Hospitality

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[Jump to navigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#mw-head)[Jump to search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#searchInput)

*For other uses, see*[*Hospitality (disambiguation)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_%28disambiguation%29)*.*

*This article is about the social concept and practice of hospitality. For the commercial activity of travel services, see*[*Hospitality management studies*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_management_studies)*and*[*Hospitality industry*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry)*.*

*Bringing in the boar's head*. In [heraldry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldry), the boar's head was sometimes used as symbol of hospitality, often seen as representing the host's willingness to feed guests well.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-Wade-1) It is likewise the symbol of a [number of inns and taverns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boar%27s_Head_Inn).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-2)

Trestles in the medieval [**House of Stratford**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Stratford) coat of arms:
The [trestle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trestle#heraldry) (also *tressle, tressel* and *threstle*) in [heraldry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldry) is also used to mean hospitality, as historically the trestle was a tripod used both as a stool and a table support at banquets. **Hospitality** is the relationship between a guest and a host, where in the host receives the guest with goodwill, including the reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers. Louis, chevalier de Jaucourt describes hospitality in the Encyclopédie as the virtue of a great soul that cares for the whole universe through the ties of humanity.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-hdl.handle.net-4) Hospitality is also the way people treat others, that is the service of welcoming receiving guests for example in hotels. Hospitality plays a fundamental role to augment or decrease the volume of sales of an organization hence every business should master it.

**Hospitality ethics** is a discipline that studies this usage of hospitality.



Etymology[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=1)]

Derives from the Latin *hospes*,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-5) meaning "host", "guest", or "stranger". *Hospes* is formed from *hostis*, which means "stranger" or "enemy" (the latter being where terms like "hostile" derive). By [metonymy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metonymy) the Latin word 'Hospital' means a guest-chamber, guest's lodging, an inn.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-6) Hospes/hostis is thus the root for the English words [host](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/host), hospitality, hospice, hostel and hotel.

Historical practice[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=2)]

In ancient cultures hospitality involved welcoming the stranger and offering him food, shelter, and safety.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-7)

Global concepts[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=3)]

**Ancient Greece**

In [Ancient Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greece), hospitality was a right, with the host being expected to make sure the needs of his guests were met. Conversely, the guest was expected to abide by a set code of behaviour. The ancient Greek term [*xenia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xenia_%28Greek%29), or *theoxenia* when a god was involved, expressed this ritualized guest-friendship relation. This ritualized relationship was codified in the Homeric epics, and especially in the *Odyssey.*[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-8) In Greek society, a person's ability to abide by the laws of hospitality determined nobility and social standing. The ancient Greeks, since the time of Homer, believed the goddess of hospitality and hearth was [Hestia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hestia), one of the original six Olympians.

**India and Nepal**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=5)]

In [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) and [Nepal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal) hospitality is based on the principle *[Atithi Devo Bhava](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atithi_Devo_Bhav%22%20%5Co%20%22Atithi%20Devo%20Bhav)*, meaning "the guest is God". This principle is shown in a number of stories where a guest is revealed to be a god who rewards the provider of hospitality. From this stems the Indian or Nepal practice of graciousness towards guests at home and in all social situations. The *[Tirukkuṛaḷ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tirukku%E1%B9%9Ba%E1%B8%B7%22%20%5Co%20%22Tirukku%E1%B9%9Ba%E1%B8%B7),* an ancient [Indian work](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_literature) on [ethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethics) and [morality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morality), explains the ethics of hospitality through its verses 81 through 90, dedicating a separate chapter on it (Chapter 9).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-10)

**Judaism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=6)]

Mosaic at [San Vitale, Ravenna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_San_Vitale), Abraham and the angels, pre-547

Judaism praises hospitality to strangers and guests based largely on the examples of [Abraham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham) and [Lot](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lot_%28biblical_person%29) in the [Book of Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Genesis) ([Genesis 18:1–8](https://www.mechon-mamre.org/p/pt/pt0118.htm#1) and [19:1–8](https://www.mechon-mamre.org/p/pt/pt0119.htm#1)). In Hebrew, the practice is called *hachnasat orchim*, or "welcoming guests". Besides other expectations, hosts are expected to provide nourishment, comfort, and entertainment for their guests,[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-Kagan_1888_284-11) and at the end of the visit, hosts customarily escort their guests out of their home, wishing them a safe journey.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-12)

Abraham set the pace as providing 3 things:

* *Achila* ("feeding")
* *Shtiya* ("drinking")
* *Linah* ("lodging")

The initial letters of these Hebrew words spell [Aishel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aishel%22%20%5Co%20%22Aishel). ([Genesis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Genesis), 21:33).

**Christianity**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=7)]

In [Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity), hospitality is a [virtue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theological_virtues) which is a reminder of sympathy for strangers and a rule to welcome visitors.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-13) This is a virtue found in the Old Testament, with, for example, the custom of the [foot washing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maundy_%28foot_washing%29) of visitors or the [kiss of peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiss_of_peace).[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-15) It was taught by [Jesus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) in the New Testament. Indeed, Jesus said that those who had welcomed a stranger had welcomed him.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-16) Some Western countries have developed a host culture for immigrants, based on the [bible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-17)

John Paul II writes, "Welcoming our brothers and sisters with care and willingness must not be limited to extraordinary occasions but must become for all believers a habit of service in their daily lives" (Address to volunteer workers, March 8, 1997).

Individuals are also treated as favored guests in the liberal [Catholic tradition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_tradition). Honored guests receive first parlance, religious clergy second parlance, and very important persons third parlance. Clergy and followers of Christ received parlance and some may have turned away from hospitality, welcoming and serving, since active service requires detachment from material goods, family connections, and physical comforts. Hospitality is a meeting of minds, it is an openness to the familiar and meet to discuss and question the mystery of self, social events, experiences, nature and to God. Any guest should never made to feel or see that they are causing undue extra labor by their intrusion or presence.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-CatholicHospitality-18)

It is always polite to ask about religious convictions. John Paul II said: "Only those who have opened their hearts to Christ can offer a hospitality that is never formal or superficial but identified by "gentleness" and "reverence"." In reference to Biblical scripture as a sign of politeness to always come to the defense and aid to those who give an account of hope and those interested (cf. 1 Pet. 3:15).

Christ expanded the meaning of brother and neighbor to include the stranger, that he or she be treated like a follower with and for hospitality and mutual help, if the believer in Christ or whom may be a messenger of god either needed help, circumstances made it difficult to interpret and being uncertain of whether an individual is a believer in Christ and god.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-19)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-CatholicHospitality-18)

**Pashtun**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=8)]

One of the main principles of [Pashtunwali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashtunwali) is [Melmastia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melmastia%22%20%5Co%20%22Melmastia). This is the display of hospitality and profound respect to all visitors (regardless of race, religion, national affiliation or economic status) without any hope of remuneration or favour. [Pashtuns](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashtuns) will go to great lengths to show their hospitality.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-Banting-20)[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-21)[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-22)

**Islam**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=9)]

Islam highly recommends one another to say peace be upon you [Assalamu Alaikum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assalamu_Alaikum%22%20%5Co%20%22Assalamu%20Alaikum) to one another as Muhammad had said, Muslims are obliged to treat their guest with kindness and peace even prisoners (in war), As Muhammad had said in authentic sources and verses from the Quran

[Abu Aziz ibn Umair](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Abu_Aziz_ibn_Umair&action=edit&redlink=1) reported: I was among the prisoners of war on the day of the [battle of Badr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Badr). Muhammad had said, "I enjoin you to treat the captives well." After I accepted Islam, I was among the [Ansar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ansar_%28Islam%29) (Inhabitants of [Madinah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madinah)) and when the time of lunch or dinner arrived, I would feed dates to the prisoners for I had been fed bread due to the command of Muhammad.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-23)

Invite (all) to the Way of thy Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching; and argue with them in ways that are best and most gracious:[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-24)

Good hospitality is crucial in Islam even in business. According to another report, Muhammad passed by a pile of food in the market. He put his hand inside it and felt dampness, although the surface was dry. He said:

"O owner of the food, what is this?'

The man said, 'It was damaged by rain, O Messenger of God.'

He said, 'Why did you not put the rain-damaged food on top so that people could see it! Whoever cheats us is not one of us." ([Saheeh Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saheeh_Muslim%22%20%5Co%20%22Saheeh%20Muslim))

**Celtic cultures**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=10)]

Celtic societies also valued the concept of hospitality, especially in terms of protection. A host who granted a person's request for refuge was expected not only to provide food and shelter for his/her guest, but to make sure they did not come to harm while under their care.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-25)

Current usage[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=11)]

In the West today hospitality is rarely a matter of protection and survival and is more associated with [etiquette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etiquette) and [entertainment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entertainment). However, it still involves showing respect for one's guests, providing for their needs, and treating them as equals. Cultures and subcultures vary in the extent to which one is expected to show hospitality to strangers, as opposed to personal friends or members of one's [ingroup](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ingroup).

**Anthropology of hospitality**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality&action=edit&section=12)]

[Jacques Derrida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacques_Derrida) offers a model to understand hospitality that divides unconditional hospitality from conditional hospitality. Over the centuries, philosophers have devoted considerable attention to the problem of hospitality.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-26) However, hospitality offers a paradoxical situation (like language) since inclusion of those who are welcomed in the sacred law of hospitality implies others will be rejected. Julia Kristeva (1991) alerts readers to the dangers of "perverse hospitality", which consists of taking advantage of the vulnerability of aliens to dispossess them.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-27) Hospitality serves to reduce the tension in the process of host–guest encounters, producing a liminal zone that combines curiosity about others and fear of strangers.[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-28) In general terms, the meaning of hospitality centres on the belief that strangers should be assisted and protected while traveling.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-29) However, not all voices are in agreement with this concept. Professor [Anthony Pagden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Pagden) describes how the concept of hospitality was historically manipulated to legitimate the conquest of Americas by imposing the right of free transit, which was conducive to the formation of the modern nation-state. This suggests that hospitality is a political institution which can be ideologically deformed to oppress others.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality#cite_note-30)

Hospitality management studies

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**Hospitality management and Tourism** is the study of the [hospitality industry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry). A degree in the subject may be awarded either by a University college dedicated to the studies of hospitality management or a [business school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_school) with a relevant department.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_management_studies#cite_note-1) Degrees in hospitality management may also be referred to as [hotel management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel_manager), hotel and tourism management, or hotel administration. Degrees conferred in this academic field include [BA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Arts), [Bachelor of Business Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Business_Administration), [BS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Science), [BASc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Applied_Science%22%20%5Co%20%22Bachelor%20of%20Applied%20Science), [B.Voc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Vocational_Education%22%20%5Co%20%22Bachelor%20of%20Vocational%20Education) [MS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Science), [MBA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Business_Administration), [Master of Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Management), [PhD](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctor_of_Philosophy) and short term course. Hospitality management covers [hotels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel), [restaurants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurant), [cruise ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_ship), [amusement parks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amusement_parks), [destination marketing organizations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_marketing_organization), [convention centers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_center), [country clubs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_club) and many more.



