

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR OPEN UNIVERSITY
AHMEDABAD**

Editorial Panel

Author : Mr. Subhranshu Barun Mohanty
Assistant Professor
Vivekanand Institute of Hotel &
Tourism Management, Rajkot
&
Prof. Amaresh Kumar
Professor
Bikaner Institute of Management & Science
Rajasthan

Editor : Prof. Rahul Singh Shekhawat
Principal
Bikaner Institute of Management & Science
Rajasthan

Language Editor : Dr. Rishi Thakar
Assistant Professor of English
Aroma College, Ahmedabad.

ISBN 978-81-945630-6-8

Edition : 2020

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ROLE OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN DISTANCE LEARNING

The need to plan effective instruction is imperative for a successful distance teaching repertoire. This is due to the fact that the instructional designer, the tutor, the author (s) and the student are often separated by distance and may never meet in person. This is an increasingly common scenario in distance education instruction. As much as possible, teaching by distance should stimulate the student's intellectual involvement and contain all the necessary learning instructional activities that are capable of guiding the student through the course objectives. Therefore, the course / self-instructional material are completely equipped with everything that the syllabus prescribes.

To ensure effective instruction, a number of instructional design ideas are used and these help students to acquire knowledge, intellectual skills, motor skills and necessary attitudinal changes. In this respect, students' assessment and course evaluation are incorporated in the text.

The nature of instructional activities used in distance education self- instructional materials depends on the domain of learning that they reinforce in the text, that is, the cognitive, psychomotor and affective. These are further interpreted in the acquisition of knowledge, intellectual skills and motor skills. Students may be encouraged to gain, apply and communicate (orally or in writing) the knowledge acquired. Intellectual- skills objectives may be met by designing instructions that make use of students' prior knowledge and experiences in the discourse as the foundation on which newly acquired knowledge is built.

The provision of exercises in the form of assignments, projects and tutorial feedback is necessary. Instructional activities that teach motor skills need to be graphically demonstrated and the correct practices provided during tutorials. Instructional activities for inculcating change in attitude and behavior should create interest and demonstrate need and benefits gained by adopting the required change. Information on the adoption and procedures for practice of new attitudes may then be introduced.

Teaching and learning at a distance eliminates interactive communication cues, such as pauses, intonation and gestures, associated with the face-to-face method of teaching. This is

particularly so with the exclusive use of print media. Instructional activities built into the instructional repertoire provide this missing interaction between the student and the teacher. Therefore, the use of instructional activities to affect better distance teaching is not optional, but mandatory.

Our team of successful writers and authors has tried to reduce this.

Divide and to bring this Self Instructional Material as the best teaching and communication tool. Instructional activities are varied in order to assess the different facets of the domains of learning.

Distance education teaching repertoire involves extensive use of self- instructional materials, be they print or otherwise. These materials are designed to achieve certain pre-determined learning outcomes, namely goals and objectives that are contained in an instructional plan. Since the teaching process is affected over a distance, there is need to ensure that students actively participate in their learning by performing specific tasks that help them to understand the relevant concepts. Therefore, a set of exercises is built into the teaching repertoire in order to link what students and tutors do in the framework of the course outline. These could be in the form of students' assignments, a research project or a science practical exercise. Examples of instructional activities in distance education are too numerous to list. Instructional activities, when used in this context, help to motivate students, guide and measure students' performance (continuous assessment)

PREFACE

We have put in lots of hard work to make this book as user-friendly as possible, but we have not sacrificed quality. Experts were involved in preparing the materials. However, concepts are explained in easy language for you. We have included many tables and examples for easy understanding.

We sincerely hope this book will help you in every way you expect.

All the best for your studies from our team!

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

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Open University Ahmedabad**

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Geography of Tourism

BLOCK 1 : BASICS OF TOURISM AND GUJARAT TOURISM

UNIT 1 BASICS OF TOURISM AND TOUR OPERATIONS

UNIT 2 TRAVEL ITINERARY

UNIT 3 GUJARAT TOURISM

BASICS OF TOURISM AND GUJARAT TOURISM

Block Introduction :

Tourism is such an activity that everyone takes part in some point of time of life for rest, relaxation, enjoyment, fun etc. to break the monotonous routine of life. A visit may be for a picnic, day trip from a school or a visit to the tourist places include monuments/parks/friends. Knowledge and meaning of tourism can help to understand the dynamics of the tourism industry. Tourism has caused mass movement of people from one place to another over centuries, it is economic activity in itself. Travel means the individual movements from one location to another or destination, using one or several modes of transport. It includes various purpose of travel person undertakes, it may be for leisure, pleasure, employment, study, family/friends, culture, sports events, health, etc. The three main dimensions to define and distinguish tourism from various forms of travel are movement – where ? Time – Ask how long ? motivation – Why ? In this block we will discuss about all those things and gather knowledge about Gujarat tourism also.

Block Objectives :

1. Define tourism and its components
2. Relate tourism and geography
3. Understand the importance tour operations
4. Define itinerary
5. Make itinerary for your favourite destinations
6. Connect geography and your travel plans
7. Learn about Gujarat tourism
8. Find out Gujarat's major destinations
9. Have knowledge about Gujarat's culture
10. Learn about Ahmedabad– The world heritage city

Block Structure :

Unit 1 : Basics of Tourism and Tour Operations

Unit 2 : Travel Itinerary

Unit 3 : Gujarat Tourism

UNIT STRUCTURE

- 1.0 Learning Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Elements of Tourism Supply Chain
- 1.3 Tour Operations
- 1.4 How to Make a Tour Package
- 1.5 Let Us Sum Up
- 1.6 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 1.7 Glossary
- 1.8 Assignment
- 1.9 Activities
- 1.10 Case Study
- 1.11 Further Reading

1.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define tourism and its components.
- Relate tourism and geography.
- Understand the importance tour operations.

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

Travel generally means the action of individual movement from one location or destination to another using one or many modes of transport. It involves various forms of a person's journey for leisure, pleasure, employment, study, family/friends, culture, sports events, health, etc. Almost all types of locations and destinations are included in tourism activity.

Tourism refers to an individual's mobility to places with a potential for visit, large cities, less travelled places, mountains, beaches, national parks, museums, monuments, etc., for recreational or leisure purposes. In nature, mobility is temporary, limited and non-remunerative.

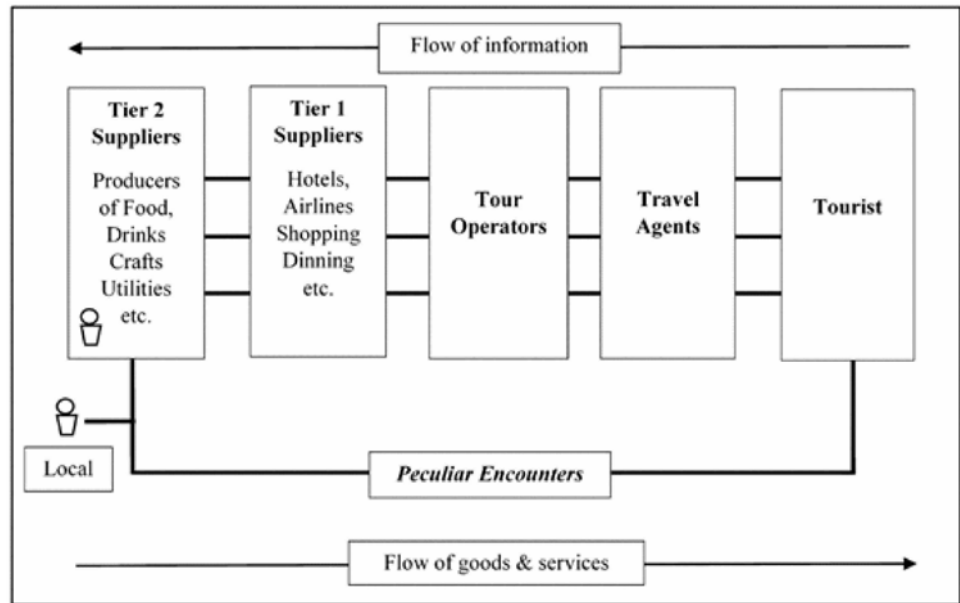
The primary motive for travelling is leisure, recreation and fun when individuals travel for tourism to break monotonous routine of life. All these activities give them a wonderful and memorable experience that they will always cherish. People travelling with different attitudes and motives choose tourist attractions.

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines, "Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes".

There four kind of chains in the business of the operating tour or we can say the tour business. We will discuss the tourism supply chain in the coming topics.

1.2 THE CORE ELEMENTS OF TOURISM SUPPLY CHAIN :

As defined by Zhang, X., Song, H., & Huang, G. Q. (2009), "The tourism supply chain (TSC) is defined as a network of nodes (tourism organizations) engaged in different activities, including the procurement of raw materials, fabrication of parts, assembly and subassembly of components, final assembly of end products, and delivery of finished products to customers".



The Tourism Supply Chain

Source – Wongsurawat, W., & Shrestha, V. (2018)

As you can see in the figure, there are four stages of the supply chain.

1. The suppliers/ service providers (Tier 1 and Tier 2)
2. The tour operator
3. The travel agent
4. The tourist

The service providers : A person or organisation who provides tourism services related to attractions, accommodations, accessibilities, amenities and activities. These are also called the 5As of tourism. Tier 1 services are related to attractions, accommodations and accessibilities. The Tier 2 services are related to amenities and activities.

Attraction : As (Mill and Morrison : 1992) define, It is essential to interpret a tourism attraction as anything that has the power to draw one towards it. It is because of this drawing power that individuals feel compelled to visit the attraction and go. Attractions are the reason why most people travel and experience visiting destinations. Attractions can be **natural, cultural or manmade**. Gir national park and the valley of flowers are natural attractions. Dance forms, Music are cultural attractions. Monuments like statue of unity, Taj Mahal are included in manmade attractions.

Accommodation : As per Italian National Agency for the Protection of the Environment the tourist accommodation service is defined as, "The provision, for

a fee, of overnight shelter in appropriately equipped rooms, including at least a bed, offered as a main service to tourists, travellers and lodgers". Hotels, resorts, lodges can be included in accommodations.

Accessibility : The medium through which a tourist reaches to a destination is called accessibility. The medium can be flights, trains, buses etc.

Amenity : All the other services those are needed for a happy comfortable travel are called amenities. These services can be food, drinking water, sanitary, taxi services etc.

Activity : It includes the thing what a tourist does in a destination. For example, activities can be heritage walk, adventure sports, jungle safari etc.

1.3 TOUR OPERATIONS :

Tour operator : Aryear Gregory (1985) defines, "The Tour Operator is the architect/manufacture who assembles the tour ingredients and creates travel, creates a market, creates lead and creates an annuity by having satisfied clients who return year after year".

Tour operator is person or organization which combines the travel services. The tourism supply chain, the tour operator acts as a mediator between the travel related service providers and the tourists.

To define the large-scale operation in the tourism industry, the term tour operator is used the travel intermediary services. Thus, depending on the size of the market and organisational structure, 'tour operators' can be wholesalers and retailers. Good examples of a dual travel organisation are Thomas Cook, Cox & Kings and Kuoni. Most tour operators in the Indian tour operating market are the result of successful retail travel agencies in their own travel markets. A Tour Operator is described as an operator organization/company/company with complete ground services such as accommodation, local sightseeing, local cultural fairs/festivals, etc. packaging the trip to and from a destination. Interestingly, they themselves offer these services as some of the tour package ingredients they own or arrange these ingredients from various destination operators.

Type of Tour Operators : We can categorise tour operators into two International tour operators and the domestic tour operators. **International Tour Operator** is someone who deals with international packages or tour operation between two countries or more, **Domestic Tour Operator** is a tour operator who deals with the packages in his own country. We can divide the international tour operators into two parts. These are outbound tour operator and inbound tour operator. An **Outbound Tour Operator** is a tour operator Max packages of a different country from his origin country or you can say who makes packages for a foreign country for the tourist of his own country. For example Varun is a tour operator who is operating in New Delhi. Varun makes tour packages for Indian citizens but Varun's packages are based on foreign destinations. Here Varun provides services in foreign destinations to the Indian nationals. So Varun is an outbound tour operator. Outbound tour operators are also called the resident tour operator. The second one is inbound tour operator. **Inbound Tour Operators** make packages for foreign tourists based on their own country's destinations. Let's say Vikas is a tour operator who is looking after services locally. Vikas provides tour services to the foreign nationals who visit India. In this case Vikas is an inbound tour operator. The inbound tour operators are responsible for the local arrangements.

Geography of Tourism

Domestic tour operators are the tour operators who provide tour services to the residents of their own country and their package is based on the destinations of their own country. They don't send or receive tourists to or from foreign countries. For example let's say Prem who operates from Mumbai. Prem provides tour services to Indian nationals for the destinations which are in India. In this case Prem is a domestic tour operator. Domestic tour operators don't have to deal with visa, foreign exchange, international flights, etc.

The next is **Mass Market Tour Operators**. This kind of tour operators purchase the services in bulk and sell it to others small tour operators in required quantities. These tour operators make commission in between as a source of earning.

Specialist Tour Operators are the tour operators who operate in a particular market segment. For example, some tour operators only operate for religious travel and some operate for adventure travel. This type of tour operators doesn't make other types of packages. They are limited to a particular type of package.

The direct sell tour operators are the organisations who directly sell tourism services to the customers bypassing the travel agent. In this way, they can reduce their cost and provide the package to the tourist. They target the customer in a low price segment.

Travel agent : The American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) defines the travel agent as follows : "An agent is a person who undertakes a job for another person, who is the 'principal'. The principal in such a relationship not only sets the goals of the job, such as selling tickets, but also may control the means and manner in which the job is done".

Travel agents generally sell on behalf of travel vendors to end-users. The tour operator is licenced by the Ministry of Tourism. The main source of revenue for travel agents is commissions and other reserves, while the tour operator profits from the provision of services / products to clients and also earns commission from various travel providers such as hoteliers, transporters, airlines, cruise companies and destination companies, etc.

