

Mining tourism, sacral and other forms of tourism practiced in antique mines - analysis of the results

Paweł Różycki¹ and Diana Dryglas²

Mining tourism is one of the niche forms of tourism, in recent years has become an opportunity for the development of former industrial regions or a complement of the tourist offer in the regions. In the article, it has been presented against other forms of tourism, and in particular against religious tourism. Attention was also drawn to the various aspects of industrial tourism in different regions of the world. The present study examines the way tourists perceive visiting mines and other geological objects. Do they believe that they practice mining tourism, or are engaged by the other aspects of the attractions of the visited underground? Survey data were collected from 120 students of two Polish universities, namely the University of Science and Technology in Cracow (AGH) and the University of Physical Education in Cracow (AWF). The research is based on the results of the self-administered questionnaire. Key findings have important implications for local governments and private enterprises engaged in tourism marketing in order to develop and manage a tourism product that meets the needs of their customers. So far, in the light of the world literature on the subject are not noticed this type of scientific inquiry. Therefore, it seems that undertaken subject deserves special attention.

Key words: *tourism, mining tourism, industrial tourism, forms of tourism, sacred tourism*

Introduction

Mines in different parts of the world are becoming more and more often tourist attractions. There are several reasons, among them it is noted a desire to manage closed, inactive objects. The cause for that is also the possibility of hiring an unemployed and exploiting a potential of people living in mining towns while using their knowledge of the mining industry. Finally, in the era of constant dynamic development of tourism, searching for new attractions by tourists constantly hungry for new sensations should be noted. Connoisseurs and those interested in traveling a lot, willingly go to new destinations and visit particularly unusual, sophisticated attractions. It should be emphasized that, especially in the last few years, a significant development of new tourism products and attractions in hitherto unnoticed antique mines can be observed. Among such a wealth of tourism news, mines available for tourism occupy an important place. First, these are objects located underground, and on the other hand, they are peculiarities that have got exceptional, distinctive and unique features. One may say they are irreplaceable. Their uniqueness also lies in the fact that they are relatively few and are located in various parts of countries and continents. Extraction of rare-mine adds an additional asset. An example is the mercury mine open to the public in the town of Idrija in Slovenia. Extraction of minerals always constituted the attraction and was shrouded in a touch of mystery, especially for people not connected with mining. One may even find that it had and still has something special, almost sacred. Therefore, the sacred mines are an important part of the tourist offer. Sometimes tourists see not only values typical for mining and industry, but also the dimension of pilgrimage, religious and others. The object of the study was to demonstrate how tourists perceive tourist mines if they have another, broader dimension, for them. The present study has been carried out on a group of Polish students who visited mines at least once in their lives. However, they are not limited only to objects located on Polish territory. Thus, respondents could explore the mines and go hiking or mining in different countries and on different continents. Observation of leisure activities, the frequency of travel, and reasons for travelling leads to the determination of probable main trends in tourism (Różycki and Winiarski, 2005).

The issue of terminology of tourism

In Latin, the word "tourus" means rotation, circular, and refers to changes in place of stay. In today's meaning it is derived from the French word tour, later adopted in other languages. This word means an endless journey back to the starting point. It was used in the late seventeenth century. Young Englishmen' trips to the European continent, travelling initially to France, were determined as the grand tour. The term Grand Tour was first used in 1670 by Richard Lassels. Previously, the movements for different purposes were called journeys or

¹ *Paweł Różycki, PhD.*, AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection, Department of General Geology and Geotourism, Al. Mickiewicza 30, 30-059 Krakow, Poland, rozycki@agh.edu.pl

² *Diana Dryglas, PhD.*, AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection, Department of General Geology and Geotourism, Al. Mickiewicza 30, 30-059 Krakow, Poland, ddryglas@agh.edu.pl

pilgrimage. Such terms should be used in the context of a historical perspective on tourism. Attempts to define tourism emerged in the late nineteenth century. The first definition of tourism found itself in the French Encyclopaedia; its author was Émile Littré (Hugh, 1911). It sounds like for today's times quite original. According to this author, "tourism is a journey, carried on for curiosity and pass the time". So, then, in the second half of the nineteenth-century, the tourism was conceived. It had an exclusive character. It was practised by relatively few people. Usually, they were wealthy people, having a lot of free time or travellers, curious explorers, scientists, writers and wanderers looking for new sensations. Currently, towards so many definitions of tourism, it seems that the most defining phenomenon refers to the subjective feelings. Therefore, tourism can be considered as all trips outside the residence, which in the subjective sense of tourist traffic are classified as a tourist activity (Różycki, 2009). Understanding the origins of tourism gives better insight into the changes in the mentality of tourists and in the surrounding world, transformed by touristification. Tourism in the 19th century was closely associated with the Grand Tour, which started in the 17th century. However, historical records and travel literature from the Netherlands, France, England and Germany do not demonstrate such a relationship, therefore one can speak of further development and transformation in the world of tourism. Over time, pleasant summer tours for leisure purposes began to dominate. They were different in that their purpose was not just entertainment, but also spending time by the water and in the sun (Verhoeven, 2013).

