

The essence of traveling and tourist concepts

Concepts of 'Travel' and 'Tourism'

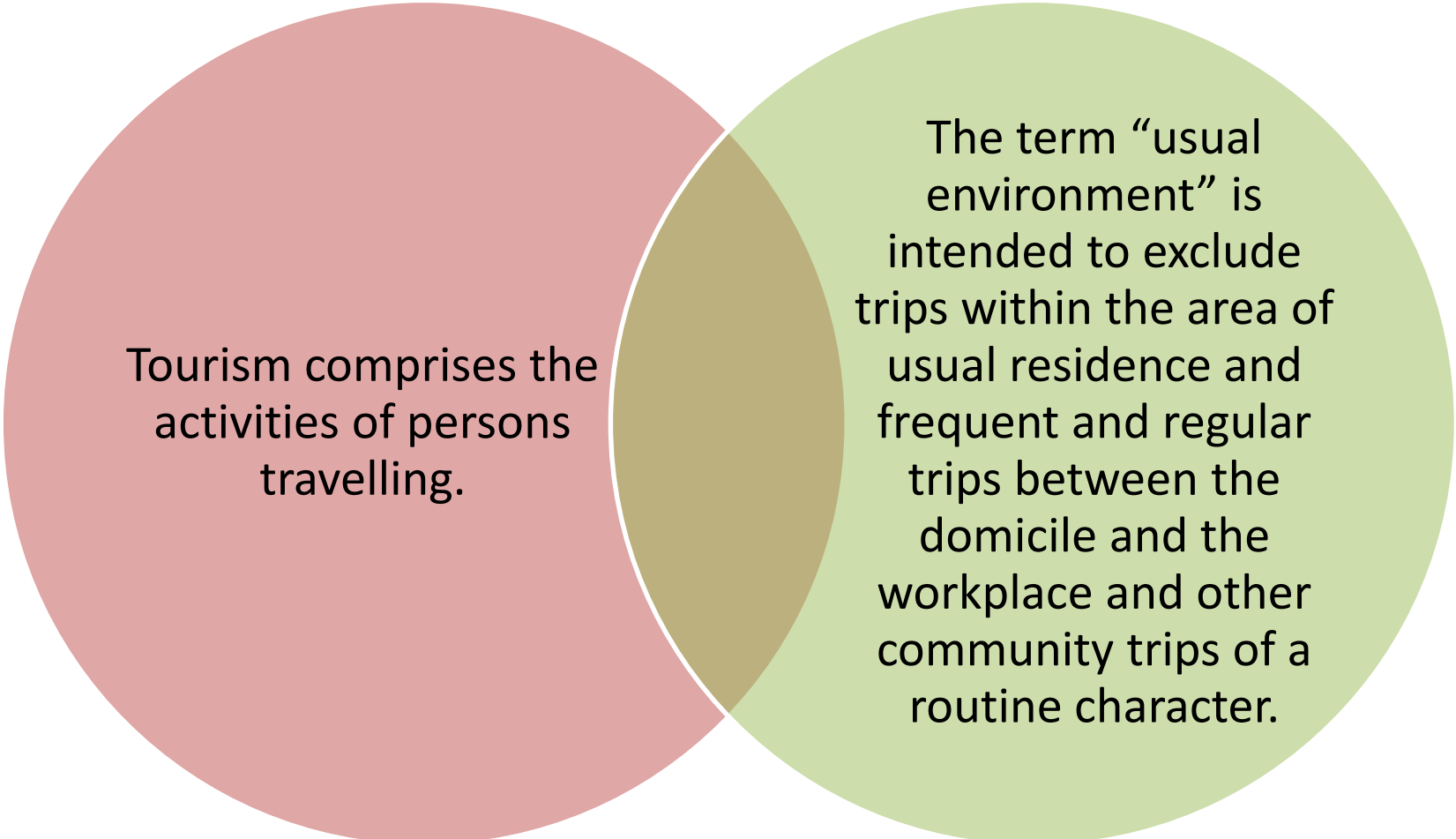
'Travel' and
'tourism'
have
similarities
and
differences
in their
meanings:

1) Travel

Travel
comprises
all journeys
from one
place to
another.

