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issues, history, vernaculars, cerebrum science, promoting, business and law, et cetera. Along these lines, it is imperative to facilitate different subjects to look at tourism. For example, subjects for instance, history and geography empower us to see more about the change of the recorded and geological resources of a guest objective. Besides, subjects like publicizing and business help us fathom the progression and promoting of tourism things. The examination of information advancement **Name: Kishan Suresh Kumar**

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**Course title: Tourism and Hopitality**

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**Content**

1. Definition of tourism and hospitality
2. Hospitality industry
3. Different types of tourism categories
4. Definition of tourism
5. Lodging accommodation
6. Types of hotel accommodation
7. Significance of entertainment in tourism industry

**Summary**

In this assignment, I have given an overview of tourism and hospitality, the different types to it and factors that enhance this industry. Lodging accommodations, entertainment aspect to tourism, different types of tourisms

**Define the Tourism and Hospitality. Explain your understanding about hospitality industry.**

Tourism is defined as an organization which operate and offer vacations plan and suggest places of interest to visit for the publics. It is also known as traveling to enjoy and or business purpose. Tourism can be within traveler’s country and international as well. Tourism playing an important role in generating income to most of the country. Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". (En.wikipedia.org, 2017).

Hospitality is defined as the friendliness, warmness and kindness of entertaining the visitors, guests or strangers. It also refers to the relationship between a guest and a host, wherein the host heart fully welcomes the guest. In olden cultures, hospitality refers to giving food, shelter and providing them safety.

Tourism gets a handle on all parts of our overall population. Beside its hugeness to budgetary changes, human socio-social activities and biological change, tourism is related to other insightful subjects, for instance, geography, money related enhances our cognizance of the noteworthiness of the overall transport system and its effect on tourism business. The examination of religion and culture gives information on the social resources of a objective and opportunities to make it as a social objective. Tourism is so enormous, so confounding, and so multifaceted that there is a broad assortment of subjects related to tourism.

The social piece of tourism and kind disposition will empower employees to develop a sentiment moral obligation and a strong neighborliness to culture. This is essential in helping the gathering, the nation and the world to achieve the common goal of overall plausible change, and is in like manner imperative to the self-change of workers.

**Brief on different type of Tourism categories.**

Tourism suggests the transient without a moment's hesitation improvement of people to objectives outside the spots where they usually live and work, and also their activities in the midst of their stay at these objectives. It should be seen that all tourism should have some travel, yet not all travel is tourism. Tourism incorporates the activities of individuals taking off to and staying in places outside their standard thing condition for not as much as a year and whose essential inspiration driving travel is other than the movement of an activity remunerated from inside the place passed by. The articulation "ordinary condition" is wanted to stay away from trips inside the zone of typical living game plan and unending and standard treks between the habitation and the workplace and other gathering treks of a standard character.

Based on the UNWTO definition on tourism, tourism could be categorized as: -

* Domestic Tourism Domestic
* Tourism involves trips made by local residents within their own countries.
* Example: An American, who lives in New York, takes a business trip to Los Angeles.
* International Tourism International
* Tourism involves trips between 2 countries. To a certain country, visits by residents of that country to another country is her outbound tourism; visits to that country by residents of another country is her inbound tourism.
* Example: Trips between Hong Kong and Japan. Hong Kong as the point of origin/point of destination:
* Visits made by Hong Kong residents to Japan are Hong Kong’s outbound tourism;
* Visits made by Japanese to Hong Kong are Hong Kong’s inbound tourism.

There are few types or categories of tourism. The list of the types are as below:

* Business Tourism

The business voyagers may go for various purposes, for example, trade, meeting, custom and show. Specialists buy practically identical things as do distinctive tourists. They would in like manner consume through money on incitement and redirection while they are at their objectives.