Mining tourism is a form of tourism enough separated, that does not present participants with special tour's definitional problems. German sociologist Christoph Henning lists the following "theories of tourism" (Winiarski and Zdebski, 2008). They can also be transposed into an exploration of the underworld, in particular, the discovery of antique mines. For tourists visiting the mines, from a sociological point of view, mine visits can have different dimensions. Mines are not only objects typical of mining, but also have a sacred, cultural character, and may also be emotionally associated with active tourism cultivation. For many, visiting the mine has got a typical geotourism character (Hose, 2012; Garofano and Govoni, 2012; Dowling and Newsome, 2006; Dowling, 2011).

Theories of Henning can also be transferred to the cultivation of mining tourism. Thus, this theory may be presented as follows:

1. Theories of escape - Antique mines are the perfect place where one can get away from everyday's problems, they are an opportunity to change the environment and lifestyle.
2. Theories of recreation - some "tourists mining" in such unusual conditions can perfectly relax, regenerate physical and mental strength, improve health and fitness.
3. Theories of instincts - in the mines, there are discerning a unique place where one can realise unload of primal drives such as an itinerant or exploration urge.
4. Conformist theories, explaining tourist activity in antique mines, imitation of the popular patterns of behaviour, deference to the current fashion or consumption for the show-off.
5. Theories of pilgrimage building parallel between tourist and pilgrim. According to these theories, tourist destinations, including antique, mines open to the public can be compared to religious sites whose visit is tourist obligation (or even the duty). This manifests the sacred character of the mine itself.
6. Theories of imaginary worlds, which supporters point to the realistic experience of the world by tourists. Tourists can verify stereotypes and misconceptions about working in the mines, specific operating and safety conditions.

The analysis of mining tourism by Henning theory allows to accurately determine the possible interest of the tourists engaged in mining tourism and defines in theory and practice needs arising from visiting of historic underground objects. Many studies have been published in the field of tourism activity. Researchers are also trying to reach people who participate in mining tourism activities. To date, research findings have been poorly used in developing the mining tourism product (Law et al., 2011).

Selected types of tourism carried in antique mines and made available for tourist traffic.

Together with mining tourism, there is also often practised an underground geotourism, based on geological values. In addition, sacred tourism, also called religious and pilgrimage tourism, occupies an important place. Other implemented forms of tourism include therapeutic, cultural sightseeing, entertainment and shopping, and even active rest, called "3S - sun, sea, sand", culinary and many other tourism forms, sometimes even imperceptible to those who participates in these forms. The business tourism also has an important place in the mines tourism, and especially one of its forms, namely congress and conference tourism. Organisation of conferences under the ground may increase the attractiveness of meetings.

The forms presented in this chapter are the most characteristic of the contemporary world. However, they are not completely separable. They often transcend each other. Therefore, a tourist who is doing sightseeing and enjoying a public celebration is at the same time a participant of many forms of tourism. The most important types of tourism, which to the greatest extent influence the contemporary image of tourism worldwide, are

characterised below. Their range might be even greater, although a share of other forms of tourism is relatively small. The analysis of the literature available, own research and observations allowed distinguishing the following types of tourism.

Cultural tourism. Its essence consists of trips to cultural events, but you should see some similarities to the tourist sightseeing (McKercher et al. 2002, Richards 1996a). However, the tourist destination is involved in cultural events; events organized once or repeatedly. These can be events, concerts or music festivals. The spectrum of these events is so broad that it can attract fans of almost every type of music. Examples of trips classified as cultural tourism are traveling for theater, opera, watching temporary exhibitions in galleries and museums. However, this is a narrow understanding of cultural tourism. In the broad sense, cultural tourism refers to the broader material and spiritual culture, created over the centuries and combines content related to cultural heritage and contemporary culture (Smith 2009, Jovicic 2016, Richards 1996b). Buczkowska (2008) quotes and make a detailed review of the most important definitions of cultural tourism. One of them proposed by United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) reads as follows: "Cultural tourism (cultural heritage) to go into the natural history, human heritage, arts, philosophy and institutions (cultural) another region or country". In this broad sense of cultural tourism, it can be divided into the following tourism forms: tourism events (festivals, fiestas, parades), literary and film, historical and military, culinary arts, religious and others. We can calculate some other varieties: theater, cinema, film, festival, photography, carnival, fiestas, festivals and fairs, state ceremonies, events, literature, exhibitions, concert, tournament, dancing, entertainment and tourism day celebrations cities.

