

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

UNIT-1:introduction

Introduction- Tourism

In the language of Jews, the word 'Torah' means the study or search and 'tour' seems to have been derived from it in Latin the original word 'Tornos' stands close to it.

'Tornos' was a kind of round wheel-like tool hinting at the idea of a travel circuit or package tour.

In Sanskrit 1) Paryatan- means leaving one's residence to travel for the sake of rest and for seeking knowledge 2) 'Deshatan' is another word that means travelling for economic benefits 3) Tirthatan' is the third equivalent which means travelling for religious purposes.

All three words convey the meaning and concept of tourism much more appropriately as well as comprehensively.

Definition

1) V.S. Herman - Australian economist

- ▶ Tourism is the sum total of the operations, mainly of an economic nature, which
- ▶ directly relates to the entry, stay, and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city, or region.

2) Hunziker and Krapf

- ▶ Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and
- ▶ stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not connected \ with a remunerated activity.

3) International Tourism Society

- ▶ Tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the
- ▶ home environment Tourism may or may not involve overnight stays away from home.

4) ATEST (Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism)

The definition brings out the following three distinct elements of Tourism.

Involvement of travel by non-residents.

Stay of temporary nature in the area visited.

Stay not connected with any activity involving earnings.

5) Ziffer

Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring, and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals as well as any existing cultural aspects found in these areas.

6) Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal place of work and residence.

In short for entertainment. to visit interesting places, to gain knowledge, visiting natural beautiful places in coming traveling is known as tourism.

Tourist

The origin of the word 'Tourist' dates back to A.D.1292.
It has come from the word 'Tour' a derivation of the Latin word
Turners' meaning a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel.

In the first half of the 17th century, the term was used for traveling
from place to place a journey, an excursion touching the principal
parts of a country or region.

The 19th Century Definition

A 'Tourist' is a person who travels for the pleasure of traveling out of curiosity and because he has nothing better to do.

Dictionaries Universal

The 'Tourist' is a person who travels for pleasure and who makes a journey for the sake of curiosity for the fun of traveling or just to tell others that he has traveled.

'One who makes a tour, especially one who does this for recreation or who travels for pleasure, the object of interest, scenery they or enjoyment of life.

A Tourist is a person who travels to a place other than his usual place of residence and stays at hotels or other accommodation establishments in on a commercial basis for a duration of not less than 24 hours and not more than 6 months for pleasure or pilgrimage. Religious or social functions, study, and health. Meetings, business, and purposes.

Role of Geography in Tourism

Tourism Geography - It is a special branch of Geography called Tourism Geography. It is the study of travel and tourism as an industry and as a social and cultural activity. It covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism.

Geographical Aspects - The physical geography includes location, space, scenery, climate, vegetation, landscape and animal life attract a large number of tourists from different parts of the

World. So we see the scenic beauty of Kashmir, Darjeeling, Mahabaleshwar, Kathmandu and various coastal beaches are the major tourist centres which attract tourists. The Niagara falls in America, jog falls in Karnataka, Grand Canyon in U.S.A., Himalayan region etc. and so many are the some places that attract people for their beautiful geographical locations.

Human Geography - Apart from physical geography, human geography also has a great influence on tourism. Different types of tourists come into contact with each other and exchange their cultural values. The tourists from developed countries are generally rich people and therefore, when they come into contact with the people of developing countries, they imposed a profound effect on the lifestyles of that region as well as upon their society as a whole. On the other hand, the tourists have great attractions about the life and culture of tribal people or ancient people. Today in many countries tribal villages are one of the main visiting spots for tourists or travelers.

Tourist Maps- Tourist maps are essential for the tours and tourists are drawn by geographers.

The study of climatology- Climate influence the development of Tourism, and tourist places should be developed in cool temperate regions than hot tropical regions as the purpose traveling is only for pleasure and recreation.

Elements/Components of Tourism

a. **Attraction sector** – these are nature provided or built resources used for tourism product development. There are three main types of attractions:

- i) Natural attraction – are nature provided public utilities like oceans, lakes, mountains, beaches, climate, wildlife, rivers etc.
- ii) Cultural attractions – are secondary elements of attractions comprising the way of life of indigenous community in a particular area (natural setting) having not been highly affected by modernization. The cultural elements include rural village, remote setting, architecture, dress, art, handicraft, beliefs, religion, language, local food etc.
- iii) Special attractions – are tertiary element of attraction consisting of built environment by man e.g. museums, entertainment centers, aquariums, athletic stadiums, theme parks, casinos and gambling centers, zoos and orphanages. They add value to cultural and natural attractions. Hotels and camping sites can also be categorized here.

b) Transportation sector – forms dynamic element of tourism involving modes and means of transport and travel infrastructure like ports and airports. It is also a tourism product/service and determines the tourists' experience on transit. Its qualities are:

- i) Reliability
- ii) Affordability
- iii) Convenience
- iv) Variety
- v) Comfort etc.

c) Hospitality sector – comprise of accommodation organization, catering organization and attitudes of community towards tourists and tourism business (whether hospitable or hostile) It is therefore subdivided into sub-sectors like lodging subsector (accommodation), food service subsector (catering) and entertainment. As shown below:

Lodging comprises hotels, apartments, campsites, bandas, log cabins, lodges, villas, resorts, inns and tree houses etc.

Food service subsector includes fast food operators, vending outlets, restaurants, functional catering/institutional catering etc.

Functional catering offer meals on premises and transport them for consumptions during events like wedding, conferences, hospitals, schools etc.

Entertainment subsectors comprise organizations that offer live or recorded music, discotheques, clubs, traditional entertainment music etc.

