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EXTREME TENDENCIES WITHIN THE TOURISM PHENOMENON Abstract Tourism is an industry offered due to its spectacular developments and visual and experiential impact. A certain category of tourists want new experiences, adrenaline, so shapes and new concepts have emerged, some still unanimously unaccepted being considered immoral and illegal. A typology of sexual tourism is conducted to delineate the boundaries of lawfulness, morals, desires and needs. Key words: Niche tourism, sex tourism, motivations, desires, morality, legality, typology JEL Classification: L83 I. INTRODUCTION The contemporary world is currently dominated by tourism, and it appears to now represent the most profitable part of the global economy. The spectacular evolution of tourism is characterized by intense dynamics, a great diversity of forms of expression and a wide variety of very different motivations. John Naisbitt identifies, in his famous work "megatrends", the tourism as the fastest growing industry in the early millennium. Tourism is a very offering domain because of its economic implications, spectacular developments, but also its visual and experiential impact. People do not just travel in this century or just relaxing in the traditional holidays but want experiences, self- knowledge, want "their money to have value" adrenaline "recharging". (Oltean, Gabor, 2015) Tourist activity is practiced in a variety of forms of

tourism and their evolution brings up constantly new forms. The literature defines the tourism form by its concrete aspect that wraps the association/combination of services (transport, accommodation, food, recreation) that make up the tourism product and its method of trading. (Minciu, 2004) However, new forms of tourism take into account less of these issues and focus on motivation holidays. Development and continuously enrichment of the contents and forms of manifestation of tourism reveals its importance. Thus have appeared tourism products and destinations controversial or unexpected concomitant with extremely varied motivations and sometimes questionable. (Patrichi, 2013) Due to the increase of leisure time, there is a category of potential tourists with high income, not least due to substantial changes in customer preferences and motivations appeared a niche tourism, called adjectival. This refers to specialized forms of tourism that have emerged over time, many of them were imposed due to the tourism industry and universities in the field. Other advances concepts that can be accepted or not by the general public. Some forms of niche tourism appear in the literature, but others are in the process of being recognized. Thus it appeared various forms of tourism including: museum tourism, Thanatourism, tourism of "Mystery and thriller", red tourism, dark tourism (Oltean, Gabor, 2015), controversial tourism comprising: tourism for lesbian and gay (LGBT tourism); sex tourism; births tourism, suicidal tourism. (Patrichi, 2013)

1 Tourism is at least part of the way we now perceive the world around us, wherever we are and whatever we do.

(Franklin, Crang, 2001)

1 A new Japanese tourism culture as exposed by the content analysis of brochures revealed new concepts at work: 'They want to experience not sights but action, "to participate with their own skins"'

1 (Moeran, 1983). Tourism became sensually more diverse, tasting foreign food was encouraged; key words in brochures centred on experience and discovery 'as opposed to mere sight seeing' (Moeran, 1983). It is suggested that [tourists] can be party to the smells, to the laughter, to the fun of an evening in Taipei, Barcelona or Los Angeles. He can 'melt' into his surroundings, not 'just as passing traveller, but in touch with the lives of local people'. As the Japan Travel Bureau's catchphrase goes: 'Travel is contact' Contact' is the vital word. And contact is not merely visual, it is going beyond the visual just as 'action' and 'experience' go beyond the physical passivity of visual tourism into kinaesthetic sense and flow. (Thrift, 1999)

Thus, at the opposite of the religious tourism, there were potential tourists seeking and practicing sex tourism. Sex tourism is a phenomenon well known worldwide, it is a very profitable industry, but silent. In the last two decades offers with sexual content are increasingly present in the tourism phenomenon. These services include both physical implications, but especially mental for the customer, involving auxiliary staff ranged from entertainer/entertainers, psychologists, doctors, etc. Tourism combine a large type of motivation and a couple of this is sex and eroticism. The

21 American Heritage - Dictionary of the English Language gives the following definition:

14 "sex tourism is a trip to a specific destination where sexual services are available to tourists."