Curriculum[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_management_studies&action=edit&section=1)]

In the US, hospitality and tourism management curricula follow similar core subject applications to that of a [business degree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_degree), but with a focus on tourism development and hospitality management. Core subject areas include [accounting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accounting), [administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Administration_%28business%29), [entrepreneurship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entrepreneurship), [finance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finance), [information systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_systems), [marketing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marketing), [human resource management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_resource_management), [public relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_relations), [strategy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_strategy), [quantitative methods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantitative_methods), and sectoral studies in the various areas of hospitality business. Some programs in India also include culinary training.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_management_studies#cite_note-2)

Rankings of degree-granting programs[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_management_studies&action=edit&section=2)]

These top ten lists are specific to departments that specifically give degrees in the hospitality field itself. For the more general type of degree, see the [list of business schools in the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_business_schools_in_the_United_States), and similar articles for other countries. For restaurant-related hospitality industry degrees in nutrition, see list of universities with accredited dietetic programs. For overall rankings of universities by various metrics, see [college and university rankings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_and_university_rankings).

**Opinion surveys of employers in the hospitality industry**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_management_studies&action=edit&section=3)]

In a broad industry survey of senior managers from luxury hotels in 2013, conducted a [market survey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_survey) of hospitality employers regarding their opinions of the top ten hospitality management schools. Laureate Hospitality Education, a division of Laureate Education Inc, commissioned TNS to conduct each of these surveys, and 2 schools out of 10 (numbers 6, 8) belong to Laureate Hospitality Education. The result appeared as follows:[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_management_studies#cite_note-3)

1. [École hôtelière de Lausanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89cole_h%C3%B4teli%C3%A8re_de_Lausanne), Lausanne - Switzerland
2. [Hotelschool The Hague](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotelschool_The_Hague), The Hague/Amsterdam - Netherlands
3. [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University), USA
4. [Glion Institute of Higher Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glion_Institute_of_Higher_Education), Glion - Switzerland
5. [The Emirates Academy of Hospitality Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Emirates_Academy_of_Hospitality_Management), Dubai - United Arab Emirates
6. [Les Roches International School of Hotel Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Roches_International_School_of_Hotel_Management), Switzerland/Spain
7. [Oxford Brookes University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxford_Brookes_University), United Kingdom
8. [Blue Mountains International Hotel Management School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Mountains_International_Hotel_Management_School), Leura - Australia
9. [Florida International University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida_International_University), Miami - Florida
10. [Hong Kong Polytechnic University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong_Polytechnic_University), Hung Hom - Hong Kong

**Publication surveys in hospitality-related academia**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_management_studies&action=edit&section=4)]

The [Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journal_of_Hospitality_and_Tourism_Research) completed an analysis of the top ten hospitality and tourism programs in the world. The results appeared as follows:[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_management_studies#cite_note-4)

1. [Hong Kong Polytechnic University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong_Polytechnic_University), Hong Kong SAR
2. [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University), USA
3. [Michigan State University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michigan_State_University), USA
4. [University of Nevada, Las Vegas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Nevada%2C_Las_Vegas), USA
5. [Pennsylvania State University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania_State_University), USA
6. [University of Surrey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Surrey), United Kingdom
7. [Virginia Tech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Tech), USA
8. [Purdue University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purdue_University), USA
9. [Oklahoma State University System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma_State_University_System), USA
10. [University of Central Florida](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Central_Florida), USA

The **hospitality industry** is a broad [category of fields](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry_%28economics%29) within the [service industry](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_industry) that includes [lodging](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lodging), [food](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_service) and [drink](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drinking_establishment) service, [event planning](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event_planning), [theme parks](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theme_parks), and [transportation](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transportation). It includes hotels, restaurants and bars.

**Contents**

**Sectors**[**Edit**](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_industry&action=edit&section=1)

According to the Cambridge Business English Dictionary the "hospitality industry" consists of hotels and food service,[[1]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-1) equivalent to [NAICS](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAICS) code 72, "Accommodation and Food Service".

**Definition in the United States**[**Edit**](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_industry&action=edit&section=2)

The [United States Department of Labor](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Labor) [Standard Industrial Classification](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Industrial_Classification) (SIC) defines the hospitality industry more broadly, including:[[2]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-2)

* 701 Hotels and Motels, including auto courts, [bed and breakfast](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bed_and_breakfast) inns, cabins and cottages, [casino](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casino) hotels, [hostels](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostel), hotels (except residential ones), [inns](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inn) furnishing food and lodging, [motels](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motel), recreational hotels, resort hotels, seasonal hotels, [ski lodges](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ski_lodge) and resorts, tourist cabins and tourist courts
* 703 [Camps and Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trailer_park)
* 704 Organization Hotels and Lodging Houses, On a Membership Basis
* 58 Eating and Drinking Places (cf. U.S. "[food service industry](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foodservice)", U.K. "[catering industry](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foodservice)")
	+ 5812 Eating Places, including [restaurants](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurants) (among which carry-out restaurants, [drive-in restaurants](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drive-in_restaurant) and [fast food](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_food) restaurants), [automats](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automat), beaneries, box lunch stands, [buffets](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buffet), [cafés](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caf%C3%A9), [cafeterias](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cafeteria), [caterers](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caterer), [coffee shops](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diner), commissary restaurants a.k.a. [canteens](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cafeteria), [concession stands](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concession_stand), prepared food (e.g., in airports and sports arenas), contract feeding, dairy bars, diners, dining rooms, [dinner theaters](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinner_theater), food bars, [frozen custard](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frozen_custard) stands, grills, hamburger stands, [hot dog stands](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hot_dog_stands), ice cream stands, industrial feeding, institutional food service such as that aboard airplanes, railroads, and ships), lunch bars, [lunch counters](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lunch_counter), [luncheonettes](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luncheonette), [lunchrooms](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lunchroom), [oyster bars](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oyster_bar), [pizza parlors](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pizza_parlor) and [pizzerias](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pizzeria), refreshment stands, sandwich bars or shops, snack shops, [soda fountains](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soda_fountain), soft drink stands, [submarine sandwich](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Submarine_sandwich) shops, and [tearooms](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tearooms). Sources other than the SIC also mention other formats of eating places such as [cyber cafés](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyber_caf%C3%A9), [ramen shops](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramen_shop) a.k.a. noodle bars, and [sushi bars](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conveyor_belt_sushi).[[3]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-3)
	+ 5813 Drinking Places (alcoholic beverages) including [bars](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar), [beer gardens](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beer_garden)/parlors/taverns, sale of beer, wine, and liquors for on-premise consumption, [bottle clubs](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bottle_club), cabarets, [cocktail lounges](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cocktail_lounge), [discotheques](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discotheque), drinking places, [nightclubs](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nightclub), [saloons](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bar), [taprooms](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taproom), [taverns](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tavern), and [wine bars](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wine_bars)
* 472 Arrangement of Passenger Transportation
	+ 4724 [Travel Agencies](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_agency)
	+ 4725 [Tour Operators](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tour_operator)
	+ 4729 Arrangement of Passenger Transportation, Not Elsewhere Classified, such as [ticket offices](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ticket_office) not operated by transportation companies, and services that arrange[carpools](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpool)

**Definition in the Netherlands**[**Edit**](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Hospitality_industry&action=edit&section=3)

**Horeca** (also **HoReCa**, **HORECA**) is the Dutch-language term for the food service and hotel industries. The term is a [syllabic abbreviation](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syllabic_abbreviation) of the words [**Ho**tel](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel)/[**Re**staurant](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurant)/[**Ca**fé](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caf%C3%A9).[[4]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-Eurostat-4)[[5]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-5) The term is mostly used in Dutch.

"Horeca" is often not a one-to-one equivalent to the term "hospitality industry" used in English, which is often used more broadly. According to the Cambridge Business English Dictionary the "hospitality industry" consists of hotels and food service,[[6]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-6) equivalent to [NAICS](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/NAICS) code 72, "Accommodation and Food Service". However, the [United States Department of Labor](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Labor) Standard Industry Classification (SIC) defines the hospitality industry more broadly, as noted above.

The Dutch *Uniforme Voorwaarden Horeca* (UVH) is translated into English as Uniform Conditions for the Hotel and Catering Industry. This code covers hotels, bars, restaurants and related businesses in the Netherlands. *Koninklijke Horeca Nederland* is the Dutch trade association for the hotel and catering industry.[[7]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-7)

This sector is one of the fastest growing in Europe. In 2004, more than 7.8 million people were employed[[8]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-8) and the sector generated more than $338 billion turnover.[[9]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospitality_industry#cite_note-9) Jobs tend to be temporary, with irregular hours, low pay, and few career prospects. There is a high proportion of young people working in the sector. Some distribution companies use this term to define the food & beverage service trade channel or the hospitality trade channel.

Tourism

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Jump to navigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#mw-head)[Jump to search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#searchInput)

*This article is about travel. For other uses, see*[*Tourism (disambiguation)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_%28disambiguation%29)*and*[*tourist (disambiguation)*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_%28disambiguation%29)*.*

[Times Square](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Times_Square) is the hub of the [Broadway theatre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadway_theatre) [district](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theater_District%2C_Manhattan) and a major cultural venue in [Midtown Manhattan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midtown_Manhattan), [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City). The [pedestrian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedestrian) [intersection](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intersection_%28road%29) also have one of the highest annual attendance-rates of any tourist attraction in the world, estimated at 60 million.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-curbed.com-1)

A tourist taking photographs and [video](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video) at the [archaeological site](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_site) of [Chichén Itza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chich%C3%A9n_Itza%22%20%5Co%20%22Chich%C3%A9n%20Itza).

[Backpacker tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Backpacker_tourism) in [Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna).

**Tourism** is [travel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel) for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of [touring](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touring_%28disambiguation%29), the [business](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business) of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating [tours](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tour_%28disambiguation%29).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-2) The [World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for [leisure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure) and not less than 24 hours, business and other purposes".[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-unwto1034-3)

Tourism can be [domestic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_tourism) (within the traveller's own country) or [international](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_tourism), and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's [balance of payments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_of_payments).