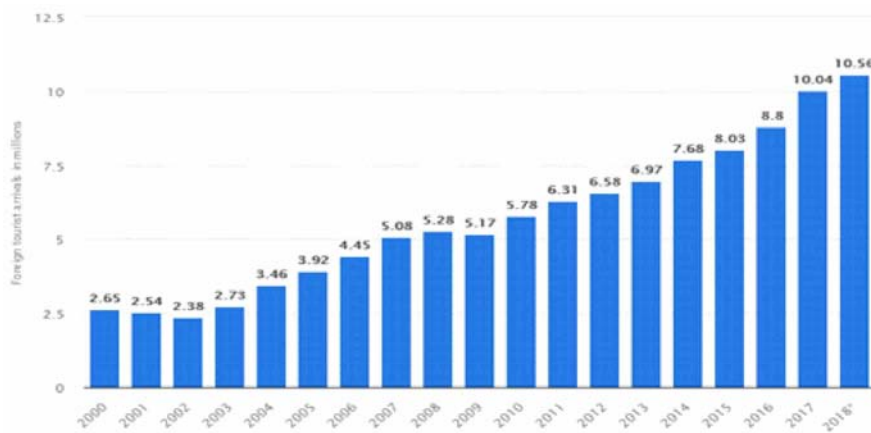
The Major Differences between Travel Agent and Tour Operator

1. Travel agents generally sell on behalf of travel vendors to end-users.
2. Almost everything and anything associated with the tour package is planned by tour operators.
3. Tour operators specialise in dealing specifically with one country or destination at a given moment. But travel agents are not normally specialized; they may deal in many countries and destination at given time.
4. Some travel agents work directly with tour operators and tour operators in the majority of cases and provide the tour operators with customer information. Tour operators directly deal with the service providers.
5. Tour operators have to obtain license from Ministry of tourism. But travel agents don't have to work in tourism sector.
6. Tour operators are directly responsible to regulatory authorities.
7. Most of the cases, the tour operator acts as a wholesales and the travel agent acts as a retailers.

Travel Information : Information about travel is a tour operator's first and foremost activity. Today, by publishing a website with detailed travel information, most tour operators have developed an internet presence. In addition, for all travel companies, the use of technology has become vital. Most travel companies have hired technology companies specifically to maintain their website and upload the latest travel information. In addition, these companies use Global Distribution Systems (GDS) travel service distribution companies such as Sabre Holdings, Amadeus, Galileo and World to provide up-to-the-minute detailed information on tens of thousands of flights, hotels, carriers, car rental and other tourism services, including package tours.

Tourist Publicity Material : To attract and motivate tourists, tour operators produce enormous tourism-related materials. In addition, travel agents and tour operators produced a variety of advertising materials on adventure, wildlife, tourist resources, including shell folders.

Market Research and Statistical Data : For planners and policy makers, market research and statistical data are important tools not only for planning/policy formulation, but also to monitor the progress of schemes and evaluate their impact. An annual publication called "India Tourism Statistics" is published by the Ministry of Tourism each year, providing details of international and domestic tourism, including details of classified hotels, etc. In addition, a small brochure called "Tourism Statistics at a Glance" is also released, providing up-to-date and latest key statistical data.



Foreign tourist arrival in Millions (Source : Statista)

❑ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. A person who combines all the services and make it a package is called :
(a) Tourist (b) Tour operator
(c) Travel agent (d) Service provider
2. Tour operator sells the package to :
(a) Tourist (b) Travel agent
(c) Both (d) Service Providers
3. Domestic tour operator working area is :
(a) Foreign land
(b) Within geographical limit of own country
(c) Both
(d) None of the option given

1.4 HOW TO MAKE A TOUR PACKAGE :

Tour package is a combination of more than one service which tourists are going to use in a particular destination. We are going to discuss making a tour package so that you can make your own tour package.

During the **first step**, you have to do research. You have to do research on the destination for which you are making a package. And also you have to do research on the target market. Let's first talk about the destination. Before making a package for a particular destination we have to identify the economic, political, social and climatic conditions that will influence our package in future. The economic condition of the destination is important in pricing the tour package for example, someone is going to enjoy a holiday in the United States and someone is going to enjoy a holiday in Thailand. The economic condition of the United States is better than the economic conditions of Thailand. The purchasing power of the people of the United States is more. Tourism services are going to cost more in the United States. We have to take into consideration the social and political conditions. We cannot make a package for places where the social conditions are not good. For example there is a destination in which a civil war is going on. So, you cannot make a package for that. The tourists cannot take risk to travel to the destination. So your package cannot be profitable for that destination. We have to take into consideration the political condition also. For example, for Indian citizens there are some restrictions for Pakistan. These restrictions can be religious restrictions or can be visa restrictions or it may be political reason also. So there is a difficulty in making a tour package for Pakistan. For making a package we have to think about the climatic conditions also. Tourism business is a seasonal business. People travel to hill stations to escape the heat of summer. You cannot make a hill station package in winter. Another example is people go for a bike tour from Manali to Leh. But in the rainy season, there are many landslides. So, it's not possible to make a package for Manali to Leh during the rainy season.

Before starting your own package, you have to do research on the target market and the target market of the group of people who we are targeting. The target market is the group of people who have a level of interest for our product. And at the same time they have the purchasing power. That means they have enough money to buy our package. So, for making a package we have to take consideration of the needs of our target market. For example, I am making up religious packages for senior citizens. I am going to take them to Rishikesh. I cannot make them stay in camps. We have to book good hotel rooms and we have to provide the medical facilities for the tourists if it is required. Another example can be a tour package for college students. It's an adventure tour package. As they are students they don't have much spending capacity. So, I can make them stay in camps which will be suitable for them.

In the **second step**, you have to ask yourself some possible questions. How much is the demand in the market ? We cannot make a product if there is not a demand in the market. If there is no demand then who will buy the product ? How practical is the tour ? It really sounds amazing to sit at home and think about making a tour package for the United States or any other destination. But when we take 50 or you can say hundred people with us in a group can we manage them in the United States ? It's easy to think that the tour can be completed within 3–4 days. But practically when we are in a group of people we cannot make them

feel tired as they are our customers. The next question is how profitable will the tour be for us ? After all, we are making the tour package for profit. We are in a business and we have to make money without money or business cannot grow. So, at the end of the day we have to make profit.

Third, you have to negotiate with our service providers. Tourism business runs on reliability. Your customer is going to enjoy vacation in a foreign country with his family. So he is looking for a reliable person who he can trust for safety, reliability and safety depends on our service providers who will provide the service in the foreign country. We have to find a reliable ground operator in a foreign country. We have to negotiate with them to cut down the cost so we can provide our tour package to our customers within a lower price range in the segment and we can beat the competition.

In the **fourth step**, we have to keep in consideration the disposable income of our target market to cost our package. People enjoy holidays with their families in their disposable income. Where the disposable income is more the person can spend more money on a tour package.

In the **fifth step** we have to price our package. We have two types of pricing. The cost oriented pricing and the market oriented pricing. In the cost oriented pricing strategy, consideration of the profit margin and the cost. For example if your package is costing hundred rupees and you want to set a profit margin of 20% then your price will be e 120 rupees. We can define cost as the amount of money required to make a package. Price is something in which we are selling our package. The next type of pricing is called market oriented. In market oriented pricing we have two kinds of pricing strategies. One is skimming and another is penetration pricing. We use the skimming strategy when we already have a market and a good reputation. When we launch our package we make the price high and then gradually we bring down the price. In the penetration method, we launch our product at a low price. Let's some customers and have some good reviews we gradually increase the price.

In the **sixth step**, think about the administrative staff or you can say the employees who are going to run your tourism business. As I said before our tourism business is seasonal. So we don't require the same number of employees all over the year. To reduce the cost we hire interns in peak seasons.

In the **seventh step**, we have to make a brochure. The brochure must contain the name of our company, the transport mode, the details of the destination, the description of the destination, type of accommodation, and meals services of the ground operator, the price range, extra charges, details of the special arrangements, cancellation terms and the documents which are going to be required.

In the **eighth step**, we will make a tour manual. In the tour manual, we will provide the procedure and policies that were in an efficient manner. It is kind of a standard operating procedure which will be used in operating hour to hour. It contains the day-to-day responsibilities for the staff to the guidelines for walking with vendors, guidelines for working with tourists and How to handle an emergency situation.

In the **last step**, we will remote and sell our tour package through advertising public relations sponsorships exhibition travel marks familiarisation to us your personal selling.

❑ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. The combination of services is called :
(a) Package (b) Bag
(c) Service basket (d) None
2. The word tourism is derived from the word :
(a) Tour (b) Tornos (c) Travel (d) Tartarus
3. What kind of role travel agents play in tourism supply chain ?
(a) Wholesaler (b) Retailer

1.5 LET US SUM UP :

A travel agent is a company that, on behalf of third party travel suppliers, such as airline, hotels and cruise lines, sells travel-related products and services to end-user customers. Travel agency customers include tourists and business travellers. In various countries, some agencies also serve as general service agents for foreign travel companies. A tour operator, on the other hand, is a company that specialises in the planning and operation of pre-paid, pre-planned holidays and makes them available either directly or through a retail travel agency to tourists. Thus, for those planning to enter this vital sector of the tourism industry, there are ample opportunities. Even if your area is a tourist destination, many of you have huge job opportunities right in your own location.

In this unit an attempt has been made to give the students an idea about the meaning, concept and importance of the tour operation and travel business.

1.6 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

❑ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b)

❑ Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (b)

1.7 GLOSSARY :

Tour operator : A person who combines tourism services and make a package.

Travel agent : A person who acts as a retailer and provide services to the tourist.

Package : A combination of all the services.

1.8 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Visit a tour operator and ask for his packages. Compare the packages and find out the best one. And define how the supply chain works for that particular package.
2. What is the role of tour operator in tourism supply chain ?
3. What are the steps to make a tour package ?
4. Describe tourism supply chain.

1.9 ACTIVITIES :

1. Visit a travel agency and find out inclusion of tour packages.
2. Search the internet and find out the best packages for your dream destination.

1.10 CASE STUDY :

Switzerland Tourism collaboration with Simon Bosshart :

Partnering with other businesses in your destination (hospitality providers or other tour and activity providers) can be a great way to market your product and destination. When tourists visit your area, they see the entire stay, (activities, tours, and accommodation) as a whole. By bundling your products you can deliver a great overall experience to the visitors. It also saves time for your customers, instead of researching and comparing different items that make up a whole trip.

The tourism business environment is driven by small and medium-sized enterprises which are not used to working with each other. They need to start working together, bundling their services and distributing them on one particular channel. Let's use the Skiing example. Most travellers go to a tourism office for the first time to learn about skiing and rent equipment. But how do they find the right facilities ? Where do they get the best prices ? If they manage to sort this out, they need to figure out the different types of passes—do they buy a pass for one day, one week, multi-day ? As for those travellers who want to learn how to ski, who are you getting ? How do you come across the right instructor ?

Customers end up wasting up finding information and comparing products and prices for so much time. The process can be amazingly intimidating too. The solution must be to simplify this entire process, for example by creating a "beginner experience" package in which different companies work together. Also, they must be prepared to pay their distributors a commission. Many suppliers are driven by B2C and think commission is a waste, but if you want to reach an overseas market, you need to do this.

1.11 FURTHER READING :

1. Tour Operators and Operations : Development, Management and Responsibility Book by David Leslie and Jakki Holland
2. Tourism Operations and Management, Textbook by Archana Biwal, Joshi Vandana and Sunetra Roday
3. The Business of Tour Operations Book by Pat Yale



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 2.0 Learning Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Types of Itinerary
- 2.3 Do's and Don'ts of Itinerary Preparation
 - 2.3.1 Do's
 - 2.3.2 Don'ts of Itinerary Preparation
 - 2.3.3 Example of Itinerary : Golden Triangle
- 2.4 Let Us Sum Up
- 2.5 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 2.6 Assignment
- 2.7 Activities
- 2.8 Case Study
- 2.9 Glossary
- 2.10 Further Reading

2.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define itinerary
- Make itinerary for your favourite destinations
- Connect geography and your travel plans

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

Definition : A travel itinerary is a schedule of events relating to a planned travel. Talking about a schedule of events that means the events are scheduled as per the convenience of the customers.

Interpretation : A key and important component of a tour package is an itinerary. It can be an initial or a final itinerary. It is essentially intended to identify the origin, destination and all stopping points along with the transport, accommodation and other facilities on the journey of a traveller. In addition, the itinerary shows the progression of the different ingredients of the tour and provides essential information such as the starting point, the departure point, the days of departure, the duration of the tour, the legal requirements, the characteristics of a destination, optional activities and meals, and can perhaps be called a central point for the tour company's success.

A planned schedule can save a lot of time. When a tourist visits a destination, he visits that because he wants to enjoy. And at the same time visitors or travellers they have limited amount of time which can be utilised optimally. Let's say, you have your summer vacation. You are going to Shimla to enjoy the

hill station. How much you can afford in how many days you can spend in Shimla ? If I say you plan your travel for seven days and you want to see the whole Shimla in those seven days only. So you have to plan something because you don't want to waste your time by visiting unnecessary places. You have to prioritise your activities and events in a particular destination.

Itinerary preparation takes a lot of time research for the tour operator and travel agent. But once it is made it's a win-win situation between the tourist and the travel agent.

2.2 TYPES OF ITINERARY :

❖ **General Tour Itinerary :**

A general itinerary aimed at and commercialized to a wide range of clients. It is an open itinerary which takes a wide range of interest into consideration.

❖ **Customized Itinerary :**

A customized itinerary crafted especially for an individual client as per the needs and interests of that client. Practices in the tour operation industry highlight two types of tourist itineraries Ready-Made and Tailor-Made. The prepared itineraries are made beforehand without knowing when and who will buy. It's similar to making clothes, shoes and displays in a shop. It is prepared to suit the maximum number of potential travellers. It must be marketable and should be focused on the potential segmentation of the market. The tour operator should consider its capacity, market, marketing strategy, competition policy, future company policy, price while preparing a ready-made itinerary.

On the other hand, special or tailor-made itineraries are made to suit the individual travellers upon request. In fact, a Tailor-Made itinerary is developed for the specific traveller/customer's request or on demand. Thus, when preparing special or tailor-made itineraries, it is possible to communicate in two ways, so that itineraries can be prepared according to the tourist needs. In this type of itinerary, it is generally known the duration, places of visit, date, hotel plan, type of service required.

The discussions above elaborate that itineraries can be of various types. It can also be prepared for various uses. **An Itinerary prepared for Manager** includes itinerary of various customers indicating point of assembly, enroute points and destination points along with different services starting from tourist requirements. In addition, tour manager wants to know at a time about all happenings. Secondly, the **Transport Itinerary** only includes transport elements for booking transport or for informing drivers. Thirdly, **The Tour Guide** tour includes all the details to be visited and finally the tourist itinerary includes a detailed description of the destination, services and activities to be carried out.

