

Types and Forms of Tourism

Senior Lecturer Cornelia Elena Tureac, PhD

“Danubius” University of Galati

Associate Professor Turtureanu Anca, PhD

“Danubius” University of Galati

Abstract: For the study of tourism, the most suitable method from the geographic point of view is to typify it, because it allows the delimitation of tourist areas. Tourist areas are characterized by a specific type of travel or by a reunion of some types that may vary dynamically over time. The types of tourism result mainly from the different motivations of the journey, i.e. the purpose of doing. Each type of tourism is distinguished by such specific purpose and it is specific to those regions where fixed purpose can be achieved by the existence of some specific facilities.

Keywords: relaxing tourism, health care tourism, leisure tourism

Jel Classification: L84, L83, L80, L8

1. Introduction

Typifying tourism first appeared in Poser in 1939, the paper: *“Der Fremdenverkehr im Riesengebirge”*. Here, Poser distinguishes several types of tourism: tourism by transit, summer relaxation, winter sports, short distance relaxation.

Hunziker and Krampf, 1941, distinguished several types and forms of tourism: travel for rest and treatment, pilgrimage, and scientific knowledge, etc.

Finally, in 1965, Jülg, Ruppert and Maier in 1970, admitted the existence of six types of tourism: tourism recreation, therapy, visitation, reduced distance relaxation, transit by tourism and professional tourism.

2. Types of Tourism

The types of tourism are dynamic in time, they vary a lot. The types of tourism presented in a given period are generated by the needs of its objectives, the level of cultural and social facilities and the existing means of transport.

Spatial feature of tourism is the kind of tourism resulting from mixing more types of the same territorial unit. Mixing types of tourism is, however, regional or local importance as a factor for progress in proportion to their number, but at the same time affected by the season.

In accordance with the purposes, each type of tourism is going towards those areas where the purpose may be achieved either through the potential facilities, either due to the climate or specific traditions of the place.

In general, one may distinguish six types of tourism:

- Relaxing tourism;
- Relaxing and health care tourism;
- Visiting tourism;
- Transit tourism;
- Reduced distance tourism;
- Professional tourism.

If the first five types of tourism practiced during holidays, professional tourism is closely linked to the productive activity. Some authors, such as Hunziker and Krampf, exclude professional tourism of the types of tourism, because it binds to a gainful activity, being far from the meaning of a classic leisure activities or health care. Including professional and tourism within the general framework of tourism it results in a “Tourism generally speaking” that cannot be excluded from any performed analysis.

In terms of choosing the tourist destination, we distinguish:

- volunteer tourism - the destination is chosen by free will of the beneficiary of tourist services (tourism, relaxation, visiting tourism, and reduced distance tourism - for leisure);

- forced tourism - the destination is chosen from various requirements by others (tourism, relaxation and health care - on the medical recommendation, transit tourism – out of the need of transportation objectives, professional tourism - at the request of the unit where the beneficent of tourism services is working)

Unlike the types of tourism, the forms of tourism represent the way to conduct the tourism depending on the causes and the external influences.

The forms of tourism have as their differentiation the properties of tourism.

We distinguish several forms of tourism based on the following criteria:

1) The criteria of the initial area and the destination:

- a) Domestic tourism;
- b) International Tourism

2) The criterion number of participants:

- a) Individual tourism;
- b) Group tourism.

3) Organizational criterion:

- a) Organized tourism;
- b) Unorganized tourism;
- c) Semi-organized tourism.

4) Criterion Season:

- a) Continuous tourism;
- b) Discontinuous tourism.

5) Temporal Criterion:

- a) Tourism for a very long period of time;
- b) Tourism of long duration;
- c) Tourism of reduced duration

6) The criteria of transportation vehicles:

- a) Tourism by train;

- b) Tourism by auto;
- c) Marine tourism;
- d) Air tourism;
- e) Other forms of tourism (cycling, walking, etc.).

7) Social criterion:

- a) Private tourism;
- b) Social tourism

8) Criterion of the age and occupation of the tourist:

- a) Youth Tourism;
- b) Specific to adults tourism;
- c) Specific for older generation tourism

9) The criterion for the type of destination:

- a) Mountain tourism;
- b) Season tourism;
- c) Other

Depending on the reasons for travelling, which are very different because of the influence of psycho-sociological factors, of health or life, there may be distinguished more types of tourism.

Their determination is made based on the average length of stay and distribution of tourist flows during the year.

3. Types of Tourism Related to Leisure

Leisure tourism (holiday)

Currently, tourism leisure (holiday) predominates in terms of participation, the most important type of tourism. This part especially the urban population - especially those in major economic centres - because of stress accumulated in the deployment of dynamic economic processes today. In rural areas, this type of tourism is still in a

reduced practice on the one hand and reduced mobility of people in these areas, but relatively low income status.

