



AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Recreational geography and tourism

Bases of Tourismology

Assipova Zhanna

PhD, associate professor

Module 1

Theoretical bases of tourism geography

Lecture 2

Introduction into tourism

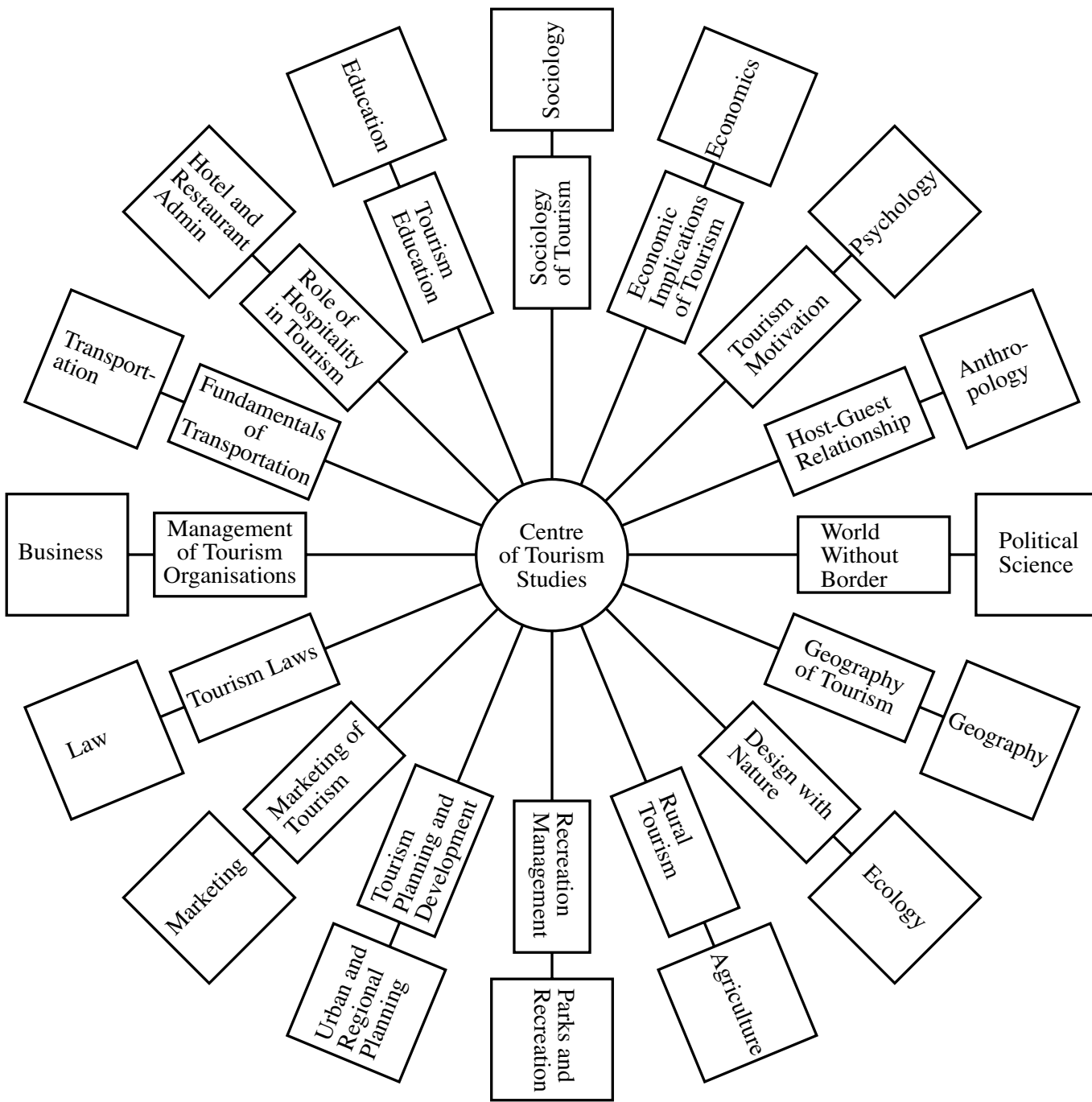
MORE DEFINITIONS OF TOURISM

Tourism is the sum of all the phenomena and relationships arising from interactions amongst tourists, host governments and communities, businesses, and non-governmental organizations, involved in the process of attracting, transporting, hosting and managing these tourists and other visitors.

Weaver and Lawton (2006 p. 3)

Tourism is the temporary, short-term travel of non-residents along transit routes to and from a destination. It may have a wide variety of impacts on the destination, the transit route and the source point of tourists. It may influence the character of the tourist. It is primarily for leisure or recreation, although business is also important.

Michael Hall (1998, p. 6)



The fact simply is that tourism is so vast, so complex, so multifaceted, that it is necessary to have a number of approaches to studying the field, each geared to a somewhat different task or objective.