❖ **Itinerary for GIT :**

In general, GIT itineraries are designed or developed to meet the needs of first-time travellers. Therefore, a Group Inclusive Tour (GIT) itinerary follows the fixed itinerary and schedule for the first time that travellers do not want to take any risk. Options are limited to customers or guests or group members in a GIT package tour and follow it as per tour itinerary.

The primary reason is that it is a ready-made package, and instead of individual interests, common activities are encouraged. As many things are pre-arranged, pre-planned and pre-priced, there is no scope for alterations. Naturally,

in the case of group reservations, cancellation of rooms / or any reservation is not permitted at the eleventh hour. Any change in the route may create situations of crisis and disruption and disrupt the distribution channel.

❖ **Itinerary for FIT :**

To meet the needs of repeat tourists or those who want to travel independently, the Free Independent Tour (FIT) itinerary has been developed. In general, travellers have complete knowledge of the destinations they want to visit. In contrast, the itinerary of the Free Independent Tour (FIT) is preferred for its freedom to select hotels, places, transport, guides and other services. Modifications may be possible in this kind of itineraries at the last hour due to the last hour program changes or any untoward incidences. There are flexible options, and at their disposal, customers can meet personal requirements. Clients may ask the tour operator to make certain changes as per interest and preferred activities. Tour operators can do what is necessary to prevent flights, trains, vacant rooms and other services from becoming available. In addition, this type of itinerary provides tourists with good space to conduct activities of personal choice and interest.

2.3 DO'S AND DON'TS OF ITINERARY PREPARATION :

2.3.1 Do's :

Things to be Considered While Preparing an Itinerary

- **Route Map & Routing of Itinerary :** Exact route of the intended tour must be clear. Backtracking or routing the pax in circles should be avoided, unless it's necessary.
- **Pricing the Itinerary :** Speed of the itinerary should be according to client requirement, age, health, purpose, preference etc of the tourists. One should never take the passengers for granted.
- **Interests of Tourists :** This is an important way to add more value to the tour itinerary. The client's interest can be matched with the corresponding attractions & activities of the proposed tour.
- **Details to be considered :** Details like holidays, opening & closing timings of monuments and other tourist places, allowed baggage, expected weather, airport check-in formalities, suitable clothing etc. are extremely important while finalising the itinerary.

❖ **Do's and Don'ts of Itinerary Preparation :**

Identify the number of days you'll have on the ground. Include air travel days so everyone's flight arrivals and departures can be included, and travellers know where to go on the first day.

Include the names, addresses, phone and fax numbers of hotels or private homes as well as the time difference. Research on connecting options should be prepared in advance. Pay particular attention to potential delays related to airport check-in, travel to and from airports or train stations, car rental, distances between attractions, time differences, unfamiliar roads, and even local traffic conditions at various times during the day.

Resist the impulse to over plan. Some destinations don't conform to schedules and you want to stay flexible and be open to spontaneous opportunities. They will arise unexpectedly such as delay of trains etc. A fellow traveller suggesting a scenic detour to a destination is one such example.

Contact tourism boards at your destination for brochures, coupons or referrals. Keep all pertinent trip information in one file. Compile a list of flexible task to fill spare time while you wait for connections. Bring a book or magazine as well as bottled water.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. What kind of things can be added to an itinerary ?
 - (a) Timing of events
 - (b) Timing of activities
 - (c) Type of hotel rooms
 - (d) All of the above
2. Which is not a type of itinerary ?
 - (a) Loop
 - (b) Bloop
 - (c) Star
 - (d) Double Star
3. Itinerary is needed for
 - (a) Prioritise time
 - (b) For better explanation of the destination
 - (c) For the events timings
 - (d) All the above
4. Itinerary is prepared by
 - (a) Tourist
 - (b) Tour guide
 - (c) Service provider
 - (d) Tour operator
5. Itinerary means
 - (a) Plan
 - (b) Schedule
 - (c) Timing
 - (d) None

2.3.2 Don'ts of itinerary preparation :

Do not bypass or overlook a specific destination. Don't overlook regional customs and laws, local briefs and folklore etc. Don't exert much pressure on tourists, they must be relaxed. Don't leave last minute hotel reservations. Don't just trust your manual, Printed guidebooks and published guides. Don't disregard local Culture. In a foreign country, the last thing you want to do is be ignorant of cultural norms, and end up offending someone you don't understand.

Developing a tour itinerary seems to be a typical job, but if approached in a systemic manner, it is actually a very easy and quite simple task. While preparing an itinerary, one should think about how to organize the entire tour, stay and visit places. The web contains a wealth of information about the places one plans to visit and know about them well in advance. The main purpose behind preparing an itinerary is to stay focused while on the visit and to protect you from turmoil.

You spend a lot of money on travelling, so you need to make sure your trip is well planned and you don't end up wasting your time and energy doing something you haven't come up with. It has been experienced that travelling can sometimes lead to unforeseeable occurrences that may not have been evaluated in advance or while preparing a tour itinerary. Preparing an itinerary, however, solves these problems, and helps tourists manage their expenses well. The tour itinerary is clearly the total tourism product designed and offered to the tourists. It covers different types of services which reign from pre-departure to post-arrival.

2.3.3 Example of Itinerary : Golden Triangle :**❖ Day 1 : Arrive Delhi :**

Arrive Delhi Airport / Railway Station and check-in at hotel. Later visit Red Fort, Chandni Chowk, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar and Humayun's Tomb. Overnight at hotel.

❖ Day 2 : Delhi – Agra :

After breakfast, drive to Agra . Arrive Agra check-in at hotel. Later visit Magnificent Agra Fort and Taj Mahal. Overnight at hotel .

❖ Day 3 : Agra – Jaipur via FatehpurSikri :

After breakfast, drive to Jaipur, en route visit FatehpurSikri. Arrive at Jaipur, check-in at hotel. Overnight in hotel.

❖ Day 4 : Jaipur :

After breakfast visit Amber Fort with elephant ride. Later visit Royal Palace museum, JantarMantar and Hawa Mahal. Overnight at hotel.

❖ Day 5 : Jaipur – Delhi :

After breakfast drive back to Delhi. Arrive Delhi check in at hotel. Overnight at hotel

❖ Day 6 : Depart Delhi :

After breakfast, drive to Delhi Airport for onward journey.

2.4 LET US SUM UP :

Itinerary is important, as it can help maximize your travel time. It may also help you decide what activities on your trip you think you can afford. You need to make sure that the time you have isn't going to conflict with your desire activities. Itinerary is also good for travellers who cannot manage their time in a real way. By doing activities you do not have to plan every second of your trip. You can spare time on buffer days, too. You don't have to follow your itinerary 100 per cent. It can be your guidelines though, so that you know what to do to manage the time.

Itinerary is important to manage your travel expenses for your journey. Yes, travel can be very expensive especially if you refuse to plan your expenses in advance. You'll know specific estimation of the trip by making itinerary. You don't have to spend money off the budget this way. During your trip itinerary can be your reminder to do things in order. It's easy to forget things with the excitement and everything, sometimes. So, you end up missing stuff that you really want to enjoy during your trip. Thus itinerary can help you remember what you're supposed to do after another. It's also a great tool to let you know what things to prioritize on your holiday. Your holiday time here is limited. Itinerary is also important, because it sometimes easily forgets the essentials of your trip. When you plan multiple trips it is even more important. You need to fill your itinerary with the essentials of travel including what clothes to wear when visiting certain places, what medicines to take later, or what emergency numbers to call if necessary. With itinerary, you have a higher chance to really enjoy your trip, because you don't have to think about possible and predictable inconvenience. Your trip will also most likely be stress-free.

2.5 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d)
-

2.6 ASSIGNMENT :

1. What is your favourite destination ?
 2. Write a short note on your favourite destination ?
 3. Make a 3 night, 4 days itinerary on your destination ?
-

2.7 ACTIVITIES :

1. Visit a travel agency and find out their packages.
 2. Search the internet and find out the best packages for your dream destination.
-

2.8 CASE STUDY :

Development of the Buddhist Circuit in India

In Buddha's quest for enlightenment around 200 BC, the circuit includes pilgrimage sites such as Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Rajgir and other important sites. Devout Buddhists have largely visited it and there is a significant opportunity to improve conditions for the pilgrimage market while at the same time expanding the circuit to attract non-Buddhist travellers who are interested in the area's cultural and historical significance. The project was carried out by the Ministry of Tourism of India and the International Finance Corporation (member of the World Bank Group) with the journey as expert advisers. The project included a thorough assessment of the different sites, numerous interviews with stakeholders, specific concepts of the site project and an overall strategy document that included vision and growth goals, as well as implementable recommendations for infrastructure development, services, human resources and promotional programmes for tourism growth along the circuit.

2.9 GLOSSARY :

Itinerary : A travel document recording a route or journey.

Package : A combination of services

Tour operator : A person who combines the services

2.10 FURTHER READING :

1. Santorini in 3 Days Book
2. Trip Planner and Travel Journal : Vacation Planner & Diary for 4 Trips, With ... Book



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 3.0 Learning Objectives**
- 3.1 Introduction**
- 3.2 Meaning of the Name and History**
- 3.3 Geography**
- 3.4 Culture**
- 3.5 Some Famous Tourist Destinations**
 - 3.5.1 Somnath Temple**
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 - 3.5.3 Rani Ki Vav**
 - 3.5.4 Pavagadh Archaeological Park**
 - 3.5.5 Lothal**
 - 3.5.6 Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel**
 - 3.5.7 Dwarka**
 - 3.5.8 Palitana**
 - 3.5.9 The Statue of Unity**
- 3.6 The World Heritage city of Ahmedabad**
- 3.7 USP of Gujarat**
- 3.8 MICE tourism in Gujarat**
- 3.9 Promotional strategy of Gujarat Tourism**
- 3.10 Future of Gujarat Tourism**
- 3.11 Use of Digital Technology in Tourism Promotion in Gujarat**
- 3.12 SWOT Analysis**
 - 3.12.1 Strengths of Gujarat Tourism**
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 - 3.12.3 Opportunities in Gujarat Tourism**
 - 3.12.4 Threats for Gujarat Tourism**
- 3.13 Answers for Check Your Progress**
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- 3.15 Assignment**
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3.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

In this unit, we will discuss the people, culture of Gujarat and the heritage of Gujarat. We will also have a look on the major tourist destinations and tourist inflow. A SWOT analysis will be done to find out the strengths, weakness and future opportunities of Gujarat tourism.

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

Gujarat is one of the most industrialized states in India. The capital of Gujarat is Gandhinagar. Previously it was a portion of the state of Bombay. But on 1st May 1960 the Government of India took all the Gujarati speaking people in the region and made it the state of Gujarat. Gujarat is the birthplace of many freedom fighters. The most prominent names are Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Vikram Sarabhai was the father of India's space program. His birthplace was Gujarat. Over time Gujarat has produced the best entrepreneurs in the world. Gujarat is in the western part of India. Gujarat is mounted by Pakistan in the west, Rajasthan in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the east and Maharashtra in the south. Gujarat it also shares the border with Arabian Sea to the west. If we talk about the ancient civilization Gujarat was a part of it Gujarat was a part of one of the best ancient civilizations, which is called Indus Valley Civilization. Some sites of Indus Valley Civilization like Lothal and Dholavira are in Gujarat Lothal is believed to be e the first port of India. It is also believed to be e one of the world's Major ports at that point of time.

3.2 MEANING OF THE NAME AND HISTORY :

Gujarat has a rich historical background. The Gurjara (supposedly a subtribe of the Huns). Present day Gujarat was ruled by Maurya and Gupta dynasty for sometimes. At that point in time, its sport Bharuch served as a trading centre of India. After the fall of Gupta dynasty in 6th century Maitaka Dynasty ruled Gujarat from 6th to 8th century. After the end of 8th century Gujarat was ruled by Pratihara Clan. Gujarat became the home for Parsi refugees arrived in 775 in Gujarat from Iran. Rajput dynasty ruled Gujarat from 962 to 1243. During the time of Solanki dynasty the capital of Gujarat was Patan. AllauddinKhilji attacked Patan in 1297 and incorporated Gujarat into Delhi Sultanate. In 1576 Gujarat became part of the Mughal sultanate. During the 18th century, Marathas conquered Eastern and Central regions of Gujarat.

The first European power to arrive in Gujarat was Portugal. After they came, take several areas like Daman Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli. In 1614 the British East India Company established a factory in Surat. After the heritage of Gujarat, the British East India Company acquired the state in 1668. After that Gujarat was put under the authority of Bombay Presidency but Baroda was not included. The British ruled Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Panchmahal and Surat directly. On 1st May 1960, the Bombay state was split into two parts and Gujarat was born as an independent state. The first capital was Ahmedabad. But in 1978 it was shifted to Gandhinagar.

3.3 GEOGRAPHY :

There are mountain ranges in Gujarat. If we talk about the significant ranges, they are Vindhya range, Western Ghats Satpura and Aravali. If we talk about the hills, they are Pavagadh, Palitana, Girnar and Saputara. There are two

major rivers in Gujarat one is Narmada and other is Sabarmati. The Gujarat is having the longest coastal front among all the states. At the extreme west it is having white desert called Rann of Kutch.

3.4 CULTURE :

86% of the state population of Gujarat speak Gujarati as the primary language. 5% of the state population speak Hindi. Some other languages are Bhili Marathi and Urdu.

The major dance forms are Dandiya and Garba. The prominent religions are Hinduism, Jainism and Islam. The largest cities in Gujarat sequence wise are Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot.

3.5 SOME FAMOUS TOURIST DESTINATIONS :

As you all know Gujarat has become one of the prominent tourism destinations in India. Let's talk about some of the major tourist destinations of Gujarat.

3.5.1 Somnath Temple :

Somnath Temple is considered as one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. It is situated in the Gir, Somnath district. It was built during the Chalukya period and the style of architecture is Chalukya.

3.5.2 Gir National Park :

Gir National Park is the home to Asiatic lions. It is situated in Junagadh district. It is the most visited National Park in Gujarat. Due to efforts of government and forest department the population of Lion increased significantly.

3.5.3 Rani Ki Vav :

It is situated in the district of Patan. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It was built by Rani Udaymati in 16th century. Its architecture is one of the finest examples of step wells in India.

3.5.4 Pavagadh Archaeological Park :

It is a UNESCO World Heritage site situated around historical town of Champaner in Panchmahal district. It is famous for its attractions like Jama Masjid and Pavagadh Fort.

3.5.5 Lothal :

Lothal is one of the Ancient sites of Indus Valley Civilization. It was considered the first seaports in India. The town was important trade centre of that time and archaeological site of present days.