2) Tourism

Tourism
means the
temporary
short-term
movement
of people to
destinations



Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling.

The term “usual environment” is intended to exclude trips within the area of usual residence and frequent and regular trips between the domicile and the workplace and other community trips of a routine character.

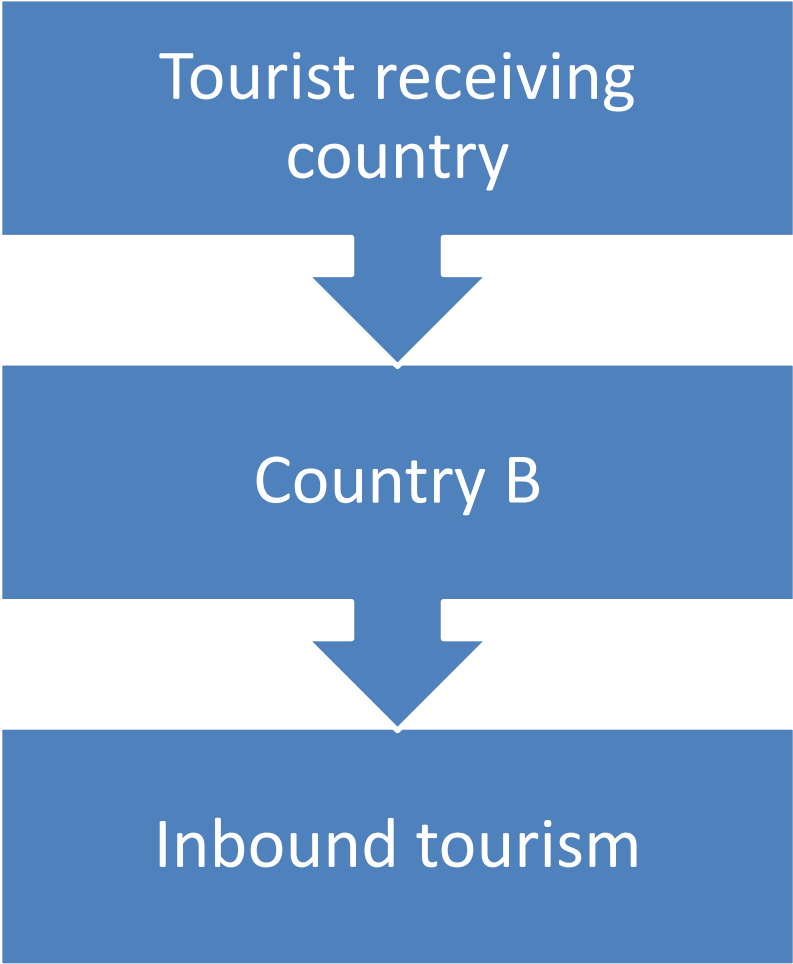
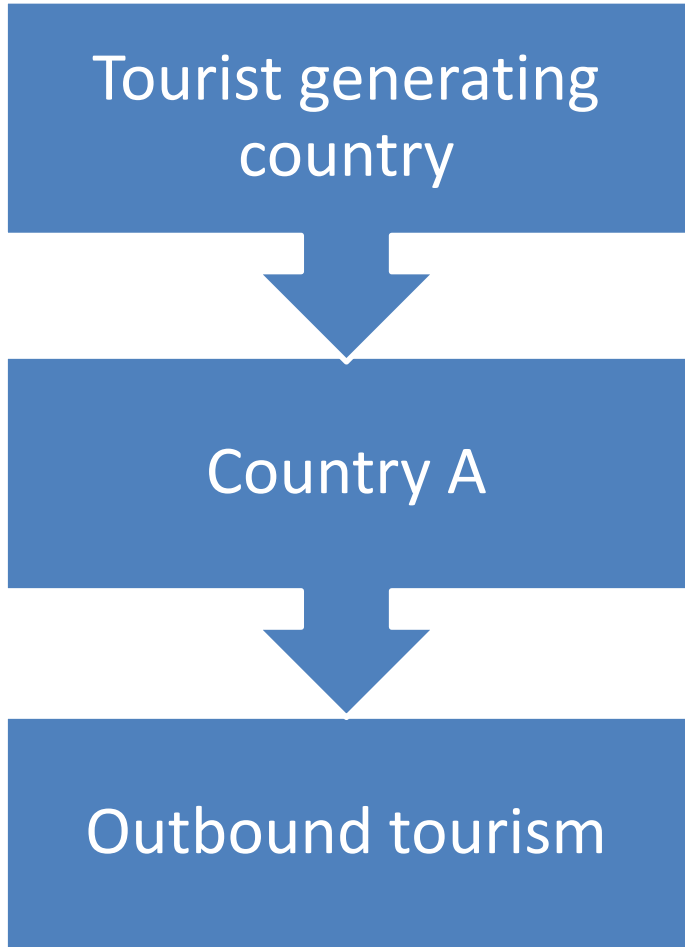
Domestic
Tourism



