

Tourism and its history

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Abstract: Tourism has many definitions that most of them are surveyed in economical aspect. Tourism is described as a social activity that includes human behavior, using resources, interaction with other people, economic and environment. Tourism industry is one of important phenomenon in three last millennium, in half past century with increasing growth has more influences in economical dynamism and growth and cultural interactions between countries. As, most of scientists know this century as tourism century. In last year's, tourism is known as a industry without smoke and more income in universal business and also important element in improving and adjusting commerce balance and payment balance in most of countries. This industry is considered as a unique industry and has more fans. considerable growth in tourism in fifty last year, shows abundant importance of economical and social aspect of this phenomenon.so in this research, in addition to defining tourism basics and different definitions, we say symbols of this industry to recognizing different types and knowing existent capacities in this industry, use this without smoke industry optimally. Method of this research is library studies.

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1. Introduction

Travel from one place to another place is a problem that always is considered by people. Although tourism is affected by different agents such as security, facilities and different journey incentives. This phenomenon has been existed between people. Tourism theory results from differences in social structure and if there are two different things in where ever, undoubtedly understanding will be created for other kind. So, these attractions are incentives for journey and movement. If we want to know tourism role in economical and cultural development in country, we should have previous recognition from international tourism industry and methods. These recognitions are generalized to some extent and are accepted by most of people. Although theorists such as "john lee" changed some of these viewpoints (Law, C. M. 1992).

1.1. Tourism definition:

Tourism is introduced for the first time in 1811 Gregorian year in English magazine (sporting magazine). tourism consists of two parts : " tour " word means circulating, journey, travel and trip and suffix " ism" that points to literal, religious and philosophical thought or institution. So, tourism means an institution that it's thinking base rely on travel and journey. In Webster dictionary, tourism is a travel that is done to a destination and then return to his / her residential place. (Mowforth, M. and Munt, I. (2003). in Longman dictionary, tourism means recreation and journey for entertainment. In larros dictionary, tourism means journey for recreation (pleasure or satisfaction). Greece stem of this word is

"tour nest ". That has been entered from Greece to Spain, then to France and then entered to English. in fourteenth Gregorian century, " tour " word means " shift " or " service duration ", in fifteenth century means " circulating movement " and in seventeenth century means " take a trip to around " and was used as " tourist " and " tourism" in nineteenth and eighteenth century. Tourism not only in English and French languages, but also in most of live languages in world has similar conception with a little difference. in French language, tour in according to shift, means " movement ", " journey " and " circulation ". This circulation can be around world or around an axis. (Oppermann, M. and Chon, K. S. (1997)). This word has stem in Latin word (turns) that means circulating, going and coming between destination and starting point that has been entered from Greek to Spanish and French and at last has been entered to English. Also, tourism word and "tourism "and "tourist" expressions were used by nations society for the first time in 1937. in Persian words dictionary, tourism is defined as below : in different points of world, traveling and recognition, journey is done for recreation and amusement and a trip that traveler go to destination and then return to his or her residential place. In first definitions, has been emphasized on distance dimension and travelers are categorized according to their distance from their residential location. American tourism national commission (1973) in tourism definition inside of country considers fifty miles that consist of all of journeys except travel for working. (Pearce, D. G. (1979)). First writings about tourism concentrate on

