



The Role of Small-Scale Sports Events in Developing Sustainable Sport Tourism

Kathleen Milesab* *

University of Canberra, Department of Psychology, , Australia

*Corresponding author: Kathleen Milesab, University of Canberra, Department of Psychology, , Australia, Tel: +6135897458426; E-mail: Kathleen34@gmail.com

Received date: 01 June, 2021; Accepted date: 16 June, 2021; Published date: 25 June, 2021

Editorial Note

Promoting sports and sport tourism is taken into account as a strategic development objective at the local, regional and national levels in Hungary. However, sport tourism is present in many various forms, counting on the sort of sport activity, the related sport events and its participants, therefore it's challenging to make a decision on the sort of sports and sports events that ought to be supported to make sure long-term social and economic benefits for an area community. the size of sports events ranges from the tiny , local competitions to the international mega sports events. Although the economic benefits of mega sports events are generally appreciated, there has been growing critique about their negative social and environmental impacts. Small-scale sports events even have important potential for tourism, and that they may have more advantages for the area people than the mega events by providing additional incomes, using the already existing infrastructure, raising local pride and community spirit. Sport tourism associated with small-scale events is usually considered to be a more sustainable sort of tourism. The aim of this paper is to look at the tourism development potential of small-scale sports events particularly that specialize in fencing competitions. It highlights the demand side of the game tourism market, investigating the behavioral profile of the participants of a world fencing tournament. A questionnaire survey was conducted at the Budapest West End Women's Epee Grand Prix 2014. the info revealed that participants of the sporting event spend only a brief period of your time at the destination, and shopping and eating out are the foremost preferred free time activities. The paper identifies and discusses issues regarding the role of sports organizations and tourism agencies in cities hosting such events to extend the tourism potential of small-scale sports events within the future.

Athletics may be a group of sporting events that involves competitive running, jumping, throwing, and walking.[1] the foremost common sorts of athletics competitions are track and field, road running, race running, and race-walking. The results of racing events are decided by finishing position (or time, where measured), while the jumps and throws are won by the athlete that achieves the very best or furthest measurement from a series of attempts. The simplicity of the competitions, and therefore the lack of a requirement for expensive equipment, makes athletics one among the foremost common sorts of sports within the world. Athletics is usually a private sport, with the exception of relay races and competitions which combine athletes' performances for a team score, like race.

The athletics meeting forms the backbone of the Summer Olympics. The foremost international athletics meeting is that the World Athletics Championships, which includes track and field, marathon running and race walking. Other top level competitions in athletics include the planet Athletics race Championships and therefore the World Half Marathon Championships. Athletes with a physical disability compete at the Summer Paralympics and therefore the World Para Athletics Championships.

Sport is usually recognised as system of activities based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with major competitions like the Olympic Games admitting only meet this definition.[3] Other organisations, like the Council of Europe, preclude activities without a physical element from classification as sports.[2] However, variety of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognises both chess and bridge as real sports, and SportAccord, the international sports federation association, recognises five non-physical sports: bridge, chess, draughts (checkers), Go and xiangqi.[4] [5] and limits the amount of mind games which may be admitted as sports

Sport is typically governed by a group of rules or customs, which serve to make sure fair competition, and permit consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning are often determined by physical events like scoring goals or crossing a line first. It also can be determined by judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures like technical performance or artistic impression. Records of performance are often kept, and for popular sports, this information could also be widely announced or reported in sport news. Sport is additionally a serious source of entertainment for non-participants, with sport drawing large crowds to sport venues, and reaching wider audiences through broadcasting. Sport betting is in some cases severely regulated, and in some cases is central to the game .

sport tourism has increased in importance over the last 20 years , representing one among the fastest growing tourism sectors. Of the foremost important sport tourism activities, scholars cited nature sports, cycling and football tourism because the hottest categories. Authors also highlighted the areas of greatest growth among sport tourism events, recognizing small scale sport tourism events, such running events or races, as exceedingly popular. the expansion of sport tourism round the world has also brought both positive and negative impacts to local communities, their economies, environment and social life. In response to negative impacts, local and national governments in most of the countries presented during this book are conscious of these potential problems. The analysis administered during this chapter compares the geographic and socio-demographic characteristics of the cities or municipalities hosting these half marathons, the characteristics of the event's organizers, demographic profiles of race participants and perceived and actual impacts of such events on the area people . Finally, the chapter presents some concluding remarks and future directions in small scale sport tourism events research

Citation: Milesab (2021) *The Role of Small-Scale Sports Events in Developing Sustainable Sport Tourism*. *J Athl Enhanc* 2021, 10:6