The characteristics of business tourism are:

* Business voyagers as regularly as conceivable go to objectives not typically saw as guest objectives. Urban zones, for instance, London, Frankfurt, New York, Tokyo and Hong Kong are basic objectives for the business voyagers.
* Business travel is for the most part taken a toll inelastic; delegates can't be encouraged to travel more regularly by the offer of lower costs, nor will an extension in cost incapacitate them from voyaging.
* Business travel is not hugely impacted by means of periodic considers, for instance, assortment air or events.
* Business voyagers take modestly short however visit trips to huge business objectives.
* Business voyagers may require various organizations, for instance, correspondence workplaces or secretarial organization.
* Business adventurers expect, and all around get, a higher standard of organization. For example, various business adventurers would pick first rate or business-class for their flight tickets, and subsequently gets bigger measures of organization from the suppliers, including the travel associations.
* Holiday/Leisure Tourism

Diversion/Holiday tourism can be isolated into 2 outlines:

(I) Relaxation

(ii) Sightseeing

The objectives for loosening up tourism can be charming perspective or sun, sea and sand. Instances of these vacationer objectives are the coasts, shorelines, completely open and rough regions. Visiting tourism fuses the guests who may circumvent visiting and staying in better places. The essential clarifications behind visiting tourism are a need for self-guideline and for certainty. This kind of voyagers take a huge amount of photographs. Urban concentrations are their ordinary objectives, for example, Bangkok, Taipei, Seoul, et cetera.

* Cultural Tourism

Cultural tourism is related to the transmission of learning and contemplations of the objective region or host gathering. As vacationers are intrigued about different sorts of experiences and social orders in various parts of the world, they go to learn and experience the lifestyle of an explorer objective. This transforms into the prime motivational power for their travel. This kind of vacationer likes to visit unmistakable sorts of social attractions, running from concrete attractions, for instance, presentation corridors and points of interest, social presentations to other social signs, for instance, the usage of the way of life of particular social orders.

* Eco-Tourism

Guests of this kind value flying out to trademark regions. They will restrain their impact on the earth and furthermore secure the basic resources in the midst of their travel. Thusly, eco-tourism is depicted as a power for conservation and assurance of nature. For eco-tourism, the regulating authority of normal life domains (e.g. national parks) will spend most of the pay from guests (e.g. additional charges and blessings, et cetera.) on the security work in the range. In a couple of domains, the master may offer visit counselors for teach guests and modify their direct with the objective that they will cause less impact on the condition.

* Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR)

A couple of guests travel abroad in light of the way that they have to visit their colleagues and relatives. It is sometimes said that those meeting their colleagues or relatives (VFR) are not by any extend of the creative ability vacationers whatsoever in the sensible sense. They don't generally speaking buy comfort or much sustenance or drink or diverse organizations at the objective; nonetheless they do eat up food and beverages from the supermarkets used by their hosts, and family usage of various organizations (e.g. control, water) is extended in the midst of their remain. A segment of the VFR voyagers' objectives may not be excursion goals, but instead they are the masses centers where mates or relatives live. Voyagers are thusly going to "non-vacationer" areas. In Hong Kong, the popular VFR objectives are the domain of China, Canada, U.S.A. in addition, Australia.

* Study Tourism

Understudies go to abroad learning or preparing focuses, for example, colleges, for short or get-away courses. There is an expanding number of nearby investigation visits running from a large portion of a-day to seven days. For example, students from Malaysia went to Australia to pursue their higher studies.

* Religious Pilgrimage

People are induced by their religious feelings. The enthusiasm for this kind of tourism is unfaltering. The objectives of religious adventures generally have a long custom, for instance, Muslims to Mecca and Christians to Jerusalem.

* Health Tourism

Since the improvement of spas (mineral springs) in the eighteenth century, there have been guests to focuses of medicinal treatment. The spas in the territory of China and Japan are as yet famous attractions in a few visit programs.

