

COURSE OUTLINE

(1) GENERAL

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| SCHOOL | Humanity | | |
| ACADEMIC UNIT | Department of Mediterranean Studies | | |
| LEVEL OF STUDIES | Undergraduate | | |
| COURSE CODE | ΔYE-35 | SEMESTER | 6 |
| COURSE TITLE | SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND THE MEDITERRANEAN | | |
| INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i> | | WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS | CREDITS |
| | | 3 | 6 |
| | | | |
| <i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i> | | | |
| COURSE TYPE <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i> | Special background | | |
| PREREQUISITE COURSES: | no | | |
| LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS: | Greek | | |
| IS THE COURSE OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS | no | | |
| COURSE WEBSITE (URL) | https://eclass.aegean.gr/courses/ TMS-PPS502/ | | |

(2) LEARNING OUTCOMES

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| <p>Learning outcomes</p> <p><i>The course learning outcomes, specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level, which the students will acquire with the successful completion of the course, are described.</i></p> <p><i>Consult Appendix A</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Description of the level of learning outcomes for each qualifications cycle, according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area</i> • <i>Descriptors for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Appendix B</i> • <i>Guidelines for writing Learning Outcomes</i> |
| <p>Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply theoretical interdisciplinary approaches to the study of the field of study from the perspective of international relations, public diplomacy • Evaluate the relations of neighboring areas from the perspective of tourism diplomacy • Recognize positive and negative efforts to establish “tourism diplomacy” for the benefit of the field of study |
| <p>General Competences</p> <p><i>Taking into consideration the general competences that the degree-holder must acquire (as these appear in the Diploma</i></p> |

Supplement and appear below), at which of the following does the course aim?

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| Search for, analysis and synthesis of data and information, with the use of the necessary technology | Project planning and management |
| Adapting to new situations | Respect for difference and multiculturalism |
| Decision-making | Respect for the natural environment |
| Working independently | Showing social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to gender issues |
| Team work | Criticism and self-criticism |
| Working in an international environment | Production of free, creative and inductive thinking |
| Working in an interdisciplinary environment | |
| Production of new research ideas | Others... |
| | |

The course aims at the following general skills:

- Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, using the necessary technologies
- Adaptation to new international situations
- Work in an international environment
- Work in an interdisciplinary environment
- Generation of new research ideas
- Respect for diversity, solidarity and multiculturalism
- Respect for the natural, social, economic environment
- Demonstrate social, professional and ethical responsibility and sensitivity to the cooperation issues within the context of “low-level” politics and especially in the tourism sector

(3) SYLLABUS

Nowadays, Tourism is a serious factor in socio-economic life. It contributes dynamically to the world economy but also shapes international relations amongst different countries. This creates a framework for the development of international relations, exchange of cultural elements, social contacts between different states. This grid draws a diplomatic canvas between neighbouring countries not only in the direction of supporting peace, but also in the sectors of security and stability.

Essentially, the International Relations as part of political science and geoeconomics use tourism many times as an aspect of public diplomacy to respond to contemporary challenges and emerging crises. Today, international tourism is a bridge of friendship and understanding between peoples from different societies, causing an active interaction and cooperation. Tourism can be a pillar of International Relations opening ways to establishment of peace and prosperity between states, associations and organizations.

"Tourism diplomacy" has a direct influence on economic, social, political and cultural global issues. Taking advantage of it, channels can be established to eliminate differences and confrontations in the global geopolitical landscape.

-The Mediterranean Sea is offered to this project because it hides all the magic of human contact as well as its rich cultural capital.

► The lessons begin with a general view of international relations, the role of diplomacy, and end with the value of “tourism diplomacy” as a tool for cooperation between opposing regions for the common benefit in wider Mediterranean region.

The example of Greek-Turkish relations is presented through the “Athens Declaration of Friendship and Good Neighborliness” (07.12.2023) and is examined in detail, as a case study for the lesson.

(4) TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

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| DELIVERY <i>Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.</i> | Face to face | |
| USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY <i>Use of ICT in teaching, laboratory education, communication with students</i> | Exploitation of the possibilities of the “e-class” platform power point presentations, utilization of digital material for educational purposes, or similar books | |
| TEACHING METHODS <i>The manner and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, seminars, laboratory practice, fieldwork, study and analysis of bibliography, tutorials, placements, clinical practice, art workshop, interactive teaching, educational visits, project, essay writing, artistic creativity, etc. The student's study hours for each learning activity are given as well as the hours of non-directed study according to the principles of the ECTS</i> | Activity | Semester workload |
| | Lectures | 39 (1.56 ECTS) |
| | Personal-study | 83 (3.32 ECTS) |
| | Final exam | 3 (0.12 ECTS) |
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| | Course total | 125 (5 ECTS) |
| STUDENT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION <i>Description of the evaluation procedure Language of evaluation, methods of evaluation, summative or conclusive, multiple choice questionnaires, short-answer questions, open-ended questions, problem solving, written work, essay/report, oral examination, public presentation, laboratory work, clinical examination of patient, art interpretation, other Specifically-defined evaluation criteria are given, and if and where they are accessible to students.</i> | Language of assessment: Greek Method of assessment: oral examination and in special cases “written work” | |

(5) ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suggested bibliography: 1.Ξάνθης, Αγαπητός, (2025). Η τουριστική διπλωματία σε ένα δυστοπικό κόσμο. Αθήνα: Παπαζήση
2.Saadi A. Nawar.(2014).International relations and tourism sector. Bucharest: University of Bucharest-Faculty of Geography
- Related academic journals, and 3.Μπότσης, Μ., Στογιάννος, Α. (2024). Γεωπολιτική και Τουρισμός. Αθήνα: Λεμμών.