Tourism numbers declined as a result of a strong economic slowdown (the [late-2000s recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late-2000s_recession)) between the second half of 2008 and the end of 2009, and in consequence of the outbreak of the 2009 [H1N1 influenza virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_flu_pandemic),[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Barom2009-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-WTOaugust10-5) but slowly recovered. Globally, international tourism receipts (the travel item in [balance of payments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balance_of_payments)) grew to US$1.03 trillion (€740 billion) in 2005, corresponding to an increase in [real terms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_versus_nominal_value_%28economics%29) of 3.8% from 2010.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-pr12027-6) International tourist arrivals surpassed the milestone of 1 billion tourists globally for the first time in 2012,[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Barom2012-7) [emerging source markets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emerging_markets) such as [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia), and [Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazil) had significantly increased their spending over the previous decade.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Barom201304-8) The [ITB Berlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ITB_Berlin) is the world's leading tourism [trade-fair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_fair).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-9)[[*better source needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ANOTRS)] Global tourism accounts for c. 8% of global [greenhouse-gas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse-gas) emissions.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-10)

Etymology[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=1)]

1922 postcard of tourists in the [High Tatras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_Tatras), [Slovakia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovakia)

The word *tourist* was used in 1772[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-11) and *tourism* in 1811.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-12) It is formed from the word *tour*, which is derived from Old English *turian*, from Old French *torner*, from Latin *tornare*; 'to turn on a lathe,' which is itself from Ancient Greek *tornos* (τόρνος); 'lathe'.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-13)

Basis[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=2)]

The economic foundations of tourism are essentially the cultural assets, the [cultural property](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_property) and the [nature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature) of the travel location. The [World Heritage Sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Sites) are particularly worth mentioning today because they are real tourism magnets. But even a country's current or former form of government can be decisive for tourism. For example, the fascination of the [British royal family](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_royal_family) brings millions of tourists to Great Britain every year and thus the economy around £550 million a year. The [Habsburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habsburg) family can be mentioned in Central Europe. According to estimates, the Habsburg brand should generate tourism sales of 60 million euros per year for Vienna alone. The tourist principle "Habsburg sells" applies.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-15)

Significance of tourism[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=3)]

[Strandkorb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strandkorb) chairs on [Usedom Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usedom%22%20%5Co%20%22Usedom), Germany. Not only does the service sector grow because of tourism, but also local [manufacturers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craft) (like those producing the strandkorb chairs), [retailers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retail), the [real-estate sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_estate_development) and the general [image of a location](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_marketing) can benefit.

[Drawa National Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drawa_National_Park) in Poland, famous for its [canoeing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canoe) routes

[Durban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durban) is well known for its beachfront and "Golden Mile" promenade.

Tourist buying [handicrafts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handicraft) in [Namibia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namibia), an important source of income for some tourist destinations

The **tourism industry**, as part of the [service sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_sector),[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-16) has become an important source of income for many regions and even for entire countries. The *Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980* recognized its importance as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies, and on their international relations."[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-unwto1034-3)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-17)

Tourism brings large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for [goods and services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goods_and_services) needed by tourists, accounting as of 2011 for 30% of the world's [trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade) in services, and, as an [invisible export](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invisible_export), for 6% of overall [exports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Export) of goods and services.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-pr12027-6) It also generates opportunities for [employment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employment) in the [service sector of the economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tertiary_sector_of_the_economy) associated with tourism.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-WTO2012Highlights-18)

The hospitality industries which benefit from tourism include [transportation services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport) (such as [airlines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airline), [cruise ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_ship), [trains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Train) and [taxicabs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxicab)); [lodging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lodging) (including [hotels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel), [hostels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostel), [homestays](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homestay), [resorts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resort) and renting out rooms); and entertainment venues (such as [amusement parks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amusement_park), [restaurants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurant), [casinos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casino), [shopping malls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shopping_mall), [music venues](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_venue), and [theatres](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theatre)). This is in addition to goods bought by tourists, including [souvenirs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Souvenir).

On the flip-side, tourism can degrade people[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-19) and sour relationships between host and guest.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-20)

One of the main attractions of northern [Lapland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lapland_%28Finland%29) in terms of tourism is the opportunity to locate bright [*Aurora Borealis*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aurora_Borealis) in the sky.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-21) The picture was taken from [Ruka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rukatunturi%22%20%5Co%20%22Rukatunturi), [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland) in 2011.

[Red Square](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Square), one of the most famous squares in the world

Definitions[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=4)]

In 1936, the [League of Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) defined a *foreign tourist* as "someone traveling abroad for at least twenty-four hours". Its successor, the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations), amended this definition in 1945, by including a maximum stay of six months.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-theobald-22)

In 1941, Hunziker and Kraft defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to [permanent residence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permanent_residency) and are not connected with any earning activity."[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-1941define-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-24) In 1976, the Tourism Society of England's definition was: "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to [destinations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_destination) outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes."[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-25) In 1981, the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities chosen and undertaken outside the home.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-26)

In 1994, the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) identified three forms of tourism in its *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics*:[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-27)

* [Domestic tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic_tourism), involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country
* Inbound tourism,[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-28) involving non-residents traveling in the given country
* Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country

The terms *tourism* and *travel* are sometimes used interchangeably. In this context, travel has a similar definition to tourism but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms *tourism* and *tourist* are sometimes used pejoratively, to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited. By contrast, *traveler* is often used as a sign of distinction. The sociology of tourism has studied the cultural values underpinning these distinctions and their implications for class relations.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-29)

World tourism statistics and rankings[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=5)]

**Total volume of cross-border tourist travel**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=6)]

International tourist arrivals reached 1.035 billion in 2012, up from over 996 million in 2011, and 952 million in 2010.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Barom2012-7) In 2011 and 2012, international [travel demand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_behavior) continued to recover from the losses resulting from the [late-2000s recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late-2000s_recession), where tourism suffered a strong slowdown from the second half of 2008 through the end of 2009. After a 5% increase in the first half of 2008, growth in international tourist arrivals moved into negative territory in the second half of 2008, and ended up only 2% for the year, compared to a 7% increase in 2007.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Barom2009-4) The negative trend intensified during 2009, exacerbated in some countries due to the outbreak of the [H1N1 influenza virus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2009_flu_pandemic), resulting in a worldwide decline of 4.2% in 2009 to 880 million international tourists arrivals, and a 5.7% decline in international tourism receipts.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-WTOaugust10-5)

**World's top tourism destinations**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=7)]

*Main article:*[*World Tourism rankings*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_rankings)

The [World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) reports the following ten destinations as the most visited in terms of the number of international travelers in 2019.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30)[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)]

| **Rank** | **Country** | **Internationaltouristarrivals(2019)**[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30)**[**[***citation needed***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)**]** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | 90.2 million |
| 2 |  [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) | 83.8 million |
| 3 |  [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | 78.7 million |
| 4 |  [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | 67.5 million |
| 5 |  [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) | 52.5 million |
| 6 |  [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | 46.5 million |
| 7 |  [Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey) | 39.7 million |
| 8 |  [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) | 39.4 million |
| 9 |  [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | 36.9 million |
| 11 |  [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | 32.1 million |
| 12 |  [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) | 31.7 million |
| 13 |  [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece) | 31.2 million |
| 14 |  [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) | 26.8 million |
| 15 |  [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) | 24.4 million |
| 16 |  [Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal) | 24.3 million |
| 17 |  [Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong) | 23.8 million |
| 18 |  [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | 22.2 million |
| 19 |  [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland) | 21.4 million |
| 20 |  [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) | 20.2 million |

**International tourism receipts**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=8)]

The [World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) reports that international tourism receipts were US$1.7 trillion in 2018, an increase in real terms of 4% over 2017.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30) The top ten tourism earners in 2018 were:

| **Rank** | **Country/Area** | **Internationaltourismreceipts(2018)**[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | $214 billion |
| 2 |  [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) | $74 billion |
| 3 |  [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | $67 billion |
| 4 |  [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) | $63 billion |
| 5 |  [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | $52 billion |
| 6 |  [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | $49 billion |
| 7 |  [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) | $45 billion |
| 8 |  [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) | $43 billion |
| 9 |  [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) | $41 billion |
| 10 |  [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | $40 billion |

**International tourism expenditure**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=9)]

The [World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) reports the following countries as the ten biggest spenders on international tourism for the year 2018.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30)

| **Rank** | **Country** | **Internationaltourismexpenditure(2018)**[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO2019-30) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 |  [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | $277 billion |
| 2 |  [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | $144 billion |
| 3 |  [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) | $94 billion |
| 4 |  [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | $76 billion |
| 5 |  [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | $48 billion |
| 6 |  [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) | $37 billion |
| 7 |  [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) | $35 billion |
| 8 |  [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) | $33 billion |
| 9 |  [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) | $32 billion |
| 10 |  [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | $30 billion |

**Euromonitor International Top City Destinations Ranking**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=10)]

Euromonitor International rated these the world's most visited cities by international tourists in 2017:[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-31)

| **Rank** | **City** | **Country** | **Internationaltourist arrivals**[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-32) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | [Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong) |  [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) | 27.88 million |
| 2 | [Bangkok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangkok) |  [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) | 22.45 million |
| 3 | [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) |  [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | 19.82 million |
| 4 | [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) |  [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore) | 17.61 million |
| 5 | [Cairo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairo) |  [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) | 17.33 million |
| 6 | [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris) |  [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | 15.83 million |
| 7 | [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai) |  [United Arab Emirates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates) | 15.79 million |
| 8 | [New York City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City) |  [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | 13.10 million |
| 9 | [Macau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau) |  [Macau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macau) | 12.84 million |
| 10 | [Kuala Lumpur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuala_Lumpur) |  [Malaysia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaysia) | 12.47 million |

**World Travel and Tourism Council**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=11)]

| **Countries showing strong international travel and tourism growth between 2010 and 2016**[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-33) |
| --- |
| **Rank** | **Country** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Myanmar [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar) | 73.5% |
| 2 | Sudan [Sudan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) | 49.8% |
| 3 | Azerbaijan [Azerbaijan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan) | 36.4% |
| 4 | Qatar [Qatar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qatar) | 34.1% |
| 5 | São Tomé and Príncipe [São Tomé and Príncipe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A3o_Tom%C3%A9_and_Pr%C3%ADncipe) | 30.1% |
| 6 | Sri Lanka [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) | 26.4% |
| 7 | Cameroon [Cameroon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cameroon) | 25.5% |
| 8 | Georgia (country) [Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28country%29) | 22.7% |
| 9 | Iceland [Iceland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceland) | 20.0% |
| 10 | Kyrgyzstan [Kyrgyzstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyrgyzstan) | 19.5% |

| **Countries that performed best in fastest growing tourism and travel industry in 2016**[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-34) |
| --- |
| **Rank** | **Country** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Azerbaijan [Azerbaijan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan) | 46.1% |
| 2 | Mongolia [Mongolia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia) | 24.4% |
| 3 | Iceland [Iceland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceland) | 20.1% |
| 4 | Cyprus [Cyprus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus) | 15.4% |
| 5 | Kazakhstan [Kazakhstan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakhstan) | 15.2% |
| 6 | Moldova [Moldova](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moldova) | 14.2% |
| 7 | Costa Rica [Costa Rica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costa_Rica) | 12.1% |
| 8 | Georgia (country) [Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_%28country%29) | 11.2% |
| 9 | Sri Lanka [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka) | 10.7% |
| 10 | Thailand [Thailand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) | 10.7% |

History[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=12)]

**Antiquity**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=13)]

*See also:*[*Travel literature*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_literature)

[Barcola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcola), a holiday resort in antiquity as well as in the 19th century with the [Miramare Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miramare_Castle%22%20%5Co%20%22Miramare%20Castle) and later

Travel outside a person's local area for leisure was largely confined to wealthy classes, who at times traveled to distant parts of the world, to see great buildings and works of art, [learn new languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multilingualism), experience new cultures, enjoy pristine scenery and to taste different [cuisines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuisine). As early as [Shulgi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shulgi%22%20%5Co%20%22Shulgi), however, kings praised themselves for protecting roads and building way stations for travelers.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-35) Travelling for pleasure can be seen in [Egypt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) as early on as 1500 BC.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-36) During the [Roman Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Republic), [spas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spa) and coastal resorts such as [Baiae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baiae%22%20%5Co%20%22Baiae) were popular among the rich. The Roman upper class used to spend their free time on land or at sea and traveled to their Villa urbana or Villa maritima. Numerous villas were located in [Campania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campania), around [Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome) and in the northern part of the Adriatic as in [Barcola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcola%22%20%5Co%20%22Barcola) near Trieste. [Pausanias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pausanias_%28geographer%29) wrote his *Description of Greece* in the second century AD. In [ancient China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_China), nobles sometimes made a point of visiting [Mount Tai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Tai) and, on occasion, all [five Sacred Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Five_Sacred_Mountains).

