

## AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Recreational geography and tourism

# Bases of Tourismology

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## Module 1

Theoretical bases of tourism geography

# Lecture 1

Defining the main concepts

# WORKING TIME AND NON WORKING TIME

- Time to meet natural needs (as sleep, nutrition, personal hygiene etc)
- Time for transportation to work or study
- Time for domestic needs or social contacts
- Free time or leisure time for physical, intellectual development, for hobbies and rest

# **FUNCTIONS OF FREE TIME**

- Recovering and rehabilitation
- Development

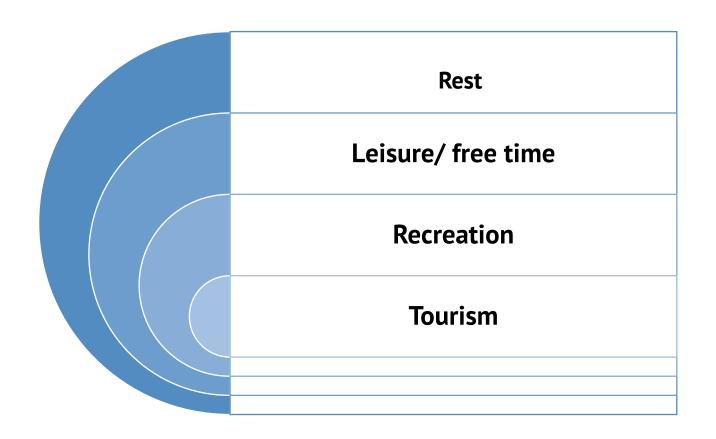


https://www.gooddoctor.ru/



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# Interrelation of concepts



• According to *N.Mironenko & I.Tverdokhlebov* rest is any human activity which is not aimed to satisfy physiological needs.

# Leisure

«Leisure is therefore best seen as time over which an individual exercises choice and undertakes activities in a free, voluntary way».

**D.T.Herbert (1988)** 

«Free time or leisure in the broad sense of the word is any human activity that is not aimed at satisfying basic needs. It acts as a selective form of human life in the aspect of the rest».

S.R.Erdavletov (1991)

## Leisure

- Leisure as a period of time, activity or state of mind in which choice is the dominant feature;
- Leisure an objective view in which leisure is perceived as the opposite of work and is defined as non-work or residual time;
- Leisure a subjective view which emphasizes leisure as a qualitative concept in which leisure activities take on a meaning only within the context of individual perceptions and belief systems and can therefore occur at any time in any setting.

Leisure by J.Stockdale (1985)

# RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recreation – is combination of different etymological meanings: «recreario (lat.)» - restoration, entertainment, change of action, which excludes labour activity and characterises the prostration associated with this actions.

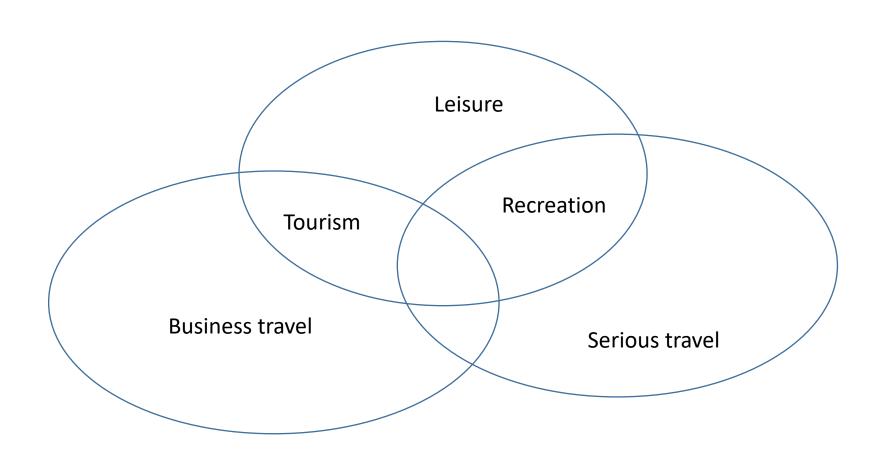
«Recreation is a rewarding activity taken willingly and for no financial remuneration. The activity is taken to recreate oneself and can involve anything from sitting in a chair listening to a record to climbing the ice face of a mountain».

Craig-Smith & Collier (2000)

«Recreation is an interaction of phenomena and relationships which were the result of using leisure time in the treatment, wellness, cognitive, culture -entertainment and sport activities»

#### N.Mironenko & I.Tverdokhlebov (1981)

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEISURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM



# **Tourism**

«Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes».