McIntosh, Goeldner & Ritchie (1995)

THREE KEY CONCEPTS :

- **Spatial scale**
- **The geographical components of the tourism system**
- **Spatial interaction between the components of the tourist system**

SPATIAL SCALE

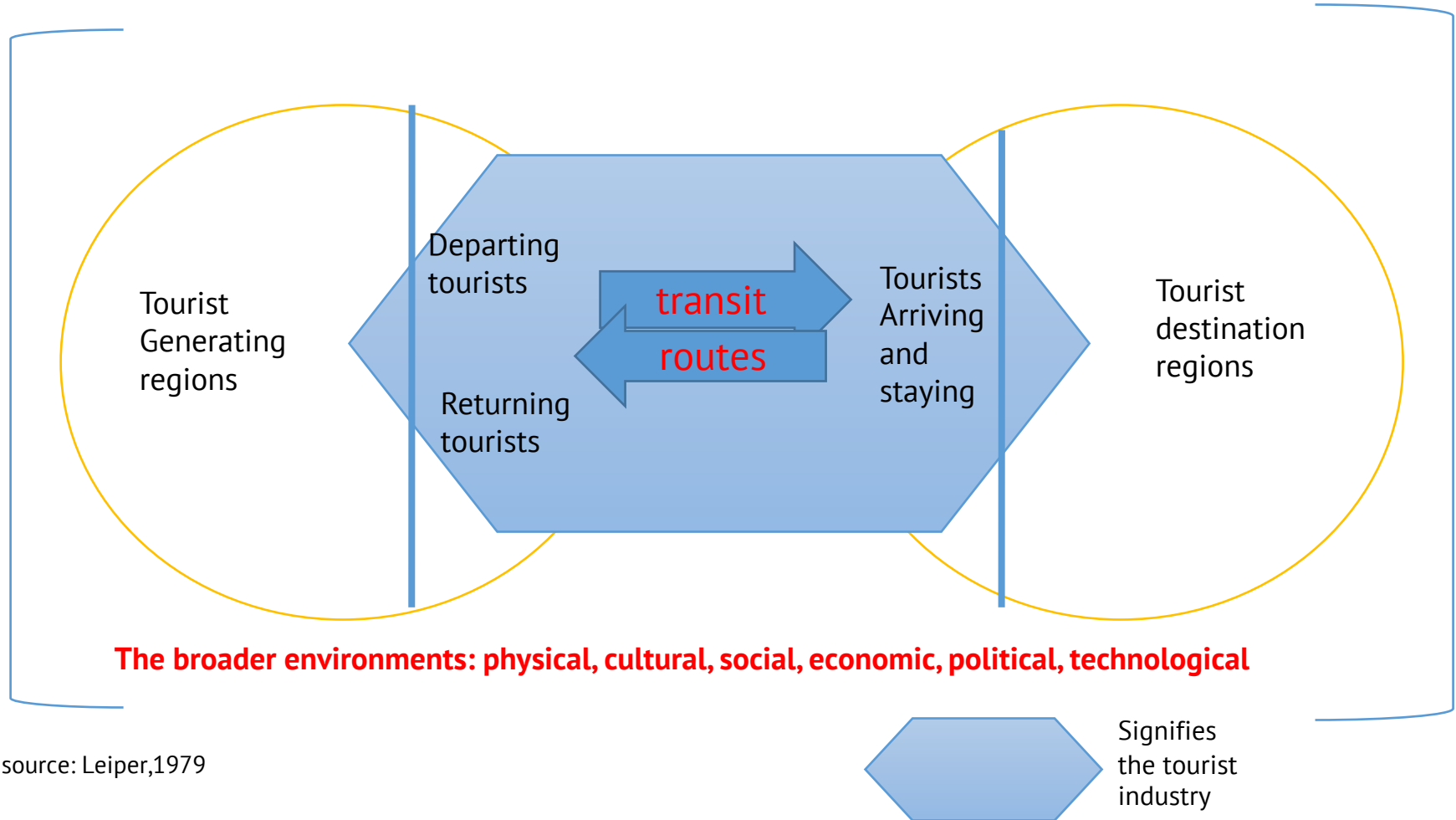
- Geographers study the spatial expression of tourism as a human activity, focusing on both tourist-generating areas as well as the links between them.
- This study can be undertaken at variety of scales, ranging from the world distribution of *climatic zones*, through the *regional assessment of tourism resources*, to the *local landscapes* of resorts.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF THE TOURISM SYSTEM

From a geographical point of view tourism consists of three major components which are:

- **first, the places of origin of tourists, or generating areas;**
- **second, the tourist destinations themselves, or receiving areas;**
- **third, the routes travelled between these two sets of locations, or transit routes.**

THE TOURISM SYSTEM



source: Leiper,1979

TOURISM SYSTEM BY N.LEIPER

1. **The tourist** – a comprehensive definition of tourists will be developed in this module, which will complement the definitions of tourism.
2. **Tourist generating region** – this generally refers to the tourists' home or origin.
3. **Transit route** – this refers to the travel route taken to reach the destination.
4. **Destination** – the main place a tourist stays in during their trip but note that a trip may also incorporate multiple destinations.
5. **Tourism industry** – the industry itself is distinguished from 'tourism'.

