



# **TYPES, FORMS AND VOLUME OF TOURISM.**

# Types of Tourism

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## **Movement of People as Visitors**

Tourism involves the movement of people to places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors.

## **Visitor vs. Tourist**

Generally speaking, a visitor is a person whose trip does not include an overnight stay. A tourist is a person whose trip includes an overnight stay.

## **Varying Purposes Lead to Classifications**

The purpose of their trip can be for business, leisure or personal reasons, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

The varying nature of the purposes of trips leads to the classification of tourism into various categories.

# Broad Forms of Tourism - Overview (UN Classification 1994)

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## Three Broad Forms

The United Nations classified three broad forms of tourism in 1994. These forms help to understand the movement of people in relation to their usual environment and the destinations they visit.

## Key Categories

- Domestic tourism
- Inbound tourism
- Outbound tourism

# Domestic Tourism

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## **Travel Within Geographical Boundaries**

In domestic tourism, residents of the given country travel and tour within the geographical boundaries of the country.

## **Expenditure and Activities**

- The expenditure and activities are done in the country by the residents.
- This implies that the financial benefits remain within the national economy, supporting local businesses and industries.

# Domestic Tourism-Characteristics

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## **Use of Local Currency**

- Domestic tourists purchase in local currency.
- This avoids the complexities of currency exchange for both the traveler and the businesses.

## **Familiarity with Aspects**

- They are familiar with the aspects of language, culture, geography, etc.
- This familiarity often leads to easier navigation and a deeper engagement with the visited places.

# Domestic Tourism – Economic Impact

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## **Impact on State or Regional Economy**

- Domestic tourism forms a major part of the country's entire tourism industry.
- It is not very beneficial to the entire country's economy but is significantly beneficial to the state or regional level economy.

## **Support for Local Economies**

- This form of tourism helps in distributing wealth to different parts of the country and supporting local businesses and employment within those regions.

# Domestic Tourism – Examples and Historical Context in India

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## Contemporary Example

- A person from Orissa holidaying in Himachal Pradesh is an example of domestic tourism in India.
- This demonstrates movement within national borders for leisure.

## Historical Significance in India: Pilgrimage

- In India, domestic tourism has been around for a long time in the form of pilgrimage.
- Given the various temples, shrines and other religious places, people often travel to visit them.
- Pilgrimages have historically driven significant domestic travel and continue to do so.

# **Domestic Tourism – Preferred Mode of Travel (India)**

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## **Railways as Primary Choice**

- Railways are the most preferred mode of travel for the domestic tourist of India.
- This is due to the extensive rail network, affordability, and accessibility across the country.

## **Accessibility and Reach**

- The vast railway system facilitates travel to diverse destinations, from major cities to remote pilgrimage sites.

# **Inbound Tourism – Definition (UN Perspective)**

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## **Tourism of Non-Resident Visitors**

- According to the United Nations, 'Inbound tourism is the tourism of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference'.
- This clearly defines the origin of the traveler as outside the visited country's economic territory.

## **Inbound Tourism Consumption**

- Inbound tourism consumption comprises the consumption of non-resident visitors within the economic territory of the country for reference and/or that provided by residents.
- This includes all goods and services purchased by these visitors.

# Inbound Tourism – Core Concept

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## **Foreigners Touring a Country**

- Foreigners travelling and touring a country is known as inbound tourism.
- This is the fundamental understanding of this type of tourism from the perspective of the host country.

## **'International' Tourism for the Host Country**

- For the country receiving these visitors, it is essentially 'international' tourism, as it involves cross- border movement and transactions.

# Inbound Tourism – Examples

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## Illustrative Cases

- Tourists from Spain, America, Canada, etc., who come to India are inbound tourists for India.
- These examples highlight how individuals from different nationalities visiting a specific country constitute inbound tourism for that country.

# Inbound Tourism – Economic Benefits

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## **Direct Impact on Overall Economy**

- Inbound tourism is favoured by all the countries since it has a direct impact on the overall economy of the country.
- This positive impact is a key driver for governments to promote inbound tourism.