#### **United Nations World Tourism Organization**

«Tourism is a set of phenomena and attitudes concerning travel and short stays of people outside of their permanent residence that were not done for financial profit»

V.Huntsiker & K.Krapf

# **EXCURSION**

Excursion (lat.) – promenade, walking, visiting attractive sights. It is visiting places outside of usual residence in purposes of travel less than 24 hours or one day.



# **FUNCTIONS OF RECREATION**

Biomedical

Political

Environmental

Socio-cultural

Economic

# Recreational needs: definition and classification

Recreational needs are the needs of a person in restoring health and ability to work, physical and spiritual forces spent in the process of life activity

#### **Public recreational needs**

defined as the needs of society in the restoration of health and ability to work, the comprehensive development of the physical and spiritual forces of all its members

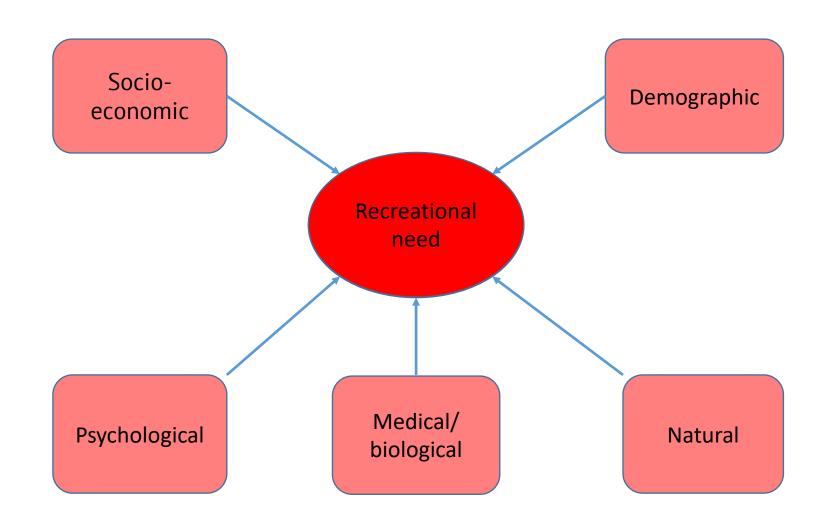
#### **Group recreational needs**

reflect the content of the needs of certain socio-demographic, occupational and age groups of the population

# Individual recreational needs

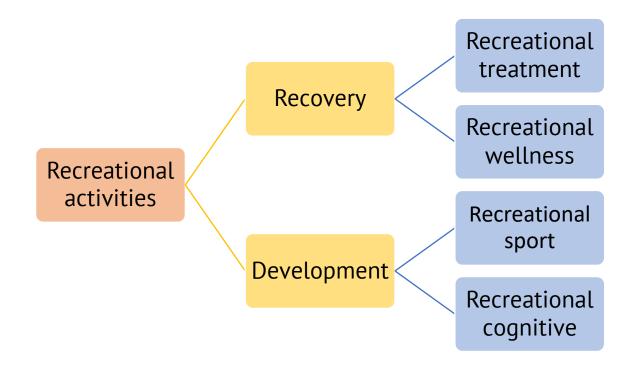
include the demand for a variety of recreational activities that contribute to the restoration and development of human health, relieve fatigue and expand working ability, knowledge, spiritual communication of the individual

# FORCES AND FACTORS INFLUENCING TO FORMATION OF RECREATIONAL NEEDS



## RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY

Recreational activities – free time activities, directing to restoring and developing the physical, psychological and cognitive abilities of the person. Person to satisfy his/her recreational needs does recreational activity.



# **CYCLE OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Cycle of Recreational activities – sustainable combination of repeated activities during some period of time.

Yu.Vedenin (1975)

Activity	08.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
Sleep								
Nutrition								
Treatment								
Sun baths								
Performances								

## TERRITORIAL RECREATIONAL SYSTEM

Territorial Recreational system – is social geographical system. It has number of functions aiming to recovery, rehabilitate of physical and psychological forces of human. It consist of next elements:

- Natural and cultural complex
- Technical infrastructure
- Staff members
- Management body
- Recreants

# Recreational geography vs Tourism geography

### Study object

- Relationships between recreants and nature complexes
- Rational use of natural resources for rest
- Spatial location of territorial recreational systems

### **Study object**

- Role of tourist activities in formation of industry
- Economic aspects of travel and tourism
- Social cultural aspects of travel and tourism

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