Tourism holiday may consist of either a period of almost total rest (held in an area very quiet, with few attractions in the surrounding area), either as an active resting period in which everyday activities are replaced by others, usually complementary (people providing intellectual work usually chosen sports, walks, excursions, etc.. while men work mainly with individuals in chosen activities with more movement towards intellectual).

Tourism, recreation and is also a tourism course, without appeal, as with tourism and recreation to health care, to medical treatment. Tourism demand in this case resulting from the two categories of needs: needs for recreation and the change of scene.

Tourism has a strong holiday season. It is focused, especially during periods of leave and holidays of adults conducted in the student's special summer or winter (around the winter holidays). For this reason, it appears correlated with a long term stay (1-2 weeks).

Tourism holiday lasting very long (3-4 weeks) are not at present attractiveness that had half a century. Dynamics of the contemporary world marks this factor also; the tourist prefers to switch places rather to visit only a certain place.

In the analysis of holiday tourism is essential to take into account several factors. On the one hand, it involves a crowded of traditional tourist areas (summer - tourism season, winter - mountain tourism), and routes to transport them. Shortcomings of the promotion of travel agencies or higher rates charged by these contributions to increase tourism sometimes unorganized which increases congestion phenomenon above. It should be kept in mind that favourable places of relaxing tourism activity are those characterized by a peaceful climate, with adequate facilities to spend the holiday. As a result of these considerations in the management of such areas there should be undertaken all efforts to increase tourism offer.

Another factor to be taken into account is that the distance of travel during holidays. There is here a strong dependence of tourism demand for a specific area of travel and duration to the destination.

If the destination is at a distance greater than the origin area, if it is accompanied by the appropriate needs of tourist attractions in a particular historical period of time, it was observed that the tendency of their choice related to offset shortfalls shipping.

Another factor influencing tourism demand for a recreation area is the income level of the citizens. It features very sophisticated area of tourism can lead to a greater demand from tourists that have significant income, while other areas with fewer facilities, but with a natural environment can be adequately searched by tourists with modest incomes.

Relative to the age structure of tourists should be noted that older people will seek quiet places May (mountain proper walk, meditation, resorts in the forested areas at the edge of lakes, etc.), while young age population in general searches genial amusement resorts (coastal), rising mountain to practice sports, etc.

Tourism and recreation to health care

This type of tourism is known since antiquity, being one of the oldest types. Traces of practice of relaxing tourism and health care were found in some of our resorts balneal-climatic, for example, Herculane Spa, Spa Geoagiu, Baile Felix, May 1, etc.

Economic and social conditions of modern life in which stress factor becomes more pregnant, have led to an amplification of this form of tourism. Pollution in large urban centres, the townspeople sedentary life, illnesses manifested in various forms the most nutrition increasingly distant from the natural lead to the need for tourism recovery of health.

Place of destination of this type of tourism is the resorts Spas pursuing recreational functions, features and functions mixed treatment on the basis of climatic factors, basin (thermal and mineral springs, sea water etc.).

The value of these resources with prophylactic and therapeutic properties is ensured by the arrangement of facilities for providing medical treatment. Since participation in this type of tourism takes place in most cases based medical references, he has an organized being so devoid of seasonal oscillations and with a smoothing of the distribution of tourists. Tourism demand is closely linked to supply and diversification of services provided only as a basis financial that can lead to amplifying this type in a specific area.

The need for treatment of medical prescriptions under conditions of long duration of this type of tourism, at least three weeks.

Due to various resorts going towards prevention and treatment of disease, the most closely related to therapeutic factors, the existing psycho-sociological factors have a role in choosing the place of destination which is much reduced. It occurs because of

a reduced mobility of tourists because of their close links with the resort, they are dependent on the provided services.

Since health care involves the need for rest, recreation, this type of tourism can be considered a more complex variant of tourism holiday (recreation). However, the primary role in this type of tourism lays healthcare.

Tourism visitation

Tourism visitation is a mix of several types of tourism. It is also a recreational tourism, having a strong cultural side. The people choose this type of tourism in the acute need to broaden the horizon and the general culture. The beneficiaries are mainly the intellectuals, because of their desire to continue the accumulation of new knowledge.

Unlike the two previous treaties travel, tourism visitation is characterized by a small number of participants, lacking character and weight.

An important factor which has favoured the development of this type of tourism is to use an increasingly wide range of cars as a means of transport, which contributes to a greater mobility of tourists, resulting in the same time and duration in general short of this type of tourism. Increased mobility but it also induces a greater unpredictability practiced routes, tourists could permanently change the options according to the new points arising from the tourist route.