3.5.6 Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel :

It is situated in Baroda. It is the residence of the royal family of Baroda. It is considered as 4 times larger than Buckingham Palace. It is the centre of attraction in Baroda and houses a lot of antiques.

3.5.7 Dwarka :

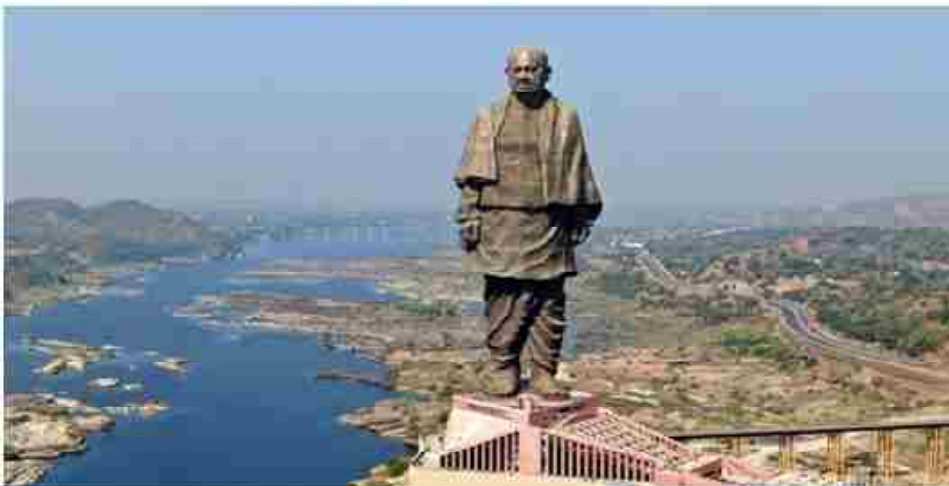
Dwarka is one of the Char Dham of the Hindu religion. It is considered as the ancient capital of Lord Krishna. There is one Jyotirling and other religious places nearby to visit.

3.5.8 Palitana :

Palitana is one of the holiest places for the followers of Jain religion. You can camp at Rann of Kutch. You can have Jeep Safari in Gir National Park. You can enjoy the tribal homestays in Dang district of Gujarat. You can take people for a camel safari in Rann of Kutch. You can enjoy an aircraft ride at Ahmedabad. You can take your friends Heritage City tour in Ahmedabad.

3.4.9 The Statue of Unity :

The Statue of Unity is a colossal statue of Vallabhbhai Patel, an Indian statesman and independence activist. The statue is located in Gujarat state, India. It is the tallest statue in the world, with a height of 182 metres. It is situated 100 kilometres southeast of the city of Vadodara and 150 kilometres from Surat, on the Narmada River in the Kevadiya colony, facing the Sardar Sarovar Dam.



Sardar Patel Statue of Unity (Source – TCGL)

3.6 THE WORLD HERITAGE CITY OF AHMEDABAD :

Ahmedabad is the largest city of Gujarat and it is also the former capital of Gujarat in July 2017 it was declared as the First World Heritage city of India.

Ahmedabad was founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah in 1411 AD. Ahmedabad contains 2600 heritage sites and it is more than 600 years old. In Ahmedabad, there are many communities like Hindu Muslim and Jain live in peace for around 600 years. Ahmedabad was included in Heritage City's tentative list in 2011 by UNESCO. The major attraction and USP of the old city of Ahmedabad are the elegant carving on Jain and Hindu temples and the Indo Islamic architecture. Heritage of the old town is associated with religious buildings and architecture. Ahmedabad is also called the walled city. The old walled city is famous for its rich domestic wooden architecture, which is known as Havelis.

The question is why UNESCO included Ahmedabad in the world heritage city list ? And why Ahmedabad became the first world heritage city in India ? Ok, if we talk about the reason behind selecting Ahmedabad as a world heritage city is very simple. Ahmedabad became the world heritage city because of its authenticity in heritage. Dear student, if you travel to the old city of Ahmedabad, which is also known as the walled city, you can see the architecture of the Haveli represents a strong sense of character through its wooden furnishing. The buildings are made of wood and the architecture is unique. This is one of the reasons why Ahmedabad was included in the world heritage city list.

Geography of Tourism

In the old city of Ahmedabad there is a Fort. There are three gates at the end of MaidanShahi and Jama Masjid. Where the first architectural building which was built by Ahmad Shah. And another reason is the Peaceful coexistence of many communities like Islam, Hindu and Jain.

Lets discuss how is the WHC is managed. Ahmedabad includes 28 monuments, which are listed in Archaeological Survey of India and the other old buildings, which are the main heritage of the ancient city of Ahmedabad are protected by the Heritage department of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. There are around 2696 buildings. The buildings which are listed by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and which are a part of the historic city of Ahmedabad are regarded as a protected zone with special regulations. These regulations are made and supervised by Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority. This is how they protect the old city of Ahmedabad and they manage it. Student, if you are in Gujarat you must travel to Ahmedabad once. It will take you to ancient times and you will be amazed by the wooden architecture of the old historic city.

3.7 USP OF GUJARAT :

Let's discuss the USP of Gujarat tourism, which means something which can be found in Gujarat but cannot be found in other states of India. When we market our product or sell our tourism package, we must convince the customer or the potential customer that what we are giving unique for the package.

If we talk about Gujarat, Gujarat is the home for Asiatic lions. The lions can be found in Gir National Park. The next USP of Gujarat is Somnath Temple, which is one of the Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. If we talk about Gujarat, we know there is white desert called Rann of Kutch. The Rann of Kutch or you can say the white Rann, cannot be found anywhere other than Gujarat. It is the uniqueness of Gujarat. If we talk about the events, we can say the international Kite Festival in Ahmedabad or the state of Gujarat is unique. Gujarati cuisine is very delicious and unique, which can be enjoyed by a tourist. Dwarka is one of the significant places of Char Dham in the Hindu religion. It was a city of Lord Krishna which is unique to the followers of Hinduism. Another uniqueness of Gujarat is it was a part of ancient Indus Valley Civilization. Places like Dholavira and Lothal are unique. When you reach your tourism package of Gujarat to a potential customer, you must define this uniqueness and explain so that it will be easy for you to convince him to buy your package. People travel to see the uniqueness in culture.

3.8 MICE TOURISM IN GUJARAT :

The full form of mice is meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions. MICE being the premium segments of the tourism industry. So, with the traditional tourism industry GTDC has introduced MICE tourism in Gujarat to increase the tourist inflow. Gujarat is the land of entrepreneurs. So, it is essential to talk about mice tourism and the future of mice tourism in Gujarat. In Gujarat, we already have a domestic market for mice tourism and at the same time, we are introducing international mice tourism in Gujarat.

In some of the MICE destinations in Gujarat Today, Mahatma Mandir in Gandhinagar is considered as one of the international convention centres for MICE. It hosts events like Vibrant Gujarat, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, etc.

At the same time, in the future, the Gujarat Tourism will construct new convention centers in Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot as proposed. The

Tourism Board of Gujarat, the state Tourism Development Corporation of Gujarat, has already started promoting Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat destinations at the international level to attract more foreign MICE tourists.

3.9 PROMOTIONAL STRATEGY OF GUJARAT TOURISM :

In the past, the campaign **Khushbu Gujarat Ki** was one of the major turning points of Gujarat Tourism. Gujarat Tourism appointed Shri Amitabh Bachchan, the brand ambassador of Gujarat Tourism. He became an effective brand ambassador. The tourism destinations that promoted in all media through Shri Amitabh Bachchan and more tourists get attracted to Gujarat Tourism.

Gujarat Tourism as a useful information system through which it can attract more and more tourists to the state. Gujarat Tourism has also introduced laser light and sound shows at major tourism destination. Gujarat Tourism is trying to promote its brand and products through food and festival. Events like Rann Utsav, International Kite Festival, Navratri, Modhera Dance Festival have given a boost to Gujarat Tourism.

3.10 FUTURE OF GUJARAT TOURISM :

Gujarat gets a lot of competition from its neighbouring states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. At the same time, Gujarat wants to stay ahead of the competition. Gujarat has already started working on MICE tourism to attract more International mice tourists are you discussed before. Gujarat is creating artificial monuments like Statue of Unity, which can boost Gujarat tourism in the near future at the same time, Gujarat is looking for introducing tribal home stays which can give an authentic tribal, rural experience to the international as well as domestic tourists.

3.11 USE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN TOURISM PROMOTION IN GUJARAT :

In the age of digitalisation, you cannot ignore the importance of digital technology. Digital technology can be used to age the tourism promotion in Gujarat. So, we are going to discuss some of the factors which Gujarat Tourism has taken into consideration for the digitalization of tourism promotion for staff.

The state Tourism Development Corporation has started a joint venture with infrastructure leasing and financial services. Making 360 degrees live action, VR videos to promote the ancient sites of Indus Valley Civilization like Lothal Dholavira.

3.12 SWOT ANALYSIS :

Talking about the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of culturally and economically rich Gujarat state is tough task. It is always important to analyse strengths and weaknesses before starting a tour to Gujarat or to make a tour package for Gujarat.

3.12.1 Strengths of Gujarat Tourism :

Gujarat is having the one of the rarest species of animal in the wild life to show to the tourist. In entire Asia only it's wild life is having Lion and Wild Ass.

Geography of Tourism

Gujarat is very well connected with its neighbouring states and globally with wide network of road, railways and airports.

Gujarat is known as the state of entrepreneurs. So, it is very easy to set up a tourism business in Gujarat. Secondly, the people of Gujarat love to travel and visit places this is backed by their rich economy helps tourism business. It is estimated that Gujarat is having the highest number of outbound tourist among all states of India.

The recent tourism campaigns of Gujarat with Amitabh Bacchan as brand ambassador has created a very nice impact in the minds of people both internationally and Domestic. This has given boost to the inbound and domestic tourism in Gujarat.

3.12.2 Weaknesses of Gujarat Tourism :

Gujarat doesn't have night life and entertainment quotient in its tourism product. It has many things to offer but when it comes to recreational activity it is lacking as a result even local people move out of Gujarat to neighbouring states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for it.

Gujarat has different types of tourism products like wildlife, religious destinations, Jain pilgrimage centres and scope for MICE tourism. Till now Gujarat has failed to promote as destination and USP is missing. It is tough to bring all products together and make them a brand.

3.12.3 Opportunities in Gujarat Tourism :

If you are in Gujarat, you have already known Gujarat is an unexplored state and there are not many packages available for Gujarat Tourism. So, we can take it as an opportunity and build a tourism business on Gujarat.

Gujarat has a perfect blend of wildlife, MICE tourism, historical tourism and religious tourism. This can be mixed together and form a new tourism segment.

Gujarat has good political conditions for business. So, finding tourism business opportunities and implement them through one window clearance is easy.

3.12.4 Threats for Gujarat Tourism :

Gujarat is having direct competition from the states like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. These states are already doing well in the tourism business. So, it's difficult for Gujarat to evolve as a brand for promoting tourism business.

Even the locals are not inclined to the destinations within Gujarat. They explore other tourism destinations rather than in Gujarat. Destinations in Gujarat are not well promoted within locals and it is local people who will popularise the destination first.

❑ Check Your Progress – 1 :

- _____ is an example of industrialized states of India.
(a) Odisha (b) Gujarat
(c) Kerala (d) Himachal Pradesh
- The British East India Company acquired the Gujarat state in _____.
(a) 1666 (b) 1667 (c) 1668 (d) 1669

3. _____ is the largest city in Gujarat.
(a) Rajkot (b) Vadodara (c) Surat (d) Ahmedabad
4. Somnath Temple was built during _____ period.
(a) Chalukya (b) Vikram Sarabhai
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) Mahatma Gandhi
5. Rani ki Vav was built by _____.
(a) Rani Aditi (b) Rani Satyabhama
(c) Rani Udaymati (d) Rani Elisabeth
6. Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel is situated in _____.
(a) Rajkot (b) Baroda (c) Surat (d) Ahmedabad
7. _____ is one of the holiest places for the followers of Jain religion.
(a) Rajkot (b) Baroda (c) Surat (d) Palitana
8. Ahmedabad was founded by _____.
(a) Sultan Ahmad Shah (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Birbal
9. Ahmedabad is also called _____.
(a) Pink city (b) Walled city (c) City of God (d) City of river
10. USP stands for _____.
(a) Unique selling percentage (b) Unique sold to people
(c) Unique selling proposition (d) Under selling proposition

3.13 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (d), 4. (a), 5. (c)
6. (b), 7. (d), 8. (a), 9. (b), 10. (a)

3.14 GLOSSARY :

USP : Unique selling proposition

Dwarka : One of the significant places of Char Dham in the Hindu religion.

MICE : The full form of mice is meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions. MICE is one of the premium segments of the tourism industry.

Khushbu Gujarat Ki : One of the major campaigns run by Gujarat tourism. In which Shri Amitabh Bachchan appointed as brand ambassador.

3.15 ASSIGNMENT :

Make a detail list of ten major tourist destination as for the revenue collected by Gujarat Government.

3.16 ACTIVITIES :

Visit at least three tourist destination of Gujarat and make a project report on the base of experienced you have in that destinations.

3.17 CASE STUDY :

Gujarat has been a lively melting pot of cultures, customs and movements for decades. It has also been blessed with a unique natural landscape and architecture that includes ruins of an ancient Harappan civilization long forgotten at Dholavira and Lothal to the abode of endangered wildlife such as the Asian Lion and Wild Ass not found anywhere else in the world, from the holy city of Dwarka to the Solanki rulers' magnificent Modhera Sun Temple.

But Gujarat has still not been able to fulfil its tourist potential, unlike rival tourist states such as Rajasthan, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Goa. Most of this is due to the failure to establish a distinctive brand and create deals that draw more visitors.

"Because of its large mosques, temples, stepwells and forts, the archaeological area of Champaner, Pavagadh has been listed by UNESCO as" World Heritage Site. There are over 400 archaeological sites in the State, including some of the most significant excavations at Lothal (near Ahmedabad), Surkotada and Dholavira of the Indus Valley civilization era.

Gujarat is the land of wealthy crafts such as weaving Patola, khadi, bandhani, embroidery, block printing, rogan painting, pachhedimatani, namda, woodcraft, etc. Gujrat also has a rich mix of exotic cultures, from the Kutch camel riders to the hilly tribals of Sabarkanta, Dangs, Chhota Udaipur, etc.

A number of popular event assets have been developed by the Gujrat tourism department, such as RannMahotsav, Vibrant Gujarat, Modhera Dance Festival, International Kite Flying Festival, etc.