**Middle Ages**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=14)]

By the [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages), [Christianity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_pilgrimage) and [Buddhism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist_pilgrimage) and [Islam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Umrah) had traditions of [pilgrimage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrimage). [Chaucer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaucer)'s [Canterbury Tales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canterbury_Tales) and [Wu Cheng'en](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wu_Cheng%27en)'s [*Journey to the West*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journey_to_the_West) remain classics of [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_literature) and [Chinese literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_literature).

A Japanese tourist consulting a tour guide and a guide book from Akizato Ritō's *Miyako meisho zue* (1787)

The 10th- to 13th-century [Song dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_dynasty) also saw secular [travel writers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_literature) such as [Su Shi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Su_Shi%22%20%5Co%20%22Su%20Shi) (11th century) and [Fan Chengda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fan_Chengda) (12th century) become popular in [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China). Under the [Ming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_dynasty), [Xu Xiake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xu_Xiake) continued the practice.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-37) In [medieval Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_Italy), [Francesco Petrarch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco_Petrarch) also wrote an allegorical account of his 1336 ascent of [Mount Ventoux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Ventoux) that praised the act of traveling and criticized *frigida incuriositas* ("cold lack of curiosity"). The [Burgundian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duke_of_Burgundy) poet [Michault Taillevent](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Michault_Taillevent&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Michault Taillevent (page does not exist)) [[fr](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michault_Taillevent%22%20%5Co%20%22fr%3AMichault%20Taillevent)] later composed his own horrified recollections of a 1430 trip through the [Jura Mountains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jura_Mountains).[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-38)

**Grand Tour**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=15)]

*See also:*[*Grand Tour*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour)

Prince Ladislaus Sigismund of Poland visiting Gallery of [Cornelis van der Geest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornelis_van_der_Geest) in [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) in 1624

Modern tourism can be traced to what was known as the [Grand Tour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour), which was a traditional trip around [Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) (especially [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) and [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)), undertaken by mainly [upper-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_class) European young men of means, mainly from Western and Northern European countries. In 1624, young Prince of [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland), [Ladislaus Sigismund Vasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W%C5%82adys%C5%82aw_IV_Vasa%22%20%5Co%20%22W%C5%82adys%C5%82aw%20IV%20Vasa), the eldest son of [Sigismund III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigismund_III_Vasa), embarked for a journey across Europe, as was in [custom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norm_%28sociology%29) among Polish nobility.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-wladcy12b-39) He travelled through territories of today's Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, where he admired the [Siege of Breda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Breda_%281624%29) by Spanish forces, France, Switzerland to Italy, Austria, and the [Czech Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic).[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-wladcy12b-39) It was an educational journey[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-40) and one of the outcomes was introduction of [Italian opera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_opera) in the [Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish%E2%80%93Lithuanian_Commonwealth).[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-41)

The custom flourished from about 1660 until the advent of large-scale [rail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transport) transit in the 1840s and generally followed a standard [itinerary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_itinerary). It was an educational opportunity and [rite of passage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rite_of_passage). Though primarily associated with the [British nobility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_nobility) and wealthy [landed gentry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landed_gentry), similar trips were made by wealthy young men of [Protestant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) [Northern European](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Europe) nations on the [Continent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Europe), and from the second half of the 18th century some South American, US, and other overseas youth joined in. The tradition was extended to include more of the [middle class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_class) after rail and steamship travel made the journey easier, and [Thomas Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cook_%26_Son) made the "Cook's Tour" a byword.

The Grand Tour became a real status symbol for upper-class students in the 18th and 19th centuries. In this period, [Johann Joachim Winckelmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Joachim_Winckelmann)'s theories about the supremacy of classic culture became very popular and appreciated in the European academic world. Artists, writers, and travelers (such as [Goethe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goethe)) affirmed the supremacy of classic art of which Italy, France, and Greece provide excellent examples. For these reasons, the Grand Tour's main destinations were to those centers, where upper-class students could find rare examples of classic art and history.

[*The New York Times*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times) recently described the Grand Tour in this way:

Three hundred years ago, wealthy young Englishmen began taking a post-[Oxbridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxbridge) trek through France and Italy in search of art, culture and the roots of [Western civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_culture). With nearly unlimited funds, aristocratic connections and months (or years) to roam, they [commissioned paintings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commission_%28art%29), perfected their language skills and mingled with the upper crust of the Continent.

— *Gross, Matt.,*[*Lessons From the Frugal Grand Tour*](http://frugaltraveler.blogs.nytimes.com/2008/09/05/lesons-from-the-frugal-grand-tour/index.html)*." New York Times 5 September 2008.*

The primary value of the Grand Tour, it was believed, laid in the exposure both to the cultural legacy of [classical antiquity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_antiquity) and the [Renaissance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renaissance), and to the aristocratic and fashionably polite society of the European continent.

**Emergence of leisure travel**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=16)]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | This section **needs additional citations for**[**verification**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability). Please help [improve this article](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit) by [adding citations to reliable sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help%3AReferencing_for_beginners). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(February 2013) (*[*Learn how and when to remove this template message*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help%3AMaintenance_template_removal)*)* |

*Englishman in the*[*Campagna*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Campagna) by [Carl Spitzweg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Spitzweg) (c. 1845)

[Leisure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure) travel was associated with the [Industrial Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) – the first European country to promote leisure time to the increasing industrial population.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-singh-42) Initially, this applied to the owners of the machinery of production, the economic oligarchy, factory owners and traders. These comprised the new [middle class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_class).[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-singh-42) [Cox & Kings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cox_%26_Kings) was the first official travel company to be formed in 1758.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-43)

The British origin of this new industry is reflected in many place names. In [Nice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nice), France, one of the first and best-established holiday resorts on the [French Riviera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Riviera), the long esplanade along the seafront is known to this day as the [*Promenade des Anglais*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Promenade_des_Anglais); in many other historic resorts in [continental Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Europe), old, well-established palace hotels have names like the [*Hotel Bristol*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hotel_Bristol), *Hotel Carlton*, or *Hotel Majestic* – reflecting the dominance of English customers.

Panels from the Thomas Cook Building in Leicester, displaying excursions offered by [Thomas Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cook)

[Leicester railway station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leicester_railway_station) – built-in 1894 to replace, largely on the same site, [Campbell Street station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leicester_Campbell_Street_railway_station), the origin for many of Cook's early tours

A pioneer of the travel agency business, [Thomas Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cook)'s idea to offer excursions came to him while waiting for the stagecoach on the London Road at [Kibworth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kibworth%22%20%5Co%20%22Kibworth). With the opening of the extended [Midland Counties Railway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midland_Counties_Railway), he arranged to take a group of 540 [temperance campaigners](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperance_Movement) from [Leicester](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leicester) [Campbell Street station](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leicester_Campbell_Street_railway_station) to a rally in [Loughborough](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loughborough), eleven miles (18 km) away. On 5 July 1841, Thomas Cook arranged for the rail company to charge one [shilling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shilling) per person; this included rail tickets and food for the journey. Cook was paid a share of the fares charged to the passengers, as the railway tickets, being legal contracts between company and passenger, could not have been issued at his own price.[[*clarification needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3APlease_clarify)] This was the first privately chartered [excursion train](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Excursion_train) to be advertised to the general public; Cook himself acknowledged that there had been previous, unadvertised, private excursion trains.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-44) During the following three summers he planned and conducted outings for temperance societies and [Sunday school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunday_school) children. In 1844, the Midland Counties Railway Company agreed to make a permanent arrangement with him, provided he found the passengers. This success led him to start his own business running rail excursions for pleasure, taking a percentage of the railway fares.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-45)

In 1855, he planned his first excursion abroad, when he took a group from Leicester to [Calais](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calais) to coincide with the [Paris Exhibition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exposition_Universelle_%281855%29). The following year he started his "grand circular tours" of Europe.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-46) During the 1860s he took parties to Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, and the United States. Cook established "inclusive independent travel", whereby the traveler went independently but his agency charged for travel, food, and accommodation for a fixed period over any chosen route. Such was his success that the Scottish railway companies withdrew their support between 1862 and 1863 to try the excursion business for themselves.

Tourism, cultural heritage and UNESCO[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=17)]

Blue Shield Fact Finding Mission in Egypt

Cultural and natural heritage are in many cases the absolute basis for worldwide tourism. Cultural tourism is one of the megatrends that is reflected in massive numbers of overnight stays and sales. As [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) is increasingly observing, the cultural heritage is needed for tourism, but also endangered by it. The "ICOMOS - International Cultural Tourism Charter" from 1999 is already dealing with all of these problems. As a result of the tourist hazard, for example, the [Lascaux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lascaux) cave was rebuilt for tourists. [Overtourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overtourism%22%20%5Co%20%22Overtourism) is an important buzzword in this area. Furthermore, the focus of UNESCO in war zones is to ensure the protection of cultural heritage in order to maintain this future important economic basis for the local population. And there is intensive cooperation between UNESCO, the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations), the [United Nations peacekeeping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_peacekeeping) and [Blue Shield International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Shield_International). There are extensive international and national considerations, studies and programs to protect cultural assets from the effects of tourism and those from war. In particular, it is also about training civilian and military personnel. But the involvement of the locals is particularly important. The president of Blue Shield International [Karl von Habsburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karl_von_Habsburg) summed it up with the words: “Without the local community and without the local participants, that would be completely impossible”.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-47)[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-48)[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-49)[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-50)

Cruise shipping[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=18)]

[Prinzessin Victoria Luise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prinzessin_Victoria_Luise), the first [cruise ship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_ship) of the world, launched in June 1900 in [Hamburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburg) (Germany)

Cruising is a popular form of [water tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_tourism). Leisure [cruise ships](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruise_ship) were introduced by the [*Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peninsular_%26_Oriental_Steam_Navigation_Company) (P&O) in 1844, sailing from [Southampton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southampton) to destinations such as [Gibraltar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibraltar), [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta) and [Athens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athens).[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-51) In 1891, German businessman [Albert Ballin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Ballin) sailed the ship [*Augusta Victoria*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augusta_Victoria_%28ship%29) from [Hamburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamburg) into the Mediterranean Sea. 29 June 1900 saw the launching of the first purpose-built cruise ship was *[Prinzessin Victoria Luise](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prinzessin_Victoria_Luise%22%20%5Co%20%22Prinzessin%20Victoria%20Luise)*, built in Hamburg for the Hamburg America Line.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-52)

Modern day tourism[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=19)]

Many leisure-oriented tourists travel to [seaside resorts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seaside_resort) on their nearest coast or further afield. Coastal areas in the tropics are popular in both summer and winter.