historical dimensions of this phenomenon in tourism and journey encyclopedia. By passing times, usual and specialized definitions of tourism have been changed. (SETE (1993)). Although first definitions emphasize on tourism as an economical producer, last definitions cover complete and extended concept. Probably, new viewpoints are created because of human knowledge increase in tourism dimensions; because it has been proved that tourism is multi dimension and so complex phenomenon. (Poria Yaniv.et.al.2003). In 1993 march, United Nations statistics commission accepted presented definition by tourism world organization. According to this definition, tourism means: set of personal activities that travel to places out of their living and working place for recreation and amusement and doing other activities and don't remain in that place more than one year. This definition considers tourism demand. Definitions that consider tourism presentation, concentrate on presented products and services. Although definitions related to demand dimension rely on tourist behavior and what they want and search (Harry G. Matthews. 1991). in other definition of tourism world organization, defined tourism as below : tourism is activities that a person do in trip and in a location out of his or her ordinary place in a condition that this travel isn't more than one year and is done with recreation, rest, sport, visiting relatives and families, working, mission, participating in seminars and conferences, treatment, studying and research, religious activities, business or these kinds of activities. According to Murphy, one of well-known definitions is a definition that presented by United Nations organization conference about travel and tourism in 1963 and then accepted by travel formal international syndicate that was the base for tourism world meeting. In other definition, tourism is a provisional movement to a location out of person's living or working place. As travelers do some activities in that duration in destination and special facilities are provided for their needs. Holden describes tourism as social activity that consist of human behavior, using resources, interaction with other people, economic and environment. This definition can be known as conceptual development in using natural resources and interaction with environment. morgen rout relies on tourist consumer role in tourism definition and he believes tourism is a travel that people far from their living place provisionally to prepare their living, cultural and personal needs as cultural and economical services and goods consumer. (rezvani, 1374). In geographical dimension, tourism is spending holidays or recreations that need night absent in ordinary residential location. (skinner, 1999 ; 280) tourism in social dimension can convert world to worldwide

village according to extensive cultural and economical communications. In addition to society's national awareness, can provide suitable base about living style, beliefs and customs for linking and strengthening of people and their more correlation. According to social dimension, tourism definition is a common season between native habitants ordinary living and unusual tourism living. koltmann in his definition concentrates on distance dimension and economical aspects. he defines tourism a short-term trip that begin from one point and then return to that point and visit different places in travel duration according to special program and tourist spend more exchange costs (Michael, 1989). or in another effort, by considering experiment dimension and conscious selection and according to authority, tourism is provisional and mandatory travel that is shaped for using novel views and new experiments in partly long journey(according to distance dimension). Also, tourism is activities that are hold in attracting and lodger process between tourists, travel agencies, starting point countries, host government and local people. in sociology viewpoint, tourism (circulating, traveling, journeys, and tourism) is a ancient phenomenon and has more importance in new shapes and dimensions and in economical and social and improving cultures. This definition shows that tourist is a person that visits a country except his or her residential countries, in every reason despite working that is paid for it. A visitor is a tourist that resides in a night or a passenger does his visit in daytimes. But this definition has a defect and this defect is inattentive to internal tourists that have big volume of tourists. So, technical and correct definition is a definition that is presented by Britain tourism meeting: "tourism is a provisional and short term movement to places to out of locations that reside or work ordinary and consist of activities that do in their residential duration and also consist of every movement such as daily visits and journeys. the other definitions, tourism is translated and its Arabic meaning is journey and spending persons holidays in a place except permanent residential location for pleasuring. Journey in far pasts (or in underdeveloped countries) is considered as luxurious activity and is done with traditional methods by amateur people. In tourism definition, all of agents that affect tourism should be considered. These agents are:

- A) Tourist
- B) Services suppliers and goods that are needed for tourism.
- C) Government: governmental politics about tourism.
- D) Host society: dictionaries and incentives, tourism attractions.

According to different views and different definitions about tourism can find two viewpoints between these definitions and also, extract two dimensions, so tourism has two main economical and social dimensions. Its economical effects can be seen in national and international level in gaining exchange income, balancing income promotion, attracting funds and using it in healthy financing, creating jobs and using dull income and preventing from exchange exit. In new notion ism for tourism, two main thinking are created: first, a thinking that is called political and economical thinking. This thinking viewpoint relies on this hypothesis that tourism has close relations with historical and cultural backgrounds and economical dependencies and colonialism patterns. The other thinking corresponds to economical aspects of tourism. That is resulted from application processes. In this thinking emphasis is on economical importance of tourism industry for all of people and beneficiaries countries and efficiencies improving methods and minimizing its losses effects. This application viewpoint is optimistic and believes that most of economical problems can be solved by good management and suitable criterions.

2.1. Political and economical approach:

According to this approach, creating tourism industry is influenced by determined political and economical agents and the other aspects don't have more importance. Among these cases can pointed to facilities varieties in destinations, different kinds of holidays or even tourist feeling about journey experience. Total political and economical analyses about tourism effects are with negative viewpoint. Despite of considerable economical benefits for poor countries cause poor stability and inequality.