Active tourism. In the literature, adventure tourism is a relatively frequent concept, which was exchanged through more fashionable term into active tourism. It is a form that requires special preparation, skills, use of specialized equipment and the use of experience (Gibson, 1998, Chang and Gibson, 2011). In western literature, the active tourism includes dozens of different forms. The range of interests of tourists and the chance to spend free time actively make that tourism is defined as tourism, special interest or expertise. In addition to sightseeing tourism, active tourism is considered to be the oldest form of tourism. Among many of its forms, the most important are lowland hiking and climbing, water (canoe, motorboat, sailing, and underwater), skiing, cycling, motor (including caravanning), hunting, fishing, horse riding and other, sometimes with strange-sounding names, and modern forms of tourism. Here are a few of the many of such new forms of active tourism:

Trekking is a form of tourism practised in difficult terrain and climatic conditions. There are also other terms for trekking, often associated with mountain tourism. We can distinguish several forms of trekking. The most popular form is a classic trekking or mountaineering. In simple terms, it can be defined as an intermediate form between climbing a mountain and hiking tourism. Its other forms are trekking: desert, tropical, glacial, polar, river, swamps and volcanoes (Różycki, 2009). Desert tourism has grown steadily in several regions of the world, due to a post-modern fascination with remoteness, barrenness, silence and solitude (Atkinson, 2016).

Geotourism is a form of sightseeing tourism, although, in some cases, it may also have some features in common with tourism specialist. So the phenomenon of having relationships with other types of tourism can be separated as an independent form. It involves getting to know the geological attractions and active participation in the "discovery" of interesting forms, rocks, minerals, terrain and landscape (Farsani et al., 2011, Hose, 2012; Garofano and Govoni, 2012, Dowling and Newsome, 2006, Dowling, 2011). The place of practising this form of tourism is also mine. Exact learning of these values often requires the use of specialised equipment. For geotourism, it requires visitors navigate the difficult terrain, as well as the use of equipment used by geologists in some cases (Štrba et al., 2016, Dowling, 2009, Rodrigues et al., 2011, Hose, 2016). Special places where we can enjoy geotourism are created on the initiative of UNESCO geoparks.

Industrial tourism consists of workshops exploring various industries. There may be mines, steel mills, sugar refineries, flour mills, breweries, and others. New technologies and the traditions and history of the production of the products meets the production cycles. This kind of tourism also promotes endangered professions, showing, for example, papermaking, hand making glass or cookware, baking bread. It is also often referred to as the industrial tourism or for tourism inactive post-industrial plants. Such attractions can become an important tourist product representing the heritage of the region and the site. So far, regions have focused their attention on more developed types of tourism (Edwards et al. 1996).

Types of industrial tourism:

- industrial tourism, which includes tourist activities in functioning industrial sites, in order to learn modern production technologies,
- tourism in post-industrial sites, which includes tourist activities in sites where the production is over, but there are still tangible traces of it, e.g. factory buildings,
- industrial heritage tourism, which includes tourist activities in sites where the heritage is the main attraction and exploring this heritage is the main motivation for a tourist.

Some of the tourism and leisure trails are becoming top attractions in those regions where they were developed on the basis of the existing assets. In some regions and areas, railway routes are gaining in

significance. Abandoned railway routes used to have strategic, industrial importance in the past. For example, they were sometimes used to transport miners to the mine (Kuranda, Australia) or they carried passengers across continents in Europe, North America, but also in Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the world. Railway routes offer the opportunity of exploring the industrial heritage of an area and discovering its cultural, natural and other values. They provide employment opportunities and attract new segments of tourists (Taylor, 2015). Industrial tourism, similarly to tourism in general, is a social, psychological and economic phenomenon. Very often, former miners are tour guides in the closed mines. New concepts have been emerging in publications (Derek, 2010). The idea that industrial tourism is understood as "*a form of tourism, which aims at seeing the places where in the past the industry developed, the sites and equipment related to the development of technology, visiting museums of technology and industry, which are the industrial heritage of a given region, as well as visiting functioning entities*". Naturally, one can find many other, similar definitions of industrial tourism in other publications. Łobożewicz and Bieńczyk (2001) identifies industrial tourism as visiting operating industrial sites and sees it as part of heritage tourism. It seems that this is a correct definition, as the industrial heritage is a part of the economic tradition, history, and demographics of a given region. Mining tradition, and therefore mining tourism, plays a particularly important role in this context. At the beginning of the 21st century, papers that identify a new form of tourism in post-industrial sites (e.g. mines) were published in many countries.

Industrial tourism is an opportunity for the development of areas where heavy industry has ceased to play a leading role. More and more closed, inactive mine attracts tourists (Kršák, 2015).