**Mass tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=20)]

*Reisepläne* (*Travel plans*) by [Adolph Menzel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adolph_Menzel) (1875)

Mass tourism at the [Trevi Fountain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trevi_Fountain%22%20%5Co%20%22Trevi%20Fountain) in [Rome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)

Tourists at the Mediterranean Coast of [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona), 2007

Academics have defined mass tourism as travel by groups on pre-scheduled tours, usually under the organization of tourism professionals.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-53) This form of tourism developed during the second half of the 19th century in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) and was pioneered by [Thomas Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cook). Cook took advantage of Europe's rapidly expanding railway network and established a company that offered affordable day trip excursions to [the masses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commoners), in addition to longer holidays to Continental Europe, India, Asia and the Western Hemisphere which attracted wealthier customers. By the 1890s over 20,000 tourists per year used [Thomas Cook & Son](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Cook_%26_Son).[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Mass_Tourism_p._74-54)

The relationship between tourism companies, transportation operators and hotels is a central feature of mass tourism. Cook was able to offer prices that were below the publicly advertised price because his company purchased large numbers of tickets from railroads.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-Mass_Tourism_p._74-54) One contemporary form of mass tourism, [package tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Package_tour), still incorporates the partnership between these three groups.

Travel developed during the early 20th century and was facilitated by the development of the automobiles and later by airplanes. Improvements in transport allowed many people to travel quickly to places of leisure interest so that more people could begin to enjoy the benefits of leisure time.

In [Continental Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Europe), early [seaside resorts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seaside_resort) included: [Heiligendamm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heiligendamm%22%20%5Co%20%22Heiligendamm), founded in 1793 at the [Baltic Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Sea), being the first seaside resort; [Ostend](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ostend), popularised by the people of [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels); [Boulogne-sur-Mer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boulogne-sur-Mer%22%20%5Co%20%22Boulogne-sur-Mer) and [Deauville](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deauville) for the [Parisians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris); [Taormina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taormina) in [Sicily](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sicily). In the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), the first seaside resorts in the European style were at [Atlantic City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_City%2C_New_Jersey), [New Jersey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Jersey) and [Long Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Long_Island), [New York](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_%28state%29).

By the mid-20th century, the Mediterranean Coast became the principal mass tourism destination. The 1960s and 1970s saw mass tourism play a major role in the [Spanish economic "miracle"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_miracle#Mass_tourism_and_emigration).

**Niche tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=21)]

*For a more comprehensive list, see*[*List of adjectival tourisms*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_adjectival_tourisms)*.*

The [Sanctuary of Christ the King](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ_the_King_%28Almada%29), in [Almada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Almada), has become one of the places most visited for religious tourism.

Niche tourism refers to the numerous specialty forms of tourism that have emerged over the years, each with its own adjective. Many of these terms have come into common use by the tourism industry and academics.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-55) Others are emerging concepts that may or may not gain popular usage. Examples of the more common niche tourism markets are:

* [Agritourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agritourism)
* [Birth tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birth_tourism)
* [Culinary tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culinary_tourism)
* [Cultural tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_tourism)
* [Dark tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_tourism) (also called "black tourism" or "grief tourism")
* [Eco tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eco_tourism)
* [Extreme tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extreme_tourism)
* [Geotourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geotourism)
* [Heritage tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritage_tourism)
* [LGBT tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LGBT_tourism)
* [Medical tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_tourism)
* [Film tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film_tourism)
* [Nautical tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nautical_tourism)
* [Pop-culture tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop-culture_tourism)
* [Religious tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_tourism)
* [Sex tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_tourism)
* [Slum tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slum_tourism)
* [Sports tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_tourism)
* Textile tourism
* [Virtual tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_tourism)
* [War tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_tourism)
* [Wellness tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wellness_tourism)
* [Wildlife tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_tourism)

Other terms used for niche or specialty travel forms include the term "destination" in the descriptions, such as [destination weddings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_wedding), and terms such as [location vacation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Location_vacation).

**Winter tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=22)]

*See also:*[*List of ski areas and resorts*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ski_areas_and_resorts)*and*[*Winter sport*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_sport)

An example of a tourist destination in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee

[St. Moritz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Moritz), [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) became the cradle of the developing winter tourism in the 1860s: hotel manager Johannes Badrutt invited some summer guests from England to return in the winter to see the snowy landscape, thereby inaugurating a popular trend.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-56)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-57) It was, however, only in the 1970s when winter tourism took over the lead from summer tourism in many of the Swiss ski resorts. Even in winter, up to one third of all guests (depending on the location) consist of non-skiers.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-58)

Major [ski resorts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ski_resort) are located mostly in the various European countries (e.g. [Andorra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andorra), [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria), [Bulgaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bulgaria), [Bosnia-Herzegovina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia-Herzegovina), [Croatia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croatia), [Czech Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic), [Cyprus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus), [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Greece](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greece), [Iceland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iceland), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy), [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway), [Latvia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia), [Lithuania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuania), [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ski_areas_and_resorts_in_Europe#Poland), [Romania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romania), [Serbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbia), [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), [Slovakia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovakia), [Slovenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovenia), [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain), [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland), [Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey)), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) (e.g. Montana, Utah, Colorado, California, Wyoming, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York) [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina), [New Zealand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), [South Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea), [Chile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile), and [Lebanon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lebanon).

Recent developments[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=23)]

A [destination hotel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_hotel) in [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany): *Yacht Harbour Residence* in [Rostock](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warnem%C3%BCnde), [Mecklenburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecklenburg)

[Nazaré, Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazar%C3%A9%2C_Portugal), is now listed in the [*Guinness World Records*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guinness_World_Records) for the biggest waves ever surfed, and has become a worldwide tourist attraction.

There has been an up-trend in tourism over the last few decades,[[*vague*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVagueness)] especially in Europe, where international travel for short breaks is common. Tourists have a wide range of budgets and tastes, and a wide variety of resorts and hotels have developed to cater for them. For example, some people prefer simple beach vacations, while others want more specialized holidays, quieter resorts, family-oriented holidays, or niche market-targeted [destination hotels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destination_hotel).

The developments in [air transport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation) infrastructure, such as [jumbo jets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-body_aircraft), [low-cost airlines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low-cost_carrier), and more [accessible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessible_tourism) [airports](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airport) have made many types of tourism more affordable. A major factor in the relatively low cost of air travel is the [tax exemption for aviation fuels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation_fuel#Tax). The [WHO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WHO) estimated in 2009 that there are around half a million people on board aircraft at any given time.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-59) There have also been changes in lifestyle, for example, some retirement-age people sustain year-round tourism. This is facilitated by [internet sales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_commerce) of tourist services. Some sites have now started to offer [dynamic packaging](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_packaging), in which an inclusive price is quoted for a tailor-made package requested by the customer upon impulse.

There have been a few setbacks in tourism, such as the [September 11 attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_11_attacks) and [terrorist threats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism) to [tourist destinations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourist_destination), such as in [Bali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bali) and several European cities. Also, on 26 December 2004, a [tsunami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsunami), caused by the [2004 Indian Ocean earthquake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2004_Indian_Ocean_earthquake), hit the [Asian countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependent_territories_in_Asia) on the [Indian Ocean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean), including the [Maldives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maldives). Thousands of lives were lost including many tourists. This, together with the vast [clean-up](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clean-up) operations, stopped or severely hampered tourism in the area for a time.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-60)

Individual low-price or even zero-price overnight stays have become more popular in the 2000s, especially with a strong growth in the [hostel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostel) market and services like [CouchSurfing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CouchSurfing%22%20%5Co%20%22CouchSurfing) and [airbnb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airbnb%22%20%5Co%20%22Airbnb) being established.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-newyorkercouch-61) There has also been examples of jurisdictions wherein a significant portion of GDP is being spent on altering the primary sources of revenue towards tourism, as has occurred for instance in [Dubai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dubai).[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-62)

**Sustainable tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=24)]

*Main article:*[*Sustainable tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_tourism)

"Sustainable tourism is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, [biological diversity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity) and life support systems." ([World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization))[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-63)

[Sustainable development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_development) implies "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." ([World Commission on Environment and Development](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bruntland_Commission&action=edit&redlink=1), 1987)[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-64)

An important part of sustainable tourism is something known as the three pillars of sustainability which include Economic, Environmental/Ecological and Socio-cultural. For a destination to be truly sustainable it must have an equal balance among the three pillars. Economic is in relation to money and making and maintaining a certain amount of cash. Environmental is of course in relation to the environment it looks into whether the local ecosystems can support the influx of visitors and also how these visitors affect the ecosystem. Then finally Socio-cultural is about how well the culture of this area is able to maintain its traditions with the incoming tourists. These pillars are important because they are the true key to being sustainable when discussing tourism.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-:0-65)

Sustainable tourism can be seen as having regard to ecological and social-cultural carrying capacities and includes involving the community of the destination in tourism development planning (that was done e.g. in [Fruška Gora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fru%C5%A1ka_Gora%22%20%5Co%20%22Fru%C5%A1ka%20Gora) National Park in [Serbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serbia)[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-66)). It also involves integrating tourism to match current economic and growth policies so as to mitigate some of the negative economic and social [impacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impacts_of_tourism) of '[mass tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_tourism)'. Murphy (1985) advocates the use of an 'ecological approach', to consider both 'plants' and 'people' when implementing the sustainable tourism development process. This is in contrast to the '[boosterism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boosterism)' and '[economic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic)' approaches to tourism planning, neither of which consider the detrimental ecological or sociological impacts of tourism development to a destination.

However, Butler questions the exposition of the term 'sustainable' in the context of tourism, citing its ambiguity and stating that "the emerging sustainable development philosophy of the 1990s can be viewed as an extension of the broader realization that a preoccupation with economic growth without regard to its social and environmental consequences is self-defeating in the long term." Thus 'sustainable tourism development' is seldom considered as an autonomous function of economic regeneration as separate from general economic growth.

