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In this lecture we are going to see the content of tourism geography from the title of unit, Fundamentals of Tourism, Geography.

Outline for this lesson will be
Introduction.

What is tourism?

What is tourism, geography?

Its physical setting of a place,
components of tourism followed by
conclusion and references.

Learning outcomes.

You will be able
to relate geography and tourism.

Also you will be able to understand
the content of tourism geography.

Introduction.

The geography of tourism is dominated by a number of key themes which relate location, place and space.

Human and cultural characteristics and the movement of people or mobility.

The geography of tourism is also concerned with the flows of tourism from generating countries to destinations.

This can be heavily influenced by economic and political factors with the flows of tourism traditionally being from western developed countries to the less developed developed countries.

What is tourism?

Tourism is the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation and pleasure while making use of the commercial provision of services.

Tourism is a term used for movement of people from one place to another and include activities of visitors.
Person who carries out travel activities or period not existing one year.

Now what is Tourism geography?

It is the study of travel and tourism as an industry and as a social and cultural activity.

Tourism geography covers a wide range of interest, including the environment, impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, tourism industry and management concern, and the sociology of tourism and location of tourism.

Tourism geography is that branch of human geography that deals with the study of travel and its impact on the place.

Tourism geography focuses on.

Physical setting of a place that is the location, landforms, climate and vegetation.

When we look at the location, we will first see the hemisphere.

Which hemisphere the place belonged to the Northern Hemisphere or the Southern Hemisphere?

Then we see the latitude, longitude, Prime Meridian and the equator. Landforms the surface features of a specific places are referred to as landforms.

The characteristics and combination of landforms at a specific place give character to that place and effect.

The type of activities and tourism founded.

The combination of landforms in a particular place is as its topography by isolating certain regions, landforms such as mountains, deserts, swamps, effect, economic development, including tourism.

Landforms are constantly changing.

That is nature's wonders Plus the diversity of landforms can attract tourists.

For example, we can take cities, mountains and coast, which are the most popular tourist areas.

Cities attract its culture example, museum art gallery's even cities attract shopping and entertainment.

Popular destinations include London, New York, Paris and Rome.

In coastal areas, tourists are attracted to swimming, fishing.

Popular destinations include Spain, the Caribbean, and that island.

In mountainous areas, the climbing takes place, the scenery and the popular destination include Alps Dolomites and Rockies.

Climate

People in tourist activities directly contact the atmosphere and tourist activities are enclosed by climate. Pleasant climate condition may attract tourists and urge tourist industry making progress but unpleasant climate condition can block the development of tourist industry climate as a natural element takes part in building tourist landscapes, directly or indirectly.

Vegetation.

Vegetation serves as wildlife habitat and the energy source for the vast area of animal spaces on the planet. Climate affects the environment context in which tourism can be undertaken. It is the key to vegetation patterns, morphogenetic process, the distribution of fauna, river flow and water supply.

Let us see the components of tourism.

Tourism does not exist in isolation. It consists of certain components.

That is the attraction.

Transport accommodation

Supporting facilities,

and infrastructure of the place.

Attraction can be classified in different ways.

Firstly, a destination is usually made between natural features such as landforms, flora and fauna, and between man-made objects, historic or modern, in the form of cattle monuments, historic buildings or amusement parks.

A second general category embraces men and his culture as expressed through language, music, dance and causes, and so forth.

Transport

The development of tourism has been closely associated with development, an investment in transport technology, different modes of transport, like motorcars, coach, an airplane, a ship or a train, enable travelers to reach the predetermined sports.

In addition to increasing the volume of tourist traffic, the advancement in transportation has also changed the pattern of tourist flows and hence the pattern of growth of tourism.

Accommodation

Accommodation is one of the most important components of tourist services required at tourist complexes. There are mainly two sectors so far as forms of accommodation are concerned.

One is the commercial sector consisting of hotels, motels, boarding houses, holiday Inns etc.

The other is the private sector providing private permanent residents used for hosting friends and relatives.

Supporting facilities or a variety of shops is needed to serve the tourist with sporting goods and other general goods, hairdressers, food stores, chemist shops, sports activities, banks and medical centers are among the other services required for the development of tourism.

Infrastructure

An adequate infrastructure will be needed to support the facilities and services. Both transport infrastructure like Roads, Park, Railway lines, airfields and Public Utilities in the form of electricity and basement and. sewerage disposal arrangements are necessary for successful tourist development.

Above mentioned components must be properly developed for efficient functioning of tourism. For this wide range of development agents are required.

To conclude, the content of tourism geography

Tourism, the Acton process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, pleasure while making use of the commercial provision of services, tourism geography covers a wide range of interest, including the environment, impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism, the Leisure economies.

Tourism industry and management concern and the Sociology of tourism. and location of tourism.

These are some of the references I have used to prepare the presentation..