TRAVEL PURPOSES

- Leisure and recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives (VFR)
- **Business**
- Sport
- Spirituality
- Study
- Health
- Events
- Conferences



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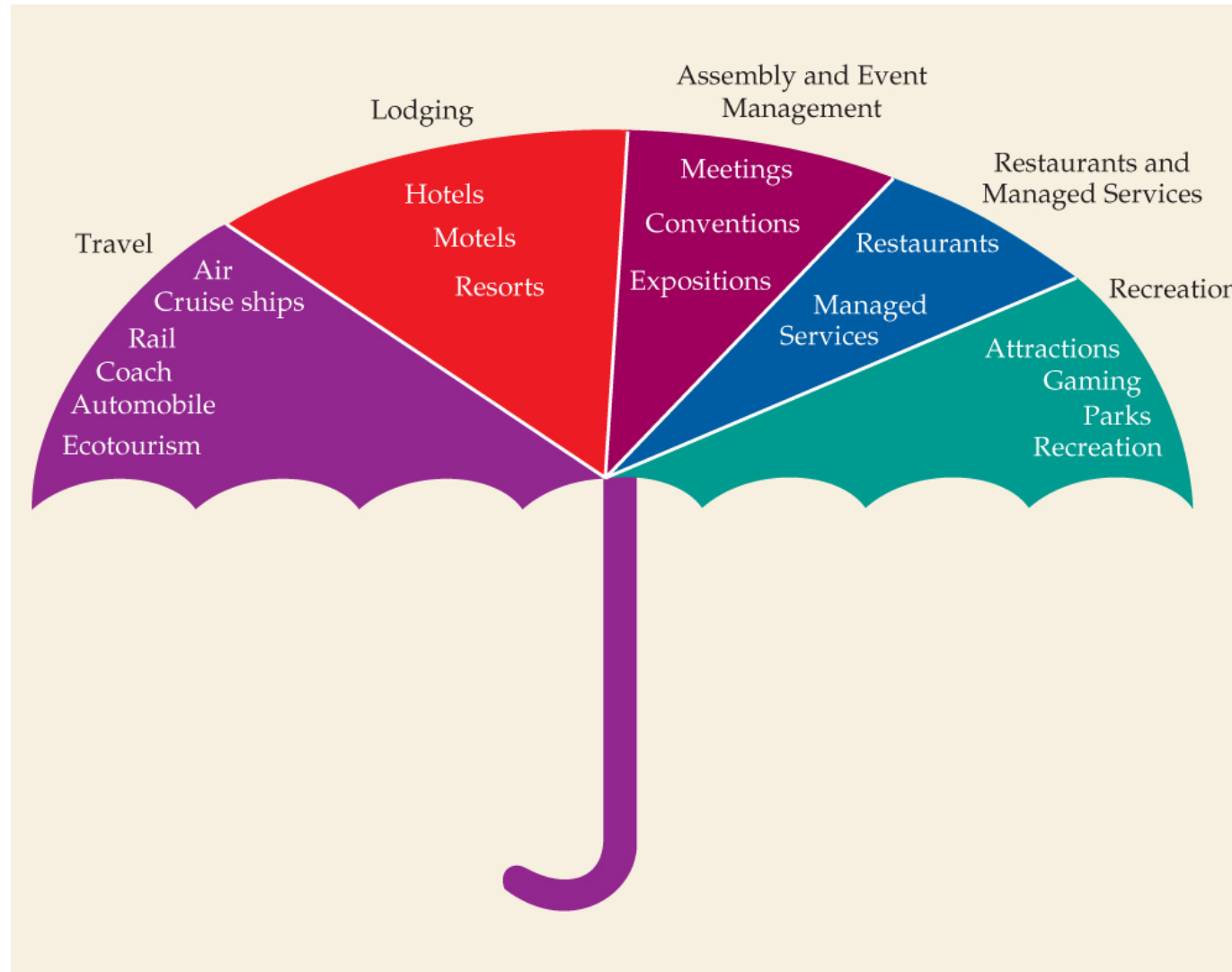


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SCOPE OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM INDUSTRY



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

- **Product is intangible and perishable**
- **No such thing as business hours**
- **Hospitality operations run on a 24-hour basis all year round**
- **Characterized by shift work**

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