The state intends to bring Gujarat's rich culture on the world map with the celebration of festivals like Navaratri Mahotsav, Tarnetar Fair, Sharadotsav, DangsDarbar and Kvant Fair.

But still all this promotion and rich tourism assets have not been able to put Gujarat on the map of tourism. Discuss the reasons for Gujarat not being such a popular destination being economically and culturally sound state.

3.18 FURTHER READING :

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/>

<http://www.globalgujarat.com/>

Tourism In India : An Overview, Vol.1 by Rabindra Seth



BLOCK SUMMARY :

The tourism industry plays a crucial role in strengthening the global GDP is indeed a big plus point. It is one of the major and fastest growing sectors in the world Global economy, with important environmental, cultural, social and economic impacts. The world has witnessed a growing number of tourists when the country opened to tourism. The accentuating arrivals of tourists to South East Asia are the result of the countries ' political collaboration and networking. A travel agent sells travel related products and services on behalf of third party travel suppliers, such as airlines, hotels, and cruise lines, to end-user customers. Some agencies also serve as agents of general service for foreign travel companies in various countries. On the other hand, a tour operator is a company specializing in holiday planning and operation, making it available either directly or through the retail travel agency to tourists. There are ample opportunities for those planning to enter this vital tourism industry sector. Even many of you have huge jobs right at your own location if your area is a tourist destination.

BLOCK ASSIGNMENT :

❑ **Short Answer Questions :**

1. Who is a tour operator ?
2. What is the role of a tour operator ?
3. What are the types of itineraries ?
4. What are some religious destinations in Gujarat ?
5. Describe the culture of Gujarat ?

❑ **Long Answer Questions :**

1. Explain tourism supply chain ?
2. How to make a tour package ? Describe the steps.
3. Make an itinerary on destinations in Gujarat ?
4. Explain the process of making an itinerary ?
5. Write about the dos and don'ts of itinerary preparation ?

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR OPEN UNIVERSITY
AHMEDABAD**

Editorial Panel

Author : Mr. Subhranshu Barun Mohanty
Assistant Professor
Vivekanand Institute of Hotel &
Tourism Management, Rajkot
&
Prof. Amaresh Kumar
Professor
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Rajasthan

Editor : Prof. Rahul Singh Shekhawat
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Rajasthan

Language Editor : Dr. Rishi Thakar
Assistant Professor of English
Aroma College, Ahmedabad.

ISBN 978-81-945630-6-8

Edition : 2020

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ROLE OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN DISTANCE LEARNING

The need to plan effective instruction is imperative for a successful distance teaching repertoire. This is due to the fact that the instructional designer, the tutor, the author (s) and the student are often separated by distance and may never meet in person. This is an increasingly common scenario in distance education instruction. As much as possible, teaching by distance should stimulate the student's intellectual involvement and contain all the necessary learning instructional activities that are capable of guiding the student through the course objectives. Therefore, the course / self-instructional material are completely equipped with everything that the syllabus prescribes.

To ensure effective instruction, a number of instructional design ideas are used and these help students to acquire knowledge, intellectual skills, motor skills and necessary attitudinal changes. In this respect, students' assessment and course evaluation are incorporated in the text.

The nature of instructional activities used in distance education self- instructional materials depends on the domain of learning that they reinforce in the text, that is, the cognitive, psychomotor and affective. These are further interpreted in the acquisition of knowledge, intellectual skills and motor skills. Students may be encouraged to gain, apply and communicate (orally or in writing) the knowledge acquired. Intellectual- skills objectives may be met by designing instructions that make use of students' prior knowledge and experiences in the discourse as the foundation on which newly acquired knowledge is built.

The provision of exercises in the form of assignments, projects and tutorial feedback is necessary. Instructional activities that teach motor skills need to be graphically demonstrated and the correct practices provided during tutorials. Instructional activities for inculcating change in attitude and behavior should create interest and demonstrate need and benefits gained by adopting the required change. Information on the adoption and procedures for practice of new attitudes may then be introduced.

Teaching and learning at a distance eliminates interactive communication cues, such as pauses, intonation and gestures, associated with the face-to-face method of teaching. This is

particularly so with the exclusive use of print media. Instructional activities built into the instructional repertoire provide this missing interaction between the student and the teacher. Therefore, the use of instructional activities to affect better distance teaching is not optional, but mandatory.

Our team of successful writers and authors has tried to reduce this.

Divide and to bring this Self Instructional Material as the best teaching and communication tool. Instructional activities are varied in order to assess the different facets of the domains of learning.

Distance education teaching repertoire involves extensive use of self- instructional materials, be they print or otherwise. These materials are designed to achieve certain pre-determined learning outcomes, namely goals and objectives that are contained in an instructional plan. Since the teaching process is affected over a distance, there is need to ensure that students actively participate in their learning by performing specific tasks that help them to understand the relevant concepts. Therefore, a set of exercises is built into the teaching repertoire in order to link what students and tutors do in the framework of the course outline. These could be in the form of students' assignments, a research project or a science practical exercise. Examples of instructional activities in distance education are too numerous to list. Instructional activities, when used in this context, help to motivate students, guide and measure students' performance (continuous assessment)

PREFACE

We have put in lots of hard work to make this book as user-friendly as possible, but we have not sacrificed quality. Experts were involved in preparing the materials. However, concepts are explained in easy language for you. We have included many tables and examples for easy understanding.

We sincerely hope this book will help you in every way you expect.

All the best for your studies from our team!

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

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Unit 4 Island Geography of India

Introduction, Formation of Islands, Types of Islands, Indian Islands, Arabian Sea Islands, Kavaratti, Kalpeni, Minicoy Island, Kadmat Island, Agatti Island, Bangaram Island, Bay of Bengal Islands, Port Blair, Ross Island, Other Islands



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar **BBAATR-104**
Open University Ahmedabad

Geography of Tourism

BLOCK 2 : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND IMPORTANCE IN TOURISM

- UNIT 1 IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY IN TOURISM

- UNIT 2 THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

- UNIT 3 FAMOUS MOUNTAIN PASSES AND PEAKS OF INDIA

- UNIT 4 ISLAND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND IMPORTANCE IN TOURISM

Block Introduction :

Human beings always face both of the situations in which they interact with each other. The physical (natural) environment that teaches them to adjust provides air, water, and shelter while the (constructed) human or cultural environment tells the story of their settlement. When the primitive men synchronized with their natural environment, it was the pattern of settlement that came into use, focusing on the cultural, economic, health, transport, population, political, historical, health, social and many sub-branches of all of these domains. Similarly, due to the interaction with the natural environment, there are many aspects to physical geography such as soil, ocean, glaciers, meteorological and many more. All these studies are carried out to analyze the connection between environment and space. Geography plays an important role in boosting tourism. As we all know many of the attractions in destinations deals with nature. In this block, we will discuss many aspects of Indian geography.

Block Objectives :

1. Define geography and its components.
2. Relate tourism with geography.
3. Understand the importance of geography in tourism.
4. Define Indian geography and its impact.
5. Know about various geographical features of India.
6. Understand the river systems, mountains, climate of India.
7. Know about the mountain geography of India.
8. Understand how important the mountain geography is for tourism.
9. Define the geography of various Indian islands.
10. Relate tourism with the islands.
11. Understand the importance of islands in tourism of India.

Block Structure :

Unit 1 Importance of Geography in Tourism

Unit 2 The Geography of India

Unit 3 Famous Mountain Pases and Peaks of India

Unit 4 Island Geography of India

Importnce of Geography in Tourism

UNIT STRUCTURE

- 1.0 Learning Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
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- 1.4 Basic Geographical Terms
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1.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define geography and its components.
- Relate tourism with geography.
- Understand the importance of geography in tourism.

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

The word 'Geography' is derived from two words. The first one is 'Geo' and the second one is 'Graphy'. The meaning of the two words is : Geo means earth and Graphy means the field of study. That means Geography is the field of study that deals with the earth. We can say in simple words, the field of study which tells us the structure of the earth atmosphere and its impacts. Geography is of two types human geography and the second one is physical geography. Human Geography deals with the study and history of humans. This basically, focuses on the cultural, political social, and economic aspects. Physical geography can be defined as a study, which deals with the natural environment. Here the natural environment means the organism, climate, soil, water bodies, and landforms, etc.

1.2 TOURISM :

The word tourism is derived from the word *turnos*. *Turnos* is a Latin origin word. The meaning of the word *turnos* is a journey that is performed circularly. People who perform tourism are called tourists. People visit places to fulfill their psychological and physical needs. Tourism doesn't act in isolation. Tourism has its key components like attraction, accommodation accessibility, amenities, and activities. Attraction means a destination where the tourist visit. Accommodation means where the tourists stay in a particular destination. It can be hotels, resorts, or any type of shelter which can accommodate the tourist stops. The next component is accessibility. Accessibility means how will a person reach to the destination from his origin. That means you are visiting the Taj Mahal and you are starting from Ahmedabad by train. The medium through which you are traveling from Ahmedabad to Agra is called your accessibility medium or simply accessibility. Here the accessibility medium can be travel by road, railway or airplane. The next component is the activity. The recreational or fun activity a tourist perform during his visit to the destination apart from visiting tourism attraction. Amenities mean the things tourist needs in a destination like a taxi service, restaurant, shopping facilities, banking facility, money exchange etc. are called the amenities. Amenities supplement the full journey. Without these five components, tourism cannot be performed. Imagine there is no attraction in Agra then why should people go to Agra.

As far as attractions are concerned we can categorise them into two parts. The first one is the man-made attractions. It includes forts, palaces, temples, the cultures of human beings, arts and crafts, cuisines and museums, etc. The second one is natural attractions, it includes beaches islands rivers oceans mountains valleys snowfalls waterfalls deserts etc.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. Which is not the key components of tourism ?
 - (a) Accommodation
 - (b) Shopping Mall
 - (c) Accessibility
 - (d) Amenities

1.3 CONTRIBUTIONS OF GEOGRAPHY :

As we know tourism is a combination of many natural and manmade components which provides a strong attraction to tourists to visit a particular destination in a comfortable weather condition. The kind of attraction, the quality of accommodation, accessibility, and amenities provide tourists motivation to stay longer in a specific destination. So it is very important to have knowledge about the basic tourism products and their geography so that we can make the tourist stay there for longer time.

It is a win-win situation for both locals and tourists because when the tourist will stay in the destination, he will spend money and that will boost the local economy. At the same time, he will relax and have a good time with his family which will fulfill his psychological needs. Geography plays an important role in boosting tourism. As we all know many of the attractions in destinations deals with nature and its exceptional natural products. The natural products can be mountains, rivers, flora, fauna, wildlife, national parks, rainfall, temperature, humidity, snowfall. Millions of people get attracted to the natural beauty of many destinations. If we talk about India people go to Kerala to enjoy the monsoons.

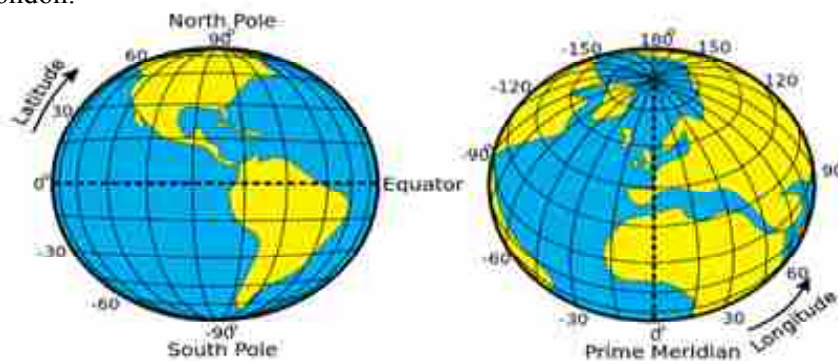
People go to Himachal Pradesh to enjoy the snowfall. People go to Rajasthan to see the desert. People go to Kashmir for its scenic beauty. There are thousands of examples where geography plays an important role or we can say it is the most important driver for tourism.

❑ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. Desert is which type of geographical attraction ?
(a) Manmade (b) Natural
(c) Artificial (d) None of the above options

1.4 BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS :

Before we go into detail, let's have some knowledge about basic geography. The first basic term is globe. Globe is the representation of the earth. There are longitudes and latitudes. These lines are imaginary. The lines that originate from poles and terminate at poles are called the longitudes. The line which divides the earth into two parts, north and south is called the equator, and the lines parallel to the equator are called the latitudes. The zero degree longitude is called the prime meridian. From the prime meridian, we calculate the time. It is called the zero degree longitude. The prime meridian runs through Greenwich Village near to London.



Source – Jagran Josh

The prime meridian is also called the zero meridian. The prime meridian divides the earth into two parts. The first part is called the eastern hemisphere and the second part is called the western hemisphere. The parallel lines which extend from east to west are called latitude lines. The importance of the latitude is used in climatic studies for a particular destination. The study of flora, fauna, rainfall, humidity, temperature are also taken into consideration with the help of this latitude.

❑ Check Your Progress – 3 :

1. Which imaginary lines act as time zones ?
(a) Latitude (b) Longitude (c) Equator (d) North pole

1.5 GEOGRAPHICAL COMPONENTS OF TOURISM :

In 1979, Sir Robinson describe the components of geography and tried to explain it through a model. The model has all the essential ingredients. The model is based on natural attractions. This defines the motivation and tourists through geographical needs. Sir Robinson said the majority of tourist attractions are based on geography. As discussed earlier the location of the destination is the most important aspect of the element of tourism. At the same time, accessibility also

Geography of Tourism

plays an important role, because if there is not a medium of accessibility, that tourists cannot visit a destination. The location and accessibility are the two aspects of the same coin. That means the location that attracts the tourist and the accessibility is a medium through which the person reached the location. At the same time, the weather also plays an important role in visiting a particular destination. The tourist compares the ease and comfort of the weather conditions. Climatic conditions also play an important role. From the sunshine to the monsoon to the colder places as far as tourism is concerned, people from the mountain areas to visit those areas. And people from the beach areas love to enjoy the snowfall in a hill station. Animal life or we can say the wildlife differs from one geographical condition to another geographical condition. The wildlife in the origin of tourists might be different and attractive to another destination. It is a major element of the motivation of tourists. At the same time, human geography also affects tourism. Like the culture, tradition, art, and craft. If we talk about the model of Sir Robinson's, many components like accessibility and location, space, scenery include the mountains, canyons, coral reefs, cliffs, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, geysers, glaciers, forests, grasslands, desert, etc. The next one is the climatic conditions which include clouds, temperature conditions, humidity, and oxygen level also. Another condition is the animal life or wildlife. Games for hunting and fishing can be included in animal life. Another point is the settlement structure of various geographical areas like towns, cities, villages, historical, romance, and monuments. At the same time, culture is another element of the way of life tradition, art and craft also attract tourists.