**Textile tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=25)]

Textile tourism refers to people traveling to experience the places related to textile, and are provided knowledge on different fabrics, process, practice of weaving and to know about the technicalities involved the weaving and rural handicraft of handloom, it involves traveling to experience the historical places of textile-like [Jaipur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaipur), [Mysore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mysore), [Varanasi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanasi), [Kancheepuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kancheepuram) & so on.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-67)[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-68)[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-69)

**Ecotourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=26)]

*Main article:*[*Ecotourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism)

Ecotourism, also known as ecological tourism, is responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strives to be low-impact and (often) small-scale. It helps educate the traveler; provides funds for conservation; directly benefits the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, and fosters respect for different cultures and for human rights.*Take only memories and leave only footprints* is a very common slogan in protected areas.[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-70) Tourist destinations are shifting to low carbon emissions following the trend of visitors more focused in being environmentally responsible adopting a sustainable behavior.[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-71)

**Movie tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=27)]

The movie tourism is a form of tourism for those who visit the film and television locations, i.e. the places used for filming a film or a television series. In addition to organized tours (and not) to film locations lately has widened the tendency to a type of tourism, linked to the cinema, which relates to events, conventions and more like the case of the [Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dizionario_del_Turismo_Cinematografico&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico (page does not exist)).

**Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=28)]

The Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico is an artistic costume movement originally born as a journalistic column on various online and paper publications officially in 2012 (with a genesis formed in the previous decade) but, in the following years, it has become a real costume fashion popularized in sites, associations, institutions, municipal administrations, political parties, movements and television listings all over the world. It also includes Museums and Sports Groups linked to its brand. The purpose of the work is varied: from the redevelopment of territorial areas thanks to the artistic interest raised to be film and fiction locations ([Movie tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Movie_tourism&action=edit&redlink=1)) to promote events linked to the Cinema as film anniversaries, festivals, parties to theme (Toga Party, Monster Party, Cosplay Party, Hollywood Party, Pajama Party, etc.), manifestations born in films or that the cinema has helped to divulge (though already existing) as, for example, the Demolition Derby, village festivals disseminated by the Cinema (such as those appearing in the [Mondo Cane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondo_Cane) film series, etc.). We wanted to differentiate from Movie Tourism (a fashion that has existed for several decades) to be more varied and not limited to tourism (that is a part of the Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico). In the mid-2000s, the student of video advertising and journalistic communications at the [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin) branch of the Fellini Institute [Davide Lingua](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Davide_Lingua&action=edit&redlink=1) (called Dave Lingua), of [Verolengo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verolengo%22%20%5Co%20%22Verolengo), obsessed with customary phenomena, has in mind to create a totally new object to redevelop areas territories hit by the crisis but fun and that leads to fashion accessible to all. This is the genesis for the creation of the Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico. A few years later (between 2010, the beginning of the collaboration, and 2012) creates with this name a column (which initially deals with Cine tourism, Cinema Museums and Costume Party with a cinematic theme) within the site (in that period related to the homonymous paper magazine) of the Milan group [Mondadori](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondadori) [filmtv.it](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Filmtv.it&action=edit&redlink=1) which soon became the most popular of the magazine with a myriad of collaborators. In the following period the Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico appears as a column in various newspapers and magazines (the Netwerk group, La Voce, is mentioned in [La Stampa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Stampa) and many other newspapers) and officially appears as a cultural movement that gives full freedom to all to join simply using the Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico (respecting however the topics of interest of the movement) coming to create totally independent sections (but always within legally registered bodies or associations), with their own statutes and directives but with only provided that the official founder (helped at the beginning by the first members) Davide Lingua is recognized as Permanent Director for life (in fact director and not president because he wants to underline the journalistic origin of the project).

From its birth until today the Dizionario del Turismo Cinematografico is a worldwide journalistic column, television broadcasting, has sections in many associations, institutions that collaborate with municipal administrations, has dealt with the official celebrations of film shooting anniversaries (for example [Salasco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salasco%22%20%5Co%20%22Salasco) of the film [Bitter Rice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bitter_Rice)), appears in the credits of many films for the collaboration given, organizes communication courses, cultural and sporting events, etc.

**Volunteer tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=29)]

Volunteer tourism (or voluntourism) is growing as a largely Western phenomenon, with volunteers traveling to aid those less fortunate than themselves in order to counter global inequalities. Wearing (2001) defines volunteer tourism as applying "to those tourists who, for various reasons, volunteer in an organised way to undertake holidays that might involve aiding or alleviating the material poverty of some groups in society".[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-72) VSO was founded in the UK in 1958 and the US Peace Corps was subsequently founded in 1960. These were the first large scale voluntary sending organisations, initially arising to modernise less economically developed countries, which it was hoped would curb the influence of communism.[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-73)

This form of tourism is largely praised for its more sustainable approach to travel, with tourists attempting to assimilate into local cultures, and avoiding the criticisms of consumptive and exploitative mass tourism.[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-74) However, increasingly, voluntourism is being criticised by scholars who suggest it may have negative effects as it begins to undermine local labour, and force unwilling host communities to adopt Western initiatives,[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-75) while host communities without a strong heritage fail to retain volunteers who become dissatisfied with experiences and volunteer shortages persist.[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-76) Increasingly, organisations such as VSO have been concerned with community-centric volunteer programmes where power to control the future of the community is in the hands of local people.[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-77)

**Pro-poor tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=30)]

Community tourism in Sierra Leone [→ The story of a community in Sierra Leone trying to manage tourism in a responsible manner](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Development_Cooperation_Handbook/Stories/Community_Tourism)  [Playlist](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL32A3F6F949A3F26D)

Pro-poor tourism, which seeks to help the poorest people in developing countries, has been receiving increasing attention by those involved in development; the issue has been addressed through small-scale projects in local communities and through attempts by Ministries of Tourism to attract large numbers of tourists. Research by the [Overseas Development Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overseas_Development_Institute) suggests that neither is the best way to encourage tourists' money to reach the poorest as only 25% or less (far less in some cases) ever reaches the poor; successful examples of money reaching the poor include mountain-climbing in [Tanzania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania) and cultural tourism in [Luang Prabang](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luang_Prabang%22%20%5Co%20%22Luang%20Prabang), [Laos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laos).[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-odi.org.uk-78) There is also the possibility of pro-poor tourism principles being adopted in centre sites of regeneration in the developed world.[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-79)

**Recession tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=31)]

Recession tourism is a travel trend which evolved by way of the world economic crisis. Recession tourism is defined by low-cost and high-value experiences taking place of once-popular generic retreats. Various recession tourism hotspots have seen business boom during the recession thanks to comparatively low costs of living and a slow world job market suggesting travelers are elongating trips where their money travels further. This concept is not widely used in tourism research. It is related to the short-lived phenomenon that is more widely known as [staycation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staycation).

**Medical tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=32)]

*Main article:*[*Medical tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_tourism)

When there is a significant price difference between countries for a given medical procedure, particularly in [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), [Eastern Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Europe), [Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba)[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-80) and [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-81) where there are different regulatory regimes, in relation to particular medical procedures (e.g. [dentistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dentistry)), traveling to take advantage of the price or regulatory differences is often referred to as "medical tourism".

**Educational tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=33)]

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Educational tourism is developed because of the growing popularity of teaching and learning of knowledge and the enhancing of technical competency outside of the classroom environment. In educational tourism, the main focus of the tour or leisure activity includes visiting another country to learn about the culture, study tours, or to work and apply skills learned inside the classroom in a different environment, such as in the International Practicum Training Program.

**Event tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=34)]

This type of tourism is focused on tourists coming into a region to either participate in an event or to see an organized event put on by the city/region.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-:0-65) This type of tourism can also fall under [sustainable tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_tourism) as well and companies that create a [sustainable event](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_event_management) to attend open up a chance to not only the consumer but their workers to learn and develop from the experience. Creating a sustainable atmosphere it creates a chance to inform and encourage sustainable practices. An example of event tourism would be the music festival [South by Southwest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_by_Southwest) that is hosted in [Austin, Texas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin%2C_Texas) annually. This is a perfect example because every year people from all over the world flock to this one city for one week to sit in on technology talks and see a whole city of bands perform. These people are being drawn here to experience something that they are not able to experience in their hometown which is exactly what event tourism is about.

**Creative tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=35)]

[Friendship Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship_Force_International) visitors from Indonesia meeting their hosts in [Hartwell, Georgia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartwell%2C_Georgia), United States

Creative tourism has existed as a form of [cultural tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_tourism), since the early beginnings of tourism itself. Its European roots date back to the time of the [Grand Tour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour), which saw the sons of aristocratic families traveling for the purpose of mostly interactive, educational experiences. More recently, creative tourism has been given its own name by Crispin Raymond and Greg Richards,[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-ct-82) who as members of the Association for Tourism and Leisure Education (ATLAS), have directed a number of projects for the [European Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission), including cultural and crafts tourism, known as [sustainable tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_tourism). They have defined "creative tourism" as tourism related to the active participation of travelers in the [culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture) of the host community, through interactive workshops and informal learning experiences.[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-ct-82)

Meanwhile, the concept of creative tourism has been picked up by high-profile organizations such as [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO), who through the [Creative Cities Network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Cities_Network), have endorsed creative tourism as an engaged, [authentic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authenticity_%28reenactment%29) experience that promotes an active understanding of the specific cultural features of a [place](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Location_%28geography%29). UNESCO wrote in one of its documents: "'Creative Tourism' involves more interaction, in which the visitor has an educational, emotional, social, and participative interaction with the place, its living culture, and the people who live there. They feel like a citizen."[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-83) Saying so, the tourist will have the opportunity to take part in workshops, classes and activities related to the culture of the destination.

A tourism conference underway

More recently, creative tourism has gained popularity as a form of cultural tourism, drawing on active participation by travelers in the culture of the host communities they visit. Several countries offer examples of this type of tourism development, including the United Kingdom, Austria, France, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Spain, Italy, New Zealand and South Korea.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-84)[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)]

The growing interest of tourists[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-85) in this new way to discover a culture regards particularly the operators and branding managers, attentive to the possibility of attracting a quality tourism, highlighting the intangible heritage (craft workshops, cooking classes, etc.) and optimizing the use of existing infrastructure (for example, through the rent of halls and auditoriums).

**Experiential tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=36)]

[Experiential travel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Experiential_travel) (or "immersion travel") is one of the major market trends in the modern tourism industry. It is an approach to travelling which focuses on experiencing a country, city or particular place by connecting to its [history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History), people, food and [culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culture).[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-86)

The term "experiential travel" has been mentioned in publications since 1985,[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-87) but it was not discovered as a meaningful market trend until much later.

**Dark tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=37)]

*Main article:*[*Dark tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_tourism)

The [Skull Chapel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skull_Chapel%2C_Czermna) in [Kudowa-Zdrój](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kudowa-Zdr%C3%B3j%22%20%5Co%20%22Kudowa-Zdr%C3%B3j), [Lower Silesian Voivodeship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_Silesian_Voivodeship), [Poland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poland), is an example of an attraction for [dark tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_tourism). Its interior walls, ceiling and foundations are adorned by human remains. It is the only such monument in Poland, and one of six in [Europe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe).