3.1. Application approach:

An analyzed and extended method in tourism that approved in economical aspects, consist of tourism divided to main element or three stages: One stage is dynamic that consist of movement to destination and return from it. Second stage is static that consist of residential and third stage explain basic economical and physical and social and cultural effects on environment. These cases are surveyed by alister matison and jefry wall as a complex of related parts in tourism. although its economical values have feedback links in all of system and this shows that tourism is a system or in other words tourism consist of balanced or related that this interaction give totality to tourism subject and also give them hierarchy.

4.1. Tourism history:

People journeys in far pasts was done for obtaining food and prevent from danger and etc that they went to places with suitable conditions and

weather that gradually business incentives and goods exchange were added to above reasons and by extending ancient kingdom territory, governmental formal trips were begun. In government duration, kingdom families in Egypt, journeys were done by recreation and business incentives. Tourism history in Europe corresponded to pilgrims trips in middle centuries. contebory great church pilgrims in England knew their trips as a religious trips and also knew it as a experiment in their weekend. pilgrims began activities that can see them today, such as : souvenirs from journeys, accounts in other countries banks (that in middle centuries lambards and Jacobs international networks were their founders) and also using different kinds of shipping (such as Santiago and compostella shrine pilgrims used England vine ships in middle centuries to transform vine to vigo port in Spain.) Also, pilgrims have important place in tourism industry. In sixteenth century in England, holding great tours was so prevalent. Eighteenth century was the gold era for great tours. Noblemen and gentlemen were sent to around Europe tours for achieving experiments. In west and especially among Muslims, pilgrimage tourism has important place and in the beginning of Islam, Muslims went to Hajj. Ancient Greece did great considerable activities for extending journeys and tourism. in that time, journeys were done through sea channels and people benefit from journeys and visiting ancient cities and ancient celebrations and Olympic matches, as in 170 Gregorian year (guest director) book was issued that consisted of ten volumes. In roman kingdom, journeys and tourism domain had great extension. For example, Romans went to journeys for participating in sport or religious or visiting new and historical places in Egypt and Greece or for shopping, Egypt converted to a place for selling and buying and recreation place for gentlemen. Also, in ancient china and Japan, gentlemen and their guests had trips to good weather regions and other visual places for recreation in summer. In middle centuries era, (Gregorian fifth to fourteenth centuries) business and journeys were unimportant and albeit journeys were done by permissions from Christ church for pilgrimage. In the end of that era, journeys converted to an organized and dense phenomenon, as the great networks of charity organizations and high classes in society persuade this kind of journeys. These kinds of solely religious journeys found social and recreational identity and etc. in that time, in second half of Gregorian thirteenth century, marc polo wrote a book about his trip to Asia and this book is considered as the most important informational reference for west about living that time east living. in 1975 Gregorian year "serjan medvil" wrote journey book about journey explanation to near and

far points of world and translated to several languages. First tourists (pilgrims caravan) that was social, was done in fifteenth century and someone were responsible for these organized social journeys by accepting complete services for Jerusalem pilgrimage. In renaissance era (fourteenth to seventeenth century), most of journeys was done with gaining knowledge and experiments. For the first time, journey permission was issued in first Elizabeth era (England princess) that had three years credibility. In that period, journey caravan were created with organized structure and was named "grand tour that tourists had journeys for achieving knowledge, new experiments and familiarity with different customs with those tours. As tomas fognet in 1778 Gregorian year issued trip director book (grand tour) and was considered as the most expensive book in its duration. In industrial revolution (1750 – 1850) social recreations was created. Deep social and economical changes in that era, cause social changes and changes in jobs and extending middle class in society. And this class had more situations for journey and recreation. Usually these journeys were done in weekends. In the end of nineteenth century workers had yearly holidays and spend their holidays near seas. In that era, some of eras that was especially for wealthy class recreations, were extended and new installments were created and prepared essential space for journeys and tourism for other classes. Our land Iran, with ancient and stable culture and consisted of different tribes and nations and different weathers and also having historical and cultural and natural attractions is ready for this activity.