1.6 MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS FOR TOURIST ACTIVITIES :

If we talk about the tourist activities in the world, we can divide the whole regions into four important parts. The first one is Europe. Europe is the most tourist generating region. The focus of Europe is on international tourism and it's the world's primary destination for foreign tourists.

The second one is North America. This is the most important region as far as the volume of the international tourist is concerned. It focuses on international tourism more than domestic tourism.

The next region is, the Pacific and Australia. This is the world's most rapidly growing tourist region. This doesn't have volumes of tourists like Europe and North America but this region has potential for the future.

The last region is South Asia, the Sahara of Africa, and the Middle East and Central and South America. These regions have good relations with the economically developed countries in the world. These regions are still developing as far as tourism is concerned and having a growth in tourist inflow.

❑ Check Your Progress – 4 :

1. Which is the most tourist generation region ?
(a) Europe (b) US (c) Asia (d) India
2. Human geography deals with
(a) Study of planet (b) Study of a region
(c) History of the humans (d) History of animals

1.7 GEOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES :

As far as geographical resources are concerned, the first one is the rainfall. In most cases the rainfall damages tourism. The tourists don't want to visit a destination when it is raining. But at the same time, there are regions where people visit to enjoy the rainfall. Like in Kerala, many tourists come to enjoy the monsoon of India.

The second one is sunshine. The tourists love sunshine. A tourist always wants to visit a destination during the sunshine days. No one doesn't want to visit a destination on a foggy day. So, the sunshine is an important factor as far as the tourist environment is concerned. It is the climatic conditions like the hot condition, tropical condition, cool temperature condition, the cold and mountainous condition also impact tourism activities. The hot conditions are not suitable to visit in summer days. So, tourists visit the destination in winter.

The tropical climate has a very humid atmosphere so that tourists get tired immediately. The high humid conditions in tropical areas are not favorable conditions for tourists. People love to visit the cold climate if they are from the hot climatic regions or they want to visit the cold temperature climate in summers or they want to enjoy their vacation in a hill station. Mountain regions are regarded as adventure destinations. These are most favorable to young tourists or you can say, adventurous tourists. These are not any motivations for the tourists who are in their old age. Coastal resources also play an important role like sea beaches, waves, and tides.

These are the elements that tourists enjoy. For example, a tourist from a mountainous region to visit the beaches. Landscape and wildlife resources are also so important role in tourist motivation. These can be divided into natural landscapes, tropical forests, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and cold deserts.

Historic resources are also a major component of tourist motivation. The settlement patterns valley, civilization ruins are also the attractions for the tourists'. As like in India we have Mohenjo Daro and Harappa ruins where people come to see. You have an attraction for architecture or history or who wants or curious about the old cities. Other motivations for geographic motivations are cultural entertainment and manmade resources like team-based amusement parks, recreational centers, nightlife, sporting events, shopping, and adventure sports in various areas. For example, tourists visit Dubai, there some tourist visits to the Palm Islands.

1.8 LET US SUM UP :

So, no doubt geography plays an important role in tourism. The culture of a place is determined by its climatic conditions and geography. The climate is influenced by the temperature that most conditions that are related to geography. Human geography and physical geography are two sides of the same coin. Both of them are important to tourism. The culture of humans on cultural geography deals with human civilization and man-made monuments. Physical geography also is the motivation that deals with water bodies, adventure sports, forest natural resources. Geography is the part of tourism or we can say the most important part of tourism and we cannot ignore that.

1.9 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (b)

Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (b)

Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (a)

Check Your Progress 4 :

1. (a), 2. (c)

1.10 GLOSSARY :

Geography : Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of the Earth and planets.

Mountains : A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak.

River : A natural flowing watercourse

Soil : A mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms that together support life.

1.11 ASSIGNMENT :

1. What are the geographical components of tourism ? Explain those in 500 words.
 2. What are the major geographical regions of the world ?
 3. How geography influence tourism ?
-

1.12 ACTIVITIES :

1. Visit a museum and find out the components of human geography.
 2. Find out the imaginary lines on a globe.
-

1.13 CASE STUDY :

Tourism is one of the world's fastest-growing industries. Some of the poor African nations are sustaining our tourism. We are going to take a case study of Maasai Mara, which is located in Kenya.

Will talk about how the geography of Maasai Mara changed the economy of the region. And how the geography of the region is attracting more tourists and providing employment to the locals.

Masai Mara is famous for or safaris which offer The Tourist an opportunity to watch closely the Migration of zebras and the big five.

The economy of the region is directly impacted by the geography of Maasai Mara. It is boosting ecotourism and promoting many social and economic initiatives. The geography of the region is providing well paid and stable jobs for the locals. The jobs is from the service of the tourists to Safari in the jungle.

High-quality education has been introduced for the employees and their families. They are encouraged to continue learning and making their children

self-sufficient. Many community development projects have been introduced to the Maasai Mara region. The projects have been supported by the local community and developed by the many hotels and camp operators. These community development projects include infrastructure building, providing good medical facilities to the locals of the region. This also includes water supplies, telecommunication, and electricity.

Education has been highly impacted by tourism in this geographical region. Many foreign organization has been supporting education for the locals and encouraging their children to go to school and educate themselves.

At the same time, Sustainable Tourism has been introduced to the Maasai Mara region and people have been working towards conserving the beauty and the geography of the area for the future generation.

The locals have been supported by many foreign organizations. The conservation has been made. The money which the tourist dispense in that particular region that is directly going to the tourist guides, rangers, and the locals of the geographical region. Training are also provided to the local guides so that they won't disturb the animals which are living in a natural condition.

At the same time for sustainability, the local products are being used to develop buildings for hotels and safari lodges. Water management systems are being developed to ensure to provide clean drinking water to the community. Waste is being recycled as much as possible hand strategic management waste is taking place. At the same time, waste recycling is getting encouraged.

But the question is, why all this happening ? Why all these developments are happening around Maasai Mara ? It is just because of the geography of the region of many animal species. And these things have attracted tourists all over the planet. The tourists are coming to enjoy themselves in between the animals and the natural scenic beauty. The amount of money they spend in the region is being used to develop and boost the economy and to provide jobs to the locals. In the end it we can say the geography of the region has attracted tourists and therefore the developments are taking place.

1.14 FURTHER READING :

1. Tourism Geography : A New Synthesis Book by Stephen Williams
2. Tourism Geography : Critical Understandings of Place, Space and Experience Book by Alan A. Lew and Stephen Williams
3. An Introduction to the Geography of Tourism Book by Velvet Nelson
4. Tourism Geography Book by Doris S Davidoff and Philip G Davidoff
5. Geography of Travel & Tourism Book by Lloyd E Hudman and Richard H. Jackson



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 2.0 Learning Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 The Geography of India
 - 2.2.1 Northern Plains of India
 - 2.2.2 The Peninsular Plateau
 - 2.2.3 Indian Desserts
 - 2.2.4 The Coastal Plains of India
 - 2.2.5 The Islands in India
- 2.3 Types of Soil in India
- 2.4 River System of India
- 2.5 The Climate of India
- 2.6 Let Us Sum Up
- 2.7 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 2.8 Glossary
- 2.9 Assignment
- 2.10 Activities
- 2.11 Case Study
- 2.12 Further reading

2.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define Indian geography and its impact.
- Know about various geographical features of India.
- Understand the river systems, mountains, climate of India.

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

India is the seventh-largest country in the world. India has an area of 2.4% of the world. The neighboring countries of India are Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka. India is situated in the northern hemisphere of the globe. The physiology of India is unique. India is also called the subcontinent because it is surrounded by water bodies from three sides.

The latitudes of the Indian mainland are from 8.4 North to 37.6 degrees north. The Indian mainland extends from 68.7 degrees east to 97.25 degrees east in longitude.

The tropic of cancer passes through India and it divides the country into two equal parts. The northern and southern India. The states, through which the tropic of cancer passes are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh,

Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram. The time difference between the western and easternmost longitudes of India is around two hours or you can say 30°. The Indian standard time is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead from the Greenwich meantime. The standard meridian of India passes through Mirzapur, which is located in Allahabad Uttar Pradesh.

2.2 THE GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA :

As far as the geography of India is concerned we can divide the Indian subcontinent into six parts.

1. The Northern and North–Eastern Mountains
2. The Northern Plain
3. The Peninsular Plateau
4. Indian Desert
5. Coastal Plains
6. Islands

2.2.1 Northern and North–Eastern Mountain :

The Kashmir side of the Himalayas includes Karakoram, Ladakh, Pirpanjal ranges. We are going to talk about the mountain ranges of India and the mountain passes of India in the next few units. The beautiful valley of Kashmir lies between the Pirpanjal range and the great Himalayas.

Himachal and Uttarakhand Himalayas lie in between the Kali river and the Ravi river. North Ladakh is an extension of the Himalayas which is a cold desert. Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas lies between Nepal and Bhutan. These places are famous for its tea gardens. The Arunachal Himalayas is situated between Bhutan Himalayas and Diphu pass. On this side of the Himalayas, the biggest river of India flows with the Brahmaputra. The next mountains of the Himalayas are the eastern hills and mountains which are situated in Manipur and Mizoram.

2.2.2 Northern Plains of India :

The Northern Plains of India are formed due to the deposits bread by the river Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. The length of the plane around 3200 kilometers from East to West.

2.2.3 The Peninsular Plateau :

The Peninsular Plateau is the oldest landform in India. Consist of Block Mountains, rift valleys, and rocky structures. The peninsular plateau of India is extended till Jaisalmer. This is the place where metamorphic rock search as marble, slate is found. The peninsular plateau is divided into three categories as the central highlands, the Deccan plateau, and the north–eastern plateau.

The central highlands is situated between the Narmada river and the northern plains. It is founded by many hills and mountains like Aravali and Satpura. The central highlands consist of Malwa, Chota Nagpur plateau. The next one is the Deccan plateau. The Deccan plateau is famous for in black soil area which was formed during volcanic activities. It is famous for orange cultivation, sugarcane cultivation, and cotton cultivation. In this region, we have western ghats and eastern ghats and both of the ghats meet at Nilgiri hills. The northeastern plateau is an extension of the main plateau. The main plateau here is the Meghalaya plateau which is divided into three categories Garo, Khasi, and

Jaintia hills. The northeastern plateau receives the maximum rainfall in India. The northeastern plateau is rich in minerals and a good area for vegetation.

2.2.4 Indian Deserts :

The Indian desert is located in the north-western part of India. The Aravalli hills are the starting point of the desert. The Great Indian Desert is the ninth-largest desert in the world and it is called the Thar Desert. In the Thar Desert, the vegetation is possible only in semi-arid areas of the Luni River.

2.2.5 The Coastal Plains of India :

The coastal plains of India are divided into two parts. The western coastal plain and the eastern coastal plain. The Western coastal plain consists of Kutch and Kathiawar coast, the Konkan coast, the Goan coast, and the Malabar coast. The eastern coastal plain is developed by Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri river. It is extended up to 500 kilometers into the sea.

2.2.6 The Islands in India :

There are two major groups of islands in India. The first one is the Andaman Nicobar Islands and the second one is Lakshadweep Island. Andaman Nicobar Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal. It's a group of a total of 204 Islands. Lakshadweep and Minicoy Island are situated in the Arabian Sea there are 43 islands in total.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

- 1. How many parts the geography of India can be divided ?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

2.3 TYPES OF SOIL IN INDIA :

According to composition and location the soil types in India are :

- 1. Alluvial soil.
- 2. Red and yellow soil.
- 3. Laterite soil.
- 4. Saline soil.
- 5. Forest soil.
- 6. Black soil.
- 7. Arid soil
- 8. Peaty soil



Source – Toppers learning

The first one is Alluvial Soil. Alluvial Soil can be found in northern plains and the river valleys. Alluvial soil is a composition of potash phosphorus and other minerals. The colour of alluvial soil in India is dark grey.

The next one is Black Soil. Black soil can be found in the parts of Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Tamilnadu. This soil is found in the Deccan plateau. The black soil in India is formed by the deposits of Godavari and Krishna River. The black soil of India is a composition of lime iron, aluminum, phosphorus, nitrogen, and other organic substances. The color of the black soil is black to grey. The red and yellow soil of India. The red and yellow soil of India is rich in iron. This type of soil can found in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau. These types of soil are famous for Sagwan and Cashew cultivation.

The next type of soil which we are going to discuss is Laterite Soil. The laterite soil is developed when the areas of the country have high temperatures and high rainfall. The laterite soil is rich in iron oxide and aluminum. The laterite soil of India can be found in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala. This type of soil is suitable for cashew nut cultivation and brick construction.

The next type of soil in India is Saline type of soil. It is Saline in nature and can be found in the dry climates of India. This type of soil can be found in Rann of Kutch. Peaty Soil this type of soil can be found in areas with heavy rainfall and humidity. This type of soil is generally alkaline. This type of soil is heavy and black. This type of soil can be found in Bihar, Uttranchal, West Bengal, Orissa, and Tamilnadu. Forest soil in India can be found in the areas of Himalayas. This type of soil is acidic in nature and fertile.

❑ **Check Your Progress – 2 :**

1. The laterite soil is rich in which mineral ?
(a) Iron (b) Aluminum (c) Zinc (d) Copper

2.4 RIVER SYSTEM OF INDIA :

Based on the discharging of water we can divide the Reverse into two categories. the Arabian sea drainage and the Bay of Bengal drainage. In India, 23% of the drainage comes from the Arabian sea. And the 77% drainage comes from the Bay of Bengal. Arabian sea drainage consists of rivers like Indus, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi. The Bay of Bengal drainage system consists of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, and Kaveri river systems.

With the size of the watershed, you can divide the rivers into 3 parts as the major river basins, the medium river basins, and the minor river basins. There are more than 20,000 square kilometers of catchment area for the major river basins. There are many such river basins. The major river basins are Ganga, Krishna, Brahmaputra, Tapi, and the Narmada. Others are Sabarmati, Barak, Mahanadi, Godavari, Kaveri, Indus, and Brahmani.

As far as medium river basins are concerned, their total area of 2000 square kilometers. In India, there are 44 such river basins Kalindi, Pariyar, Meghna are such rivers. The minor river basins have a catchment area of below 200 square kilometers and 20 rivers are located in the low rainfall areas.