Mining tourism is considered to be a part of industrial tourism (Schejbal, 2016). However, according to Rybár and Štrba (2016), it is very disputable if mining tourism is a part of industrial tourism as, in many cases, it do not fit any theoretical definition of industrial tourism proposed in the literature (Vargas-Sánchez, 2009; Cole, 2004; Kršák et al., 2016; Weiss et al., 2013; Hronček and Rybár, 2016; Ballesteros and Ramírez, 2007). Mining tourism is any form of tourist activity in industrial sites, technological sites, and industrial heritage sites. Most frequently, these sites are carefully prepared as tourism products. In the majority of cases, industrial tourism is reduced to the notion, which defines tourist space or tourist sites – not the character of this type of tourism. Therefore, the abovementioned definition of industrial tourism refers to the space of the sites of tourist interest. Mining and tourism activity are growing side by side in different regions around the world. Some of the mines are closed after the end of operation. This creates an opportunity for the development of mining tourism. Therefore, there are visible interactions between mining and tourism. The quality of these associations is strongly influenced by awareness of authorities and local governments in potential industrial and post-industrial areas (Huang et al., 2011). The Cuyuna Iron Mining Range in central Minnesota (USA) is a great example. The region lies in the southwestern area of iron ore range, near Vermillion and Mesabi. It was one of the most important centres of steel supply during the two world wars. However, after a sudden collapse of the mining industry in the region in the late 1960s, mining infrastructure began to deteriorate. Apart from post-mining facilities there were also lakes in the area. The cultural and industrial heritage of the abandoned facilities steadily began to come back to life. Similar cases can be observed in other regions of the world, including Europe. For example, post-industrial areas in Dąbrowa Górnicza in Poland were transformed into a complex of recreational facilities with lakes, the so-called "Masurian Lakes of Silesia". As for the American example, the Cuyuna Iron Range is developing as a cultural tourism destination drawing from its mining heritage (Sutherland, 2015). In different, even remote areas of Australia, tourism is seen as a potential source of income next to mining. Kuranda near Cairns is another very good example. Local communities need continued support in promoting and creating tourist attractions inspired by the mining heritage. All this will help develop local tourism enterprises (Buultjens et al., 2010). In Portugal, the uranium ore mining centre was made part of the Geopark Naturtejo Meseta, a member of the Global Geoparks Network under the auspices of UNESCO. It has a huge geotourist potential. It is important to perform an accurate inventory of post-mining resources to plan and design the best tourism product that will attract tourists to a given region. However, this goal will not be accomplished without appropriate accommodation, catering and complementary facilities (Neto de Carvalho, 2014).

Despite Mozambique's great natural resource, wealth, and strong economic growth, rural poverty remain high countrywide. Thus, the challenge is to find ways to turn this wealth into development opportunities (Dondeyne and Ndunguru, 2014). Industries in an economy are interdependent on each other. However, the relationship between them is not always positive. The recent mining boom in Australia has adversely affected many other non-mining related industries, including tourism (Pham et al., 2015).

Leisure tourism is the most popular form of tourism practised by the largest number of people. It can also be referred to as a passive recreation as opposed to the often used term "active rest", which in essence is an active tourism. Some authors identify tourism or recreational area in western literature by the term "3s" (Cameron and Gatewood 2008, Sibson, 2010), the words sun, sea, sand. So tourism resort inherently is mass tourism, mostly grown by the sea. Without a doubt, it is the most important, the most cultivated form of tourism. Studies in many countries show that the most common motifs are the tourists travelling for recreational purposes.

Therapeutic tourism. This form of tourism means leaving a place of residence for a spa resort, a place with scientifically-proved conditions of therapeutic treatment based on fossil-, sea- or climate-related natural healing resources, to improve and maintain health under medical supervision (Dryglas and Salamaga, 2017). Sometimes, this case is referred to in the wider context of the health tourism. It is represented by cultivated places with the status of the spa resort, the locations with natural healing resources, as well as healing climate properties. It is known that it is necessary to use such energy sources in highly protected areas which would not have a negative impact on the environment (Rybár et al., 2013). Salt tourism includes tours in the salt fields, participation in the salt production process, and the purchase of salt-related products. The study identifies theme, product, and design as the three most important attributes that contribute to the attractiveness of a salt destination and affect tourists' decision-making process (Wu et al., 2015).

Business tourism (MICE) meeting, incentive, congress, events is considered to be one of the most profitable forms of tourism. Definitions of travel tourism typically exclude commercial business. The ordinary meaning of the travel of business people does not belong to tourism. However, taking into account the movement, the use of typical tourism infrastructure and development, we can call trips of this type in the broad sense of the term as tourist trips (Hankinson, 2005). Business tourism is the most lucrative form of tourism. It is characterized by the high standard and quality of services. Tourists usually enjoy the highest standard hotels where employment is highly qualified in the field of tourist services; there is a fast and efficient system of communication and all the facilities for both work and relaxation. Differently than other forms of tourism, it represents a system of promotion and advertising. Usually, it is based on personal relationships and networking service providers with companies. Some sources treat a very wide business tourism, which belongs to it including conferences, congresses, fairs, consumer events (events), incentive events, team building, company meetings (exit meetings and meetings), and all types of business travel (delegations grade). In terms of the funding congress and conference, tourism is in its essence similar to the business tourism (Hoyer and Nass, 2001; Hoyer, 2009; Law, 1987). These events are business meetings, economic, political, professional, and scientific research. It also requires a high standard and quality of service. Noteworthy is the concentration of this form of tourism. For years, the world observed the tendency to organize conferences in major cities, which are political centers, but these events are held in the cities of historical and sightseeing so that thematic enhances participants to stay there in their free time, in addition to meetings. Similar events are often held in spas, health resorts. Smaller conferences take place in the historic palaces or castles, minings, away from large cities. Communication centers, often near major airports, are places for important meetings.

