

Sociology of Tourism Course

Assignment 1

Student Name: RAM PRABESH SAH



1- In two points, highlight the main differences between tourists and excursionists?

- A- Tourists stay overnight at the destination (at least 24 hours but less than a year)
- B- Excursionists are same-day visitors who don't stay overnight (less than 24 hours)

2- Which of the following points is NOT a distinct element of tourism:

- ()-Involvement of travel by non-residents
- (X)- Engaging in remunerated activities or work that generates income
- ()- Stay of temporary nature in the destination visited

3- The three principal categories of tourism, based on geographical movement, include

- A- Domestic tourism (within one's country)
- B- Inbound tourism (non-residents visiting a country)
- C- Outbound tourism (residents traveling to other countries)

4- According to the *purpose* of the visit, tourism can be classified into:

- A- Leisure and recreation
- B- Business and professional
- C- Visiting friends and relatives (VFR)
- D- Health and medical
- E- Religious/pilgrimage

5- What are the main differences between the concept of travel behavior and tourism motivation?

- A- Travel behavior refers to actual observable actions and choices made during travel
- B- Tourism motivation refers to the underlying psychological factors that drive people to travel

6- Tourism motivations can be discussed from two broad aspects, namely:

- A- Intrinsic (internal psychological factors)
- B- Extrinsic (external environmental factors)

7-Intrinsic tourism motivations can encompass

- A- Personal motivations
- C- Social interaction
- D- Cultural exploration
- E- Self-development/learning

8- In no more than 5 points, explain how Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs can be linked with the psychological factors in tourism.

- A- Physiological needs: Rest, relaxation, escape from routine
- B- Safety needs: Choosing safe destinations and accommodations
- C- Social needs: Meeting new people, family bonding
- D- Esteem needs: Status travel, luxury experiences
- E- Self-actualization: Cultural immersion, personal growth through travel

9- Based on Iso-Ahola's (1982) Escape-Seeking Theory, tourism motivation includes:

- A- Personal escape
- C- Interpersonal escape
- D- Personal seeking
- E- Interpersonal seeking

10- Based on Push/Pull Tourism motivations, push aspects refer towhile pull factors indicate to.....

- A- Internal factors (psychological needs, desires)
- B- External Factors (destination attributes, attractions)

11- Based on Gray's (1970) tourist categorization, Sunlust tourists are characterized by the following:

- B- Seek familiar environments
- C- Prefer predictable experiences
- D- Focus on relaxation and comfort

12- While wanderlust tourists are distinguished by:

- A- Desire to experience different cultures
- B- Seek novel experiences
- C- Interest in historical and cultural sites

13- Which of the following is NOT a feature of Allocentric tourists?

- (X)- Preference for familiar and safe environments
- ()- risk-taking and desire for new experiences
- ()- Adventurous and independent

14- Which of the following are NOT features of Psychocentric tourists?

- (X)- tend to spend their disposable income on authentic local arts
- (X)- Engage with locals, participating in cultural customs
- ()- They typically visit popular domestic attractions and mass tourism

15- According to Cohen's typology, tourists can be categorised into:

- A- Organized mass tourist
- B- Individual mass tourist
- C- Explorer
- D- Drifter

16- Based on Cohen's tourist typologies, explain the meaning of "environmental bubble" in no more than four lines.

- A protective shield that maintains familiar comforts and amenities
- Isolates tourists from the host environment
- Provided by tourism infrastructure (hotels, tours, etc.)
- Minimizes direct contact with unfamiliar aspects of the destination

17- According to Cohen's typology, highlight the main differences between the explorer and drifter.

- A- Explorers maintain some basic comforts while drifters immerse fully
- B- Explorers plan more while drifters are more spontaneous
- C- Explorers maintain some connection to tourism services while drifters avoid them
- D- Explorers seek authentic experiences but with safety nets, drifters seek complete immersion

18- Drawing on Smith (1989), tourists can be classified into:

- A- Elite tourists
- B- Off-beat tourists
- C- Unusual tourists
- D- Incipient mass tourists
- E- Mass tourists
- F- Charter tourists
- G- Explorer tourists