Some particular terms associated with this study are defined here.

**Tourism**

W. Hunziker and K. Krapf define tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of nonresidents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity". This definition was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (IASET) and also by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO). WTO in its report on tourism statistics defined that "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

**Tour**

The origin of the word 'Tourist' dates back to 1292 AD. 'Tourism' or 'Tourist' are words related to the word 'tour' which is derived from the Latin word 'tornus' which means a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel. It is from this word, the notion of a 'round tour' or a 'package tour' has become popular.

Websters New World Dictionary defines 'Tour' as "a long trip as for
sightseeing or any trip as for inspection, round, circuit etc”. Thus tour is a journey to several places and back either with a public purpose or with a private pleasure.

**Tourist/Traveller/Visitor/Excursionist**

A tourist is frequently known as traveller, visitor or excursionist according to the environment in which he/she is moving. But, these terms are different and distinct in the actual sense of the terms.

The 19th century dictionary defines ‘Tourist’ as a “person who travels for pleasure of travelling, out of curiosity and because he has nothing better to do”. The tourist is passive and he/she expects interesting things to happen to him/her. He is adventurous to take any travel hardship out of curiosity for sight-seeing or to explore alien culture and civilisation. A ‘Traveller’, on the other hand moves from one place to another for a definite purpose. “A traveller is active; he wanders and moves out strenuously in search of people, of adventure, of experience”\(^2\). A ‘Visitor’ is defined as “a person who travels to a country other than that in which he has usual residence but outside his usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited”\(^3\). Visitors may be either excursionists or tourists. An excursionist is a temporary visitor including traveller on cruises staying less than 24 hours in the country visited.


Foreign tourist

The definition of 'foreign tourist' adopted by the Government of India's Tourism Department as per the recommendations of the UN conference on International Travel and Tourism, Rome, 1963 is as follows:-

"A foreign tourist is a person visiting on a foreign passport and staying at least 24 hours in India". The purpose of journey of a foreign tourist can be classified under the following headings:

(i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion, sports etc.) and
(ii) Business (family, mission, meeting etc.)

The following persons are not treated as foreign tourist:

(a) Excursionists;
(b) Persons arriving with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country; and
(c) persons coming to establish residence in the country.

The above definition do not include the following:

(i) Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh
(ii) Nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes.
(iii) Foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

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Domestic Tourist

'Domestic tourist' may be defined as a traveller of the same country who visits a place within the same country for leisure or enjoyment or attraction or health or adventure or business or sports for at least 24 hours and has no intention to reside there permanently.

Tourism product

Tourism Product denotes the sum of physical or psychological satisfactions it provides to the buyer. In tourism, 'Product' cannot be transported to the 'Consumer'. It is the consumer who comes to the product to consume it. There are more than a hundred tourism products in the world. In Kerala, we have about seventyfive tourism products such as beaches, backwaters, hill stations, wildlife, waterfalls, monuments, zoo, museum, temples, folklore, evergreen forests, ayurveda, boat races etc. (See Appendix I).

Tourism Master Plan

This is a long range plan for a tourist destination or product carefully shaped by considering various factors such as site selection, architectural design, basic facilities, funding, amenities, zoning, manpower development, amusements, safety, environment protection, risk factors, etc. Necessary technical, financial, economic and market analysis will be undertaken by experts before setting the master plan.
Eco-tourism

This means travel to virgin natural regions for studying, viewing or enjoying the natural settings such as flora and fauna, landscapes and culture. The aim of eco-tourism is to preserve the bio-diversity of the area by conducting nature-friendly tourism so that the local community shall have a source of income from it.