As before revolution dawn, in Iran, different cultures with unique characteristics were created. as west historians said, governors had lessons that should learn from them. These characteristics, converted Iran to one of attractions between world nations for internal and external tourist. Because of great historical and cultural and natural endowments, this country has been noted by alien tourists. According to historians such as gezanfono herodet, Greeks and Romans that had journeys for business and trips to Iran and had interactions and communications with Iranians. after Islam advent, famous tourist such as ebnehoghel, yaghot hamavi, moqadasi, ebne batote, abodalf, had journeys to Iran and wrote their different visits from Iran and other countries in famous books such as soratolarz, ahsanoltaghasim fe maresfatealeghlim, majomlbadlan and etc. European tourist and non Muslims that had trips to Iran were benyamin todelay, marc polo, o driks, joseph barbaro, pitter dolavaleh, zan sharden, engilber tekempefer, taverneih, antonne sherly, madam div lofoa, henry rener dalmani, pier loti, ozen flanden,

lorens kel hart, goerge and etal. new technology such as airplane lines, computers and satellite communications and etc cause living, working, games and recreations methods change in contemporary era. Because of different reasons technology progress causes journeys and tourism increase between different classes in society. Because of this phenomenon could increase promotion time and increase incomes, reinforce communications and present effective methods of transportations. As tourism and journeys are considered as one of great resources of income. It is accepted that tourism industry consists of extensive activities. Tourism consists of parts and subparts like transportations, attractions, reception and rest places, hand artifacts and other similar activities. These parts are main supporters of product and services for people and tourism groups that leave their homes for spending holidays and weekends. This phenomenon is considered as the biggest cultural and social and environmental activity that prepares international tourists familiarity background with different cultural experiments. tourism consist of activities that have effects in production, marketing and consuming sections and abundant products such as automobile rent, hotel, artifacts and etc. Today, new jobs are considered as the biggest result of tourism industry. New jobs candidates need new skills and educations. Providing education costs and tourist projects need approved budget.

5.1. Different kinds of tourism:

Tourism have different and extensive kinds and can divide according to different agents that we point to some of them, in below :

Vans smith named six different tourism kinds as below:

1. Ethnic tourism: These kinds of tourism is done for surveying native people living method. ethnic tourism purpose recognizing different ethnics and participating in their experiments.
2. Artistic tourism: artistic tourism wants to recognize other nation's arts and awareness of them.
3. Historical tourism: this kind of tourism is called legacy tourism and visit museums and places and historical constructions and today, and allocated most part of tourism to itself.
4. Nature- oriented tourism: this kind of tourism emphasize on natural and environmental attractions and going to beautiful nature and pleasuring from natural attractions.
5. Recreational tourism : this kind of tourism rely on participating in sport activities, using hot mineral water streams, sun bath, and also resting in a quiet and beautiful place.

6. Working tourism: main purpose of this kind of tourism isn't resting or recreational activities. But doing part of work and journey. Specification of this kind of tourism is participating in conferences, meetings or scientific, research and specialized seminars.

Kinds of tourism are according to below:

1. Recreational tourism
2. Treatment tourism
3. Cultural tourism
4. Social tourism
5. Sport tourism
6. Religious and pilgrimage tourism
7. Commercial and business tourism
8. Political tourism

The other kinds of tourism can be divided according to place: a) tourism according to destination: 1. Rural tourism 2. Urban tourism. 3. Tribe and ethnic tourism 4. Tourism in nature 5. Coastal and sea tourism 6. Mountain tourism 7. Space and air tourism 8. Environmental tourism (forest, mountain, desert, depth of sea, agricultural places, caves and etc) 9. Electronic tourism 10. War tourism. Similarity between all of tourisms is human agent that leave their main living place to create variety and progress in other place.

2. Discussions

Tourism progress and develop day by day and in every year, millions of people and tourism with different customs and preferences trip from one place to place in world and affect universal economic completely and cause to be an important resource for economic development and financial balance in one hand and by creating different jobs and improving income level of different classes of social life, affect tourist countries on the other hand. Economical, social, cultural and ecologic influences and creating different jobs is the most important income of tourism extension in world. In a realistic viewpoint, its role in development and growth of a country is considerable and have undeniable role in improving living level quality and affect their economic and culture. Tourism results are so complex and sometimes inconsistent and symbolize in different dimensions unexpectedly. So, different dimensions identity and aspects should be analyzed. Although we

can't deny positive aspects of tourism industry, it may be a tool for economical, human growth, peace promotion and international responsiveness between different ethnics.

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