

GLOBAL VILLAGE.

Introduction to Leisure, Events, and Tourism

DEFINITIONS

- LEISURE
- RECREATION
- EVENTS
- TOURISM



Leisure: Definitions

- UMBRELLA PRINCIPLE!
- “Time when one is not working or occupied; free time.”
Oxford Dictionary.
- “Freedom from constraint, freedom to choose, time left over after work or as free time after obligatory social duties have been met.”

Torkildsen, G. (2005) *Leisure and Recreation Management*. 5th edn. Oxon, UK: Routledge.



Leisure Services

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmkoTHOjNxo>





Leisure: Concepts

Torkildsen's Axioms of Leisure

- Leisure as time.
- Leisure as activity.
- Leisure as a state of being.
- Leisure as an all embracing holistic concept.





- Leisure as recreation.
- Leisure and its relationship to work.
- Leisure as a way of life.

Torkildsen, G (2005) Leisure and Recreation Management: 5th Ed Routledge: UK

- Leisure is a catharsis (a release).



Recreation: Definitions

- “Activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.”

Oxford Dictionary

- “Recreation is an emotional condition within an individual human being that flows from a feeling of well being and satisfaction; it is characterized by feelings of mastery, achievement...personal worth and pleasure.”

Gray and Pelegrino (1973)



- “Stems from the Latin word ‘Recreatio,’
- ‘Restoration to health.’...the historic approach ...has been to consider it as an activity that renews people for work, an approach which has obvious limitations.

Torkildsen, G. (2005) *Leisure and Recreation Management*. 5th edn. Oxon, UK: Routledge.



Spa

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvwhZNu-hzo>





Recreation: Concepts

- RECREATION AS NEEDS-SERVING – By pursuing recreation, individuals satisfy some inner need.
- RECREATION AS LEISURE TIME – Recreation as activities; what people do in their leisure time.



- RECREATION AS A VALUE TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY – Recreation is positive on the individual and therefore positive on society: personal/societal wellbeing.
- RECREATION IS RE-CREATION – Recreation is “rebirth” – positive experiences that reinforce a positive self-image.

**Torkildsen, G. (2005) *Leisure and Recreation Management*.
5th edn. Oxon, UK: Routledge.**



Events: Definitions

- “A thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance.”

Oxford Dictionary

- “Any incidence or occurrence especially a memorable one.”
- “An organised activity at a particular venue.”
**Bowdin et al. (2006) *Events Management*. 2nd edn.
Oxford, UK: Butterworth Heinemann.**



London Olympics 2012

http://www.youtube.com/user/london2012?blend=1&ob=5#p/u/29/s_rofNBZHqU

Glastonbury Music Event

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVhnxKP3kjo>

Events: Concepts

- EVENTS AS MILESTONES/ CELEBRATIONS – Celebrations of important occasions, such as birthdays, weddings .etc.
- EVENTS AS A COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY – Events planned for commercial gain, such as Glastonbury, Horse Racing days .etc.



- EVENTS FOR CULTURAL/ SOCIAL/ POLITICAL GAIN – Events such as the Olympics, Local Carnivals .etc.

Bowdin et al. (2006) *Events Management*. 2nd edn. Oxford, UK: Butterworth Heinemann.



Tourism: Definitions

- “The commercial organization and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.”
Oxford Dictionary.
- “The phenomenon arising from temporary visits (or stays away from home) outside the normal place of residence for any reason other than furthering an occupation remunerated from within the place visited.”
Burkart and Medlik (1981)



Tourism: Sub-types

- Holiday Tourism.
- Business Tourism.
- Cultural Tourism.
- Eco-tourism.
- Spiritual Tourism.
- Sports and activity holidays Tourism.
- Extreme sports and “experience” Tourism.
- Event Tourism.



Tourism

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ii4CZrd9Cw>

International Tourism

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zOFJQ3hKmco&feature=fvsvr>



Tourism: Concepts

- Exchange of cultures.
- “Tourism is a social cultural event for the traveller and the host...is the opportunity to see different areas of the world and observe foreign cultures and ways of life.”

Murphy (1995)



Tourism: Concepts

- Tourism's overall aim: create benefits for both the tourist and the host nation. In many cases however, mass tourism can create a break down of the local culture



Sport: Definitions

- “An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment.”

Oxford Dictionary.





- “All forms of physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and well-being, forming social relationships, or obtaining results in competition at all levels.”

Torkildsen, G. (2005) *Leisure and Recreation Management*. 5th edn. Oxon, UK: Routledge.



Sports Council (1995):

“Sport and physical recreation have a vital role to play in today’s society by giving a sense of pride, by helping to alleviate the consequences of social and economic disadvantage and by having a personal effect on the mental and physical well-being of individuals and the nation...





“Sport also enables people to participate in activities which can bring together those of different races, gender, social class, age, ability, or religious belief.”



Mass Participation

<http://www.youtube.com/user/SCW448?blend=21&ob=5#p/u/48/Kqf9aC77Zjo>

Professional

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oGIS5iJqLyw>



Sport: Concepts

- SPORT AND CULTURAL IDENTITY – Sport can contribute to different forms of cultural identity. Sport helps with recognition and representation.
- SPORT AS A GLOBAL INSTITUTION – Sport happens worldwide. How can organisations seek to speak for the whole world?

Jarvie, G. (2006) *Sport, Culture and Society: An Introduction*. Oxon, UK: Routledge.



Stevenson and Nixon (1972) in Coakley and Dunning (2002)

Five basics functions of sport at the societal level:

- Socio-emotional function, wherein sport contributes to the maintenance of socio-psychological stability.
- Socialization, wherein sport contributes to the inculcation of cultural beliefs and mores.



- Integrative function, wherein sport contributes to the harmonious integration of disparate individuals and diverse groups.
- Political function, wherein sport is used for ideological purposes.
- Social mobility function, wherein sport serves as a source of upward mobility.

Coakley, J and Dunning, E. (2002) *Handbook of Sports Studies*. London, UK: Sage Publications Ltd.

