



UNUSUAL TYPES OF TOURISM AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is travelling from one location to another, either within your country's borders or across the borders, for leisure, educational, medical, or other reasons. In recent years, the tourism industry has experienced significant growth because of the change in people's lifestyles, reduced air travel charges, and thirst for education.

Keywords: Unusual tours, Different, Tourism industry, Travelling, Heritage, Excursion.

Domestic Tourism

In this type of tourism, citizens of a country only travel within their country. Citizens choose domestic tourism because it is cost effective and allows them to explore some of the physical features and other historical sites. It also allows them to learn and understand the history of different communities and how some events took place.

Popular destinations for domestic tourism include the USA, India and China. This is because they are big countries with a variety of tourist experiences to offer. In general, domestic tourists are anyone who undertakes travel activities in their own country of residence, i.e. living in London and travelling to Glasgow for the day or for an overnight stay.

In domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal domicile to certain other areas within the country as contrasted with travelling outside the boundaries of the country as in international tourism. The activities of domestic tourists create economic importance as the money spent on domestic tourism feeds back into that particular country's economy; providing itself with a more viable and prosperous economy.

Dark Tourism

Dark tourism is a unique form of tourism that goes by the name of mourning tourism. Dark tourism entails going to places and sites associated with some of history's most tragic events. These destinations are famous for their historical significance, besides





their history of human pain and carnage. Examples of dark tourism may include visiting places affected by genocide, war or disaster.

Dark tourism is defined as the act of tourists traveling to sites of death, tragedy, and suffering. This past decade marks a significant growth of dark tourism with increasing number of dark tourists. Despite of the increasing popularity, there is still limited understanding of dark tourism as a multi-faceted phenomenon. Some research has looked into the motivations and experience of dark tourists. However, most were based on conceptual frameworks and arguments with little empirical data, even less have examined tourist visit intentions to dark tourism sites, let alone the association between dark tourists' motivations and visit intentions. Many scholars suggested the pressing needs for empirical research into dark tourism from tourist perspectives to understand their motivations and experiences. Of the limited empirical dark tourism studies, most were case studies with historical battlefields and concentration camps being the hot spots. Still, a comprehensive understanding of dark tourists' motivations and their intentions to visit is lacking.

Booze Tourism

Booze tourism is a unique category of travel that revolves around the activity of drinking alcohol. While this exclusive interest tourism category can include wine sampling and brewery visits, it mainly involves alcohol cruise trips. A beer cruise is a boat ride that comprises a large amount of liquor intake. In 18-30 party hotspots like the Greek islands and areas of Spain like Magaluf and Ibiza, beer boats are famous.

Sagittatourism

If you want to be a Sagittatourist simply throw a dart at a map and see where it lands – that's your travel destination. You could do the same thing with a street map in your chosen travel destination. Point blindly (or throw a dart) at the city map and that is your destination for the day.

Experimental travel has become a buzz word in recent times. The millennials live a fast-paced life and love living to the fullest. They believe in 'work hard and party harder' concept and favour quality over quantity. In recent times, young people are more fascinated with travel. They are not typical tourists but loves visiting a place based on an experiment. The goal is to make a deeper connection with the destination and include elements of chance and serendipity. Thus, experimental tourism is an approach where visitors enjoy experimenting with their travel ideas. Experimental travel became a trend in itself after Lonely Planet has published an ultimate guide to experimental travel. This is basically unconventional travelling, a mix of art, science





and fun. The idea was led by a French journalist, Joel Henry in 1990 who transformed travel into a game. He suggests experiencing the chosen destination in a unique way that would remain etched in the memory forever. There are various approaches to experimental tourism that travellers can experiment with.

Contretourism

In contretourism the tourist travels to famous sites but when they get there they turn their back on the site and instead focus on the surroundings. For example, standing at the foot of the Eiffel Tower you would take photos and explore the surrounding plaza and gardens without giving the tower any of your attention.