Religious and pilgrimage tourism. In everyday life, we use interchangeable terms: religious tourism and pilgrimage. It seems, however, according to Jackowski (2004), Rinschede (1992), and Cohen (2006) that religious tourism should be distinguished from the pilgrimage. The journey, of course, involves pretending to holy places associated with religion (Nolan and Nolan, 1992). These are relics of the Passion of Christ, the holy rest, a place of apparitions and miracles. Pilgrims also visit shrines, places connected with the stay, place of birth or death of saints, or go to places where important religious events are held, such as youth meetings with the Pope. Also, holy mountains are the aim, such as Mount Sinai, holy rivers and places, such as caves, springs. People traveling to these places, however, may have a different motivation. By religious tourism, trips can be understood about the nature of religious cognition. The pilgrims traveling to the holy place to spend time apart from prayer and contact with God as much as they want to see, learn about the history, architecture, see the works of art. Sometimes, the theme can be extended in the fore. Then you have to talk about tourism sightseeing, not religious. Pilgrim tourism is a journey in which the main objective is to meet with God, prayer, contemplation, personal religious considerations, participation in religious ceremonies. In everyday language, you can use the term "pilgrimage tourism". Otherwise, you can say that practice religious tourism, pilgrims, tourists, pilgrims and religious tourism. We are constantly in religious circles that there is a fear that the sensation of temporality pilgrimage trips obstructs the spiritual dimension of the sacred meeting. The phenomenon of traveling to places of worship, illustrates three forms of travel. The first is the pilgrimage, or pretending to holy places for purely or almost purely spiritual, religious. The second is religious tourism involving visits to the holy places of cognitive attitude, sightseeing and sometimes spiritual. The degree of involvement of the spiritual in each of these two forms may vary depending on the degree of devotion, motivation and many other factors. The third way to travel to the holy places is tourism, which can be called cultural tourism since the locations carry people without religious bias, and sometimes even get to know other religions alien to them, treating them as just a cultural realm, not the realm of the spirit.

Entertainment tourism. So far, the term was ignored in the literature. Considering the motives for tourism, it seems that one cannot miss such an important tourist participants to leave. The program packages usually appear some entertainment, but for many, the sole purpose of the trip is to participate in the wider fun and entertainment. These may include trips to parks and entertainment centres. They are built in big cities or between cities. Entertainment can also be a recreation and sport. Tourists, therefore, benefit from golf courses and water parks, recreation centres, comprehensively equipped. A striking phenomenon for the past few years, especially in

Central and Eastern Europe, is leisure in large stores belonging to large chains. Some people, in addition to the normal shopping, treat to stay there as a fun way of leisure time activities.

For several years now, a very popular form of leisure time in the big cities is clubbing; it often displaces traditional disco. Music clubs attract, which is understandable, usually the younger part of the population. Regulars clubs are usually residents of large cities, students and tourists are increasingly looking for original entertainment.

Methodology

The study was conducted on a randomly selected group of 120 students within tourism and recreation field of studies, students from various years of studies at the AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow (AGH) and at the University of Physical Education in Cracow (AWF). There were surveyed 60 people from each of the colleges. The research was held in October 2015. The drawing was about two stages, the first years of studies were drawn and then dean groups with particular fields of study.

Researches were carried out by diagnostic survey using a research tool in the form of an anonymous questionnaire, designed for use in these studies. The aim was to demonstrate the importance of underground facilities for tourists visiting the monumental, values that they recognise there, what is particularly interesting and what types of tourism can be cultivated while exploring. It is about demonstrating other tourism attraction capabilities, apart from mining. In particular, to show the importance of the sacred in the mines.

Results

For people who at least once visited the mine, mining tourism is seen as a significant tourist attraction. In fact, 80 % of respondents claim that the mining interest is for them an important area of interest (Tab. 1). Students from University of Science and Technology, which is related to the profile of studies, show only slightly more interest in mining tourism. Significant differences are not visible, so it might be generalised that mining tourism for students is an important tourist attraction.

