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| Subject code: TZŽS/106 | Subject name: Rural development and tourism | | |
| Study cycle: III | Year: I | Semester: I | ECTS credits: 5 |
| Status: Optional | | Contact hours: 55 Lectures: 45 Seminar: 10 | |
| Assigned professors and assistants: | Teachers and associates selected in the field to which the subject belongs | | |
| Prerequisites: | / | | |
| Subject objectives: | Introduce the candidate to the methodology of studying rural tourism. Emphasize the position and role of the village as a resource and agritourism in the modern period. Particular emphasis should be focused on rural tourism supply as a concept of sustainable development and involving local and wider communities in rural development. | | |
| Teaching units: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to rural tourism 2. Village: resource of tourism 3. Term, types and features of rural tourism 4. Types of rural tourism 5. Rural tourism supply 6. Rural tourism development in the World 7. Position of rural tourism in Bosnia & Herzegovina 8. Rural tourism impact on the environment 9. Rural/agritourism products and services 10. Problems in rural tourism 11. Concept of sustainable agritourism 12. Involving local community in rural development I 13. Involving local community in rural development II 14. Quality of services in rural tourism 15. Management of rural tourism destination | | |
| Learning outcomes: | • | | |
| Teaching methods: | Multimedia presentation and discussion (lectures); seminars and project work, material analysis and discussion, applying skills and innovative ideas in the field of rural tourism | | |
| Knowledge testing methods with grading structure¹: | | Points | |
| | Oral discourses | 25 | |
| | Project tasks | 25 | |

¹ The structure of points and point criteria for each subject is determined by the Council of the organizational unit before the beginning of the academic year in which the subject is taught in accordance with Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Law on Higher Education of Sarajevo Canton



| | <table><tr><td>Final exam</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>100</td></tr></table> <p>Assessment:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Grade</th><th>ECTS grade</th><th>Points scale</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>10</td><td>(A) excellent</td><td>95 - 100</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>(B) very good</td><td>85 - 94</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>(C) good</td><td>75 - 84</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>(D) satisfactory</td><td>66 - 74</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>(E) sufficient</td><td>55 - 64</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>(F, FX) insufficient</td><td>55</td></tr></tbody></table> | Final exam | 50 | TOTAL | 100 | Grade | ECTS grade | Points scale | 10 | (A) excellent | 95 - 100 | 9 | (B) very good | 85 - 94 | 8 | (C) good | 75 - 84 | 7 | (D) satisfactory | 66 - 74 | 6 | (E) sufficient | 55 - 64 | 5 | (F, FX) insufficient | 55 |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|----|-------|-----|-------|------------|--------------|----|---------------|----------|---|---------------|---------|---|----------|---------|---|------------------|---------|---|----------------|---------|---|----------------------|----|
| Final exam | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 8 | (C) good | 75 - 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | (D) satisfactory | 66 - 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | (E) sufficient | 55 - 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | (F, FX) insufficient | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literature²: | <p>Obavezna:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bramwell, B. and Lane, B. (1993): Sustainable tourism: An evolving global approach. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 1, 1-5.2. Bramwell, B. (1994): Rural tourism and sustainable rural tourism Volume 2, Issue 1-23. Gannon, A. (1994): Rural Tourism as a Factor in Rural Community Economic Development For Economies in Transition, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 2 (1-2), 51-60.4. Košić, K. (2012): Ruralni turizam Vojvodine, PMF, Novi Sad5. Roberts, L. (2001): Rural Tourism and Recreation: Principles and Practice. Massachusetts: CABI Publishing6. Sharpley, R., and Sharpley, J. (1998): Rural Tourism: An Introduction. Singapore: International Thomson Business Press7. Štetić, S. (2003): Geografija turizma, Beograd.8. Todorović, M., Štetić, S. (2009): Ruralni turizam, Univerzitet u Beogradu, Geografski fakultet. Beograd9. Tourism; Beyond the Individual Provider of Rural Tourism, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 7, (1), 26-45., 1999.10. Žunić, L. (2022): Pozitivni socio - kulturni impakti turizma na geografsku i životnu sredinu, PMF Sarajevo. <p>Dopunska:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jadrešić V. (2001): Turizam u interdisciplinarnoj teoriji i | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

² The Senate of the higher education institution as an institution or a council of the organizational unit of the higher education institution as a public institution determines mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals, as well as other recommended literature on the basis of which exams are prepared by a special act which is required to be published on its website before the beginning of the academic year in accordance with Article 56, paragraph 3 of the Law on Higher Education of the Sarajevo Canton.



UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Form SP2

Page 3 of 3

- primjeni, Školska knjiga, Zagreb.
2. The Travel & Turizm Competitiveness Report 2009, World Economic Forum, Geneva, 2009
3. Swarbrooke, J. (1998): Sustainable Tourism Management, London: Biddles Ltd.
4. Rural Development, Paris: OECD