
BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

English Together



Tourist tax

This is not a word-for-word transcript

Tejali

नमस्कार मित्रांनो! Hello and welcome to English Together, असा शो जिथे आपण चर्चा करतो निरनिराळे विषय आणि त्यासंबंधित शब्दांची. मी तेजाली आणि माझ्यासोबत चर्चा करण्यासाठी आहे टॉम आणि रॉब.

Rob

Hi! Yes, I'm Rob. Hello!

Tom

And hi everybody, I'm Tom! Thanks for joining us today!

Tejali

हल्ली पर्यटनाचं प्रमाण वाढलं आहे, दिवाळी, मे महिन्याच्या सुट्ट्या याच्या २-३ महिने आधीच प्रवासाचे बेत घटतात. पण तिकडे गेल्यावर काय दिसतं? गर्दी, गोंधळ आणि असुविधा. वाढत्या पर्यटनाचा, पर्यटन स्थळांवर वाईट परिणाम होतो. त्याची अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारते, पण नागरी सुविधांवर ताण येतो. आजचा भाग याबद्दलच आहे पर्यटनाचा प्रभाव. रॉब, टॉम तुम्हाला कुठे जायला आवडेल सुट्टीला? Where would you like to go on holiday?

Tom

I think Spain.

Rob

No! It's got to be New Zealand.

Tejali

Well! That's unfortunate as both of those places have introduced a **tourist tax**, '**tourist tax**' म्हणजे पर्यटन कर.

Rob

A **tax**? What! Why's that?

Tejali

ते सांगते तुला नंतर, आधी आजचा प्रश्न. जगभरातील पर्यटक कुठल्या देशाला सर्वात जास्त

भेट देतात, U.N. World Tourism Organisation याबद्दल काय सांगतं? तीन ऑप्शन्स:

- a) यु.एस.ए.
- b) फ्रान्स
- c) चीन

Tom

I bet none of those countries **levy** any **taxes** on their guests!

Tejali

To **levy tax** म्हणजे कर लागू करणे.. I think the idea of **the levy** is to provide more funds to regulate the effects of tourism.

Rob

Ah! Tourism, or overtourism?

Tejali

Good question! **Over tourism** म्हणजे अतिपर्यटन, खूप जास्त प्रमाणात होणारे पर्यटन. आपण बघतो, महाबळेश्वर, लोणावळा सुट्टीच्या दिवशी गर्दीने अगदी फुलून जातात, पण त्यामुळे होतं काय, ट्रॅफिक खूप होतो, तेथील नागरी सुविधांवरही ताण येतो. आत्ता आपण यू आणि यूवर्समधली एक क्लिप ऐकू. यातले पाहुणे एडिनबर्ग कौन्सिलमधले आहेत. वाढत्या पर्यटकांमुळे कुठल्या नागरी सुविधांवर ताण येतो याबद्दल ते सांगत आहेत.

Presenter

The Edinburgh festival is expected to draw in nearly half a million visitors. Council leaders in Edinburgh say it puts enormous pressure on some council services such as waste collection and street cleaning and they want to tax visitors to help meet the cost. Here's council leader Adam McVey.

McVey

The number of people coming to Edinburgh is growing consistently year on year. That's a fantastic thing for our city; it makes us a vibrant, exciting place to visit. I think, for about the price of a cup of coffee at the end of your hotel stay, I think that will be worth it not just for the industry but for the tourists themselves.

Tom

OK, I can see that **overtourism** might cause problems with waste collection and street cleaning and all that stuff. But tourists spend a lot of money! Councils already benefit from tourism!

Rob

But do they? Tourist money goes to hotels and restaurants and I'm not sure the council is

the direct **beneficiary** here.

Tejali

A **beneficiary** म्हणजे ज्यांना फायदा मिळतो ते, लाभार्थी. Tourists are subject to increased prices everywhere – it's normal!

Tom

Exactly! So why do we need to be **subjected to** being charged even more by opportunistic councils!

Tejali

Subject to म्हणजे आधिन असणे, उदा. You are subject to rules and regulations. **Subjected to** थोडं वेगळं आहे. ज्या संदर्भात ते वापरलं जातं ती गोष्ट किंवा घटना तुमच्या सोबत घडणारच, ती तुम्हाला सरसकट लागू आहे असा अर्थ होतो. समजा तुम्ही विमानतळावर गेलात तर तिथे तुम्हाला security check करणं महत्त्वाचं. म्हणजे you are subjected to security check.

Tom

Yes, thank you. And, note the pronunciation – tourists are **subject** to increased prices, but don't need to be **subjected** to opportunistic practices.

Tejali

Opportunistic म्हणजे संधीचा फायदा घेणारे. Do you think it's **opportunistic**, Rob?

Rob

I don't think it's **opportunism**, really. Tourism is obviously having a **detrimental effect** on these places. Why shouldn't cities look after their residents?

Tejali

A **detrimental effect** म्हणजे हानिकारक परिणाम.

Tom

Well, I actually think that this tourist tax will be to the **detriment** of the countries themselves.

Rob

How? How can funding for infrastructure – important public services - be a bad thing?

Tom

Tourists already pay a lot and they won't want to pay more. If governments ask them to keep paying, they'll just go somewhere else. Especially if they feel that local people and councils **resent** them being in their city or their country!

Tejali

To resent म्हणजे तिरस्कार करणे, राग धरणे. Perhaps there's a lot of **resentment** around this issue...

Tom

Exactly! Tourists will feel **resentful** at being **subjected to** this **tax**!

Rob

Chill out, Tom! It seems like these countries just want to promote responsible tourism.

Tom

Well, what's the answer to today's quiz? I bet they don't have **tourist tax**!

Tejali

पर्यटकांचा सर्वात आवडता देश आहे फ्रान्स, But, it does **levy** a **tax**! The **tax** is generally very light, however.

Tom

Do you know anywhere that doesn't **levy** this ridiculous **tax**?

Tejali

मला वाटतं ग्रीसमध्ये टूरिस्ट टॅक्स नाहिये.

Tom

Great! I'm going there for a nice, **resentment**-free holiday.

Rob

And I'll go to France thanks to its nice, responsible **tourist tax**!

Tejali

या दोघांचं कधी पटेल कोणास ठावूक. तुम्ही सांगा मला, अतिपर्यटनाबद्दल तुमचं काय मत आहे? चला, जाता जाता आजचे शब्द ऐकू. 'Tourist tax' म्हणजे प्रवासी कर, 'levy' म्हणजे लागू करणे, 'overtourism' म्हणजे अतिपर्यटन, 'to be subjected to' म्हणजे ती गोष्ट तुमच्या बाबतीत घडणारच, 'opportunistic' म्हणजे संधी घेणारा, 'a detrimental effect' म्हणजे हानिकारक परिणाम, 'resentment' म्हणजे तिरस्कार, राग करणे. आज इथेच थांबूया. पुन्हा भेटू English Togetherच्या पुढच्या भागात Bye!