

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

U.G. SCHOLAR -Kshitij Kumar Singh, Piyush Kumar Singh, Kunal Kanojiya,

Kaynat Fatima

(Computer Science and Engineering, BBDITM Lucknow, U. P., India)

Abstract

The purpose of this paper to know that how the travel and tourism industry are changing and development in the world. Travel and tourism companies are one of the world's top working sectors. It work on economic growth, creates jobs, improves social development and encourage peace. Many of millions of people around the world are depend on the tourism sector for their employment. In some island and counties economies, travel and tourism industry is not just the large employer sector, it is effectively the only employer.

That role is to put up the formation of sustainable economies. Travel and tourism industry is a diverse sector storing of millions of companies, industries and workers, travelers from the biggest global travel brands to the smallest tour operator or owner. we form a force with a natural voice to be heard at the top levels of society and government of India.

Keywords: Development, Tourism, Travel, Tourism Industry, International Tourism.

1. Introduction

Tourism and Traveling has been grow into a openly worldwide activities that knows no political, principal or cultural boundaries. For a long time, tourism and traveling is apart, but as that company has continued to grow and expand, a sense of professional identity has emerged. It has groups such as the World Travel and Tourism Council (WCTT), which includes chief of airlines, hotel chains, and travel agents among its members and concentrates on making the case for tourism's global and word wide importance and economic value. Future expectations for tourism are brighter than ever as people continue to travel for work, peace and enjoyment. "It has historical performance as a luxury during expansions and a necessity during recessions, travel and tourism's future economic prospects look quite bright". Then we will see later, that growth and popularity of tourism activities have not been accidental. Growth projection indicate that tourism will support almost 350 million working platform worldwide by 2025.

That will be an increase of over 70 million jobs when compared to 2015. after that Tourism and traveling has to be more just another industry to work for largest employers; it has developed into an important part of the economic cultural of many communities, regions, and countries. Tourism and Traveling activities have historically reveal a general upward trend in numbers of participants and revenues. Tourism is one of the few industries that is delicate to economic ups and downs, and yet at the same time recover quickly from any negative economic conditions or other environmental impacts. Even in the face of a reasonable credit crunch, an economic collapse, and political uncertainty, the impact on international tourism was not as severe as the drop-off experienced in other foreign trade and companies production. "Over the past six decades, tourism has experienced continued growth and variety to become one of the largest and fastest-growing economic sectors in the world"

2. Literature Review

The literature review presented and discussed in this research, is based on an extensive study of Smart Tourism relevant papers that have been published from 2013 to 2019 Year. Our research paper was conducted mainly through DBLP, Google Scholar, Academia and Research Gate . DBLP is a bibliography website that lists all important journals, proceedings, conference papers as well as books and thesis on computer science and mainly work on research papers. Starting in 1993 and with more than 4,5 million publications by 2017, its number of publications per year is constantly increasing as statistics indicate , with total number of publications rising to 330.755 in 2018. Google Scholar a easily accessible web search engine, released in 2004, contains most reviewed online academic journals, books, research papers as well as other publications. With its number of publications estimated at 389 million at the end of 2018, this can be considered the worlds most comprehensive academic search engine.

At the same time, researchers that put up to the writing of the all included papers are at their majority leading scientists, famous in their scientific sector. Thus, their work is internationally recognized and used in excess of papers. Another qualitative standard for inclusion in this literature review is the scientific documentation of each of the paper like the references used in order to support theories and proposed approaches, as well as already proved methods failure in researches. With that being said, papers included in this literature review are suppose to be of high quality.

Gary McCain and Nina. M. Ray reveal that in recent years, the existence and nature of heritage tourism market has attracted attention in the tourism company. There has appears to be a sub-segment of the heritage market that energize of tourists who have a personal connection with their heritage beyond a general relationship of collective familiar. Those travel to engage in investigation endeavor, to search for information on or to simply feel connected to ancestors and ancestral roots are categorized as legacy tourists. this paper describes all about the heritage

tourism market, discusses distinguishing types that identify legacy tourists, and emphasizes to tourism managers the importance of recognizing and responding to this segment.

3. Objectives

- To study the method of tourism sector in India
- For the survey to trends and growth of tourism in India
- To offer suggestions based on the findings and researches.

