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The managerial economics concepts for the development of sports tourism

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the ancient and modern endeavors of people to rejuvenate and recreate the physical, spiritual, physical and intellectual. Tourism refers to the temporary and short-term movement of people to places outside the place of normal residence and work. This comprehensive sports tourism is designed for educational purposes as well as tools for personal transformation. Individual modules can be booked separately. The trainings are integrated with life, the job includes an apprenticeship, and the trainers participate in the program as partners, assistants or facilitators according to their needs and experience. At the end of the training, the participants will be personally assisted to see how they can continue their development as trainers at the meditation resort, spa, etc. The influence of the tourism industry, especially the host country, is multifaceted. This is reflected in the economic, social, cultural, political and environmental aspects of the country. "In today's economic and political climate, an industry, more or less a segment of the economy, is moving to the forefront as the single greatest opportunity for economic, cultural and political exchange.

Keywords: manager economics, sports, sports tourism

Introduction

Internationally, tourism plays an important role in the economies of many countries. Manager Economics combines financial theory with business training to help make decisions. The world's largest industries are projected to grow at 4 percent a year until 2010. The travel and tourism economy in India accounted for the increase in GDP and supported and produced 6 per cent of the total employment in the country. Total exports from the country will increase. Tourism, in its broadest and broadest sense, can do more than any other known economic power to build understanding, provide employment, generate foreign exchange and raise living standards. It invests heavily in infrastructure, most of which helps to improve the living conditions of the locals. It provides significant tax revenue to governments. New tourism jobs and businesses have been created here in various dimensions for developing countries, helping to equalize economic opportunities and move rural people to densely populated cities.

Improving sports tourism through various levels

Sports Tourism: Sporting has become a regular activity these days. International and national sports meet attract people. This may be important for foreign tourism. Many countries are competing to attract as many foreign tourists as possible. Sports Conference / Convention will attract tourism professionals to share innovative and innovative ideas in sports tourism.

Foreign Sports Tourism Foreign tourism includes people who visit places outside their country, and tourists are referred to as foreign tourists. Foreign tourism brings in foreign exchange and Third World countries give importance to foreign tourism. Many countries are competing to attract as many foreign tourists as possible. From the perspective of a country, inbound foreign tourism means that foreigners visiting that country provide foreign exchange earnings in addition to other benefits. Inbound indicates the growth of foreign tourism The country has a brand image of an international tourism destination. Foreign Tourism In foreign tourism, people from one country visit other countries. Outbound the growth of foreign tourism indicates that the country has become a developed country and the disposable income of the people is sufficient for international vacations and travel. Of course, this refers to the economic well-being of a country.

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Sports Cultural Tourism: Cultural diversity within and within a country makes it interesting for people to visit other countries or other parts of their own country. Culture, customs, arts, drama, festivals, ceremonies, music, dance, and folklore, etc. vary from place to place. Cultural tourism is tourism that seeks to learn about the culture of others. India is a large country with a diverse culture and our main residence is cultural tourism. E.g. games like kabaddi and wrestling.

Sports with Nostalgic Tourism: Tourism refers to the tourism of people who visit their homeland or places of birth or visit friends and relatives. The place visited has some historical connections with tourists. When visiting India, foreigners often visit Mahe. Kochi was formerly an English colony. This is a case of ethnic tourism. This is an important market segment. E.g. Marshall temples, academies, gladiator sites, etc.

Sports Mass Tourism: 'Saying' is now for mass tourism. In addition to tourism, there is a social dimension to economic importance. It promotes understanding and thus paves the way for peace. So everyone should be involved in tourism. It should be a mass movement. Very few Indians saw India with the slogan 'Indians should see India'. This is not good. Each of us must see our land, our diversity, our abundance, and so on. Hence the meaning and significance of Mass.ig State Games, National Games and Asian Games.

Sports-Star Tourism: Star tourism refers to the tourism practiced by the elite. They spend a lot on accommodation, cooking, transportation, and so on. Star tourism is great in terms of financial income, but also creates social tensions, with the exploitation of community resources and other unintended consequences. Tourism in Goa is typically 5-star tourism. E.g. Celebrity cricket, golf cricket racing and shooting.

Customized Sports Tourism and Budget Tourism: Sports tourism can include a general site visit after a game where you can visit the place with family and friends. Today, middle-income earners are growing rapidly. As an important group, its contribution to tourism is immense. Annual or biennial visits to certain destinations with a middle class tourist family. They usually prefer railways and 1-2 star hotels. It refers to low-income tourism. They are conscious. The several national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, Project Tiger, lion. Climate and geographical diversity can enjoy different seasons, skiing in winter are examples off season sports tourism.

Adventure sports related to eco-tourism or nature tourism: People interested in adventure are engaged in adventure sports like mountaineering, trekking, skiing and mountaineering. All parts of nature, rivers, hills, seas, sky. provide an opportunity for adventure. Adventure tourism thus grows. Even the elderly take up adventure tourism. Wide selection of adventure sports from the courage of foreigners. A test of skill, toughness and endurance is always exciting. The perennial challenge of the Himalayas to mountaineers awaits tough thinkers. Coniferous forests and grasslands welcome trekking. Rapids of icy rivers are ideal for white water rafting. Tourism is related to the environment and the environment. Tourism depends on these, yet exploitation is suicidal. Tourists are tired of the usual kinds of attractions; Wants more meaningful exposure to places and flora and fauna in natural settings. Eco-tourism is gaining importance these days. On the east coast, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in the middle of the Bay of Bengal. A beautiful archipelago of bright white sand beaches, a beach full of fish and beautiful coral reefs welcomes tourists to bathe in the

water or sunlight. Sunbathe in the cool sun while you dive in the fresh coconut. The company will provide you with dolphins and lots of hood fish. The clear waters of the Andamans are ideal for snorkeling and scuba diving. The best beaches are in Vandor, Corbyn's Cove, Jolly Bui and Rose Island. Travel tourism can be categorized into road tourism, rail tourism, aqua tourism and air tourism based on the mode method. Launches new tourism called Space Tourism.

Sports and Road Tourism: Road transport is an indispensable mode of travel, regardless of the level of development of other modes of transport. A prime, allied mode of road transport and tourism. Eg cycling. Recreational tourism like

Picnic Tourism: A short, less than a day's duration, visit to a particular destination and return is referred to as picnic tourism. It is popular with school children. Excursion

Tourism: A short, less than a day long, visit to a plural number of tourist destinations and return, is called excursion tourism, **Holiday Tourism:** With organized employment on the rise, paid holidays are common. During holidays, people undertake travel and tourism which is called as holiday tourism. This tourism is growing fast that holiday specials have become almost a must.

Conclusion

The sports tourism will provide entertainment for the people for various classes and it helps for social integration. It has to be practice as observance. Sports tourism will spice up the revenue generation of the country. the enthralling beauty of synchronized sports may attract the non participants for watching the games. so sports tourism is very necessary for healthy and tension free life.

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