Tourism visitation has long shown greater in the summer season, route changes can be easily modified because of the relative factors of climate in relation to periods of spring-fall (rain, cold weather etc.) or the winter (abundant snow, winds, frosts, etc.).

Where tourism is practiced visiting at weekends, it will have a short term event and an area not too far from the place of residence of the tourist. In both cases, however, it is distinguished by a very brief presence in the visited places.

The distances to the places visited are closely associated with leisure available. The objectives of this type of travel differ from those of the movement for recreational tourism, as represented by the physical and geographical landscapes particularly attractive, for different available anthropogenic items (cultural, economic, etc.), the customs, etc. Through a country it implies a strong embranchment tourist flows. The destination is mainly the cities, the places of anthropogenic concentration.

Rural areas represent items of interest for this tour through the ethnographic traditions and folklore as a very important factor in the internationalization of this form of tourism.

One factor to be taken in the tourism visiting fashion that is influenced by current cultural and media promotions can lead to important affluxes tourists to certain areas that lacked a search in the past and, conversely, lower interest of areas that no longer respect the needs of modern man.

Deeply humanitarian character of such travel is essential; it contributes to broadening international contacts, the better mutual knowledge and respect of people.

One side of tourism is visiting and the visiting relatives or acquaintances. This type of tourism has a longer period than that applied to the knowledge of various sightseeing places, but is manifested by a lower mobility, reflected by higher average length of stay in a town. In many cases, this type of tourism does not take into account tourist services in localities. This type of tourism does not depend on the season, but may find a certain periodicity of individuals to visit those places. However visiting various tourist attractions in the locality or area in question does not bring large benefits for travel agents in the area.

Often this type of tourism that link to for recreation followed visiting tourists in transit for sightseeing along the route. Tourism visitation also blends with tourism, recreation and professional to health care.

An out-of-date cultural tourism is the religion. Today it is manifested in the world famous places such as Jerusalem.

Transit Tourism

Tourism transit is not an independent type of tourism being wove with any of the other types. Tourism is a transit, in particular, where the tourist destination is at a great distance from town of residence of the tourist.

Thus, a journey through the territory of transit between the origin and the destination can be conducted with or without interruptions at different points situated along the route. Moving means self favouring the emergence of more of this type of tourism, because the free choice of stopovers on the route of travel.

Transit Tourism is usually short lasting, in some cases even below 24 hours. Almost all cases it combines with tourism visitation, separation of which is almost impossible. In this case, tourism, transit receives a longer and shorter stays by default that mixing especially interesting in the places of the tour.

Seasonal distribution of this type of tourism depends on other types mentioned above (tourism, recreation, tourism, visiting, etc.). In the light of these and the direction of progress, the development of this type is conditioned by the geographical situation, i.e. the favourable position in terms of shipments.

Uneven distribution in time of tourists, with maximum frequency in the summer season and especially during the peak of it, causes difficulties in the operation of tourist facilities.

Reduced Distance Tourism

Tourism distance has reduced many considerations to common events at the recreation and health care.

Due to industrial development of cities, labour is increasing and it involves a factor of great routine, becoming more and more citizens feel the need for recreation at weekends.

Tourism distance so reduced shall be conducted under the need for power regeneration in physical and intellectual work breaks.

Reduced distance relaxation falls in the short term, characterized by movements that require a period of several hours to a day or even in a day. Demarcation basic types of recreation reduced distance is not so dependent on the purpose and reasons for it, but depending on your time. There are two areas of accessibility of this type of tourism. Thus there is a settlement area and a peripheral area somewhat removed whose size depends on the paths of communication, means of transport and material welfare of citizens in the area.

Due to reduced distance of these areas compared to urban centre and as such due to time and lower costs of transport, much of the urban population to participate relaxation time low, these areas for recreation as large masses of population.

Depending on the temperament of the inhabitants of this type of recreation it can be extended from individual events to the collective group.

The number of tourists that attend the recreation of small distance is inversely proportional to the distance from the urban areas. In this situation, the crucial fact of life returns, expenses and difficulties of transport must not exceed a certain limit.

The first definition of this phenomenon relaxation believes that reduced the distance is a recreation of short duration, achieved by a trip to the place of destination, where they run fine without spending.

Even if the share spent without recreation is less than that spent by the efforts of companies that provides travel services should be directed to just this kind of tourism because it is obvious that the benefits will be higher.

Synthesizing the above, it concludes that relaxation in reduced distance is performed, in most cases, the end of the week, the peripheral area of large urban centres (which represent the main emitters of tourists), aimed relaxation force work or visit. She carries a landscape less than the transformation of relaxation long.

The recreation of distance is very low and in terms of tourism demand balance, avoiding seasonal oscillations, thus contributing to a more efficient use of materials.