Tab. 1. The historic mines as a tourist attraction.

| Mining tourism as a tourist attraction | Overall students from tested college [%] | Students from AGH [%] | Students from AWF [%] |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Yes | 45.0 | 47.8 | 43.2 |
| Rather yes | 35.0 | 34.8 | 35.1 |
| Difficult to say | 16.7 | 13.0 | 20.0 |
| Rather not | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| Not | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The students of University of Science and Technology visit mines much more often than students of the University of Physical Education (Tab. 2). Without a doubt, this fact is related to the profile of the university, but as noted above, does not transfer to assess the monumental attractiveness of industrial sites.

Tab. 2. Visiting of monumental mining.

| Frequency of visiting mines | Overall students from tested college [%] | Students from AGH [%] | Students from AWF [%] |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| visiting of more than one mining | 80.0 | 95.7 | 70.3 |
| visiting of only one mining | 20.0 | 4.3 | 29.7 |

In the study, the importance of religious elements in the mines was highlighted (Tab. 3). As many as 75 % of respondents claim that they recognise the religious values while exploring mines. Perhaps, the very special atmosphere of the underworld affects the reception to some extent. Therefore, it is not just about chapels, statues of saints and patrons, but also by the mere fact of hiking, which for believers may be a testimony for tourism cultivation.

Tab. 3. Sacred elements in mining tourism.

| Perception of sacred elements in mining tourism | Overall students from tested college [%] | Students from AGH [%] | Students from AWF [%] |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Yes | 75.0 | 78.3 | 73.0 |
| Not | 6.7 | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| Difficult to say | 18.3 | 13.0 | 21.6 |

Respondents were also asked about what made the biggest impression on them while exploring mines. It turns out that most people pointed to the exceptional management of facilities, including lighting, infrastructure for unprepared tourists and way of presentation of underground exhibitions. Noteworthy are multimedia shows. Respondents also paid attention to the very fact of visiting the mining sidewalks, learning techniques and a variety of additional attractions among other things, boat rides, underground cable railway, learning objects and sacred places.

One of the questions concerned various forms of tourism that can be cultivated while exploring the mine was to identify forms other than mining tourism. Of course, we should be aware of the fact that the most frequently, several forms of tourism that mutually penetrate each other and bind to each other are cultivated. Well, the most frequently cited form of tourism beyond mining have been geotourism and cognitive tourism (touring). In third place, the active tourism, including speleological one, was mentioned. Therefore, some people treat tour through the mines as caving. Another place went to religious tourism (sacred tourism), behind it were: cultural, historical, industrial and healing tourism. Other forms were much less frequent. Among them were such as culinary, biographical and recreational tourism.

The opinion of the respondents on the uniqueness of the mining tourism offer seems to be interesting. It turns out that the most important to respondents is the very fact of staying underground, in a different, unusual space. Over 90 % of respondents believe that it determines the attractiveness of this offer. Some people believe that in this way, one may explore the interior of the earth and learn geology. Few people point to other unique attractions, such as overcoming new trails, boat rides or mine's cable railway, suggest the possibility of organising concerts and noticed another peculiar climate, which is about the uniqueness of tourism mining.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it turns out that mine visiting belongs not only to the realm of mining tourism. Tourists visiting underground routes appreciate the different qualities of such form of spending time and try to name it in different ways. An important type of tourism is the so-called faith tourism, also referred to as religious tourism, often combined with sightseeing. Mining tourism is conducive to contemplation. Walking through underground mining corridors, tourists are more likely to allow themselves a moment of reflection on the meaning of life.

It needs to be emphasised that mining tourism, in this context understood as mine visiting, encompasses numerous forms of tourism. Visitors can focus on different aspects of tourist attractions. The analysis of the world literature available shows that there are about 50 basic forms of tourism. Almost all of them can take place in mines. This is unique when compared to other tourist attractions and products, including museums and facilities on the surface.

Multimedia shows are an important aspect of the tourist offer presented by mines. This is very characteristic of today's world. The respondents indicated this aspect as a factor increasing tourist attractiveness of a given place. When visiting mines, tourists are offered education as they learn about the geology and structure of the Earth and try to understand the difficult and specific work of miners. What is also important for mine visitors, is the untypical environment they find themselves in. The very fact of being underground is what makes the offer of many historical mines very attractive.

References

- Atkinson, D.: Is South Africa's Great Karoo region becoming a tourism destination?, *Journal of Arid Environments*, 127, 2016, pp. 199-210. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaridenv.2015.12.006>.
- Ballesteros, E. R., and Ramírez, M. H.: Identity and community - Reflections on the development of mining heritage tourism in Southern Spain. *Tourism Management*, 28, 2007, pp. 677-687.
- Buczowska, K.: Turystyka kulturowa. Przewodnik metodyczny. *Poznań: AWF Poznań*, 2008.
- Buultjens J., Brereton D., Memmott P., Reser J., Thomson, and O'Rourke T.: The mining sector and indigenous tourism development in Weipa, Queensland, *Tourism Management*, 31(5), 2010, pp. 597-606. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.06.009>.