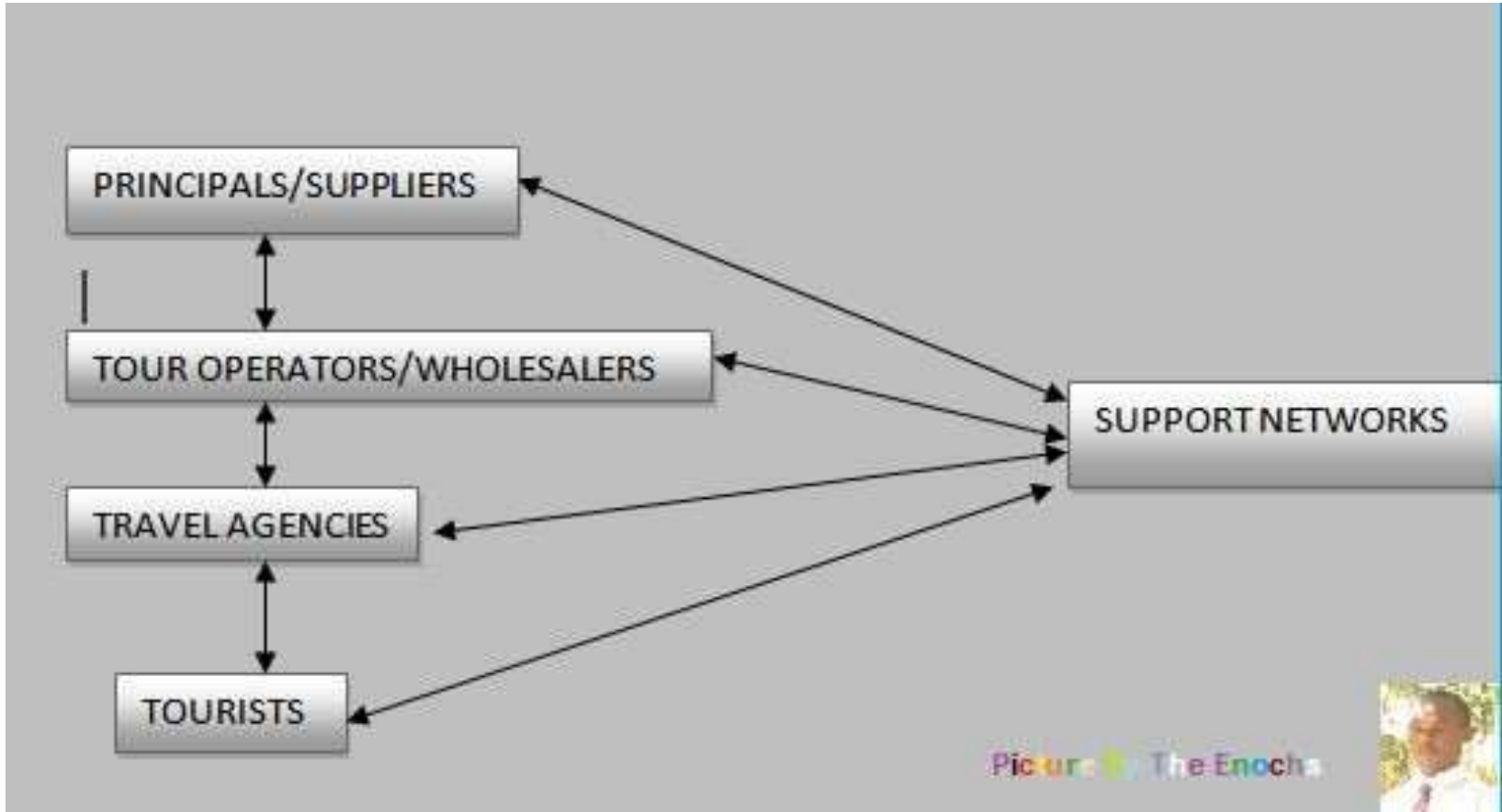
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d) **Organization sector** – comprise of all the operations within the tourism distribution system who determine the movement of travel packages from manufacturers to tourists through intermediaries and support services. They include tour operators and tour agencies that are connected to principals and consumers and support networks.

Principals include hotels, insurance companies, airways, and airport companies who manufacture travel elements which are packaged and priced by tour operators (wholesalers). Tour operators also make itineraries (schedule), maps; disseminate travel information, arranging travel requirements like booking and making reservations for travelers at a fee. The package is delivered to tourists through travel agents (retailers) at a commission. Tour operators can also use other support members like consolidators, air brokers and sales representatives to sell their tickets.



e) **Tourism infrastructure** – include built environment like statues, railways, theme parks, monuments, supply system, telephone supply and sewage system and transport facilities like roads etc. They collectively determine the state of visitors. They are tertiary elements of attraction which can be considered special attractions because they facilitate satisfaction from cultural and natural resources/attractions.

f) **Destination services** – are service that tourists consume throughout destination life cycle. They include travel information, insurance, entertainment, transport, life cycle. They include travel information, insurance, entertainment, transport, catering, accommodation, language translation, security, banking, tour guiding, authority etc.

Stages of tourism consumption are:

- i) Pre-visit
- ii) Transit
- iii) Stay at the destination
- iv) Departure

Approaches to develop forms of tourism

1) Mass tourism approach – movement of tourists with an interest of wildlife base, beaches and business purpose. They are accused of environmental degradation, disruption of community's social structure and privacy and marginalization of communities far from wildlife and beaches. It creates revenue in the short run but not sustainable in future due to its effect on environment, economy and society. It consumes a lot of natural resources and involves a lot of irresponsible travelers who have no access to environmental education.

2) Alternative tourism approach

The forms of tourism here include cultural tourism, nature based tourism, eco-tourism, agricultural tourism, special interest tourism etc.