

Tourism Hospitality

Tourism with its multi facet activities has grown as a distinct sector and is recognized all over the world as an outgrowing industry. Tourism industry, with its large scale job creation and revenue generation, has been a major contributor to the world economy. Hospitality is closely related to tourism. It is evaluated jointly with the tourism business activities.

1. Types of tourism:

- **Mass Tourism:** This is related to the pattern of large number of people travelling to a popular destination over a period of time for recreation and enjoyment.
- **Alternative Tourism:** When a person, family or friends visit a newer destination for purposes unique to them and get first-hand knowledge about the destination, it is considered to be alternative tourism. On the basis of nationality and pattern of travel.

On this basis tourism can be classified into three types, such as; **International, National & Internal Tourism.**

- **International Tourism:** It involves tourists crossing national borders. It may have two sub types:
 - **Outbound Tourism:** When a person travels outside his own country for leisure, pleasure or business purposes, his visit is considered to be outbound tourism for his country of residence.
 - **Inbound Tourism:** When a country receives residents of another country, they are considered to be inbound tourists.
- **National Tourism:** It is the tourism of visitors in any country from within or outside of the economic territory of the country.
- **Domestic Tourism:** When tourism activity takes place only within tourists own living country.
- **Internal Tourism:** Internal tourism comprises of all travels happening within the country including residents' travel (domestic tourism), non-residents' travel within the country (inbound-international tourism). On the basis of purpose of travel.
- **Business Tourism:** When a person goes to attend meeting, conference and exhibition outside from their daily living area.
- **Sports Tourism:** It refers to travel which involves either observing or participating in a sports event.
- **Adventure Tourism:** Generally, youth likes to go for adventurous tours like trekking, river-rafting and rock climbing.
- **Ethnic Tourism:** when people travel to different places to know about their own roots, we consider them to be part of ethnic tourism.

- **Social Tourism:** It is emerging form of special interest tourism for low income group. The weaker section people aim to go to the tour in minimum services without expending their own money or expense very less.
- **Ecotourism** - It involves visiting undisturbed natural areas, which is affected by tourist very less. This type of tourism started before looking after environment benefits and loss.

2. The difference between hospitality industry and hotel industry:

The hotel industry describes businesses that provide guest accommodation and related services. The hospitality industry is wider in scope, as it includes all of the businesses in the hotel industry, as well as businesses focused on leisure in general. This means the hospitality industry includes restaurants, cafes, bars, nightclubs, travel agencies, and other businesses offering food and beverage services.

3. Accommodations in Hospitality industry:

In general, all types of accommodation within the hotel or hospitality industry can be divided into two main groups, which are serviced accommodation and non-serviced accommodation:

Serviced Accommodation

Serviced types of accommodation provide guests with various services beyond the provision of a bed. This will typically take the form of hotel-style services, such as housekeeping. Serviced accommodation will also provide food services, including a restaurant, a bar with food offerings, or room service food options.

Non-Serviced Accommodation

Non-serviced accommodation types do not provide additional hotel-style services. They often offer more of a 'home away from home' feel, with guests relying on a greater level of self-service. So, for example, food service will not be included, but there may be kitchen facilities provided so guests can prepare food themselves.

4. Types of accommodation in tourism hospitality:

| Term | Meaning |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hostel Auberge | They are a form of budget-friendly, shared accommodation, often aimed at specific types of travelers, such as backpackers, gap year travelers, or students. Hostel guests primarily pay for their beds rather than paying for a room. They often use bunk beds to maximize the number of guests they can fit into the main living space. Kitchen facilities can be offered. |
| Hotel | They provide guests a room and access to additional hotel services, including food, housekeeping, concierge, Wi-Fi, and more. Many hotels will have their own restaurant or bar, meeting rooms, swimming pools, fitness and spa. Hotels are often broken down based on ‘star ratings, which go from 1-star to 5-star. |
| Motel | Motor hotel are aimed at motorists. They are typically situated near major roads and along major routes, and rooms are usually accessible directly from the parking lot. |
| Resorts Station balneaire | Resorts are designed to function as a holiday destination, with entertainment, leisure facilities, shops, multiple restaurants. |
| Bed and Breakfasts B&B | B&Bs offer overnight stays and breakfast in the morning. They have fewer than 10 rooms, with bathroom facilities. The concept is to provide guests with low-cost accommodation, a homely feel, and a personal touch. Many B&Bs are family-owned. |
| Guest House Maison d’hotes | They are private homes that have been converted to provide guest accommodation. As with B&B, the number of staff will usually be low, and guest services will be limited. Often, guests will stay in a guest house alongside their hosts, but the hosts may reside in a separate part of the property to give guests more privacy. |
| Holidayes cottages Maison de vaccances | They are small homes or cottages that are used for short-term guest accommodation. Guests pay for access to the property for a set period and are responsible for making their own arrangements for food and other needs. In general, holiday cottages provide guests with a sense of freedom, they feel less formal than hotels. |
| Apartments | Apartments or flats are self-contained units, typically with defined kitchens, bedrooms, bathrooms, and living rooms. They resemble ordinary residential apartments but are used for short-term guest accommodation. They are a popular option with families, business travelers, or groups of friends traveling together. |
| Cabins | They are small, wooden houses, associated with rural areas and may also be called huts. They have basic facilities, such as a kitchen, a bathroom, and a main living area. They are good for escaping city life’s hustle and bustle. A related concept is a log cabin, made entirely from whole or split logs. |
| Chalets | Technically, chalets refer to buildings designed with Alpine styling, as the concept originated in Switzerland and France. Chalets and similar types of accommodation are most commonly associated with popular skiing and hiking destinations. |
| Boats and Botels | Houseboats float on water, but typically stay in one place. A related concept is a ‘botel’, or ‘boat’ and ‘hotel’. These are permanently moored boats adapted to provide hotel-style accommodation experiences. The ‘botel’ concept is especially popular in Europe. |