

# Nature

1.Speciality- Tourism is a particular activity in which we took ourselves away from our home and day to day work. There are different purposes of tourism such as religious, recreations, heritage, adventure, health, sports, natural beauty, etc. Hence the nature of tourism is based on the speciality.

2.Diversity- Tourism is an economic activity. It has many benefits for development. It has invisible benefit through by this industry many people have been working in various places. So that many tourist have attracted towards this industry. As considering the development of our country this industry has bright future. This industry has made vital role in development of our nation.

3.Recreational-There are three basic needs of humankind except these needs now days education and entertainment these are also prime needs of humbling. As considering the recreational nature of tourism many tourists make plan to go other destination due to the purpose of entertainment. Due to this purpose tourist can watch particular nature, beauty of monuments and experience of weather and climate, nowadays people have been visiting one place to other place due to their recreational value.

4. Dynamic Nature- The nature of tourism is dynamic. it always changes. Tourism is a part of wandering. With the help of travel and tourism, we make relations with other people and learn many things from them. Tourism is a multi-facet phenomenon. There are geographical -social-economic and psychological aspects of tourism and hence is a complex industry.

5. Seasonal Nature - The nature of tourism is seasonal. In the summer season tourist visits cold places, and in rainy season they visit waterfalls.

6. Interdisciplinary- Tourism is an important economic industry. The nature of tourism is interdisciplinary.

We study various elements that are appearing around us which are studied in geography, economics, and social sciences subject. There is a close relationship with other subjects and it indicates the interdisciplinary nature of tourism.

7. Cultural and Religious - There are various religious groups in India. Every group has its religious place, it is known as a worship place such as Hindu religious tourists must visit temples, Muslim religious tourists visit mosques, Christian religious tourists visit churches etc.

8. Geographical Nature- There is a close relationship between geography and tourism. Without geography the development of tourism activities is difficult. There are many geographical elements that play a role as they attract mass tourists. In Geography subject, tourism is compulsory because in nature there are various things that should be learned by experience, which things we cannot understand within four walls,

9. Historical Nature- Tourism has a historical touch. According to this historical touch, tourists visit many historical places- forts, monuments, historical sculptures, temples, caves, paintings, and architectural work, handicraft etc. By visiting such places we get real information about our history. As well as we can preserve our historical culture and beauty.

# Scope

1. Tourism as a basic need - Tourism is one of the basic needs of human beings. People want to take rest and pleasure apart from their busy schedule. So we visit to many tourist places and try to get satisfaction and freshness. It is also necessary for our health as it gives mental satisfaction too.

2. Tourism as Product - The tourist product is the country's natural beauty, climate, history, culture, and people. A well-arranged Transport, accommodation, and entertainment results in consumer satisfaction..

- a. **Attraction** - It is one of the important factors, except the attraction, the tourist will not be attracted to a particular tourist place. The attraction is related to the purpose of the tourist; it means purpose is basic for attraction. The attraction could be geographical, cultural, historical, exhibitions, arts and music, festivals, games etc.
- b. **Facilities** - Facilities are those things in the tourist product that are necessary to the tourist place. The facilities complement the attractions. These include accommodation, mode of transportation, entertainment, recreation and many others.
- c. **Accessibility** - It is another important component in the tourist product. It is a means by which a tourist can reach the area where attractions are located. If the tourist attractions are located at a place where no means of transport can reach or where there are inadequate transport facilities, these become of little value. The tourist attractions which are located near to the tourist generating markets and are linked by a network of efficient transport receive the maximum number of tourists.

3. Transportation and Tourism- Transport is the backbone of modern economy. A quality network of transport leads to tourism development hence there is very close relationship between transport and tourism. A good transport system promotes tourism services at domestic as well as international level. It helps to earn foreign exchange. Transport and tourism development are interrelated. Hence substantial efforts should be made to improve the efficiency of transport.