International
Tourism



UNWTO
definition
on
tourism



Definitions of “Tourist”

1) Travellers

2) Tourists (overnight visitor)

- - International Tourists
- - Domestic Tourists

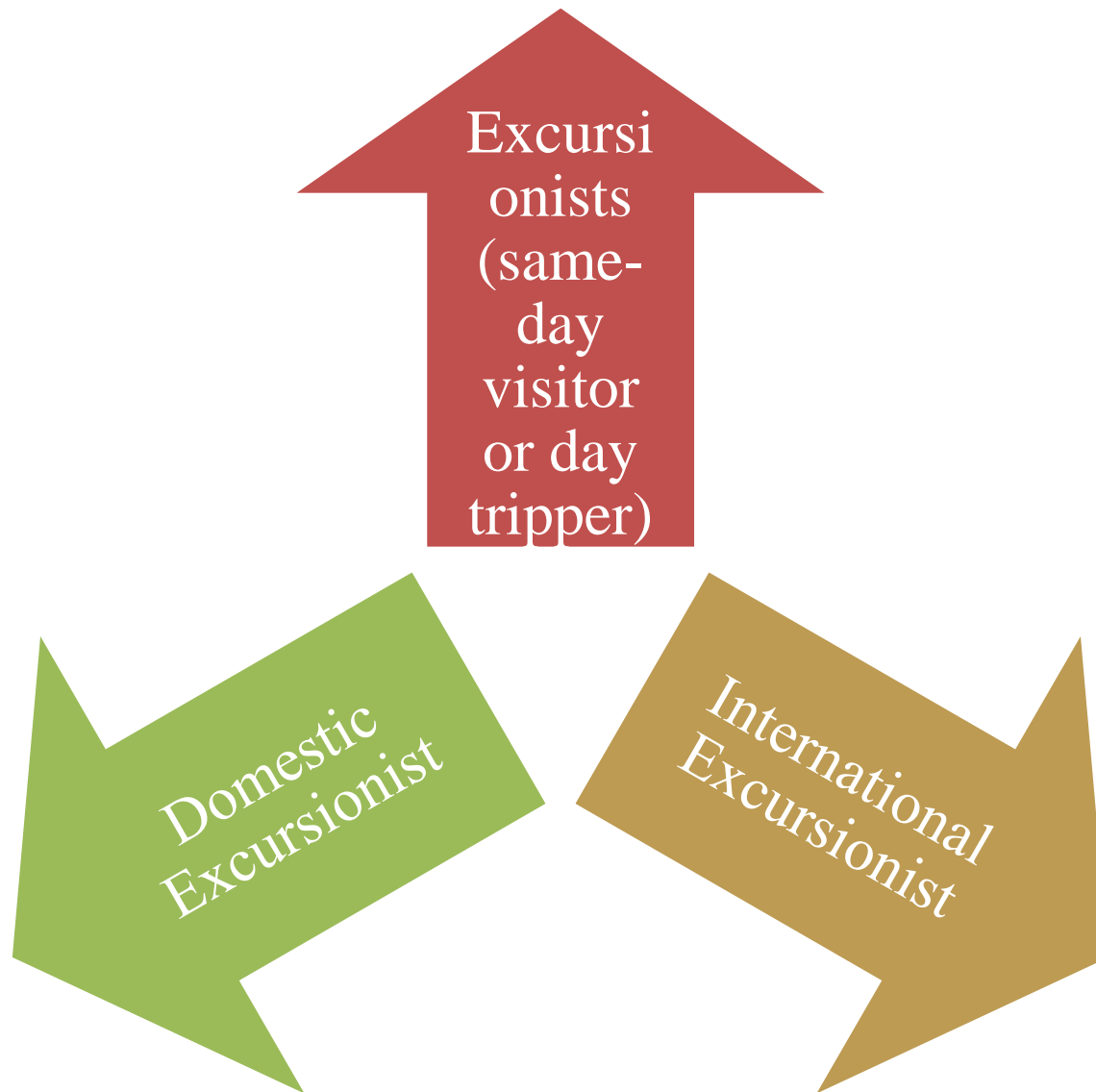
3) Excursionists (same-day visitor or day tripper)