Now we are going to discuss about the river system based on their origin and nature. The Himalayan drainage system consists of the Indus river system, the Ganga river system, Brahmaputra river system. The origin of Jhelum is the

pir panjal mountain range. The origin of Chennai is Keylong, Himachal Pradesh. The origin of Beas river is nearer to Rohtang pass. The origin of Sutlej is Rakas lake near Mansarovar in Tibet.

The Indus river system consists of rivers like Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej. The Ganga river system consists of Yamuna, Chambal, Gandak, Ghagra, Ram Ganga, Damodar, Mahananda, and Son. Jamuna is the longest tributary of Ganga. The origin of the Yamuna river is Yamunotri Glacier. The origin of the Chambal river is the Malwa plateau of Madhya Pradesh. The origin of the Gandak river is Dhaulagiri and Mount Everest. The origin of Ghaghra river is Mapchachno glacier. The origin of Kosi river is the north of Mount Everest. The origin of the Ramganga river is Garhwal hills. The origin of Damodar river is Chota Nagpur plateau. The origin of the Mahananda river is Darjeeling hills. The origin of Son river is the Amarkantak plateau.

The Brahmaputra river system originate from the Kailash range near Manasarovar lake. Tributaries of Brahmaputra are Dhansari, Burhi Dihing, Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Sankosh.

Next comes the peninsular drainage system. The rivers of the peninsular drainage system are Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. The origin of Narmada is Amarkantak plateau. The origin of Tapi is Betul, Madhya Pradesh. The origin of Luni is Pushkar in Rajasthan. The origin of Mahanadi is Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The origin of Godavari is Nashik Maharashtra. The Godavari is also called the Dakshin Ganga. It is the largest river in the peninsular river system. The second largest river in the peninsular river system is the Krishna. The origin of Krishna is Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri. The origin of Kaveri is from the Brahma Giri hills in Karnataka.

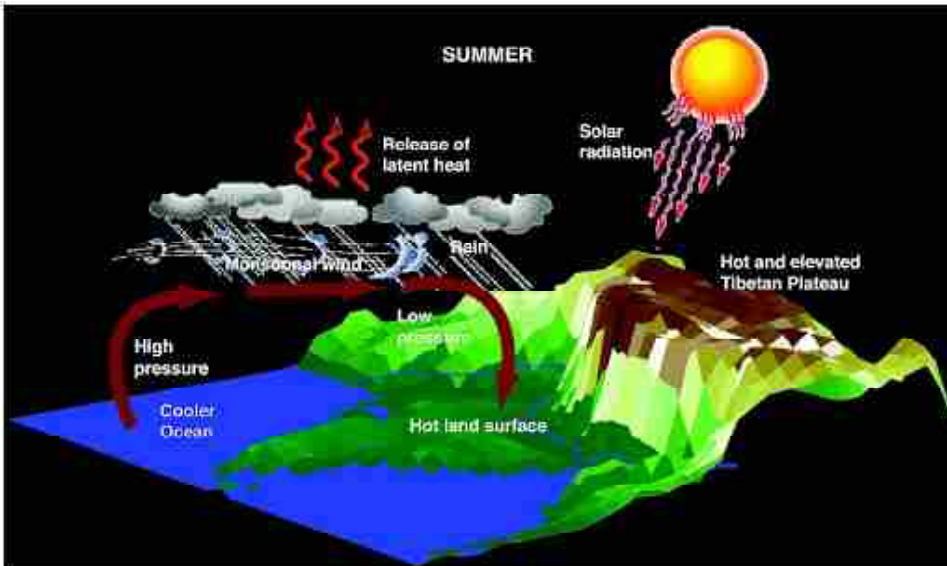
❑ **Check Your Progress – 3 :**

1. How much percent of drainage comes from Bay of Bengal ?
(a) 67 (b) 77 (c) 87 (d) 97
2. Which is an India desert ?
(a) Thar (b) Nar (c) Rar (d) Zar
3. Rohtang pass in in which state ?
(a) HP (b) MP (c) UP (d) UK

2.5 THE CLIMATE OF INDIA :

The climate of India is influenced by the monsoon, the river systems, and the Himalayan mountain range. And the oceans around the Indian subcontinent also impact. The rain in India is brought by the monsoons during June and July.

Let's talk about the monsoons. What is monsoon is derived from the Arabic word Mausim. India experiences monsoon from June to September. The unique geographical features of the Indian subcontinent along with atmospheric and geographical conditions and the process of wind formation is responsible for the monsoons in India. The definition of monsoon is "The seasonal reversal of wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation". India gets precipitation or you can say the rainfall due to monsoon. Not only just in India but all over the world monsoons are experienced from 20 degrees north to 20 degrees south. In India, there are two branches of monsoon i.e. the Arabian sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. Monsoon can also in India be categorized as the advancing monsoon and the retreating monsoon.



Source – IBG

The reason why India gets monsoon is the low pressure over North India. The North Indian plains get heated during the summer and create low pressure. The area is responsible for bringing the winds from the high-pressure areas. So the winds flow from oceans around the Indian subcontinent to the northern part of India. The second reason is the Himalayas. The Himalayas restrict the wind which flows from the oceans around the Indian subcontinent and it cannot cross the Himalayas. Those pick up the water vapor from the oceans and travel to the Himalayas and that's why India gets rainfall. At the same time, the restriction is also created by the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats of India. So that the winds get restricted and release the moisture as water droplets in the southern and the central parts of India. This is the reason why monsoon occurs in India. Another reason is the Tibetan plateau which is located north of the Himalayan range. The Tibetan plateau gets heated and creates a low-pressure zone. Another reason why India gets monsoon is the high pressure over Madagascar. The high pressure over Madagascar creates the winds to flow towards the Indian subcontinent. Where the low-pressure area as the Tibetan plateau and the North Indian plains are located. Another reason is the Somali currents which strengthen the wind flow from the oceans to the Indian subcontinent. And this time tropical easterly jet stream is also responsible for the monsoon in India. India gets rainfall or you can separate precipitation due to the monsoon. Without monsoon, the cultivation in India cannot be possible. Without monsoon, we cannot feed 1.3 billion people in India. Monsoon in India is one of the most important factors as the climate of India is concerned.

2.6 LET US SUM UP :

Normally India has six seasons spring, summer, monsoon, autumn, late autumn, and winter. The cold weather season lasts from December to February but the temperature is around 10 degrees Celsius to 20 degrees Celsius. The monsoon season is the advancing monsoon season which lasts from June to September. In this season India gets rainfall. And the other important season is a retreating monsoon which is known as the autumn in India which falls between October and November. Take a look at the factors which are affecting the climate of India. The first one is the latitude. Second the Himalayan Mountains. The third one is the altitude of the various planes and landforms system and the distance

from the sea. The coastal areas get a tropical humid climate. Various feature distance from the sea gets a dry climate. The time of various Jet streams is also responsible for the climate in India.

2.7 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (c)

☐ Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (b)

☐ Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (b), 2. (a), 3. (a)

2.8 GLOSSARY :

Himalaya : Himalaya, is a mountain range in Asia separating the plains of the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau.

Soil Erosion : It is the displacement of the upper layer of soil. It is the form of soil degradation.

Climate : The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

2.9 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Explain various drainage systems of India ?
2. Describe the soil types in India ?
3. Write a short note on Monsoon ?

2.10 ACTIVITIES :

1. Visit your nearby river and find out its origin and river system.
2. Find out three mountain ranges and read about their history.

2.11 CASE STUDY :

Himalayan Population

Himalayan mountain range in Asia separates the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan plateau. The Himalayas contain the highest peaks in the world.

There are several factors why the population is so low in Himalayan mountain regions. We are going to discuss all those things.

We will discuss the physical factors for the Himalayan Mountain being so sparsely populated. The major reason is the mountain in the Himalayas are very difficult to access. It is very challenging to make roads. It is very challenging to build houses. The water is very limited. And the major challenge is is the vegetation and growth of crops in the brutal climate. The soil is infertile due to cold temperatures and the recycling of the nutrients. At the same time, there are landslides, avalanches, and earthquakes which make the reason very dangerous for human life. These are the physical factors why the reason is not dense in population.

Now you are going to talk about human factors. The first human factor is the economic factor. It is not possible to create jobs in the Himalayan region. Because there are less electricity, sanitation, and freshwater. Himalayan mountain ranges are remote and isolated which means the accessibility is so poor. It is not possible to make things and trade them for a living.

You have read this case study. Now you have to find more regions which are not sweet able for the human population. And you must define the reasons why.

2.12 FURTHER READING :

1. Geography of India Book by Majid Husain
2. Land of seven rivers : History of India's Geography Book by Sanjeev Sanyal
3. Indian and World Geography Book by Majid Husain
4. Tourism Geography Book by Doris S Davidoff and Philip G Davidoff
5. Oxford Student Atlas for India Book by Oxford University Press ?



UNIT STRUCTURE

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- 3.2 Mountain Pases**
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 - 3.3.18 Ghent Kangri**
 - 3.3.19 Panchchuli Mountain Peak**
 - 3.3.20 Kedarnath Mountain Peak**
 - 3.3.21 Kiratchuli Mountain Peak**

3.3.22 Bandarpunch Mountain Peak

3.3.23 Rishi Pahad

3.3.24 Nilkantha Peak

3.3.25 Dunagiri

3.4 Let Us Sum Up

3.5 Answers for Check Your Progress

3.6 Glossary

3.7 Assignment

3.8 Activities

3.9 Case Study

3.10 Further Reading

3.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- A glance of mountain passes and major mountain peaks of India.
- Know about the mountain geography of India.
- Understand how important the mountain geography is for tourism.

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

The Himalayas are one of the youngest mountain ranges in the world. India is well known for the Himalayan mountain range and its famous passes. Some of the passes are part of the silk route of ancient times. There are fourteen peaks in India which are above the height of 8000 meters. Himalaya has played a very important role in the history of India. It protected the country from Invaders in ancient times. It also plays an important role in geography by blocking the monsoons. That's why India gets rain falls in the northern part of its country. The Himalayan mountain range is also home to many rivers. Rivers are the life source of any civilization.

3.2 MOUNTAIN PASSES :

A mountain pass is known as a narrow passage between two mountains. The passage is the connectivity for both sides of the mountains and the geographical region around that. In ancient ages, mountain passes played an important role in providing access to various trades and cultural exchanges.

3.2.1 Nathula Pass :

Nathula Pass is situated in the Himalayan mountain range. It connects the state Sikkim with the Tibetan region of China. The elevation of the pass is around 4300 meters above sea level. In ancient times Nathula Pass was a part of the old Silk Road. In the word Nathula Pass, Nathu means listening ears, and La means pass. The name is derived from the Tibetan language. There are several check posts between India and China. One of them is Nathula Pass. The Nathula Pass was closed in 1962 during the Indo China war. It was reopened in 2006. Nathula Pass strengthens, not only the communication and accessibility portal but also the trade between India and China. It is one of the most important connectivity for Hindu and Buddhist religions around both countries.

3.2.2 Rohtang Pass :

Rohtang Pass is located around 51 kilometers away from the city of Manali. It is a connection between Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti Valley. It is located in Himachal Pradesh. The elevation of Rohtang Pass is 3978 meters. It is located in between the Chenab and Beas river basins. Rohtang Pass has a polar climate and sometimes it has no falls also during summer. Due to dangerous and unpredictable snowstorms, the Rohtang Pass is one of the dangerous passes in India. The pass is open for the tourist from May to November. The pass is located in the Pir Panjal mountain range of the Himalayas. In 2016, the state government of Himachal Pradesh started issuing permits for tourists to travel to Rohtang Pass to prevent its pollution levels. Sometimes it is very difficult to travel to Rohtang Pass. So the government has set up a Broadway between Kothi village which is in Manali and Rohtang Pass. That will reduce the number of vehicles which are visiting Rohtang Pass and therefore reducing the pollution level.

3.2.3 Mana Pass :

Mana pass is located in the Himalayan mountain range. It is on the border of India and China. It is one of the highest vehicle-accessible passes in the world. The Mana pass is also called Banna Wala. Manali is located within the Nanda Devi biosphere reserve. It is in the Mana village which is located 52 kilometers away from the Hindu pilgrimage town of Badrinath Uttarakhand. The roots can be traced back to ancient times where it was used to transport goods from between Uttarakhand and Tibet. In 1954 India and China signed an agreement to allow travelers to travel between two countries to Mana Pass. Mana Pass can be accessible by an extension of NH 7 which connects Fazilka and Badrinath.

3.2.4 Jelep La Pass :

Jelep La Pass connects the Indian state of Sikkim to the Tibet autonomous region of China. The elevation is 4267. It is located in East Sikkim district. The pass is forty kilometers away from Nathula Pass. In the Tibetan language, it means lovely pass.

3.2.5 Bara Lacha La Pass :

The elevation of Baralacha La Pass is around 4890 meters. It is a mountain pass in the Zaskar range. The pass connects the Lahaul district of Himachal Pradesh with the district of Ladakh. It is situated on the Manali highway.

3.2.6 Shipki La Pass :

It is one of the border posts between India and China. It is located in the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated on the banks of the river Satluj when it enters into India from Tibet. It was one of the most important spots of the ancient Silk route. It is one of the highest motorable roads in the world. The elevation is around 5669 meters. Nowadays the pass is used for small traders between the locals across the border.

3.2.7 Khardung La Pass :

It is the highest motorable pass in the world. It connects with the Siachen Glacier. It is located in Ladakh. It is a part of the Ladakh Range. The border road was built in 1976 and in the past, it was maintained by the Border Road Organisation. In 1988, it was opened for the public. It is a dream for the adventurous people who want bike and Jeep Safari expeditions. The elevation is

around 5602 meters. This Pass is equally very important for India as India provides supplies to its armed forces who are located in Siachen Glacier, which is the highest battlefield in the world.

3.2.8 Chang La :

Chang La connects Ladakh and Tibet. The elevation is around 5360 meters. It is the second–highest motorable pass in the world. In summer there are melting glaciers on the road. It makes a challenge for the bike riders to pass. It is situated on the route of Pangong Lake which is a very famous tourist spot. Due to the lack of oxygen and the higher elevation, it is not advisable to spend more than 20 minutes on the pass. It may raise certain health issues.