## **Generation of Foreign Revenue and Increased GDP**

- Inbound tourism results in the generation of foreign revenue which increases the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the country.
- Foreign currency inflows boost national reserves and contribute to economic growth.

# Inbound Tourism – Policy Focus

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## **Governmental Priority**

- All development plans and policies of the tourism department of a country are directed towards the growth of inbound tourism.
- This strategic focus aims to maximize the economic benefits derived from international visitors.

## **Investment and Infrastructure**

- This often includes investments in infrastructure, marketing campaigns, and simplified visa processes to attract more foreign tourists.

# Inbound Tourism in India – Seasonality

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## **Seasonal Nature of Tourism in India**

- Tourism in India is very seasonal; tourists visit India during particular times of the year.
- Understanding these seasonal patterns is crucial for managing tourism resources and services.

## **Peak and Lean Seasons**

- The peak tourism months in India are during winter from November to January.
- The lean season is from May to September, often corresponding to hotter weather.

# Inbound Tourism in India – VFR Market

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## **Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) Tourists**

- India has a good market of VFR (visiting friends and relatives) tourists.
- This segment of tourism is significant as it often involves longer stays and deeper cultural immersion.

## **Example from the UK**

- In 2002, India experienced about 38 per cent VFR of the total tourist arrivals from the UK, highlighting its importance for certain origin markets.

# Inbound Tourism in India – Length of Stay

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## **Longer Durations**

- Compared to other destinations, tourists stay in India for a period of four to five weeks.
- This extended duration contributes significantly to local economies through increased expenditure on accommodation, food, and activities.

## **Potential for Deeper Engagement**

- Longer stays also allow tourists to explore multiple regions and experience diverse cultural aspects.

# Inbound Tourism – Influencing Factors

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## **Key External Factors**

- Factors such as terrorism, politics and weather conditions play an important role in inbound tourism.
- These external elements can significantly impact tourist perceptions and travel decisions.

## **Impact on Tourist Arrivals**

- Political instability or adverse weather events can deter international visitors, affecting the volume of inbound tourism.

# International Tourism Receipts

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## **Earnings from Inbound Tourism**

- International tourism receipts are the receipts earned by a destination country from inbound tourism.
- These represent the income generated from foreign visitors' spending within the country.
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## **Covered Expenditures**

- They cover all tourism receipts resulting from expenditure made by visitors from abroad, such as for lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping, and so on.

# International Tourism Receipts- Inclusions & Exclusions

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## **Inclusions**

- This concept includes receipts generated by overnight as well as by same-day trips.
- Same-day trips can be substantial, especially for countries where visitors from neighboring countries engage in significant shopping for goods and services.

## **Exclusions**

- It excludes, however, the receipts related to international transport contracted by residents of other countries (for instance, ticket receipts from foreigners travelling with a national company).
- This distinguishes local spending from international travel fares.

# International Tourism Receipts – Estimated Contribution

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## Contribution to Total Tourism Revenue

- International fare receipts are estimated at about 18 per cent of the total tourism and fare receipts for the most recent years.
- This highlights the significant financial contribution of inbound tourism to the global tourism economy.

# International Tourism Expenditure

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## **Spending by Outbound Visitors**

- International tourism expenditure is the expenditure on tourism outside their country of residence made by visitors (same-day visitors and tourists) from a given country of origin.

## **Outflow of Currency**

- This represents the outflow of currency from a country as its residents travel and spend abroad.

# Outbound Tourism

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## **Tourism of Resident Visitors Abroad**

- According to the United Nations, 'Outbound tourism is the tourism of resident visitors' outside the economic territory of the country of reference'.
- This defines outbound tourism from the perspective of the country of origin.

## **Consumption by Resident Visitors**

- Outbound tourism consumption comprises the consumption of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference and provided by non-residents.
- This includes all expenses incurred by residents during their international travels.

# Outbound Tourism – Core Concept

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## **Residents Traveling to Another Country**

- Tourism is said to be outbound when the residents of a given country travel to another country.
- This signifies a movement of people from their home country to an international destination.