4. Natural Environment and Tourism - This is also one of the important elements of tourism. Environment is a basic part of tourist. On the earth there are various tourist places with different environment background. Good environment cool climate, good sunshine, etc. are the factors of environment so that tourist visit to many places according to environmental background. Tourist places like forest hills and mountains, birds and wild animals. They feel satisfied, pleased when they visit such type of places.

5. Culture and Tourism - India has cultural background. Tourist visits to tribal regions to know culture of tribal people. These are original habitat Their culture has remained as it is; there life is closely related with natural environment They stay in the forest and away from the city area. They use to collect various medicines from the trees of forest Their lives are changing due to contact with the outside world There are many tribes all over the world. For examples- Todas in Nilgiris region. These tribes have their own core, monies, festivals dance and music, people travel to these areas to study their lifestyles and this way tourist is encouraged.

Religious Tourism - India has many religions people belonging to different religions throng to their pilgrimage centres and other comes for sight-seeing. Religious is one of the major factors which attract to huge numbers of tourist all over the world Each and everyreligious group visit with in one year one time to their religion place or worship place. hence tourism development is there. Above explanation help us to understand the scope of tourism.

# Relationship between Leisure, Recreation and Tourism

**Leisure-** It is related to time left over after work, rest and household works leisure is the time when an individual can do what he or likes to refresh his/her spirits.

**Recreation-** It means a virility of activities that a person could choose to refresh his/her spirit It may include activities as diverse as a game of golf, and traveling abroad.

**Tourism-** Tourism is simply one of these activities which a person could undertake to refresh his/her spirit It places tourism firmly as part of the recreational activities spectrum of a person.