* Sport Tourism

Various guests go for sports. They may:

* Participate in sports, for instance, skiing or mountaineering
* Watch sports, for instance, heading off to the Olympic Entertainments or World Cup Soccer.
* For example, the International Rugby-Sevens Competition in Hong Kong attracts both diversion players and spectators.
* Incentive Tourism

It is simply means a way an organization rewards its employee on their work performances. The company pay for the travelling fees of the employees. It also can be said that the employee goes for a holiday but the expenses is bared by the company.

* Adventure Tourism

Tourist who are keen in adventures activities tend to go for this category of tourism. This type of travelling will be challenging, interesting and exciting for the tourists. Usually they go to places and carry out activities that are challenging such as jungle trekking, kayaking, and etc.

* Shopping tourism

The main objective of this tourist is to buy personal or usable things that they desired. They go to shopping mall, crafts centers and gift factories.

**Lodging accommodation and types of hotel accommodation**

Accommodation is one of the basic needs for any tourism activity. Travelers and tourists need lodging for rest, while they are on a tour. Accommodation in the form of low budget lodges/hotels to world class luxury hotels is available at all the major tourist destinations to provide the tourist a home away from home. These are establishments that provide a place for the tourist to stay i.e. lodging facilities which are paid for the duration of the stay by the tourist. There are various types of accommodation which are being used by tourists regularly. Travel agents and tour operators generally include one of the following types of accommodation in the itinerary.

There is certainly one accomodation to fit every budget and taste out there. They fall into many categories and vary widely in size, style, services, and characteristics, sometimes from one country to another, and sometimes from city to countryside.

* **Hotel**

An establishment that provides travelers with paid accommodation and other guest services. Depending on size, location, and amenities, hotels are generally rated from one-star to five stars, but letter grading (from “A” to “F”) and other rating schemes are also used to categorize hotels across the world.

* **Hôtel Particulier**

Originating in 17th century France, the term hôtel particulier usually refers to a nobleman’s townhouse of great historical and architectural significance. Out of Paris’ 2,000 original hôtels particuliers, only 500 still stand today, and many of them have been converted into museums (Musée Eugene Delacroix, Maison de Victor Hugo), ultra-exclusive retreats (Le Pourtales), or public hotels (Hôtel de Crillon, Hôtel Particulier Montmartre).

* **Hostel**

Ideal for budget travelers and backpackers, a hostel is an inexpensive type of accommodation, usually with shared bedrooms and communal facilities.

* **Motel**

Originally designed for motorists, motels are roadside hotels equipped with minimal amenities and ample parking areas for motor vehicles.

* **Cottage**

In today’s tourism sector, the term cottage is used to describe a small vacation house, typically in a rural area.

* **Chalet**

Chalets are wooden Alpine-style buildings commonly found in and around mountain resorts.

* **Boutique Hotel**

Often furnished in a themed, individual style, boutique hotels are intimate in size and focus on providing guests with high-quality, personalized experiences. (See also What is a Boutique Hotel)

* **Mansion**

Usually built for the wealthy, mansions are large, opulent houses that generally pay homage to a historic architectural style.

* **Lodge**

Although the word ’lodge’ has many different meanings, one of them refers to a small rural house used by people on holiday or occupied seasonally by sports enthusiasts (ski lodge, hunting lodge).

* **Timeshare**

Usually located in a sought-after destination, a timeshare is a type of vacation property with shared ownership and use rights. The term first appeared in the United Kingdom during the ‘60s and has multiple variations today, both in style and type of proprietorship. Moreover, choosing a timeshare for rent can be a smart alternative to staying in a hotel room, offering superior amenities and better value.

* **Riad**

A traditional Moroccan house built around a central courtyard, often converted into an intimate hotel or guesthouse.

* **Resort**

Although a resort is primarily known as a destination frequented by vacationers in search of relaxation and entertainment, the term is also used to describe a full service lodging establishment that offers extensive guest services and recreational facilities.

* **Igloo**

A typical Eskimo house, an igloo is a dome-shaped snow structure meant to provide temporary or permanent shelter in cold climates.