# Outbound Tourism – Financial Aspect

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## **Expensive Nature**

- Outbound tourism is expensive as the local currency is spent abroad.
- This outflow of currency can have implications for a country's balance of payments.

## **Impact on Foreign Exchange Reserves**

- High outbound tourism can lead to a drain on foreign exchange reserves if not offset by inbound tourism.

# Outbound Tourism – Example

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## Illustrative Case

- For example, people from India holidaying in China is outbound tourism for India.
- This demonstrates how residents of one country traveling to another constitute outbound tourism for their home country.

# Outbound Tourism – Classification: Inter– regional

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## **Travel Between Different Geographical Regions**

- Outbound tourism can be classified into two other types—inter-regional and intra-regional.
- Inter-regional tourism takes place when travel occurs between residents of different geographical regions.

## **Long-Haul Travel**

- This typically involves longer distances and greater travel complexities, often crossing continents.

# Outbound Tourism – Classification:

## Intra- regional

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### **Travel Within the Same Geographical Region**

- Intra-regional tourism occurs when travel occurs within residents of the same geographical region.
- This implies shorter distances and often shared cultural or historical ties.

### **Regional Economic Integration**

- Intra-regional travel often contributes to economic integration and cooperation within a particular region.

# Volume of Intra-Regional Tourism - South Asia

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## Significant Proportion

- In South Asia, intra-regional tourist movement may be estimated at 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the total tourist traffic in the region.
- This indicates that a substantial portion of tourism within South Asia involves residents traveling within the region.

# Volume of Intra-Regional Tourism - Europe

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## **Dominant Share**

- In Europe, intra-regional tourism accounts for over 73 per cent of international tourist movements.
- This high volume reflects the close proximity of countries, ease of travel, and common cultural heritage across the continent.

## **Well-Developed Infrastructure**

- Europe's extensive transport network and open borders contribute to the dominance of intra-regional tourism.

# Activity-Based Forms of Tourism -

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## **Categorization by Activities**

- While the previously discussed forms of tourism have been on the basis of geographical areas, there are other forms of tourism categorized on the basis of their activities.
- This classification focuses on the primary purpose or activity undertaken during the travel.

## **Existing and New Popular Forms**

- The following are activity-based forms of tourism that have been around since the beginning and some activity-based forms of tourism that are relatively new and popular among most tourists.

# Key Types of Tourism (Based on Motives/Purposes)

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## Diverse Categories by Motive

- Anybody who travels has a motive of his or her own. On the basis of these motives or purposes, tourism can be divided into distinct categories.
- Agritourism: Tourism focused on agricultural environments, often for education or recreation.
- Archaeological Tourism: Visiting historical sites or archaeological digs.
- Benefit Tourism: Travel to claim social benefits or healthcare.
- Atomic Tourism: Visiting sites associated with the atomic age, such as nuclear facilities or historical bomb sites.
- Adventure and Sport Tourisms: Engaging in adventurous activities or sports (e.g., trekking, rafting, skiing).

- Bicycle Tourism: Touring by bicycle.
- Birth Tourism: Travel for the purpose of giving birth in another country to gain citizenship for the child.
- Boat Sharing: Sharing boat ownership or rental for travel.
- Bookstore Tourism: Visiting bookstores as a primary travel motivation.
- Buddhist Pilgrimage Tourism: Traveling to sacred Buddhist sites.
- Business Tourism: Travel for work-related purposes, meetings, conferences.
- Climate Tourism: Visiting destinations primarily for their climate or weather.
- Cultural Tourism: Experiencing the culture, history, arts, and lifestyle of a place.
- Conference and Convention Tourisms: Attending organized professional gatherings.
- Disaster Tourism: Visiting sites of natural or man-made disasters.
- Incentive Travel: Rewards travel for employees or business partners.
- E-Tourism: Tourism facilitated by electronic means (online booking, virtual tours).
- Ecotourism: Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.
- Experimental Tourism: Seeking unique, immersive, or hands-on experiences.
- Garden Tourism: Visiting gardens and horticultural attractions.