TABLE - 1
Foreign Tourist Arrival in India

Year	FTAs in India (in million)	percentage
2002 - 03	2.38	-
2003-04	2.73	14.71
2004-05	3.46	26.74
2005-06	3.92	13.29
2006-07	4.45	13.52
2007-08	5.08	14.16
2008-09	5.28	3.94
2009-10	5.17	-2.08
2010-11	5.58	7.93
2011-12	6.30	12.90
2012 - 13	6.65	5.56
Total	51	110.67
Avg	8.50	20.12
SD	13.45	30.93

CV	1.58	1.54
CAGR	30.49	20.14

Source: Bureau of Immigration and Ministry of Tourism, GOI

TABLE - 2

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in India

Year	Fee from tourism in India (in US \$ million)
2002 -03	3103
2003-04	4463
2004-05	6170
2005-06	7493
2006-07	8634
2007-08	10729
2008-09	11832
2009-10	11136
2010-11	14193
2011-12	16564
2012 -13	18455
Total	112772
Avg	10252
SD	27246.53
CV	1.59
CAGR	33.00

Source: RBI and Ministry of Tourism, GOI

4. Approaches to the Study of Tourism

Technical meaning based on the basis of travel, distance traveled, motivation duration of stay, the time and specific situations of travel etc. have also been worked for the purpose of particular tourism related studies and analysis measurements.

These definitions are of important and use to governments, tourism organizations and the providers of tourism services. But that studies have not included a systems approach for the traveling platform. Tourism typically and widely is studied by means of a number of processes with little or hardly any consensus on how the analysis of tourism should be endeavored. There are following different approaches that have been practiced.

i) Product Approach:

The product approach relates to the thought of different tourism products involving the mode of production, marketing and social networking. For example, one might go into a hotel room or an airline seat or a rental car – how it is developed, how it is financed, who are the people tied up in buying and selling it and so on. Repeating the exercise for meals, and the multiple tourist services will provide a detailed description of the field. However, the approach being too time consuming failed to deliver the basics of tourism.

ii) Institutional Approach:

This is the key approach to the study of tourism and mainly takes into consideration the various industry/institutions and mediator such as tour operators and travel agencies associated with tourism activities. The come towards to involves an examination of the organization, problems, costs and economic matter position of travel agents/tour etc operators who act as symbolic nature of the customer, investing and managing in services delivered by airlines, hotels, rental car companies, and so on. That approach becomes highly significant in the sense that a regular survey on services like the one conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau in every five years, helps in equipping a data base for further research on it.

iii.) Geographical Approach:

The approach is relatively extensive as well as popular because tourism and traveling has to do with geography at so many points namely location, climate, environment, and physical as well as economic impacts. The geographer’s approach to tourism elucidates the location of tourist areas, the movement

of people generated by tourist destinations, the changes in the landscape emerging from the girding of tourism facilities and utility, putting to flight of tourism development, physical planning, and economic difficulties problems.-

Defert (1966), a French geographer, in an endeavour to bring out the significance of geography of tourism, puts forth the notions of space distance, distinguishing usual/normal residence from the temporary one and of an space milieu where tourists enjoy their holidaying. The approach especially gains import because of its being so containing – considering land use, the economic impacts, demographic aspects and cultural problems. Even a course title has been coined by geographers studying tourism in the form of Relaxation Geography.

It is worth the mentioning that these were the geographers who were mainly active in initiating the journals like Journal of Leisure Research and Sciences.

iv) Sociological Approach:

Tourism tends to be a social activity being an interaction between different communities – hosts and guests as party friends and encounter between different cultures. The approach studies social classes, habits and customs of both hosts and guests in terms of tourism nature of individuals and/or groups of people and the impact of tourism and travel on society. With the impact of growing tourism on society, the sociology of pleasure, a developing discipline holds promise of progressing fast and being put to practice to a large extent program.

v) Historical Approach:

The majority of social activities, tourism can be thoroughly perceived by making out the happenings and working and studying changes in the tie-up between prime elements of the destination system over the many years which worked to present day position. Such an understanding is of interest to policy makers generally interested in resolving opposing concerns in and dynamic enterprising framework acknowledging tourism as one component of the several social and economic activities in an area.

vi) Economic Approach:

The Tourism promotion is ever progressively being perceived as a potent ingredient in the various developmental strategies. It has emerged to be the foundation of the pyramid in certain economics, while

in most of the others it is contributing to a significant extent in the general development process as the conservation of their basic problems. At the same time, the operation of the tourism industry is not as simplistic as the term might seem to connote per .Iris, rather, a complex of various inter-linked and interacting processes.