* **Cortijo**

Characteristic to Southern Spain (Andalusia, La Mancha y Extremadura), a cortijo is a type of rural property usually consisting of multiple buildings, a large patio, and cultivated lands.

* **Villa**

Originated in Roman times, a villa is often described as a luxurious country residence.

* **Treehouse**

Usually designed for recreational purposes, a treehouse, or tree house, is a structure built or placed among the branches of a tree.

* **Apartment**

Also known as flat (British), an apartment is a self-contained accommodation unit housed in a building containing a number of such units.

* **Ice Hotel**

An ice hotel is a non-permanent hotel constructed from ice and snow in areas with sub-freezing temperatures.

* **Camp**

A collection of tents, huts, or other temporary structures used for travelers to lodge in.

* **Pop Up Hotel**

A new breed of accommodation, pop-up hotels are temporary lodging establishments, usually set up for specific events.

* **Palazzo**

Although often translated to palace, the word palazzo has a broader meaning in Italy. It can be anything from a block of flats to the home of a noble family to a historic hotel. From an architectural point of view, however, palazzo describes a grand, imposing building belonging to the Renaissance style.

* **Palazzina**

The diminutive version of a palazzo, a palazzina represents a multi-story suburban house or apartment building.

* **Bed and Breakfast**

A Bed and Breakfast (B&B) is an intimate, independently run lodging establishment, where breakfast is included in the room rate.

* **Inn**

A small establishment offering overnight accommodation, food, and drink to travelers.

* **Finca**

A Spanish rural property, usually characterized by traditional architecture and an agricultural heritage.

* **Penthouse**

An apartment situated on the highest floor of a building, commonly appointed with luxury amenities.

* **Chateau**

In Bordeaux, the term chateau is synonymous with vineyard estates, but it can also be used to describe a French country house or castle.

* **Manor**

An English manor is a large historic house or mansion with land, formerly owned by nobility.

* **Pension**

A type of guesthouse or B&B, where in addition to lodging and breakfast, guests are also entitled to lunch and dinner. Pensions are usually family-run business and cost less than other accommodation options.

* **Townhouse**

Townhouse is a residential multi-level property that is usually connected to a similar unit through a common sidewall.

* **Yurt**

It is popular in Mongolia, Siberia, and Turkey, yurts are circular tents covered with felt or skins, and appointed with conical roofs.

* **Tent**

Used outdoors, a tent is a portable shelter made of fabric and supported by a frame or poles, usually for camping.

* **Dome**

A dome is a roof or building with a hemispherical form. Many of today’s sustainable hotels offer cozy accommodation in eco-friendly domes made of glass, wood, snow, or other materials.

* **Pod**

In terms of lodging, a pod is a prefabricated stand-alone structure that provides basic accommodation.

* **Masseria**

A masseria is a large, fortified farm typical to Southern Italy, mainly the region of Puglia. Set in working farms, most of these country houses have been transformed into rustic Bed & Breakfasts, self-catering vacation rentals, and even luxurious hotels. Due to the large number of masserie, the coastal area between Bari and Brindisi is sometimes referred to as the “Masseria coast”.

* **Pousada**

Pousada is the Portuguese term for guesthouse, inn, or historic independently-owned hotel. They usually have a traditional restaurant and offer guests an authentic local experience.

* **Relais**

A relais is the French version of a roadside lodge or resting place.

* **Recreational vehicle**

Usually used for traveling, an RV is a recreational vehicle outfitted with the amenities found in a home, including bathroom, kitchen, and sleeping facilities. Depending on region, RVs are also called caravans, camper vans, or motorhomes.

* **Castle**

A fortified building or group of buildings built across Europe and the Middle East during the medieval period. Castle hotels offer royal-style accommodation in sumptuous historic surroundings.

* **Palace**

Unlike castles, palaces are not fortified, but they still are royal residences characterized by an exceptional level of grandeur. Some of the most spectacular palaces converted into luxurious hotels can be found throughout Asia and Europe, especially India and Italy.