The

8 World Tourism Organisation defines sex tourism as "an organized action within the tourism sector, or from outside, but they use structures and networks, having as main purpose to obtain a service based on sexual activity between tourist and residents". The

French newspaper Le Monde Diplomatique says sex tourism feeds from the misery and beauty of the world. Next we made a typology of sex tourism considering several criteria. A very important element is the "intent" or "desire". Some tourists get a moment, we could call it "casual sex" or "circumstantial sex" but others have as main purpose of the trip and intercourse in any amount and with any partner. In general, an adult can travel and can engage in a sexual relationship with an adult prostitute, under the conditions imposed by the laws of the State in which he travels. An exception, human trafficking and prostitution, both parties participating in these activities may fall under the law. 1. Thus considering the motivation or intention, there are two categories of tourists: › Tourists whose main purpose of trip is sex › Tourists who benefit from "casual sex" 2. After the organization method we can distinguish three types of body trading: › Prostitution › Sexual journeys proposed by different travel agencies which offer various services catalogs tourists dispoizitia › And the system of "girlfriend" where tourists rent their partner for a certain period of time. 3. Turismul sexual includes both domestic tourist activities carried out within the same country and international, which means, of course, trips abroad, trips that bring substantial revenue to the "welcoming" states of tourists keen for pleasures in the state in which they live and they could not manifest for various reasons. So two forms appear › National sex tourism › International sex tourism There are tourists who completely transform themselves once they reach the proposed destination, behaving as if, suddenly, they came in a territory where anything is allowed. Numerous reports have been made over time on sex tourism, sex holidays shows that practitioners act as social responsibility had not been invented. In fact, for them, sex is the only invention. Over 10% of the approximately 850 million tourists who go on holidays abroad are sex tourists. Currently, the global sex industry occupies the third place after two other illegal businesses that bring huge profits namely, drug trafficking and the weapon trafficking. In "Third World" countries sexual tourists have no age. Men and women who make up this influx of tourists coming from economically developed countries from Europe, North America or Australia. 4. So at global level we differentiate two categories of countries in terms of practicing this form of tourism: › Sex tourist sending countries: US, UK, Spain, France, Italy, Denmark, Australia, Scandinavia; › States inviting sex tourists: Thailand, the Philippines, Cuba, Netherlands, Dominican Republic, Brazil, India, Mexico, Argentina, South Africa, Madagascar, Tunisia, Kenya, Laos, Bangladesh, Turkey, Russia etc. › Sending and welcoming countries: Canada, China, Japan, Taiwan. 5. Another typology according to the legislation concerning countries brings two forms of sex tourism, namely: › Legal sex tourism promoted

25 in countries where prostitution is legal and is regulated

by laws and considered an occupation; › Sex tourism that takes place in less developed countries or developing countries where prostitution is not regulated, being illegal. Late twentieth and early twenty-first century were marked by international migration, both for relaxing and for looking for a job. In this global landscape, adding the migration of women seeking employment in the sex tourism. In many countries, the chances of finding a job for women who have no qualifications or higher education are quite low. (Buia, 2014) Even if the vast majority of women who emigrate to commence work within the sex tourism began working on their own, they end up depending on pimps, criminal organizations or state authorities. (Dahles, 2009) On the other hand, the phenomenon of sex tourism in the hotel industry has emerged as an attempt to keep small hotels on the market in terms of competition with larger hotels. Despite this, in recent years, prostitution is developing at a fast pace and in luxury hotels, through escort services. Even in developed countries, tourists can enjoy in the European or American hotels, the services of a luxury

prostitutes, and even other nationalities. Most times, the number of prostitutes is attributed to the low living standards of the countries where it is practiced, or from which they originate, and could say that prostitution is no longer a local issue or regional but a global one, being a response to the expansion of globalization process. (Naval, 1985) 6. So after the motivation of sexual services tenderers we meet:

- › People who willingly choose this activity, for example those working in Red District- De Wallen
- › People who are forced due to poverty and the impossibility of finding a new job to maintain their family and people who are victim of human trafficking.

