is conducted					

2021./2022.

01/03/22 – 9.Sj. FV

work in class and at the final exam	during the semester through the evaluation of student activities and online discussions, seminar work, as well as two colloquia. In accordance with the learning outcomes of the course and the student's obligations, the final grade in the course is formed with regard to the achievement of the following elements: written exam, ie successfully passed two colloquia (positive grade from both colloquia is equivalent to written exam) - 60%; prepared and presented seminar paper in accordance with the instructions - 30%; active participation in classes (physical / online discussions 10%). Criteria for evaluating and grading individual elements are described in the course repository.		
Required literature (available in the library and via other media)	Title	Number of copies in the library	Availability via other media
	Apostopoulos, Y. & Leivadi, S. & Yiannakis, A. (2002) <b>The Sociology of Tourism. Theoretical and Empirical Investigations.</b> London: Routledge.	2	
	Gossling, S. & Hall, M. (2006) <b>Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Social, Economic and Political Interrelationships.</b> London: Routledge Chapman&Hall.	2	
	Cohen, S. & Cohen, E. (2019) New directions in the sociology of tourism. <b>Current Issues in Tourism</b> , 22(2): 153-172.		Available online
	Popović, T., Relja, R. (2015) Strategic Planning and Actors' Perspectives in Rural Tourism. U: Mašek Tonković, A. (ur.) <b>4th International Scientific Symposium Economy of Eastern Croatia – Vision and Growth</b> , 4 (4): 439-453.		Available online
	Relja, R., Popović, T., Tomić, V. (2016) The Sustainability of Tradition in the Dalmatian Hinterland through green entrepreneurship. <b>The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Environmental Studies</b> , 11 (2): 19-31.		Available online
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	Šuran, F. (2016). <b>Slobodno vrijeme, putovanje i turizam: sociološki pristup.</b> Buje: Happy.		Available online
	1. Cohen, E. (2013). Mitovi u turizmu – komparativno istraživanje. <b>Acta Turistica</b> , 25(1): 7-20.		
	2. De Andrade, P. (2018). Epistemology and Methodology of Urban Cultural Tourism: the Case of the Artistic Sociology of Mobile Cultures and Tourism Communication in Urban Social Networks. <b>Comunicação e Sociedade</b> , 33: 243-269.		
	3. Demonja, D. (2014). The Overview and Analysis of the State of Rural Tourism in Croatia. <b>Sociologija i prostor</b> , 198(1): 69-90.		

	<p>4. Duvnjak, N., Relja, R., Žeravica, M. (2011) Religijski turizam kao poseban socio-kulturni fenomen – na primjeru istraživanja među studentima Sveučilišta u Splitu. <b>Nova prisutnost: časopis za intelektualna i duhovna pitanja</b>, 9(2):425-446.</p> <p>5. Fotiadis, A., Polyzos, S., Hzean T.-C.T.C. (2021). The good, the bad and the ugly on COVID-19 tourism recovery. <b>Annals of Tourism Research</b>, 87: 1-14.</p> <p>6. Gretzel, U., Fuchs, M., Baggio, R., Hoepken, W., Law, R., Neidhardt, J., Pesonen, J., Zanker, M., Xiang, Z. (2020). e-Tourism beyond COVID-19: a call for transformative research. <b>Information Technology &amp; Tourism</b>, 22: 187–203.</p> <p>7. Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2020) The “war over tourism”: challenges to sustainable tourism in the tourism academy after COVID-19. <b>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</b>, 29 (4): 551-569.</p> <p>8. Njoroge, J. M. (2015). Climate Change and Tourism Adaptation: Literature Review. <b>Tourism and Hospitality Management</b>, 21(1): 95-108.</p> <p>9. Popović, T., Relja, R., Gutović, T. (2017) Aktualnost ruralne sociologije: problematiziranje održivosti “prostora iza”. U: Bušljeta Tonković, A., Holjevac, Ž., Brlić I. Šimunić, N. (ur.) <b>Koga (p)održava održivi razvoj?</b> Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar, str: 71-94.</p> <p>10. <b>Preferences of Europeans Towards Tourism</b> (2014). Bruxelles: European Commission. (str. 6-44).</p> <p>11. Relja, R., Alfirević, N. (2014) Lokalne i regionalne socio-kulturne odrednice razvoja posebnih oblika turizma: studija slučaja drniške regije. <b>Godišnjak Titius. Časopis za interdisciplinarna istraživanja porječja Krke</b>, 6-7(6-7): 451-465.</p> <p>12. Relja, R., Gutović, T., Svalina, K. (2020). Utjecaj turizma na zapošljivost i socioekonomski položaj mladih u Splitu. <b>Zbornik radova Veleučilišta u Šibeniku</b>, 14(3-4): 7-23.</p> <p>13.</p>
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Individual consultations, class attendance, class activity, success in performing tasks, conversation related to improving the quality of the level of acquired knowledge. Student survey on the quality of teaching and teachers at the university level. Passed the exam and fulfilled other syllabus obligations.
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	