- Cameron, C. M., and Gatewood, J. B.: Beyond Sun, Sand and Sea: The Emergent Tourism Programme in the Turks and Caicos Islands. *Journal Of Heritage Tourism*, 3(1), 2008, pp. 55-73.
- Chang, S., and Gibson, H. J.: Physically active leisure and tourism connection: Leisure involvement and choice of tourism activities among paddlers. *Leisure Sciences*, 33, 2011, pp. 162-181.
- Cohen, E. H.: Religious tourism as an educational experience. In: D. J. Timothy and D. H. Olsen (eds.). *Tourism, religion and spiritual journeys*, 2006, pp.78-93, London: Routledge.
- Cole, D.: Exploring the sustainability of mining heritage tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 2004, 12, pp. 480-494.
- Derek, M.: Turystyka przemysłowa jako forma turystyki zrównoważonej. In Z. Młynarczyk, I. Potocka, and A. Zajadacz (eds.), *Uwarunkowania i plany rozwoju turystyki*, Vol. 6, 2010, Poznań: Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe.
- Dondeyne, S., and Ndunguru, E.: Artisanal gold mining and rural development policies in Mozambique: Perspectives for the future, *Futures*, 2014, 62, pp. 120-127. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2014.03.001>.
- Dowling, K. R., and Newsome, D.: Geotourism. *Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann*, 2006.
- Dowling, K. R.: Geotourism's global growth. *Geoheritage*, 3, 2011, pp. 1-13.
- Dowling, K. R.: Geotourism's contribution to local and regional development. In: C. de Carvalho and J. Rodrigues (eds.), *Geotourism and local development. Portugal: Camar municipal de Idanha-a-Nova*, 2009, pp. 15-37.
- Dryglas, D., and Salamaga, M.: Applying destination attribute segmentation to health tourists: A case study of Polish spa resorts, *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 34(4), 2017, pp. 503-514. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2016.1193102>.
- Edwards, J. A., and Llurdés i Coit, J. C.: Mines and quarries: Industrial heritage tourism, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23 (2), 1996, pp. 341-363. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(95\)00067-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(95)00067-4).
- Farsani, N. T., Coelho, C., and Costa, C.: Geotourism and geoparks as novel strategies for socioeconomic development in rural areas. *International Journal of Tourism Research*, 13(1), 2011, pp. 68-81.
- Garofano, M., and Govoni, D.: Underground Geotourism: a Historic and Economic Overview of Show Caves and Show Mines in Italy. *Geoheritage*, 4, 2012, pp.79-92.
- Gibson, H. J.: Active sport tourism: who participates?. *Leisure Studies*, 17, 1998, pp. 155-170.
- Hankinson, G.: Destination brand images: a business tourism perspective, *Journal of Services Marketing*, 19(1), 2005, pp. 24-32. <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/abs/10.1108/08876040510579361>
- Hose, T. A.: 3G's for Modern Geotourism. *Geoheritage*, 4, 2012, pp. 7-24.
- Hose, T. A. (ed.); *Appreciating Physical Landscapes: Three Hundred Years of Geotourism. London: The Geological Society, Special Publication*, 2016.
- Hoyer, K. G., and Nass, P.: Conference tourism: A problem for the environment, as well as for research? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 9, pp. 451-470, 2001.
- Hoyer, K. G.: A conference tourist and his confessions: An essay on a life with conference tourism, aeromobility and ecological crisis. *Tourism and Hospitality, Planning and Development*, 6, 2009, pp. 53-68.
- Hronček, P., and Rybár, P.: Relics of manual rock desintegration in historical underground spaces and their presentation in mining tourism. *Acta Montanistica Slovaca*, 21, 2016, pp. 53-66.
- Huang, G., Zhou, W., and Ali, S.: Spatial patterns and economic contributions of mining and tourism in biodiversity hotspots: A case study in China, *Ecological Economics*, 70(8), 2011, pp. 1492-1498. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2011.03.010>.
- Jackowski, A.: *Pielgrzymowanie. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Dolnośląskie*, 2004.
- Jovicic, D.: Cultural tourism in the context of relations between mass and alternative tourism. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 19, 2016, pp. 605-612.
- Kršák, B., Sidor, C., Štrba, L., Molokáč, M., Hvizdák, L., Blišťan, P., Kol'veková, G., Liptáková, E., Delina, R., Mesároš, P.: Maximizing the potential of mining tourism through knowledge infrastructures, *Acta Montanistica Slovaca*, 20 (4), 2015, pp. 319-325.
- Kršák, B., Sidor, C., Štrba, L., Mitterpák, M.: Usage of linked open data for the measurement of mining tourism POIs' impact on the competitiveness of a destination: Research notes part 1. *Acta Montanistica Slovaca*, 21, 2016, pp. 162-169.
- Law, C. M.: Conference and exhibition tourism. *Built Environment*, 13, 1987, pp. 85-95.
- Law, R., Rong J., Quan Vu H., Li G., Lee, H. A.: Identifying changes and trends in Hong Kong outbound tourism, *Tourism Management*, 32(5), 2011, pp. 1106-1114. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.09.011>.
- Hugh, Ch. ed.: [Encyclopædia Britannica](http://www.britannica.com) (11th ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1911.
- Łobożewicz, T., Bieńczyk, G.: *Podstawy Turystyki. Warszawa: Wyższa Szkoła Ekonomiczna w Warszawie*, 2001.
- McKercher, B., Cros, H., McKercher, R. B.: Cultural tourism: the partnership between tourism and cultural heritage management. *Haworth: Haworth Hospitality Press* 2002.