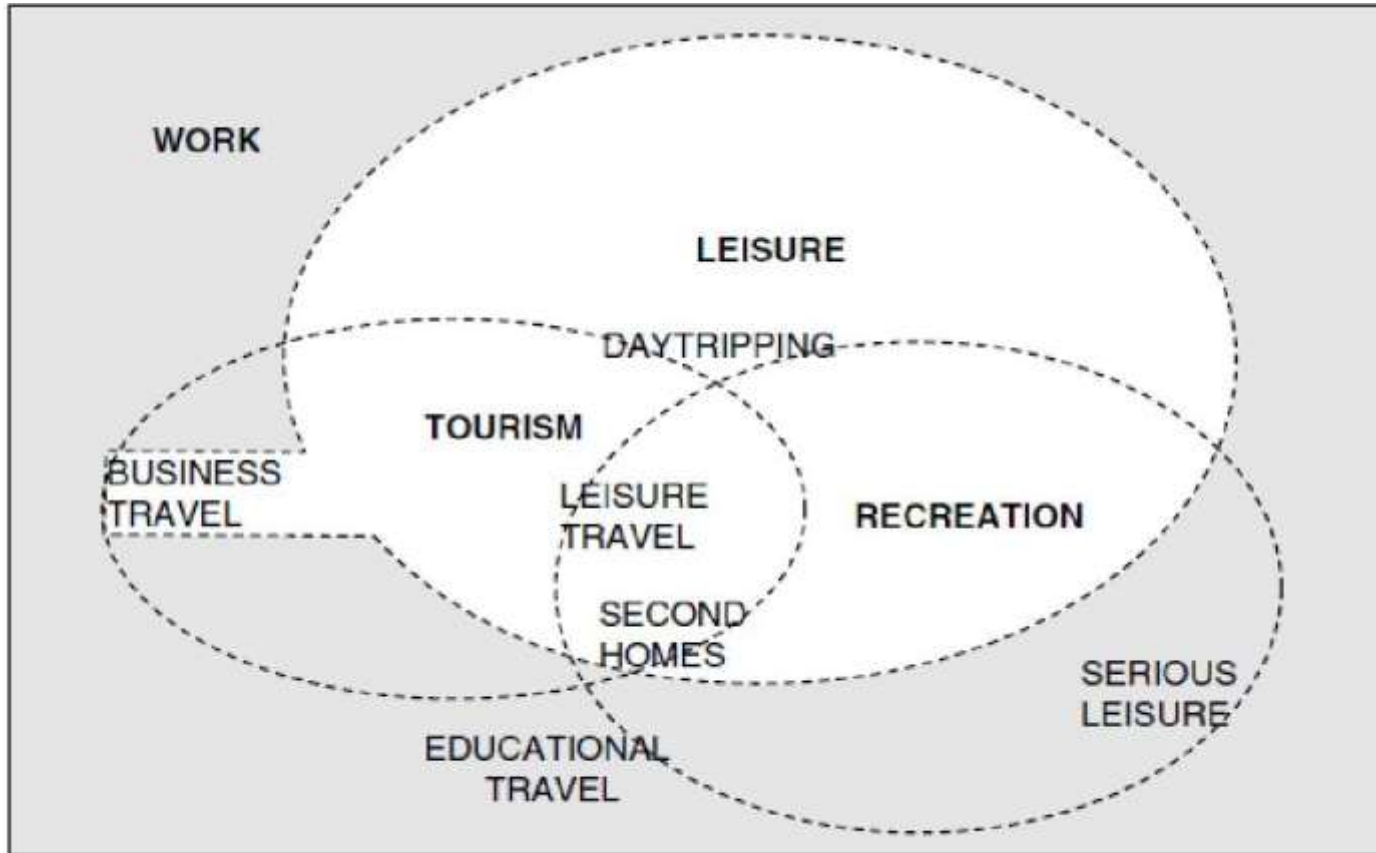


Figure 3 Relationship between leisure, recreation and tourism (Hall, 2003, p. 5)

# Destinations

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The rest of the background is plain white.

## **Characteristics of destination**

- a) Accessibility – it has to provide various means and modes of transport and transport infrastructure
- b) Diversity of attractions – must provide diverse natural attractions e.g. landscapes, wildlife, flora and fauna, museums, villa parks, amusement centers, entertainment centers, cultural and ethnic attractions and built environment.
- c) Proximity (nearness) to other nearby destinations – must be interlinked by being close to other destinations to complement the wholesome tourism experience. This facilitates communications, joint marketing, easy planning, and enhancement of tourists' satisfaction and development of tourism circuit.
- d) Presence of conservation efforts for future sustainability – must have authority to plan and conserve natural resources and create protected areas like national parks and reserves in order to facilitate their use and future use and benefiting community.
- e) Presence of product development strategies for consumption – it must have developed product to be consumed by tourists and must satisfy their needs.
- f) Differentiation – they must be unique in physical characteristics i.e. wildlife, community attraction and built attractions. They must be distinct in image and different in comparison with other destinations.

## **Types of destinations**

Smith (1997) categorizes destinations into six types:

1. Ethnic destinations – places which promote ethnic and lifestyle of an indigenous community e.g. dances, religion, ceremonies etc.
2. Cultural destinations – places which promote vanishing lifestyle e.g. local settings, remote villages, and rural areas with activities like consuming local means, undertaking costume festivals, folklore dances performances, art and craft demonstration in old style fashion.
3. Historical destinations – areas which promote historical elements with attractions like old towns, churches, monuments, archaeological sites and museums and sound and light performances done in the ancient way.
4. Environmental destinations – areas which promote natural and environmental attractions e.g. national parks, mountain climbing, canoeing and camping etc.
5. Recreational destinations – are centers of sports like golf courses, tennis, ski-slopes, pump-fringe beaches which promote games and social contacts in relaxed environmental. Forms of tourism here are sports and beach tourism.
6. Business destinations – areas which promote trading, transactions and meeting, conferences with other activities like recreation and leisure.

# FACTORS AFFECTING TOURISM

**1) Physical impacts** – explains effects of tourism on non-living components of environment like air, water, rocks and soil.

## **Benefits/Positive Effects**

- a) Promotes afforestation program as a need to beautify environment therefore leading to air purification.
- b) Retention of water shed and water catchment areas which promote retention of water table.
- c) Contributes to research through training which could provide guidelines for conservation of air, water, soil and rocks.
- e) Floriculture, afforestation and planting of grass in tourism destinations prevent soil erosion from surface run off. This leads to retention of soil profile, fertility and soil catena.
- d) Protection of landscape from human destruction such as rock weathering, soil denudation etc. results into conservation of caves, archaeological sites, rift valley cliffs, historical monuments etc.