In large urban centres, small relaxation distance recorded during the time developed. The apparent close relationship with the city expansion in the territory has forced the use of this area at increasing distance, and the development of transport.

Construction of railways which conditioned the establishment of recreation areas for short-along these lines and auto transport which enabled turning the territory between them have resulted in increasing the distance between town and recreation areas.

So the last two include extra recreational areas and is in fact the place of tourism to the reduced distance. However, unlike the immediate surroundings, which marks the place of holiday with maximum duration of one day. Studies have shown that the need for spent at distances greater than 100 km.

Using one or other areas suitable for recreation reduced distance depends both on subjective factors and objective factors. In this sense come into consideration both the time needed to take the distance between the origin and destination, and the rest of the destination.

Differences that appear in the attendance of different areas are caused by the tourists, by age groups, that depend largely on their recreational habits. In this respect, some attendance areas play an important role for the tourist so they must be equipped. Differences do occur and they depend on the structure of professional

tourists. But the fact is that the attendance of the better endowed areas increases according to the size of income.

The reduced distance of recreation is closely related to season, weather conditions and type of relaxation.

The reduced distance relaxation is used especially by people from urban centres. The Studies on this phenomenon show that approximately one third of the population in the European cities prefers recreation of reduced distance. Participation rate varies in proportion to the size of cities.

As regards the structure of age group, the predominant group is between 20-45 years, characterized by the highest mobility, the rest being composed of recreating between 45-65 years (representing over one third) and those reported by 65 years, is less.

Tourism-related work

Unlike the types of travel shown above, the movement of tourist business is not tied to the annual leave or weekend work. It occurs Rather throughout the year, showing in most cases a uniform distribution over the time. It is established between the different administrative and cultural institutions, and between economic relationships that exist between collaboration. Professional Tourism includes all movements so with official institutions organized by the administrative, scientific, cultural and the economic enterprises, commercial etc. As such, this type of tourism takes place between different administrative centre, cultural, economic, etc. depending on the number of these institutions and enterprises. In this type of tourism can be put scientific and technical tourism and to some researchers, given that types are independent.

In terms of tourist origin, and destination, large economic centres are both providing and receiving tourists.

Unlike travel for recreation, those undertaken in the interests of the service usually have a short duration (2-3 days) in accordance with the nature of their problems awaiting resolution, such as, for example, participation in international fairs. These trips only under certain conditions have a medium or long term, for example, scientific tourism (e.g. attending conferences, travel for training, exchange of experience etc.).

To determine whether a settlement that a tourist accommodation enjoys a travel professional, is not sufficient just an issue constantly and spent a uniform operating capacity of accommodation during the year. To this end must occur and a shorter duration of stay, because the presence of isolated first two characters may indicate the presence of another type of tourism.

Unlike leisure tourism in the professional distance of travel and choice of destination city no longer plays an important role in tourism. These results weaken the influence exerted on this type of travel by psycho-sociological factors, which action sometimes becomes invalid. Instead, it is important for institutions and enterprises to ensure the best of what the move, seeking to offer a fast transport without loss of time and at the same time comfortable and suitable conditions of accommodation. It leads to significant expenses for travel and accommodation expenses incurred by the issuing institution or enterprise. This type of tourism is very effective for the various tourism facilities, especially for the accommodation, which in turn requires the stimulation of the science in particular. Professional Tourism uses the full range of tourism services from the accommodation, recreation and sports to the market and targeting tourists. It links to this issue and by visiting various tourist attractions in the town of tourist activity itself, and tourism is a professional movement of transit. This type of tourism can also combine with tourism visitation.

4. Bibliography

- Cosmescu I. (2005). *Turismul – fenomen complex contemporan*, București: Economică.
- Cristureanu, C. (2006). *Strategii și tranzacții în turismul internațional*, București: Beck.
- Snak, Oskar, Baron, Petre, Neacsu, Nicolae. (2003). *Economia turismului*, București: Expert.
- Bran, F. I., Istrate, A. G. (1996). *Economia turismului și mediul inconjurator*, București: Economică.
- Minciu, R. (2004). *Economia Turismului*, București: Uranus.
- Nedelea, Alex. (2003). *Piata turistica*, Bucuresti: Didactica si Pedagogica.
- Turtureanu A. (2008). *Culegere de întrebări, teste și probleme pentru seminarul de economia serviciilor și turismului*, Galați: Editura Fundației Academice Danubius.
- Turtureanu, A. (2005). *Economia serviciilor*, Galați: Editura Fundației Academice Danubius.
- Turtureanu, A. (2007). *Economia turismului*, Galați: Editura Fundației Academice Danubius.
- Turtureanu, A. (2005). *Probleme actuale de servicii și turism*, Galati: Zigotto.