

TOURISM AND ITS DIFFERENT TYPES WITH THE DEFINITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes, involving a stay of at least one night but less than one year. It is a major industry providing services such as transportation, accommodation, and entertainment to travelers.

Keywords: Tourism, Types, Industry, Individual travel, Tour operators.

Tourism is a process of spending time away from daily routine or home to pursue recreation, relaxation, and pleasure while using the commercial provision of services. Tourism in a country has many benefits: it creates employment, boosts revenue, develops infrastructure, helps in cultural exchange, etc. Travel duration under tourism must be less than 12 months (a consecutive year).

Tourism has a direct impact on any country’s economy. The role of tourism in economic development is important. A vast amount of job possibilities can develop through public relations in tourism. From a traveler’s perspective, knowing another state/country’s taste culture is a great feeling.

1. Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism involves travelling in own country, and tourists don’t cross international borders or entry points. Domestic tourism is used to minimize poverty, enhance infrastructure, and boost the economy’s growth and generation of employment. It’s about traveling through the most diverse and unique natural, historical, archaeological, ethnographic and iconic cultural attractions, go on an unforgettable journey to attractive places of antiquity, relax surrounded by pristine nature, see many interesting and exciting places truly ancient beauty, unique monuments of history and architecture, visit objects of

national and world cultural, historical and spiritual heritage, which are also very popular among foreign guests.

2. International Tourism

Travel outside your country needs a visa and passport; it's called International tourism. For example, if you want to explore The UK from Srilanka, you need documents to enter another country.

3. Outbound Tourism

This tourism defines a tourist travelling for a holiday to a different country, like your residents in Bali and travelling to Barcelona. It is an example of outbound Tourism.

4. Business Tourism

This tourist travels to meetings, officially gets together for conferences, etc.

Business tourism plays a vital role in the tourism sector. Sometimes, people stay out of their typical environment for more than a year for business purposes and spend their vacations there. General activities related to business tourism include attending meetings, officially getting together, conferences, seminars, visiting exhibitions and trade fairs, etc. This tourism levels up the purchasing power. Business tourism can be divided into primary and secondary activities. Primary ones are business (work)-related, and included activities such as consultancy, inspections, and attending meetings. Secondary ones are related to tourism (leisure) and include activities such as dining out, recreation, shopping, sightseeing, meeting others for leisure activities, and so on. While the primary ones tend to be seen as more important, the secondary ones are nonetheless often described as "substantial"

5. Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism is a person's travel from one place to another to seek fresh adventures and activities. This form of tourism is most famous among young tourists and

people who like to explore remote areas. It encourages us to come out of our comfort zone by undertaking activities like hiking, rafting, climbing, diving, etc. Adventure tourism popularity is increasing day by day. You could also try whitewater rafting, Ladakh tour, Kedarnath tour, Port Blair and Andaman and Nicobar tour for the adventure.

6. Wildlife Tourism

Wildlife tourism is people's travel to different places to observe and interact with wildlife, flora and fauna in their natural habitat. Safaris, visiting the animal rescue centre, swimming with dolphins, etc., are examples of wildlife tourism.

Because of an exotic species of wildlife, this tourism became recognised. The Sariska Wildlife or Hyde park Sanctuary, Keoladeo Gana National Park, and Corbett National Park are renowned for wildlife tourism. The Great Barrier Reef is also famous in Australia.

7. Medical Tourism

Many people travel for treatment, and several medical institutes cure foreign patients. Thailand has recorded 6000,000 new patients every year. Malaysia also treated over 100,00 tourists in 2005. 45% of foreign tourists come to Chennai for medical treatment.

8. Wellness Tourism

Wellness tourism has been a significant part of tourism since ancient times. This tourism mainly attracts those tourists who want to regain their health. Wellness tourism will help you to get rid of mental and health stress. Tourists recover their health issues through physical, spiritual, or psychological activities. All around the world, there are plenty of destinations which are popular for improving health. Wellness tourism is often conflated with medical tourism—not only by consumers but in destination marketing. This confusion is caused by an incomplete understanding of these markets and inconsistent usage of terminologies by destinations, government organizations and promotion agencies. Sometimes the term “health tourism” is also used as a catch-all to describe many types of medical and wellness services and activities—from open heart surgery and dental care to

destination spas and yoga retreats—causing further confusion. In fact, these two sectors operate largely in separate domains and meet different consumer needs.

9. Pilgrimage and Spiritual Tourism

Pilgrimage or spiritual tourism is when a person undertakes a journey to other places for spiritual or religious reasons. Spiritual tourism helps support local cultural activities and handicrafts, generating employment and revenue. Trips to Jerusalem, Bodh Gaya, Hajj, etc., are pilgrimage or spiritual tourism.

This tour has been famous for ages, but It's popular among older people mainly. Vaishno Devi, Golden temple, Char Dham, and Mathura Vrindavan are some places famous for Pilgrimage tours.

10. Cultural Tourism

Cultural tourism is a person's journey to learn and participate in local festivals, rituals, and cultural activities of other places. It's more than a commercial activity. This form of tourism helps spread aboriginal communities' culture, traditions, diversity and richness to the rest of the world. Proponents of cultural tourism say that it gives the local population the opportunity to benefit financially from their cultural heritage and thus to appreciate and preserve it, while giving visitors the opportunity to broaden their personal horizons. Cultural tourism also has negative sides. There may be negative effects on local residents, such as making the local economy unstable, increasing the cost of living for local residents, increasing pollution or creating environmental problems. The local economy can also be destabilized due to the rapid change in population size. The local population also comes into contact with new ways of life that can disrupt their social fabric.

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