

Hello students I'm Mrs Suvarnagouri from Goa College of Home Science. I will be taking second year BSc Hons Home Science semester three. The paper code for this paper is SEC 15

I'll be taking unit 1, which is an introduction to travel and tourism meaning significance of travel and tourism.

The outline for this.

Definition meaning significance of tourism

learning outcomes will be students will be able to understand the meaning of

tourism. The basic concepts of tourism. Describe constitutions of tourism. Know The significance of tourism.

Let's begin with the meaning of tourism.

Tourism is a temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work and includes the activities they indulge in at the destination as well as all facilities and services specially created to meet their needs. Tourism does not only mean travelling to a particular destination but also includes all activities undertaken during the stay. It includes day visits and excursions.

Tourism is closely related to leisure and recreation. Leisure time is the time we have with us after carrying out our basic needs such as work and sleep. It is our free or spare time. Recreation is the activities we enjoy doing which are carried out during our leisure time.

Both leisure and recreation are necessary for all of us to overcome the mounting stress and strain of modern life. Playing a game of scrabble, swimming, or watching a movie, are all recreational activities carried out in one's leisure time at home or in a community centre. Tourism is one such recreational activity. It involves travel away from one's place of stay to participate in other recreational activities. For example, snorkelling at Andaman and Nicobar Islands is tourism whereas swimming in the neighbourhood pool is only recreation.

One of the earliest definitions of tourism was in the year 1937 by the League of Nations, 'The term tourist shall in principle be interpreted to mean any person travelling for a period of 24 hours or more in a country other than in which he usually resides.' The definition which focused on the tourist has been modified several times over to include tourism activities, impacts, day visits, and not only the geographical movement of people.

In 1977, Jafari described tourism as 'The study of man away from his usual habitat, of the industry which responds to his needs, and of the impacts that both he and the industry have on the host's socio-cultural, economic, and physical environments'.

Tourism is the sum of the phenomenon and relationships arising from travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity".

- This definition is consistent with the definition of the travel and tourism conference organized by the United Nations in Rome 1963 which defined tourism as "A humanitarian phenomenon based on the movement of individual from permanent residence to another place for a temporary period of at least twenty-four hours and not more than twelve months for the purpose of leisure tourism, medical or historical. Tourism as a bird has two wings are outbound tourism and inbound tourism".

Some concepts related to tourism

- **Visitors** A visitor is any person visiting a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual place of residence, for any other reason than following an occupation from within the country visited.

Visitors may be further categorized as excursionists and tourists.

•**Excursionist** An excursionist is a day visitor who stays for less than 24 hours at a place. Excursionists do not stay overnight. For example, if a group of students from Pune go to the nearby hill station Lonavala early in the morning and return late in the evening, they are called excursionists.

•**Tourist** A tourist is a temporary visitor to a place. When people leave their usual place of residence and work to have a change from their usual routine for a short time, they are called tourists. They stay at the place overnight, i.e. for at least 24 hours.

•**Domestic tourism** It involves residents of a country travelling within the borders of that country. A person from Pune going for a holiday to Kerala is a domestic tourist.

•**International tourism** It involves people travelling from one country to another country, crossing national borders or through immigration checkpoints.

•International tourists may be *inbound* or *outbound*.

•**Inbound tourism** This refers to incoming tourists or tourists entering a country. For example, Malaysian citizens travelling to India would be considered as inbound tourists for India and outbound tourists for Malaysia.

•**Outbound tourism** This refers to outgoing tourists or tourists leaving their country of origin to travel to another country.

•**Traveller** A traveller is a person who travels from one place to another. It is a general term used for a person who travels, irrespective of the purpose of travel, distance travelled, or duration of stay. All tourists are travellers/visitors but all travellers/visitors are not tourists.

Now let us see Significance of Tourism

- Tourism is a global phenomenon.
- It is the world's largest and fastest growing industry. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism generates more than 230 million jobs directly and indirectly, and contributes to more than 10 percent of the world gross domestic product (GDP).
- According to WTTC, the global tourism industry is a USD 5000 trillion industry giving tourism global significance.
- International tourist arrivals in 2006 were 842 million people and UNWTO has forecast the number to exceed 1.6 billion by the year 2020.
- The tourism industry is characterized by constant change and development and is a highly dynamic industry offering innovative products, new destinations, and technologically advanced transportation every year.
- The latest in this range is the world's largest cruise liner 'Freedom of the Seas' which can accommodate over 5500 passengers.
- Stiff competition exists amongst the service providers, with each trying their level best to attract and retain customers.
- This industry is also highly vulnerable to significant events occurring around the globe such as the Hurricane, bird flu outbreaks, and soaring oil prices.

- The tourism industry is a vast industry made up of businesses and organizations that provide goods and services to meet the distinctive needs of tourists. These businesses and organizations are related to virtually all areas of the economy making tourism a very huge industry.

- The tourism industry comprises many sectors or sub-industries such as the hospitality industry, transport industry, attractions, and entertainment. All these sectors are interconnected and integrated.

Now Constituents of the Tourism Industry

- The tourism industry is the outcome of the combined efforts of various sub-industries or sectors which provide tourism-related services.

- Large multinational companies (MNCs), small business houses, and individuals working as guides at tourist spots, all constitute the tourism industry.

- Some of the constituents are located at the destination itself, such as hotels, attractions, guides, shops, local transport, etc

- Some are encountered en route like customs, transport, foreign exchange money changers; while others are available at the place of origin of the journey, such as consulate for visa and travel agents.

- The tourism industry can be classified into two broad categories or sectors namely the main constituents and the secondary constituents.

Main constituents

- Transport industry

- Hospitality industry

- Entertainment industry

- Travel agents and tour operators

- Guides and escorts

- Tourism organizations

Secondary constituents

- Shops and state emporiums Arts and crafts

- Local transport

- Banks

- Insurance companies

- Communication services

- Media Performing artists

- Publishers

- Advertisers

- Agents and brokers

- Hawkers and coolies

Thank you