- - International Excursionist
- - Domestic Excursionist

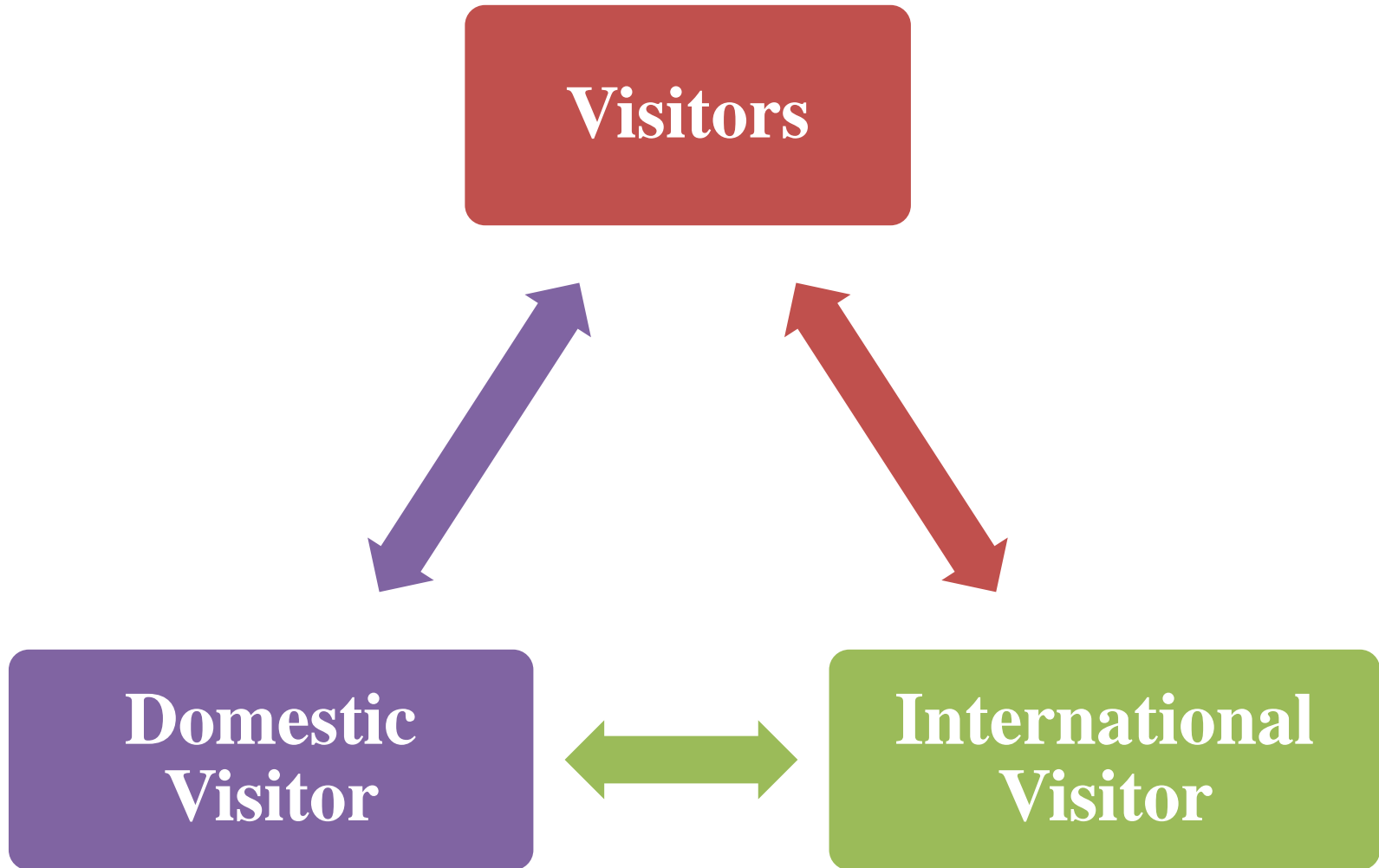
4) Visitors

- - International Visitor
- - Domestic Visitor

Definitions of “Excursionists”