This nature of tourism makes it an complex phenomenon, encompassing a whole gamut of issues, problems and challenges to be encountered both in the present and in the times to come.

The scope of tourism is large covering all providers of visitor and visitor-related services. It is the whole world of companies of travel, accommodation, catering and other hospitality services, transportation, entertainment, activity facilities, and all other components adding promotion, they wants and needs of travelers.

Tourism is in fact, a place of activities, services, and industries that gives a travel experience. From an economic perspective, it is the total of tourist within the bounds of a nation or a political subdivision or a transportation centered with economic area adjacent to states or nations.

5. Definition and Distinction between Travelers, Visitors, Excursionist, Tourist and Transit Visitor.

All travelers are subdivided into two further categories:

- **Same-day Visitors:** Visitors who do not spend more time for the night in a hotel or private accommodation in the country visited. E.g. The cruise ship passengers spending four hours in a port or trippers visiting attraction.
- **Tourist:** Visitors who travel to enjoy and stay in places outside their usual environment and places for more than twenty-four hours and not more than one following year for us, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity from within the place visited”.
- **Excursionist:** Who visits the place and come back within 24 hrs at their origin of the destination.
- **Traveler:** relevant to any movement of a person irrespective of the distance traveled I,e

ranging from a small distance of only few kilometers for seeking of the employment etc.

- **Visitor:** visiting any country/ destination , performing the exercise of an activity paid from within the place visited greater than 12 months.
- **Transit visitor:** that traveler and visitors who go past a country or a place without having a stop or breaking off his journey on the ways other than and consideration/transportation links.

6.Travel Motivation

In the context of travel, the concepts of push and pull factors are commonly used. There are external reason in tourism that can influence tourists and pull them towards a certain motivation and sequent decision. Tourism destinations often try to attract potential tourists and this pull factor can instigate a person to create a motive for traveling and to develop the corresponding motivation to visit this particular destination. Their pull factor is also related to the search for travel and enjoy motives tourists when selecting their holiday. At first pull factors call up some kind of functions that can provoke a feeling and relaxation of some sort of personal deficiency.

Apart from the pull factors, that are also need stemming from the inner person that push an individual toward exact direction: the push factors. The element of escape is one example. Push factors are mainly related to a lack and if this lack is not satisfied or maintain it may cause harmful effects. A lack of rest may lead to a need and following travel motive.

Different layers of motivation can be distinguished. The motives to travel are more generalized, authentic and year after year people from western societies generate motives to go on holidays, based on a given need. Then that is the motivation that is more defined and helps to determine the type of holiday and destination for traveling. That motive to travel stems from the inner soul (push factor), but the more specific motivation that fills in the general travel motive often draws on external influences or pull factors. It is the vision of motivations that is used throughout this website.

7. Suggestions of the Study

The following are the important suggestions for the development of tourism sector in India and it will enhance the economic growth.

- support tourism organizations capacity building;
- encourage new private sector tourism investment attraction;
- Enhance the overall economic competitiveness and opportunities for the Ontario tourism industry.
- Through this offer more employment for the people.
- It create more economic development to the country.

8. CONCLUSION

Tourism helps a country's economy in a various ways. Tourism is a service industry and can have a significant effect on those countries with surplus labour .To this service industry human labour is extremely important, most sector of tourism companies are worker intensive, and require relatively short training for most jobs. Jobs in tourism were always appealing and highly respected. It is a composite sector, generating income in a large number of activities as sectors and sub sectors like, hotel and other accommodation units, travel agents and tour operators, transport services, tourist resorts and complexes, shop- ping facilities including sales outlets for curious, handicrafts, souvenirs, and so on. The tourism sector is often censure for providing only low-wage, seasonal employment, but it has to be obvious that if there were no tourism many workers in India would be unemployed

References

1. Aramberri, J. (2010) Modern Mass Tourism Emerald: London
2. Armitage, J. (1997) Man at Play Frederick Warne: London
3. Barrett, J. (1958) The seaside resorts of England and Wales Unpublished PhD thesis, University
4. of London: London
5. Beveridge, E. and O'Gorman, K. (2013) The Crusades, the Knights Templar, and Hospitaller: a
6. combination of religion, war, pilgrimage, and tourism enablers in R.W. Butler and W. Suntikul

7. (eds) Tourism and War 39-48 Routledge:
London

8. Brown, R.M. (1935) The business of
recreation Geographical Review 25 467-475

9. www.w3schools.com

10. www.expedia.com

11. www.kayak.com/travel and toursim