Alphatourism

With alphatourism you arrive at your destination and take out your map; then turn to the index and find the first and last streets listed alphabetically. You draw a line on your map from the first street to the last and then set out to walk between the two exploring anything you come across along the way.

Aerotourism

Ever wanted to fly somewhere but you didn't have the time or money? Well aerotourism is a good option! Aerotourists go to an airport and explore it from top to bottom without actually getting on a plane.

Atomic Tourism or Nuclear tourism

Visit sites associated with atomic history, such as missile sites. One of the destinations for atomic tourism is the Nevada Test Site in Nevada, another is the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone. Visit the ghost city of Pripyat in the Ukraine; Hiroshima and atomic museums including the Hanford Site in Washington, the X-10 Graphite Reactor in Tennessee and the Obnibsk Nuclear Power Plant in Russia.

There's always a risk associated with nuclear sites, but that hasn't stopped daring travelers from exploring the world's darkest corners. There are risks associated with any kind of tourism. The second one leaves their home base, so to speak, they're entering a whole new world of unfamiliar territory. Whether it's traveling abroad or visiting an unknown location within one's own country, there are still things we silently agree to when clamoring for more life experience. While this concept of travel is still fairly new in regard to simple domestic and international tourism, it's gained plenty of attention. Through shows such as Dark Tourist and other documentaries that detail extreme places around the world, many have become familiar with visiting





unpopular destinations. Specifically, the term 'atomic tourism' applies to any destination throughout history that has seen an atomic or nuclear landscape.

There's a morbid fascination with things that are greater, and more powerful, than many other things in the world. The idea of nuclear warfare or a weapon of mass destruction that could level entire cities is something that many have been fascinated by for decades, thus atomic tourism. Whether it was a nuclear powerplant meltdown, such as the tragedy of Chernobyl, or a U.S. missile testing site like the one in Nevada, people want to see - and learn - about the things they don't necessarily understand.

Tombstone Tourism

Travelers interested in tombstone tourism visit famous graveyards and burial sites across the globe. Also known as cemetery tourists, these morbid trippers visit cemeteries, do gravestone rubbings, stop at death camps and graves of the rich and famous. Popular tombstone tourism sites include La Recoleta Cemetery in Buenos Aires and Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris, France. The name, TOMBSTONE ARIZONA means many things to many people. It creates images of gunfights and dusty streets, whiskey and Faro games, Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday and a plethora of old western movie scenes. But what many folks don't realize is that Tombstone Az is a living town with real inhabitants who have lived here throughout its history and still do today. That is part of the reason Tombstone has been called "The Town Too Tough to Die".

Orphanage Tourism

Typically, it is wealthy westerners who visit orphanages in third world countries or underprivileged areas. The purpose is to make a contribution to the orphanage, raise awareness and sometimes even with the goal of adopting. Popular orphanage tourism destinations are India, the Ukraine and South America. Orphanage tourism refers to the practice of volunteering or visiting with children in residential care facilities usually located in less developed countries in the Global South. Orphanage tourism stems from the desire for more meaningful and ethical holiday experiences, and wanting to give back to the host communities that one visits.

Sustainable tourism

People everywhere have been alarmed about the climatic conditions currently taking place all around the world and some tourism organizations are contributing their share of awareness regarding the subject. More and more people are being conscious about environmental health hazards and its impacts. People not only want to leave a





long-term positive impact, but also contribute as much effort as they can to the local community when they are traveling. Many popular hotels in Europe are becoming eco-friendly, giving travelers an opportunity to travel healthy - these are referred to as Ecotel Hotels.

Sustainable Tourism refers to sustainable practices in and by the tourism industry. It is an aspiration to acknowledge all impacts of tourism, both positive and negative. It aims to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive ones. Negative impacts to a destination include economic leakage, damage to the natural environment and overcrowding to name a few. Positive impacts to a destination include job creation, cultural heritage preservation and interpretation, wildlife preservation landscape restoration, and more. Sustainable tourism is defined by the UN Environment Program and UN World Tourism Organization as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.” Additionally, they say that sustainable tourism “refers to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability”.

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