Definitions of “Visitors”



Classification of Tourists

Cohen's Classification

Role	Category	Characteristic
Organized mass tourists	Institutionalized tourism	- are dealt with in a routine way by the tourist establishments, such as travel agencies, travel companies, hotel chain and other tourism related institutions which cater to the tourist trade
Individual mass tourists		
Explorer	Non-institutionalized tourism	- are loosely attached to the tourist establishment; - act as a “spearhead for mass tourism” as well as - a “demonstration effect” to the lower socio-economic groups of the host community
Drifter		

Table 2.1 – Cohen's Classification of Tourists

Source: Cohen Erik, Toward a Sociology of International Tourism, Social Research, vol. 39, No. 1, 1972

Cohen's Classification

1) The Organized Mass Tourist

The organized mass tourists are the least adventurous and spend most of their time in their comfortable “environmental bubble” throughout their trip.

2) Individual Mass Tourist

This type of tourists is similar to the organized mass tourist, except that the tour is not entirely fixed.

Cohen's Classification

3) Explorer

This type of tourists arranges their trips alone.

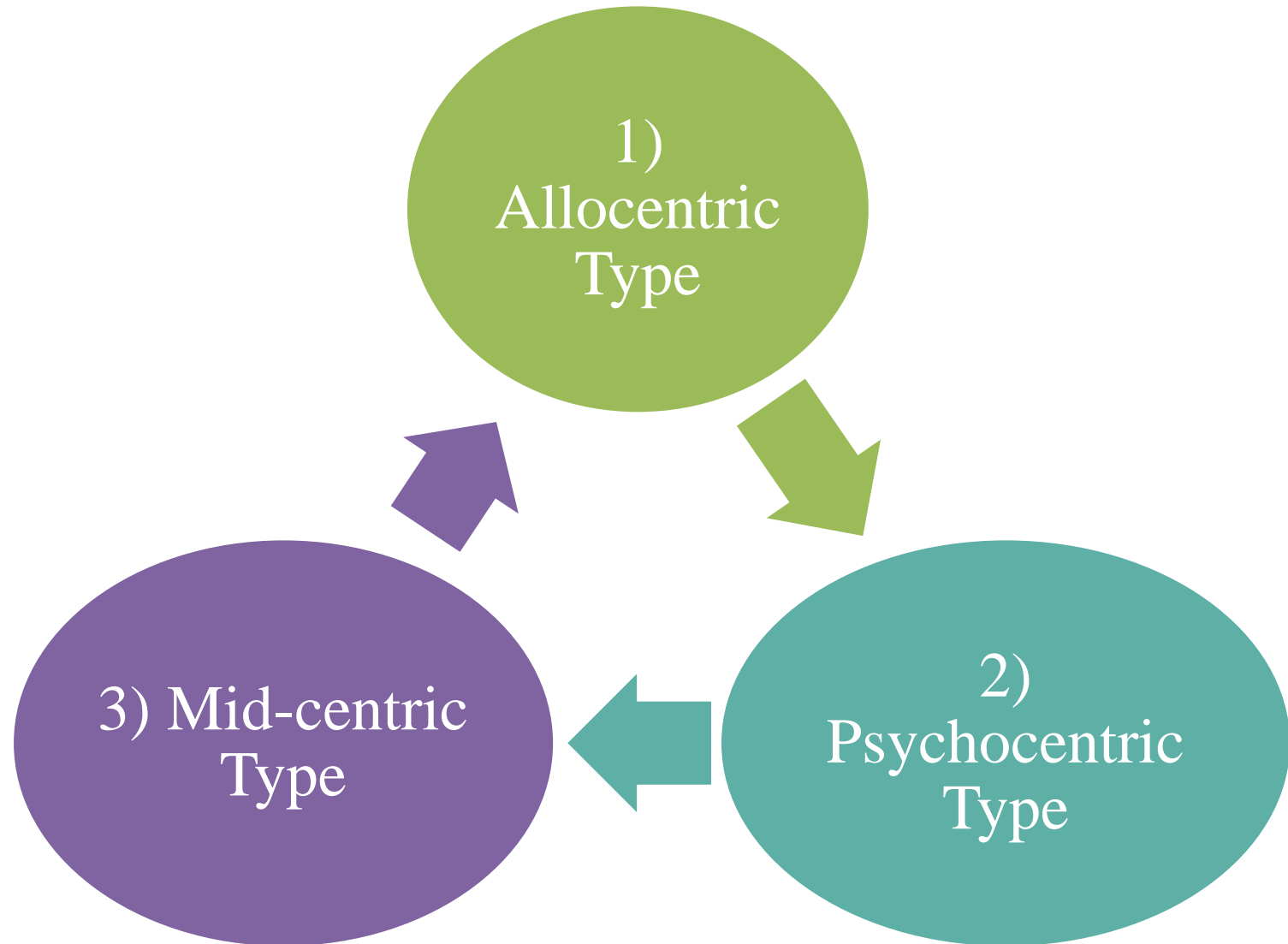
4) Drifter

This type of tourists goes further away from the “environmental bubble” and from the accustomed ways of life in their home countries.

Plog's Classification

Stanley Plog proposes a theory that associates the popularity of a destination to the inherent personalities of travelers. Plog suggests that travelers can be classified into the following types based on their different personalities: allocentric, psychocentric and mid-centric.

Plog's Classification



Travel Motivations and travelling

It is impossible to determine from what time people began to travel.

What made our distant ancestors move around the vast expanses of the Earth?

There were several incentives for travel.

Motives for travel

1. Primitive man was forced to move from one locality to another in search of food

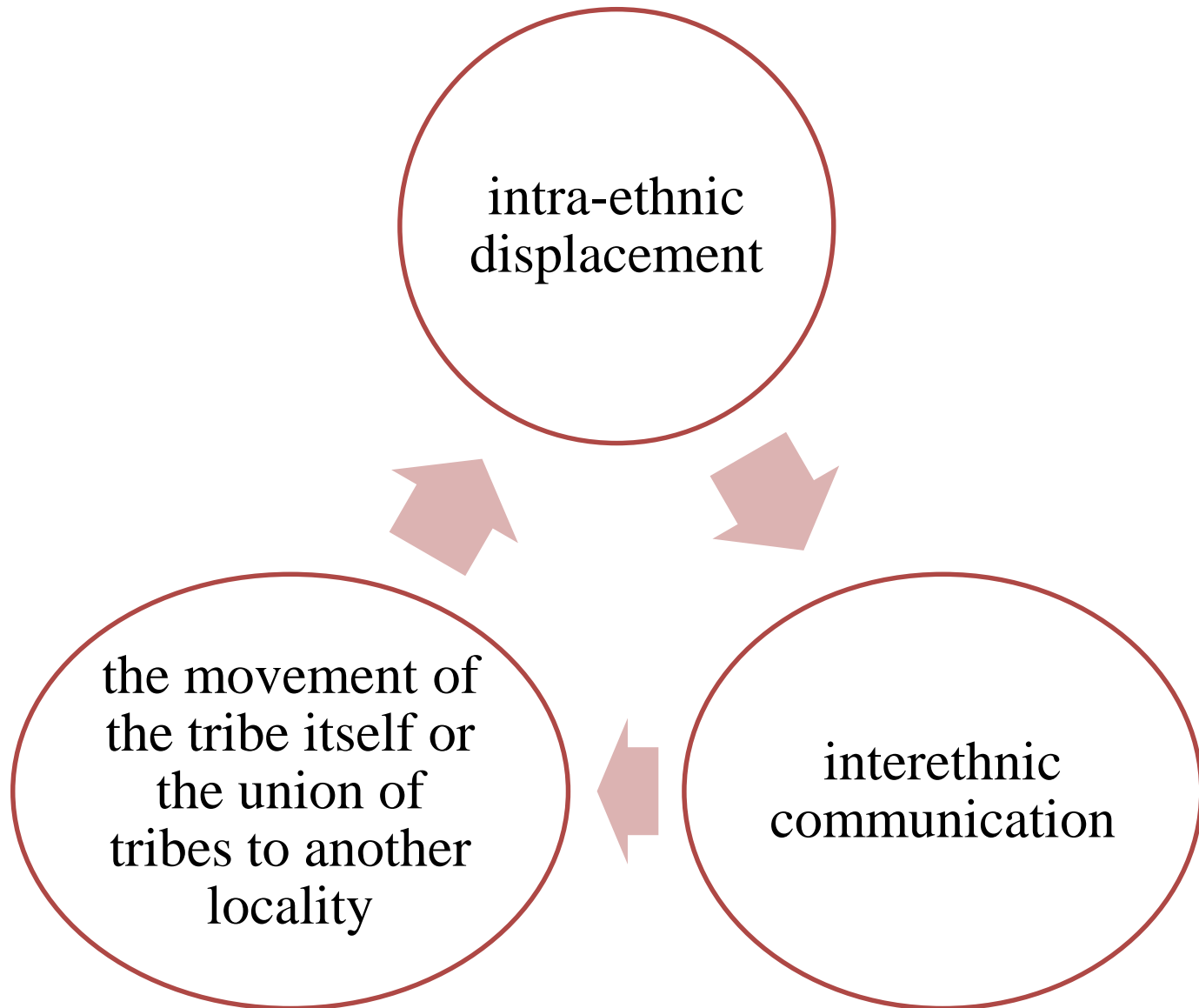
2. With the advent of cattle breeding primitive man began to make long transitions