- Health Tourism: Travel for medical treatment, wellness, or health-related reasons.
- Heritage Tourism: Visiting historical or cultural heritage sites.
- Literary Tourism: Visiting places associated with literary figures or works.
- Medical Tourism: Specifically travel for medical procedures or treatments.
- Pilgrimage Tourism: Travel for religious or spiritual reasons to sacred sites. Pop
- Culture Tourism: Visiting locations featured in films, TV shows, music, or other popular media.
- Recreational Travel: Travel for leisure and enjoyment.
- Sustainable Tourism: Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts.
- Virtual Tourism: Experiencing destinations through virtual reality or online platforms.
- War Tourism: Visiting historical battlefields, war memorials, or conflict zones.
- Wild Life Tourism: Observing wildlife in their natural habitats.

# Activity-Based Forms – Leisure, Mass, and Cruise Tourism

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## Leisure Tourism

- Most common type of tourism around the world.
- Motive: To enjoy free time and relaxation.
- The prime motive is relaxation, irrespective of monuments or culture.

## Mass Tourism

- Refers to transport of a large number of people in a short period to places of leisure interest.
- Possible due to technological advances in transport (jet plane, speed trains, high-speed cars).
- Includes rising international tourists and group tours (e.g., 40–50 people in India).
- Historical example: Thomas Cook's 19th-century anti-alcohol rally with 500 people.

# Cruise Tourism

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- Growing in popularity in the last decade.
- Travel on huge luxury ships with extensive recreation facilities.
- Idea is to travel in luxury for days, not just port-to-port transport.
- Basic facilities: swimming pool, auditorium, star quality restaurants.

# Other Categories of Tourism – Movement Pattern

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- **Based on Time Spent and Manner of Spending**

Categorized by how long tourists stay and how they spend their time.

- **Residential Tourism**

Tourist spends a long duration at a single destination, living as a resident and performing local activities.

- **Circuit Tourism**

Tourist visits a circuit of well-connected destinations, spending short periods at each place.

- **Transit Tourism**

Tourist passes through a place or country on their way to another destination.

- **Stay Tourism**

Opposite of transit tourism; tourist stays in a single place for a longer duration, exploring local attractions and activities.

# Other Categories of Tourism –By Party Size & Arrangement

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## According to the Number in the Party

### **Individual Tourism** (Free Individual Traveler–FIT):

- One to ten people traveling.
- May purchase tailor-made or readymade package tours.
- Can freely alter destination and programs.
- Move individually or as a member of a small group.

### **Group Tourism** (GIT –Group Inclusive Tour)

- More than fifteen people traveling for tourism purposes.
- Usually opt for readymade package tours.

## According to Arrangements

- Independent: Accommodation and transport are arranged separately by the tourist.
- Inclusive or Package Tours: Organized collective tourism where the tourist buys a pre-arranged package.

# Other Categories of Tourism - Excursion Tourism

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## **No Overnight Stay**

- Excursion tourism does not involve any overnight stay, typically characterized as day trips or day visits.

## **Reintroduced into WTO Definition**

- This form of tourism has been reintroduced into the WTO (World Tourism Organization) definition of tourism.

## **Journey Characteristics**

- It is a journey not exceeding twenty-four hours and without accommodation having to be provided.

## **Importance for Purchases**

- Excursion tourism is important in areas where a favorable rate of exchange allows interesting purchases to be made during the journey.

# Other Categories of Tourism –By Transportation & Balance of Payment

•According to Means of Transportation Used

Tourism can also be classified based on the mode of transport:

- **Pedestrian tourism:** Hikers.
- **Road tourism:** Motor coach travel.
- **Motorized tourism:** Motor car travel.
- **Rail tourism:** Travel by train.
- **Maritime tourism:** Cruises and sea travel.
- **Air tourism:** Travel by airplane.

## **On the Basis of Effect on Balance of Payment**

Receptive Tourism (Positive Effect):

Related to foreign tourist arrivals.

Brings foreign exchange (money) into the country, thus having a favorable effect on the balance of payment.

Passive Tourism (Negative Effect):

Travel of residents of a country going abroad.

They take currency out of the country, resulting in a negative effect on the balance of payment.



# Thank You

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