* **Tented Safari Camp**

A tented safari camp is a permanent campsite of large accommodation units, usually with canvas walls, solid high-quality furnishings, en-suite bathroom facilities, and private decks for observing wildlife. Situated throughout Africa, they range from comfortable to ultra-luxury and offer a wide range of safari based activities.

* **Yacht**

A type of luxury recreational boat offering every modern convenience. They are classified as sailing yachts and motor yachts, and are available in a vast range of sizes, styles, and functions.

* **Farmhouse**

Although their styles vary by region, farmhouses are houses attached to a farm, often characterized by vernacular architecture.

* **Extended Stay Hotel**

Extremely popular throughout the US, extended stay hotels offer the comforts of a traditional home along with discounted rates for guests interested in long-term stays.

* **Private Island Resort**

Ideal for honeymooners and travelers in search of luxury and seclusion, private island resorts are some of the most exclusive accommodation types out there.

* **Cave Hotel**

Cave hotels are exactly what the name implies – hotels built into natural cave formations, commonly with underground rooms. Many cave hotels can be found in Turkey (Cappadocia) and Greece.

* **Guesthouse**

A guest house or guesthouse is a private house offering inexpensive accommodation to tourists.

* **Poshtel**

A new trend in travel, poshtels are a sort of upscale hostels with a focus on chic design, art, and high-tech amenities.

* **Business Hotel**

Catered primarily to business travelers, business hotels are strategically located downtown, in business districts, or close to major business centers and come equipped with corporate facilities such as meeting and conference rooms, Internet access, and catering options.

* **Design Hotel**

A design hotel is a stylish and intimate hotel with an emphasis on design, service, and luxury facilities. Their rooms are exquisitely decorated and often packed with the latest technology features.

* **Hacienda**

The term hacienda is used to describe a ranch or a main house in a landed estate in Spanish speaking-countries.

* **Eco Hotel**

An eco-hotel is an environmentally friendly accommodation aiming to promote sustainable tourism and green living through the use of renewable energy sources, recycled materials, and organic locally-sourced produce. Their philosophy is to minimize the impact on the environment.

* **Capsule Hotel**

A big hit in Japan, the capsule hotel is a unique type of hotel that usually provides cheap, basic overnight accommodation in a number of teeny-tiny functional rooms called “capsules”.

* **Aparthotel**

A smart choice for long-term accommodation, aparthotels or apartment hotels combine the comfort and independence of a private apartment with the services of a hotel.

* **Parador**

Paradors are Spanish government-operated hotels, frequently located in former castles, monasteries, or other beautiful historic settings.

* **Masia**

A masia is a traditional Catalan country house.

Love Hotel - A category of hotels that offer short stays for couples looking to engage in sexual activities. Love hotels are particularly popular in Japan.

**Significant of entertainment**

The decision to bring the entertainment part of the tourism industry to the forefront of this research is due to the important role it plays in the tourism industry. Very little attention is paid to this aspect of the tourism industry but many tourists on holiday trips across the world and away from their familiar region always depend on the entertainment side of the tourism industry to give tourists a more memorable and pleasurable holiday.

Entertainment tourism is a popular niche of tourism in the world today.

most tourists in this era now approach tourism with different expectations. Rather than just going on a sightseeing tour and sitting on the beach all day they often search for more intense and energetic experiences like parties or concerts. They would rather choose to go on a vacation to a more entertaining area to have fun and enjoy memorable moments away from their busy schedule rather than ending up on another stressful journey. The need to diversify tourism is important to many countries; this is due to the help it grants in sustaining the industry by not centralizing all effort on one product or branch of tourism.

**Conclusion**

Tourism is a vast subject which has with various branches. There are companies and sectors that benefit directly and indirectly from this large sector both in the long and short run, these sectors rely on the inflow of tourists or foreigners from other countries to keep their business moving and going forward.

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