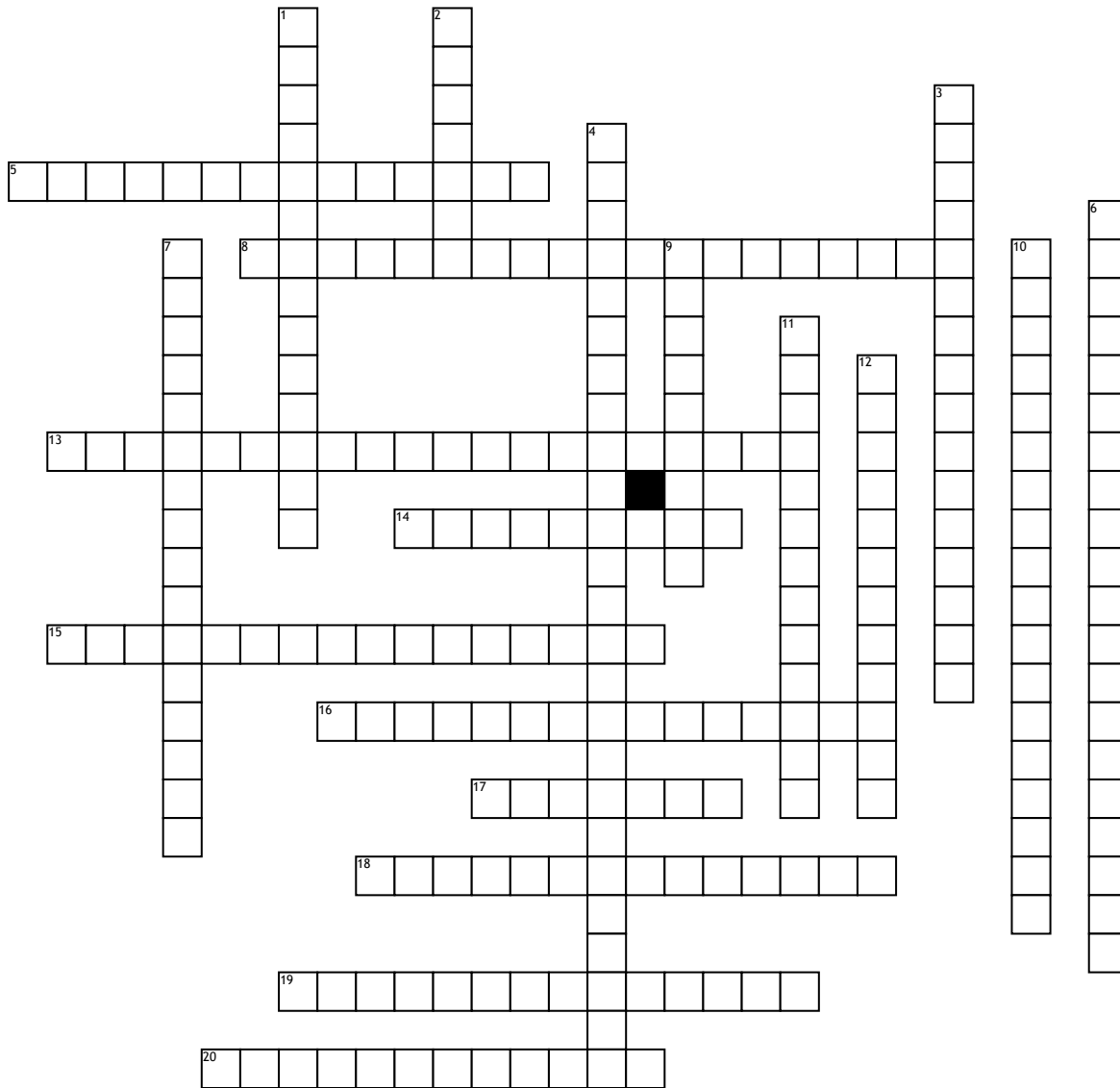


TOURISM DEVELOPMENT 2



Across

5. Refers to the entire economy and interactions within it.

8. Refers to social and technological progress.

13. Any person, regardless of nationality, residing in a country and who travels to a place in the same country for less than 24 hours and whose main purpose of visit is other than following an occupation remunerated from within the place visited (WTO 1991).

14. Relate more specifically to the people, such as their demographic structure, employment in the tourism industry and proximity of residence to tourism areas.

15. Natural, cultural and human resources

16. Any person, regardless of nationality, residing in a country and who travels to a place in the same country for not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than following an occupation remunerated from within the place visited (WTO 1991).

17. A person who travels for pleasure, usually sightseeing and staying in hotels or a person going on an excursion or sightseeing tour, or a person who is travelling abroad as a member of a sports team that is playing a series of usually international matches. In General a person who travels for any specific reason to a place outside his/her usual environment for more than a day and less than a year.

18. a term used to indicate the increase of per capita gross domestic product (GDP) or other measure of aggregate income.

19. Primary location of supply, or the focus of resources, facilities and services that are available or created to cater for the needs of tourists

20. Formal and informal groups existing outside of individuals and households and are not part of the government. It is a public space between the state, the market and the ordinary household, in which people can debate and tackle action.

Down

1. the study of individual decisions and the interactions of these decisions.

2. The activities of a person traveling outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than exercise of an activity remunerated from the place visited (WTO 1991).

3. urban fabric and structure, buildings and monuments, infrastructures, human-made parks and open spaces.

4. A visitor residing in a country who travels the same day to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual environment for less than 24 hours without spending the night in the country, and whose main purpose of the visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited (WTO 1991).

6. A visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence for at least one night but not more than one year, and whose main purpose of the visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited (WTO 1991).

7. resources set up by the tourism industry to add to the areas endowed resources. This includes tourism infrastructure, travel and tourism services, events and product packaging

9. Those factors that affect the community at a broader level, such as the pace of tourism development, type of tourism, cultural differences between hosts and guests and the tourist-host ratio

10. air, water, flora, fauna, soil, natural landscape, geological features and climate.

11. Local residents living in and around the places visited by tourists

12. The government has an important role in destination management. Many tourism resources are owned by government.