3. With the development man's interest in the territorial distribution

4. The development of crafts and trade has put before the need to create routes

5. With the development communication, ways are created between villages

This communication had several varieties:



Famous travelers

A famous traveler in the X century was scientist and encyclopedist and poet from Khorezm, Uzbekistan Abu-Reikhan Biruni (973 - 1048)

Biruni collected materials on Indian culture and laid them on the basis of his great work on India

Ibn Battuta

The most popular Arab traveler of the 14th century was Ibn Battuta (1304 - 1377)

For 25 years of travel, it passed overland and by sea about 120 thousand km

Ibn Battuta in the IX - XIV centuries. made a great contribution to the history of development and discovery of new lands

Marco Polo

The most famous traveler of the Middle Ages is the Venetian merchant Marco Polo

The richest merchants of Venice were the brothers Nicolo and Maffeo Polo

The book of Marco Polo occupies an exceptional place among the works of medieval travelers

Great geographical discoveries

European trade, by the end of the XIV century has acquired the character of permanent trade ties.

Reasons of Great Geographical Discoveries



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graph TD; A[Reasons of Great Geographical Discoveries] --> B[Socio-political]; A --> C[Economic]; A --> D[Scientific]; A --> E[Technical];
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Socio-political

Economic

Scientific

Technical

The Great Silk Road, which existed for hundreds of years, was practically closed

There were also economic reasons for searching for new trade routes

Great geographical discoveries were prepared by the development of shipbuilding

Spanish explorer-Christopher Columbus



Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama

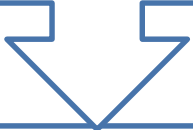
Vasco da Gama - the famous Portuguese explorer of the era of great geographical discoveries, the pioneer of the sea route to India

Vasco da Gama met hostile reception from Muslims In Africa

Vasco da Gama cruelly dealt with the natives and forced to submit to Portugal

Geographical Discoveries of Russian Travelers

Travel in Russia was due to people's way of life, as well as natural and climatic factors




Travel in Russia was carried out with trade objectives




Trade in Russia was conducted both in a southerly direction and in the north

There were several trade routes.


The first, and the earliest of them, is known from the 7th c



Второй – знаменитый торговый путь «из варяг в греки», соединяющий Черное и Балтийское моря



The third trade route passed almost parallel to the Dnieper route



The fourth trade route came from Novgorod and Kiev to the Volga

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION