

plagl-UKS31300

by Rahul Nath

General metrics

11,181

characters

1,833

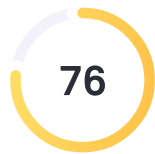
words

90

sentences

7 min 19 secreading
time**14 min 6 sec**speaking
time

Score



This text scores better than 76%
of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

123

Issues left



Critical

123Advanced

Unique Words

Measures vocabulary diversity by calculating the
percentage of words used only once in your
document

27%unique words

Rare Words

Measures depth of vocabulary by identifying words
that are not among the 5,000 most common English
words.

33%rare words

Word Length

Measures average word length

4.9

characters per word

Sentence Length

Measures average sentence length

20.4

words per sentence

plagl-UKS31300

"Critically assess the commonly held belief that tourism should be regarded as a human right."

Introduction

In the present essay, the assessment of the holding belief of tourism that should be regarded as a human right has stated that human activities and tourism are familiarly intertwined with human rights. The tourism industry has grown with the support of human beings. It has been observed every year over a billion people travel for relaxation, fun, experience new adventures and others. As the tourism industry has gradually grown, the issue of human rights has emerged. Tourism involves cross-cultural interaction among different nations' people and helps in building a better understanding. The present study has included the relationship between the tourism and environment which has been changed accordingly. Geographical boundaries and human-centric activities have been developed. It has stated the social inequality and helped to understand the market-related policies in order to control and influence the economy. Also, tourism has helped in representing new places and increased the number of tourists.

Discussion

The term tourism refers to the idea that an individual travels from one location to the others primarily to seek pleasure. Tourism can be further distinguished in two secs - national tourism and international tourism. National tourism occurs when a person travels within the geographical boundaries of his or her own nation. On the other hand, international tourism occurs when a person travels

abroad and crosses the geographical boundaries of his country. Therefore, tourism is a human-centric activity and quite naturally it becomes intricately interwoven with the concepts of "human rights". Human rights are a set of rights, which are inherent to all human beings regardless of their colour, race, sex, ethnicity, nationality, religion, or any other type of status (Un.org, 2023). Therefore, the notions of human rights in the context of tourism refer to the idea that every individual regardless of this caste, creed, gender or any other status has a right to tourism.

The concept of social inequality has been extended to tourism because social inequality is quite prevalent in the tourism sector. Social inequality in the tourism sector has been created because of the differences in the financial status of individuals. It has been argued by Speake and Kennedy (2019) that tourism is utilised as a tool for showing social status and maintenance of social standards and class. The tourism sector is a major part of the world economy, it has been projected that the annual GDP of the tourism industry will exceed 924.27 billion by 2025 (Statista, 20223). It has been observed by Ntounis et al. (2022) that the economy of several countries is heavily dependent on their tourism sector because during COVID-19 when there were restrictions on tourism, the economy of several countries severely suffered. Thus, tourism is being leveraged by countries as a tool of economic affluence. Therefore, it is quite apparent that the expenses of tourism are quite high and unaffordable for millions of people. Especially, in developing and underdeveloped countries where millions of people come below the poverty rate and fail to afford the expenses of travel. Thus, it can be stated here that tourism is limited to those who are economically affluent. Thus, the concept of human rights is violated in the tourism sector because tourism is limited to those who have economically

affluent. Thus, only a certain section of people get to travel around the world and enjoy cultural and natural landscapes. [Refer to Appendix 1]

The concept of "Consumerism" in the tourism industry refers to the idea that the tourism sector is highly dependent on the consumption of travellers. It has been argued by Kaufmann and Panni (2019) that Consumerism in the tourism industry suggests that there would have been no tourism industry if there were no travellers. However, in this regard, it is important to note here that the consumers i.e. the travellers in this industry belong to a specific social strata, which consists of the rich people. Thus, "Consumerism" is heavily limited to a certain class of people and this is a direct violation of the concept of human rights. When the focus is shifted to under-industry, it can be seen that other industries are highly diversified in terms of their consumer base. Whereas the tourism industry relies on the consumers, who are rich and affluent.