- Nolan, M. L., Nolan, S.: Religious sites as tourism attractions in Europe. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19, 1992, pp. 68-78.
- Neto de Carvalho, C.: Tourism in the Naturtejo Geopark, under the Auspices of UNESCO, as Sustainable Alternative to the Mining of Uranium at Nasa (Portugal), *Procedia Earth and Planetary Science*, 8, 2014, pp. 86-92.
- Pham, T., Jago, L., Spurr, R., and Marshall, J.: The Dutch Disease effects on tourism - The case of Australia, *Tourism Management*, 46, 2015, pp. 610-622. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2014.08.014>.
- Richards, G.: Cultural tourism in Europe. *Wallingford: CAB International 1996a*.
- Richards, G.: Production and consumption of European cultural tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 23, 1996b, pp. 261-283.
- Rinschede, G.: Forms of religious tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19, 1992, pp. 51-67.
- Rodrigues, M. L., Machado, C. R., Freire, E.: Geotourism routes in urban areas: a preliminary approach to the Lisbon geoheritage survey. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 8 (2), 2011, pp. 281-294.
- Różycki, P., and Winiarski, R.: Social factors influencing tourist activity among youths, *Tourism Review*, 60(1), 2005, pp. 20-25.
- Różycki, P.: Zarys wiedzy o turystyce. *Kraków: Proksenia, 2009*.
- Rybár, P., Molokáč, M., Hvizdák, L., and Domaracká, L.: Energy gas storages for high protected landscape, *Acta Geoturistica*, 4(1), 2013, pp. 4-6.
- Rybár, P., and Štrba, L.: Mining tourism and its position in relation to other forms of tourism. In: F. Ugolini, V. Marchi, S. Trampetti, D. Pearlmutter, A. Raschi (eds.), *Proceedings of the Geotour 2016*, pp. 7-12, Firenze: IBIMET-CNR, Firenze.
- Schejbal, C.: To theory of montanistic tourism. *GeoJournal Engineering*, 62(2), 2016, pp. 5-8.
- Sibson, R., Scherrer, P., Ryan, M. M., Henley, N., and Sheridan, L.: Is physical activity leisure or work? Exploring the leisure-tourism-physical activity relationship with holidaymakers on Rottneest Island, Western Australia, *Annals of Leisure Research*, 13(4), 2010, pp. 652-678. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/11745398.2010.9686869>.
- Smith, M.: Issues in Cultural Tourism Studies. *New York: Routledge, 2009*.
- Štrba, L., Baláž, B., and Lukáč, M.: Roadside geotourism - an alternative approach to geotourism. *e-Review of Tourism Research*, 13, 2016, pp. 598-609.
- Sutherland, F.: Community-driven mining heritage in the Cuyuna Iron Mining District: Past, present and future projects, *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 2(3), 2015, pp. 519-530. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2015.04.003>.
- Taylor, P.: What factors make rail trails successful as tourism attractions? Developing a conceptual framework from relevant literature, *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 12, 2015, pp. 89-98.
- Weiss R., Labant S., Zuzik J., and Mixtaj L.: Application of GNSS and GIS in mining tourism. *Acta Montanistica Slovaca*, 18, 2013, pp. 234-238.
- Wu, T. C. E., Xie, F. F. P., and Tsai, M. C.: Perceptions of attractiveness for salt heritage tourism: A tourist perspective, *Tourism Management*, 51, 2015, pp. 201-209. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.05.026>.
- Winiarski, R., and Zdebski, J.: *Psychologia turystyki*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwa Akademickie i Profesjonalne, 2008.
- Vargas, Sánchez, A., Plaza, Mejía, M. de los A., Porras, Bueno, N.: Understanding residents' attitudes toward the development of industrial tourism in a former mining community, *Journal of Travel Research*, 47, 2009, pp. 373-387.
- Verhoeven, G.: Foreshadowing Tourism: Looking for modern and obsolete features - or some missing link - in early modern travel behavior (1675-1750), *Annals of Tourism Research*, 42, 2013, pp. 262-283. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2013.02.001>.