One emerging area of special interest has been identified by Lennon and Foley (2000)[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-88)[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-89) as ["dark" tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dark_tourism). This type of tourism involves visits to "dark" sites, such as battlegrounds, scenes of horrific crimes or acts of [genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genocide), for example [concentration camps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internment). Its origins are rooted in fairgrounds and medieval fairs.[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-90)

[Philip Stone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Stone) argues that dark tourism is a way of imagining one's own death through the real death of others.[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-91) [Erik H Cohen](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Erik_H_Cohen&action=edit&redlink=1) introduces the term "[populo sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Populo_sites&action=edit&redlink=1)" to evidence the educational character of dark tourism. Popular sites transmit the story of victimized people to visitors. Based on a study at [Yad Vashem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yad_Vashem), the Shoah (Holocaust) memorial museum in Jerusalem, a new term—*in populo*—is proposed to describe dark tourism sites at a spiritual and population center of the people to whom a tragedy befell. Learning about the Shoah in Jerusalem offers an encounter with the subject which is different from visits to sites in Europe, but equally authentic. It is argued that a dichotomy between "authentic" sites at the location of a tragedy and "created" sites elsewhere is insufficient. Participants' evaluations of seminars for European teachers at Yad Vashem indicate that the location is an important aspect of a meaningful encounter with the subject. Implications for other cases of dark tourism at *in populo* locations are discussed.[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-92) In this vein, [Peter Tarlow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Tarlow) defines dark tourism as the tendency to visit the scenes of tragedies or historically noteworthy deaths, which continue to impact our lives. This issue cannot be understood without the figure of trauma.[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-93)

**Social tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=38)]

Social tourism is making tourism available to poor people who otherwise could not afford to travel for their education or recreation. It includes [youth hostels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_hostels) and low-priced holiday accommodation run by church and [voluntary organisations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voluntary_organisation), [trade unions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_unions), or in Communist times [publicly owned enterprises](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combine_%28enterprise%29). In May 1959, at the second Congress of Social Tourism in Austria, [Walter Hunziker](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Hunziker#Social_tourism) proposed the following definition: "Social tourism is a type of tourism practiced by low-income groups, and which is rendered possible and facilitated by entirely separate and therefore easily recognizable services".[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-94)

**Doom tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=39)]

[Perito Moreno Glacier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perito_Moreno_Glacier), [Patagonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patagonia), [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina)

Also known as "tourism of doom," or "last chance tourism", this emerging trend involves traveling to places that are environmentally or otherwise threatened (such as the ice caps of [Mount Kilimanjaro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Kilimanjaro), the melting glaciers of [Patagonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patagonia), or the coral of the [Great Barrier Reef](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Barrier_Reef)) before it is too late. Identified by travel trade magazine [*Travel Age West*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Travel_Age_West&action=edit&redlink=1)[[95]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-95) editor-in-chief Kenneth Shapiro in 2007 and later explored in [*The New York Times*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times),[[96]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-96) this type of tourism is believed to be on the rise. Some see the trend as related to [sustainable tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_tourism) or [ecotourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism) due to the fact that a number of these tourist destinations are considered threatened by environmental factors such as global warming, overpopulation or climate change. Others worry that travel to many of these threatened locations increases an individual's [carbon footprint](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_footprint) and only hastens problems threatened locations are already facing.[[97]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-97)[[98]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-98)[[99]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-99)[[100]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-100)[[101]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-101)

**Religious tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=40)]

*Main article:*[*Religious tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_tourism)

[St. Peter's Basilica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Peter%27s_Basilica) in [Vatican City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vatican_City), the papal enclave within the Italian city of Rome, one of the largest religious tourism sites in the world

Religious tourism, in particular [pilgrimage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrimage), can serve to strengthen [faith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faith) and to demonstrate [devotion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devotion_%28disambiguation%29) - both of which are central tenets of many major religions.[[102]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-102)[[*need quotation to verify*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability)] Religious tourists may seek destinations whose image encourages them to believe that they can strengthen the religious elements of their [self-identity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-identity) in a positive manner. Given this, the perceived image of a destination may be positively influenced by whether it conforms to the requirements of their religious self-identity or not.[[103]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-103)

**DNA tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=41)]

DNA tourism, also called "ancestry tourism" or "heritage travel", is tourism based on DNA testing. These tourists visit their remote relatives or places where their ancestors came from, or where their relatives reside, based on the results of DNA tests. DNA testing became a growing trend in 2019.[[104]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-104)[[105]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-105)

Impacts[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=42)]

*See also:*[*Impacts of tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impacts_of_tourism)

**Tourism fatigue**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=43)]

Excessive hordes of visitors (or of the wrong sort of visitors) can provoke backlashes from otherwise friendly hosts in popular destinations.[[106]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-106)

**Negative environmental consequences**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=44)]

Negative environmental consequences related to tourism activities, such as [greenhouse gas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_gas) emissions from [air travel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_travel), and [litter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Litter) at popular locations, can be significant.[[107]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-107)

**Illegal activities**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=45)]

*See also:*[*Drug trafficking*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drug_trafficking)

Tourism is sometimes associated with export or theft of contraband such as [endangered species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endangered_species) or certain [cultural artifacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_artifacts), and illegal [sex trade](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_trade) activities.[[108]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-108)

**Anti-tourism sentiment and mobilization**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=46)]

In the last years, there are many places in the world that the local population develops an anti-tourism sentiment and protests against tourists. One of the most prominent examples of such a mobilization was the so-called "Tourists go home" movement, which emerged in 2014 in Spain due to the slogans and mottos calling the tourists to go back to their homes. Barcelona, as one of the most visited cities of the globe, has millions of tourists per year. The irresponsible behavior of the tourists in association with the overpopulation, usually during the summer months, caused the rage of the local population against the tourists. Besides, citizens also tend to blame platforms such as Airbnb for raising the renting prices and promoting the tourism industry, making it difficult for the citizens to find an inexpensive place to live.[[109]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-109) Venice was also facing such problems, and the "Tourists go home" slogans appeared on the walls of the city.[[110]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-110) Moreover, several other countries, such as Japan and the Philippines, are having problems with overtourism.[[111]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-111)[[112]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-112) Nevertheless, the year 2017 seems to a landmark for the anti-tourism sentiment as "a new Spanish social movement against an economic development model based on mass tourism gained following high-profile attacks targeting foreign tourists and local business interests."[[113]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-113) The anti-tourism sentiment also seems to be linked with a clash of identity and people's individualism.[[114]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-114)

Growth[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=47)]

The [World Tourism Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Tourism_Organization) (UNWTO) forecasts that international tourism will continue growing at the average annual rate of 4%.[[115]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-predict-115) With the advent of [e-commerce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_commerce), tourism products have become prominent traded items on the internet.[[116]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-116)[[117]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-117) Tourism products and services have been made available through intermediaries, although tourism providers (hotels, airlines, etc.), including small-scale operators, can sell their services directly.[[118]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-118)[[119]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-119) This has put pressure on intermediaries from both on-line and traditional shops.

It has been suggested there is a strong correlation between tourism expenditure per capita and the degree to which countries play in the global context.[[120]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-correl-120) Not only as a result of the important economic contribution of the tourism industry, but also as an indicator of the degree of confidence with which global citizens leverage the resources of the globe for the benefit of their [local economies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community-based_economics). This is why any projections of growth in tourism may serve as an indication of the relative influence that each country will exercise in the future.

[SpaceShipTwo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SpaceShipTwo), a major project in [space tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_tourism)

**Space tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=48)]

*Main article:*[*Space tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_tourism)

There has been a limited amount of orbital [space tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_tourism), with only the [Russian Space Agency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Space_Agency) providing transport to date. A 2010 report into space tourism anticipated that it could become a billion-dollar market by 2030.[[121]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-121)

**Sports tourism**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=49)]

*Main article:*[*Sports tourism*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_tourism)

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|  | This section **does not**[**cite**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACiting_sources)**any**[**sources**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability). Please help [improve this section](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit) by [adding citations to reliable sources](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help%3AReferencing_for_beginners). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability#Burden_of_evidence). *(July 2017) (*[*Learn how and when to remove this template message*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help%3AMaintenance_template_removal)*)* |

Since the late 1980s, [sports tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_tourism) has become increasingly popular. Events such as [rugby](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rugby_union), [Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_Games), [Commonwealth Games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_Games), and [FIFA World Cups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup) have enabled specialist travel companies to gain official ticket allocation and then sell them in packages that include flights, hotels and excursions.

**Trends since 2000**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tourism&action=edit&section=50)]

[Cultural tourism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_tourism): tourists outside a [Geghard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geghard%22%20%5Co%20%22Geghard) monastery in [Armenia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia), 2015

As a result of the [late-2000s recession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Late-2000s_recession), international arrivals experienced a strong slowdown beginning in June 2008. Growth from 2007 to 2008 was only 3.7% during the first eight months of 2008. This slowdown on international tourism demand was also reflected in the air transport industry, with negative growth in September 2008 and a 3.3% growth in passenger traffic through September. The hotel industry also reported a slowdown, with room occupancy declining. In 2009 worldwide tourism arrivals decreased by 3.8%.[[122]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO-122) By the first quarter of 2009, real travel demand in the United States had fallen 6% over six quarters. While this is considerably milder than what occurred after the [9/11 attacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_11_attacks), the decline was at twice the rate, as real GDP has fallen.[[123]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-123)[[124]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-124)

In 2020 the [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic) lock-downs, travel bans and a substantial reduction in passenger travel by air and sea contributed to a [sharp decline in tourism activity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_tourism).[[125]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-125)

However, evidence suggests that tourism as a global phenomenon shows no signs of substantially abating in the long term.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3ACitation_needed)] It has been suggested[[*by whom?*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AManual_of_Style/Words_to_watch#Unsupported_attributions)] that travel is necessary in order to maintain relationships, as social life is increasingly networked and conducted at a distance.[[126]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-126)[[*need quotation to verify*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AVerifiability)] Many[[*quantify*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AManual_of_Style/Dates_and_numbers)] people increasingly view vacations and travel as a necessity rather than a luxury, and this is reflected in tourist numbers recovering[[*when?*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia%3AManual_of_Style/Dates_and_numbers#Chronological_items)] some 6.6% globally over 2009, with growth up to 8% in emerging economies.[[122]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism#cite_note-UNWTO-122)

ourism has turned out to be an economic booster contributing to the economic development of many countries over the last few decades. People see holidays as a necessity, and not as luxury in the present scenario. Tourism calls for coordination and cooperation between travel agents, tour operators, and tourists. Tourism has a few major elements − destinations, attractions, sites, accommodation, and all ancillary services.

What is Tourism?

Tourism involves the activities of people travelling and staying in a place away from their home environment for leisure, business or other purposes.

Mathieson and Wall (1982) define tourism as follows −

*"The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their usual places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs."*

Tourism was mainly been traditional in its early form. With the evolution of cultures, economies, and knowledge, tourism took a different form called sustainable tourism with the aspect of well-planned tour, well-studied destination, and conservation of destination.