Research in the field has shown that the greatest demand for sex tourism comes from wealthy men who buy these services in poor countries. But there are exceptions demonstrated by studies conducted in Kenya, Gambia and the Caribbean Sea, where the men are to offer sex to clients. 7. So there are two forms of this type of tourism after the sex of the candidates:

- › Male sex tourism
- › Female sex tourism

8. Given that people who offer sexual services are men, women and but unfortunately also children, this type of tourism classification can be done:

- › Unacceptable tourism where children are involved
- › Acceptable tourism

3Children have the right to be protected from all forms of violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation, under articles 19, 34, 35 and 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Article 34 of the CRC specifically protects children from sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, including the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; and the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

3Experiences of sexual violence in childhood hinder all aspects of development: physical, psychological and social.

3Children who have been abused are also more likely to attempt suicide; the more severe the violence, the greater the risk.

Mahler (1996)

2describes the economic conditions that lead to sexual exploitation of children. Young girls and adolescent women are sold into slavery or transported across national borders to work in the commercial sex industry. Mahler states that the rate of child prostitution is higher in countries where girls marry at very young ages. Additionally, prostitution of children is highest in countries where young girls are expected to carry some of the family's financial burden, such as in Thailand. 80% of prostitutes in Thailand send money home to their families. Sex work yields higher wages than work in the formal sector, and remittances from a relative in the sex industry allows poor families (especially in rural areas) to achieve a much higher quality of life.

Tourism

Code of Ethics says that tourism activity must respect human rights, especially of vulnerable groups such as children, ethnic minorities, etc., and exploitation of human beings, particularly sexual contravenes fundamental goals of tourism and represent its denial. But unfortunately, in underdeveloped countries, even children are involved in sex industry. Studies on children working in prostitution, showed an increase in the percentage of boys by 90% and 60% for Sri Lanka and the Philippines. Sex tourism brings benefits to both sex industry and other involved organizations and economic sectors (transport companies, hotels,

restaurants, local merchants, revenues brought to local or national budget, where prostitution is legalized, etc.). The increase of the number of prostitutes the world is due to the way of assistance from the world Bank, International Monetary Fund or USAID. Meanwhile, the governments of underdeveloped countries generically called "Third World" acts mostly like pimps offering sexual services to business people in highly developed countries. Lately there is an increase in the number of prostitutes working in hotels as escorts. Export-oriented economic policies of some powerful, economically developed countries, undermine agricultural activities, thereby destroying any form

6 of income in the rural areas. The development process

will damage their economic capacity and forces many young girls into prostitution lot, leading to a process of migration to the big cities. Prostitution globalization is based on two triggers: sex tourism and migration. (Pettman, 1996) It is definitely a controversial type of tourism, perhaps even the opposite of religious tourism, sex tourism, especially the one that is taking place in less developed countries, where especially children and women are the victims of this industry and this method of relaxation and entertainment, the issue is both to its legality, and morality. So the question is if this kind of tourist is a criminal ... Most often behind the sex tourism hides a whole world of physical violence and exploitation. In Southeast Asia, for example, many of the women involved in this activity are abused by clients, pimps or police, so that cruelty, violence or mental trauma are an integral part of their daily lives. (Naval, 1985) Sex tourists can be prosecuted. But most often, justice organizations do not have the cooperation of local authorities. In some countries, according to Interpol, the phenomenon is growing because the legislation is deficient and local security forces take advantage of the benefits illegally received.. In Guatemala the exploitation of minors is not considered a crime. In some regions of India, the full age is attained at 12 years old, in Bangladesh and Pakistan 14 years old. In the Philippines and Costa Rica are prosecuted only sexual offenses committed against minors under 12 years and in Nicaragua - only if the minor has less than 14 years. If some trends in tourism are beneficial and have developed forms with direct positive impact on physical and mental health like ecotourism, rural tourism, culinary tourism, creative tourism, yet in this field have shown up shapes that we can call negative such as sex tourism, black tourism, tourism for people with different sexual orientations, suicidal tourism. REFERENCES 1. Borzyszkowski J., (2011), Sex and aroticism as tourist motives, Journal of Tourism , Suceva, no.12 2. Buia G., Nimara C., (2014), Geografia turismului sexual, Editura Focus, Petrosani. 3. Dahles H., (2009), Romance and sex

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