## **Negative Effects**

- a) Emission of CO<sub>2</sub> from vehicles can cause accumulation of the gas in ozone layer leading to greenhouse effect and global warming.
- b) Discharge of effluents containing traces of heavy metals like lead, sulphur, mercury, aluminium etc. from tourist hotels could be deposited to nearby rivers causing water pollution and soil acidity.
- c) Oil spillage by cruise ships in oceans is likely to cause oxygen reduction in the sea surface causing death of phytoplankton like algae then death of zooplankton like bacteria then death of nekton like fish due to lack of food.
- d) Construction of tourist hotels and facilities like airport involves destruction of soil profile, rock matter which disarranges the soil and rock arrangement.

**2) Environmental impacts** - these are the effects of tourism to organisms like plants and animals (flora and fauna)

### **Benefits/Positive Effects**

- a) It contributes to conservation of biodiversity through creation of national parks and reserves and conservation of endangered and surrogate species.
- b) Afforestation results into retention of indigenous forests which are wildlife habitats. Revenue generated from tourism can be used for afforestation and creation of protected areas.

### **Negative Effects**

- a) It leads to clearance of vegetation in order to develop airports and other facilities which could lead to loss of wildlife habitat.
- b) Tourism activities like hunting, fishing and poaching results to rarity and extinction of some species of wildlife.
- c) Introduction of exotic plants species like flowers leads to reduction of indigenous species.
- d) Off-road driving causes loss of grass and soil erosion
- e) Driving, hooting and campfires in national parks, landing and taking off of airplanes and hot air balloons scare wildlife from their natural behaviors such as feeding and breeding. They become frail and die hence losing strong genetic compositions.

### 3) Economic benefits Benefits/Positive Effects

- a) Contributes to direct income to a country when people sell products directly to tourists.
- b) Development of infrastructure
- c) It causes trickledown effect (amount of time that a dollar spent by a tourist takes to circulate within the local system) and multiplier effect (ability of tourism to trigger the development of other businesses in tourism promotion zones).

## **4)Socio-cultural effects**

### **Benefits/Positive Effects**

- a) It contributes to social welfare, common nationality, national peace and regional understanding while minimizing ethnicity.
- b) It results to social cohesion when various ethnic groups from upcountry travel to other places to practice business.
- c) International understanding. Results when countries develop bilateral trade arrangements thus promoting peace.
- d) Promotes preservation of cultural elements
- e) Modernization of communities through technology.
- f) Cultural exchange between host communities and tourists.

### **Negative Effects**

- a) Ethnicity – resulting from conflict of interests among communities which compete for resources and space and emergence of social stratification e.g. rich class and poor class.
- b) Terrorism – it can cause terrorism and social crimes, human trafficking, drug trafficking etc.



- c) Congestion at tourism amenities due to increase in number of visitors which can cause vandalism of facilities and spread of diseases.
- d) Commoditization of culture – increased marketing of culture to attract more tourists until the culture becomes a commodity and loses its intended meaning e.g. sing of sacred songs meant for to tourists in order to get money
- e) Demonstration effect – the act of demonstrating and practicing other people’s culture instead of one’s own. E.g. youths consider western culture to be superior and abandon their cultures e.g. dress and language.
- f) Contributes to cultural change. It causes distortion or complete disappearance of element of a culture such as language.

The host community culture exposure causes transformation through:

- i)** Assimilation of culture – complete absorption of one or more elements of the weaker culture by the superior culture.
- ii)** Acculturation of cultures. Loss of one or few elements of culture during cultural exchange between superior and inferior cultures. Cultural elements could be regained through the process of revitalization.
- iii)** Trivialization of culture – slight change in culture where one element such as language could be more pronounced or over emphasized than others although they are not completely lost.