Factors that Motivate People to Travel

The most common reasons for the people to travel away from home are −

* To spend holidays leisurely
* To visit friends and relatives
* To attend business and professional engagements
* To get health treatment
* To undertake religious pilgrimages
* Any other personal motives

Traditional and Niche Tourism

The following table lists down a few points that differentiate traditional tourism from niche tourism −

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Traditional Tourism** | **Niche Tourism** |
| The tour is decided and planned a number of days or weeks ahead of the actual travelling day. | The tour is decided and planned spontaneously as well as ahead of the date of travelling. |
| The tour operators generally suggest famous places and there is comparatively less study done on the destination place. | In this tourism, local language preparation and the study of local culture and norms is recommended. |
| It generally takes the form of social activity being large number of people involved. | It is a personal, family, or friends’ activity being small number of people involved. |
| The tourists mainly desire for souvenirs and site-seeing. | The tourists desire for experience and knowledge. |
| The tourists may or may not care for local economics, culture, and environment. | The tourists are keen to cooperate in keeping local economy, culture, and environment thereby generating a positive experience for the locals, the tourism business, and the tourists themselves. |

What is Tourism Management?

It involves the management of multitude of activities such as studying tour destination, planning the tour, making travel arrangements and providing accommodation. It also involves marketing efforts to attract tourists to travel to particular destinations.

There is a subtle difference between just travelling and tourism.

* **Travelling** is going from the place of residence or work to another distant or a neighboring place by any means of transport. Routine commutation can be termed as travelling.
* **Tourism** is travelling with an objective. All tourism necessarily include travel but all travel does not necessarily include tourism. We can say, travelling is a subset of tourism.

One similarity between travel and tourism is, they both are temporary movements.

Hotel Management

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5. [5.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-5-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Job Opportunities • Start your own hotel • Work in an existing hotel as a manager • Teach at hotel management institutes • Work as a consultant to the existing hotels Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
6. [6.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-6-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Minimum Qualification • The minimum selection criteria for an undergraduate course in hotel management is 10+2 with 50% marks. • Candidates who do not have 50% marks in +2 can do diploma or certificate course in hotel management which are being offered by various institutes. • Additionally, some hotels provide training cum job placement and candidates who do not have other options can opt for it. Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
7. [7.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-7-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Programs available after Class 10th Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
8. [8.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-8-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Programs available after Class 10th Here is a list of few courses after Class 10th in Hotel Management: • Certificate in Food Production - Diploma in Food Production (Integrated) • Diploma in Accommodation Operations • Diploma in Food Production • Diploma in Restaurant and Bar Operations • Diploma in Bakery & Confectionary Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
9. [9.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-9-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Diploma in Food Production Eligibility Criteria (Qualifying Exam) • Pass in 10th or equivalent (with English). • In case candidate has not studied English as a subject, condition of English may be waived off provided the candidate in his qualifying exam, has studied in English medium. Admission Criteria - Merit in qualifying examination College - Lovely Professional University Duration - 1year Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
10. [10.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-10-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Diploma in Bakery & Confectionary • Eligibility Criteria (Qualifying Exam) Pass in 10th or equivalent (with English). In case candidate has not studied English as a subject, condition of English may be waived off provided the candidate in his qualifying exam, has studied in English medium. • Admission Criteria-Merit in qualifying examination. • College- Lovely professional University • Duration- 1year Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
11. [11.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-11-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Programs available after 10+2 Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
12. [12.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-12-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Top 10 Hotel Management Institutes India . Rank College City Website URL 1 Oberoi Centre of Learning and Development Delhi www.oberoihotels.com 2 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Mumbai www.ihmctan.edu 3 Welcome Group Graduate School of Hotel Administration (WGSHA) Manipal www.manipal.edu 4 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Delhi www.ihmpusa.net 5 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Aurangabad www.ihma.ac.in 6 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Bangalore www.ihmbangalore.com 7 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Chennai www.ihmkolkata.com 8 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Kolkata www.ihmchennai.org 9 Institute of Hotel Management (IHM) Ahmedabad www.ihmahmedabad.com 10 Christ College Bangalore www.christuniversity.in Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
13. [13.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-13-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Entrance Examinations There are four types of entrances- • National level • State level • College specific • Hotel specific Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
14. [14.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-14-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)National Level Entrance Examinations National Council of Hotel Management and Catering Technology Joint Entrance Examination (NCHMCT JEE) is a national level hotel management entrance exam which offers admission to qualifying candidates on basis of their rank and preference of institute to 51 hotel management institutes located at different states. • Course offered: B.Sc in Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology • Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
15. [15.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-15-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)National Level Entrance Examination International Institute of Hotel Management Electronic Common Hospitality Admission Test (E-CHAT) IIHM E-CHAT is conducted to offer admission to qualifying candidates on basis of their performance in online test, personal interview, group discussion, and candidates’ preference to any one of IIHM campus from its seven sister campuses located in different states. Seven IIHMs are listed below: • IIHM Delhi • IIHM Kolkata • IIHM Bangalore • IIHM Pune • IIHM Jaipur • IIHM Ahmedabad • IIHM Hyderabad Course offered: BSc. Catering Science and Hotel Management Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
16. [16.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-16-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)State Level Entrance Examinations • Uttar Pradesh State Entrance Examination Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology (UPSEE BHMCT) It has 13 participating institutes located in Uttar Pradesh state. Uttar Pradesh Technical University (UPTU), Lucknow conducts the exam. • Course offered: Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology • Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
17. [17.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-17-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)State Level Entrance Examinations Maharashtra Hotel Management Common Entrance Test (MAH HM CET) State level competitive hotel management entrance examination Maharashtra Hotel Management Common Entrance Test or MAH HM CET is conducted to offer admissions to full time undergraduate Hotel Management & Catering Technology course. The offered course is approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and will be offered by government institutes, government aided or unaided, and University Departments of institutes located in Maharashtra State. Course offered: Hotel Management & Catering Technology Duration of the course: 4 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
18. [18.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-18-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)College Specific Entrance Examinations Guru Gobind Singh Inderprastha University Common Entrance Test Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology The exam is conducted by Guru Gobind Singh Inderprastha University once in a year to offer admission at its affiliated colleges/institutes. Course offered: Bachelor of Hotel Management and Catering Technology Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
19. [19.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-19-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)College Specific Entrance Examinations Panjab University Tourism and Hospitality Aptitude Test(PUTHAT) It is conducted by thePanjab University to offer admissions for B.Sc program in Hospitality and Hotel Administration (H&HA) and Tourism Management. Course offered: B.Sc. in Hospitality & Hotel Administration and B.Sc. in Tourism Management Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
20. [20.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-20-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Hotel Specific Entrance Examinations Oberoi - STEP: It is conducted by the Oberoi Group to offer admissions for two programmes namely “The Hotel Operations Programme” and “The Kitchen Operations Programme”. The course aims at training candidates in core operational departments of a hotel and offers practical training to qualifying candidates at their assigned hotels of The Oberoi Group. On successful completion of the programme, candidates will be awarded a Bachelor of Tourism Studies (BTS) degree from IGNOU and will also receive a “Certificate of Proficiency” from The Oberoi Group. Course offered: Hotel Operations Programme and Kitchen Operations Programme Duration of the course: 3 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
21. [21.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-21-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Hotel Specific Entrance Examinations IHM Auranagabad Entrance Exam: The Institute of Hotel Management, Aurangabad was set up with the joint efforts of Dr. Rafiq Zakaria’s - Maulana Azad Educational Trust and Taj Group with aim to create high quality centre in hospitality education. The Indian hotel chain Taj Hotels Resorts and Palaces provides technical assistance for the course. Selected candidates are offered with training/internship at Vivanta by Taj - Aurangabad. Courses offered: • BA (Hons) Hotel Management • BA (Hons) Culinary Arts • BA (Hons) Hotel Management Duration of the course: 4 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
22. [22.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-22-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Hotel Specific Entrance Examinations Ecole Hoteliere Lavasa Entrance Test: The hospitality institute Ecole Hoteliere Lavasa is certified by Ecole Hôtelière de Lausanne (EHL), Switzerland. The institute is located in Maharastra and provides two business internships to candidates at hotels in India or abroad. Courses offered: hospitality management programme Duration of the course: 4 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
23. [23.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-23-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Programs available after Graduation Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
24. [24.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-24-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Post Graduate Diploma in Accommodation Operations & Management The course is open to all graduates, admissions for which are done individually by each institute that offer the program. This prepares students to learn how hotels are managed with regards to the rooms division operations and housekeeping of the property. Techniques on how to manage staff and maintain proper accounting of hotel operations are taught. The course prepares students to join as supervisors in small and mid-sized hotels. Duration- 1.5 Years Eligibility- all graduates till the age of 25 years Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
25. [25.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-25-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Colleges That Provide P.G. Diploma In Accommodations And Operation And Management- NAME CITY SEATS AVALIABLE Institute of Hotel Management Bhubaneswar 25 Institute of Hotel Management Gwalior 20 Institute of Hotel Management Hyderabad 30 Institute of Hotel Management Kolkata 25 Institute of Hotel Management Pusa N. Delhi 20 Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
26. [26.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-26-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)M.Sc. in Hospitality Administration The Program is a judicious blend of intensive classroom contact, self learning, industry mentorship and counselling sessions. With the built-in industry mentorship the scholars learns current industry trends which offers scope for building case studies and writing dissertation in the selected areas of specialization. The mentor's relevant industry experience combined with one-to-one interaction immensely contributes to the scholar’s professional growth and development. The mentorship experience also offers valuable networking opportunities. The MSc. program has a built in specialization in Semester III wherein students have the option to take up either Human Resource Management or Sales & Marketing. Duration- 2 year(s) course Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
27. [27.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-27-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Colleges that offer M.Sc in Hospitality and Administration - Name City Seats Available Institute of Hotel Management Bengaluru 25 Institute of Hotel Management Chennai 25 Institute of Hotel Management Lucknow 25 Institute of Hotel Management Pusa N. Delhi 25 NCHM - Institute of Hospitality Noida 40 Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
28. [28.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-28-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)What would it cost ? • The fee structure of top Indian institutes ranges from INR 4 to 20 lakh while the international institutes charge more than INR 30 lakh as their tuition fee. • Garden City College at Bangalore charges around Rs 3,50,000 for the three year graduate course. • Christ College in the same city ask candidates to pay Rs 48,0000 per semester for 4 year BHM course. • At IHM Chennai a graduate course in hotel management can cost Rs 37,500 per semester. • Students who are not willing to shell hefty amount on the courses from top notch hotel management institute may go for diploma courses offered by the same institutes. Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
29. [29.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-29-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Pay Packages • The salary for fresher's ranges from 15,000-20,000. It depends on your career aspirations, the size and location of the hotel, as well as what type and level of management you decide upon. • In most cases, the larger the hotel, the better the pay. Typically larger hotels, in more urban locations, that can offer the better management salaries Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
30. [30.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-30-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)Benefits Of A Career In Hotel Management Many hotels offer bonus programs that can supplement your yearly salary - • Free/Discounted rooms • Free food • Uniforms • A unique and exciting work environment Copyright - www.iDreamCareer.com | 9555990000 | FB – www.facebook.com/iDreamCareer
31. [31.](https://image.slidesharecdn.com/hotel-management-160422132805/95/hotel-management-31-638.jpg?cb=1461331862)The Final Decision: Before jumping to any decision to select hotel management as a career option, it is always advised to analyse pros and cons, growth prospects, matching of work-profile with personality traits