Tourism is only similar to other industries in the sense that consumers of the tourism industry buy products. Although the product does not come in a tangible form, it does come in an intangible form. It has been argued by Higgins et al. (2019) that people travel to experience the cultural diversity of different places and there is an interaction between the host culture and the travellers' culture in tourism. However, the culture of the host, that is the place where travellers visit remains intact and the interaction is so mild that no culture gets affected. In this regard, it is important to note that only a certain section of people get to experience and enjoy other cultures. Whereas, a large section of society does not get the opportunity to meet and experience other cultures. Now, the question arises what is the position of poor people in tourism? It has been argued by Scheyvens and Hughes (2019) that tourism does not uplift the poor, rather it excludes the poor from the very realm of tourism. However, it can be seen that the poor living in famous tourist destinations are exploited for

their labour and in return, they do not get adequate and proper wages. Thus, it can be stated here that the tourism sector is on hand exclude the poor on the other hand it includes the poor only for their labour and just to exploit them.

The earnings from the tourism industry are even centralised and the profits from the tourism industry are not used for the elevation of the poor.

The right to travel is a concept that has been centralised around the rich and the poor have been outcasted. The concept of centre and margin is prevalent in the tourism sector, where the rich is at the centre and enjoys all rights to tourism, and the poor is at the margin and are deprived of their rights to tourism. This signifies that tourism is not accessible to everyone and the right to tourism needs to be bought with money and it is not provided for free. From the perspective of human rights, everyone should be provided with equal opportunities to travel because everyone has the right to experience the diverse culture of the world. However, in reality, rights tourism emerges out of money, if an individual has money, he has the right to travel, if he has not he is marginalised and deprived of rights to tourism.

Thus, so far it has been realised that tourism is beyond the rich of the poor and the deprived. However, human rights activities argue that tourism should be made and included under human rights. The importance of tourism to be included in human rights is multifaceted. It has been argued by Jamal (2019) that if tourism promotes multiculturalism then tourism should be made equalised among everyone. The purpose of tourism is predominantly to experience other cultures. This purpose is highly justified in the sense that cultural interaction can help to remove the concept of culturally superior or culturally inferior. Thus, via tourism cultural interaction can be promoted on one hand and on the other multiculturalism can be embraced. However, the concern of human rights activists is that if tourism is limited to the reach of the

rich people, how tourism can be a tool to promote multiculturalism? Therefore, they urge that the mission of tourism to promote tourism can only be accomplished when tourism right is equal for everyone. Especially, in most African countries and Asian countries, where the percentage of poor people is excessively high, people cannot even afford national tourism. The idea of international tourism is of no sense to them and thus they do not get to experience other cultures. [Refer to Appendix 2]

The major benefit of tourism is that it creates job opportunities and promotes the growth of a country. However, in this case, it can be seen that people prefer to travel to developed nations or nearly developed nations. Thus, what happens is that developed countries go richer and the underdeveloped countries remain in the same position. The concept of "centre and margin" is applicable here as well. It is because the developed nations are at the centre of attraction for tourism, while the underdeveloped nations are at the margins and do not witness much traffic in tourism. It has been argued by Roman et al. (2020) that tourism traffic is significantly high in Western countries in comparison with African countries. This signifies that tourism relies on modernism and countries that are modernised capture the attention of the tourists.

After the above discussion, it has been revealed that tourism is an essential part of life, it promotes cultural unity, and emotional and mental pleasure and even it significantly contributes to the economic growth of a country. However, tourism traffic is more prevalent in developed countries with modern infrastructures. Therefore, the light of tourism is less prevalent in underdeveloped countries, where most poor people live. Human rights cannot be associated with tourism at present, because through this study, it has been found that the right to tourism needs to be purchased and the ones who cannot afford it, simply cannot enjoy it. However, the purpose of tourism is truly noble

and it can be promoted on a large scale so the earth can be a better place altogether. Tourism in order to become a human right demands certain parameters like the upliftment of the poor, development of underdeveloped countries and equal distribution of resources. The world is essentially beautiful, but only a certain section of people get to experience this and this is not fair on the part of the marginalised. Therefore, global initiatives should be taken to ensure that every individual gets access to tourism.

Conclusion

From the above study, it can be concluded as, travel is known as a legal right and it includes reasonable limitations. Through tourism ethics, it has become necessary to incorporate the human rights into the discourse. Tourism can be is mainly distinguish between two parts such as national and international tourism. During the Covid-19 pandemic situation, tourists were affected very much and it created many restrictions among travellers. It has increased the disadvantages of tourism management. It can be said tourism helps in offering great opportunities for the purpose of an emerging economy and also having human rights in order to develop and make more of tourism in the country. Social inequality is extended to tourism as it is prevalent in the sectors of tourism. The main idea of the tourism sector is highly dependent on travellers. It helps in increasing the revenue structure of the country on frequent visits of travellers.