3.2.9 Lipulekh Pass :

The Lipulekh pass is on the border between India's Uttarakhand state and the Tibet region of China. The elevation of the Lipulekh pass is around 5200 meters. It is situated in the tri–junction of India, China, and Nepal. This pass is used by the pilgrims to Kailash and Manasarovar. The pass is the first border post to be opened between India and China in the year 1992. Pass is open for cross border trade between June and September every year. Since 2014 it is also used as the official border personnel meeting point between the Indian Army and the People's Liberation Army of China for regular consultation and interaction between the two Armies to improve the relations.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. Bara Lacha La Pass is situated in which mountain range ?
 - (a) Hindukush
 - (b) Western Ghats
 - (c) Zanskar
 - (d) Eastern Ghats

3.3 MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF INDIA :

3.3.1 Kanchenjunga Peak :

The elevation of the Kanchenjunga peak is around 8586 meters above the sea level. It is situated between the Tamur river and the Teesta river.

It lies between Nepal and Sikkim. Until 1852, the Kanchenjunga mountain peak was assumed as the highest mountain peak in the world. Kanchenjunga mountain peak was first climbed by Joe Brown and George Band in the year 1955. Kanchenjunga means the five treasures of snow which are gold silver gems grain in the holy books. Kanchenjunga is a group of five peaks.

3.3.2 Nanda Devi peak :

It is the highest mountain peak in India. The peak is situated in totally in India. The Kanchenjunga mountain peak is in the border of India and Nepal. It was the highest mountain peak in the world until 1808. The elevation of the Nanda Devi peak is 7824 meters. Nanda Devi mountain peak is situated in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand.

3.3.3 Kamet Peak :

Kamet peak is on the Zanskar mountain range. It is situated in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. It is the third highest mountain peak in India. The elevation of Kamet Peak is 7756 meters. The Kamet mountain peak is situated very close to Tibet and it is remotely located from some Himalayan mountain ranges.

3.3.4 Trishul Mountain Peak :

Trishul mountain peak is a group of three Himalayan mountain peaks. They are situated in Western Kumaun. The highest mountain peak which is also known as the Trishul one has an elevation of 7120 meters. The mountain peaks look like the trident of Lord Shiva. That's why they are called the Trishul. The Trishul mountain peaks are situated near to Nanda Devi sanctuary which is 15 kilometers away from Nanda Devi mountain peak. The three peaks are named as Trishul 1, Trishul 2, and Trishul 3.

3.3.5 Hardeol Mountain Peak :

Hardeol or 'Temple of God' is one of the major peaks of the Kumaon Himalaya. It is the highest peak on the northern side of the ring of peaks guarding the Nanda Devi Sanctuary.

3.3.6 Mount Saramati :

The elevation of mount Saramati is around 3826 meters. It is situated in Nagaland. Mount Saramati is one of the prominent peaks in Southeast Asia.

3.3.7 Saltoro Kangri Mountain Peak :

It is the highest mountain peak in the Saltoro mountain range. The mountain range is a major range of Karakoram. The Saltoro mountain peak is very near to the longest glacier in the world which is the Siachen glacier. The elevation is 7742 meters.

3.3.8 Mamostong Kangri Peak :

It is situated in the remote Rimo Muztagh Range. the range is a range of Karakoram mountain range in India. The elevation of the mountain peak is around 7516 meters. It is the 48th highest peak in the world.

3.3.9 Rimo Mountain Peak :

The mountain peak is located in the famous Karakoram ranges. The elevation is 7385 meters. The highest peak is Rimo one out of the four peaks.

3.3.10 Chaukhamba Peak :

It is the highest peak among the Gangotri group of peaks in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. Out of the four peaks, number one is the highest. The elevation of the Chaukhamba one peak is 7138 meters. Chaukhamba means for pillars. Four peaks in total's why it is called Chaukhamba peak.

3.3.11 Mana Peak :

It is located north of Badrinath. Mana peak is situated in the extremity of the Zaskar Range. It is lies between the Mana pass and the Niti pass. The elevation of Mana is 7355 meters. It stands at 92 among the ten highest mountain peaks in the world.

3.3.12 Mukut Parvat :

Mukut Parvat is the neighboring mountain peak of mount Kamet. it is located to the south of an elevation is around 7242 meters. It stands on 97th in the top 10 highest mountain peaks in the world.

3.3.13 K12 :

K12 is situated in the Saltoro mountains. Mountains range of Karakoram. They are situated in the Siachen region in Jammu and Kashmir. It is almost on the line of control between India and Pakistan. K12 is situated to the South of the Siachen glacier. The elevation is 7428 meters.

3.3.14 Abi Gamin Mountain Peak :

Abi Gamin mountain peak is mostly situated in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. It is situated in the north of the Kamet mountain peak. The mountain peak is located nearer to the border of Tibet. The elevation is around 7355.

3.3.15 Kabru Mountain Peak :

The Kabru mountain peak is in the Himalayan range. It is on the border of Nepal and India. The elevation is 7412 meters.

3.3.16 Kangto Mountain Peak :

The elevation of the mountain peak is around 7060 meters. It is situated in the eastern Himalayas. It is located in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. The peak is on the borders of India and the Tibet autonomous region of China. It is the highest peak in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.3.17 Jongsong Peak :

Jongsong peak is located in the Himalayan mountain range. It is located in the Janak section. It stands at the rank of 57 in the world. The elevation is around 7462 meters. It is located on the tri-junction of India, Nepal, and China.

3.3.18 Ghent Kangri :

It is also known as Mount Ghent or Ghent 1. It is located to the west of the Siachen glacier. It is under Indian control since 1984. It is very close to the line of control of Pakistan. It is the 69th highest mountain peak in the world.

3.3.19 Panchchuli Mountain Peak :

It is located in the Uttarakhand state of India. The elevation is 6904 meters. The parent mountain range is the Himalayas.

3.3.20 Kedarnath Mountain Peak :

It is located in the Western Garhwal Himalayas. Kedarnath is the highest peak in the south of the Gangotri glacier. Kedarnath peak is 15 km away from the Hindu holy religious site of the Gomukh which is the source of the Ganga river. The elevation of the Kedarnath peak is 6940 meters.

3.3.21 Kiratchuli Mountain Peak :

The elevation of the Kiratchuli mountain peak is around 7365 meters. The parent mountain range is the Himalayan mountain range. It is located between Nepal and India.

3.3.22 Bandarpunch Mountain Peak :

The parent ranges of Bandar Punch mountain peak is Pauri Garhwal in the Himalayan mountain ranges. The elevation is 6316 meters. It is located in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. Bandar punch means the tail of the money.

3.3.23 Rishi Pahad :

Rishi Pahad is a Himalayan mountain peak. It is located in Uttarakhand. It is to the east of the Nanda Devi biosphere reserve. It is to the south of Trishul peak and Hardeol peak. The parent mountain range is the Himalayas. The elevation is 6992 meters.

3.3.24 Nilkantha Peak :

The elevation is 6596 meters. The parent mountain range is in the Himalayas. It is located in the Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

3.3.25 Dunagiri :

Dunagiri is located in Uttarakhand and the parent mountain range is the Himalayan mountain range. It is near to Nanda Devi sanctuary. The elevation is 7066.

☐ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. What is the elevation of the Saltoro Kangri mountain peak ?
(a) 7700 (b) 8700 (c) 9700 (d) 6700
2. Rimo mountain peak is located in
(a) Karakoram range (b) Aravalli range
(c) Eastern Ghats (d) The Western Ghats
3. The elevation of Trishul mountain peak is :
(a) 7500 meters (b) 7120 meters
4. Nathula Pass is situated in
(a) Himalayan mountain range (b) Aravalli mountain range
5. Rohtang Pass is located in :
(a) Sikkim (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) UP (d) West Bengal

3.4 LET US SUM UP :

The mountain passes and the mountain peaks are the major attractions for adventure tourists around the world. These are the main attraction for the trekkers of the world who want to participate in various exploration and expedition projects. The splendid beauty and the snow-capped mountains of India have been attracting many tourists and are a major tourism product of India. The Government of India should take action to make some tourist circuits around the passes and the peaks. The accessibility to the passes should increase. The local business should rise to fulfill the needs of the tourists. At the same time, we should promote sustainable tourism and ecotourism, and responsible tourism, so that our tourism products will remain safe. India is the destination for the highest mountain peaks and passes in the world which is a very attractive adventure tourism product. These kinds of products cannot be seen anywhere in other countries. So, we should take action to conserve these products without destroying those so that more tourists will come to India and enjoy the peaks and passes and our foreign exchange reserve will increase. we should promote the local, rural products around the passes and peaks. It will generate an income stream of the local people and it will develop the local economy.

3.5 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (a)

Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (a), 5. (b)

3.6 GLOSSARY :

Mountain peak : The summit of a mountain.

Mountain pass : Mountain pass is a navigable route through a mountain range or over a ridge.

3.7 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Write a note on various Himalayan peaks in India ?
2. What is a mountain pass ? Name the major passes in India ?
3. Describe – How mountain passes helped in trade in ancient times ?

3.8 ACTIVITIES :

1. Choose a mountain peak of your choice and find out the culture of the people who live there.
2. Make an itinerary for the major Indian mountain passes.

3.9 CASE STUDY :

Mountain Tourism Business

Mountains are one of the best scenic beauties in the field of tourism business. Climbing a high mountain peak as a lifetime experience and unbelievable adventure. People dream to climb mountains. The excitement and challenges drive the young adventurous tourist Tu to choose a peak to climb. At the same time the excitement, the beauty of the mountains attract tons of tourists.

In India, Sikkim Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhand, Jammu, and Kashmir act as the best places for trekking and climbing activities. The mountain passes also play an important role in Indian tourism. Every year many young tourists ride bikes on the Leh Manali highway to get that excitement and see the mesmerizing beauty of the Himalayas. This kind of activity can be a great business opportunity. You want to start this kind of tourism business the most have a connection with the local people. Opportunities can be grabbed in the town of Manali where you can find an office. People make YouTube videos while traveling to passes. The videos as a lead generating tool. Once people get engaged with the videos they also want to travel through the mountains and the passes and enjoy the beauty of nature. Those are your potential clients if you want to do business in the mountains at the same time enjoy living in natural beauty. The basic bike tour package for 10 days from Manali to Leh is around 40000 rupees. But the original cost if you have good connections can be of around 15 to 16 thousand per person. So the adventure activities in the mountains and the bike tour activities can be a great business for those who want to start their journey of adventure while making some profit and enjoying nature.

3.10 FURTHER READING :

1. Mountains of India : Tourism, Adventure and Pilgrimage Book by Mohan Singh Kohli
2. When men and mountains meet Book by John Keay
3. Across peaks & passes in Darjeeling & Sikkim Book by Harish Kapadia
4. The ascent of Nanda Devi Book by Bill Tilman ?



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 4.0 Learning Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Formation of Islands
- 4.3 Types of Islands
- 4.4 Indian Islands
- 4.5 Arabian Sea Islands
 - 4.5.1 Kavaratti
 - 4.5.2 Kalpeni
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- 4.6 Bay of Bengal Islands
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- 4.7 Let us sum up
- 4.8 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 4.9 Glossary
- 4.10 Assignment
- 4.11 Activities
- 4.12 Case Study
- 4.13 Further Reading

4.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define the geography of various Indian islands.
- Relate tourism with the islands.
- Understand the importance of islands in the tourism of India.

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

An island can be defined as a landform that is surrounded by water at the same time the land can be of any type. Island can be surrounded by various types of water bodies like oceans, seas, lakes, rivers.

An island is composed of two things; a landmass and a water body. For example, the islands of India can be Andaman Island on Lakshadweep Island.

4.2 FORMATION OF ISLANDS :

Islands are formed due to volcanic eruptions. The continuous volcanic eruptions can keep increasing the height of the landmass gradually over a thousand years. This landmass comes above the water level and leads to the formation of an island that is now surrounded by water.

Islands can also be generated due to the collision of continental plates. When the continental plates push the lands, it creates an underwater mountain that comes above water with the time. Islands can be formed in this type also.

Islands can also be formed due to the deposition of sand which is offered by erosion. The erosion can lead to the sand and debris through water currents. This is the reason why the debris and sand are deposited in a particular spot. Over some time, it can generate a landmass. Which can be surrounded by the water and can be called as islands.

Islands can also be man-made. For example, the Palm Islands of Dubai were created to boost tourism in that particular destination.

4.3 TYPES OF ISLANDS :

Where there is a kind of bar of sand that gradually grows and becomes an island. It is very long and straight and narrow to the mainland coast. This Island always acts like a barrier and protects the mainland from the waves of the ocean. The second type of island is River Island. It is found above the river with sand or rock.

4.4 INDIAN ISLANDS :

There are a total of 247 islands in India among which 204 islands lie on the Bay of Bengal and others are in the Arabian Sea. The Bay of Bengal islands consists of Andaman Nicobar Islands. The islands in the Arabian Sea are of coral origin and some are bordered by the reef.

4.5 ARABIAN SEA ISLANDS :

The Arabian Sea Islands are of thirty-six islands. Out of which ten are in the Lakshadweep group. The total area of the island is 108 square kilometers. The average elevation is around 325 meters. Only one-fourth of the island is inhabited. The capital of Lakshadweep Island is Kavaratti. One who can go to Lakshadweep from the mainland of Calicut. The southernmost Island is Minicoy Island. It is the largest island in the Lakshadweep group. It is separated from the rest of the group. The northernmost group is known as the Amindivi Islands. In the Amindivi islands, there are various types of islands like Chetlast, Bitra, Keltan, Kadmat, Amini. The central group of the island is known as Laccadive Islands. The group of islands includes Androth, Kavaratti, Agathi, Kalpeni. The Maldives islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

Originally the Lakshadweep Islands are situated on the volcanic peaks. The islands are known for their exceptional beauty and corals. In Lakshadweep Island, the main occupation of people is fishing. The harbor is protected by lagoons and steep slopes. The best visiting time for Lakshadweep Island is between October and April.

The major destination for the tourists for water adventure at Kavaratti and Kadmat. Some of the major attractions are the marine aquarium and Minicoy

Island. The central agency which promotes tourism in Lakshadweep is a society for the promotion of nature tourism and sports. It is called SPORTS. The staff there is trained by for the water adventure sports. The attractions are the resorts and restaurants throughout the island group. There are many tour packages that you can have for Lakshadweep.



Source – World Atlas

There are many types of the package which are available for the tourist to visit Lakshadweep and enjoy the beauty of the island and also enjoy the water sports with the spas and good food in the restaurants. People, most are of the students during the day can fly to Agatti Island and then can visit a nearby Island and then can fly back in the evening. There are also cruise packages are available for the islands. They enjoy the beauty of the islands during the day and after that, they can sleep for the overnight stay. Many tourists prefer to stay at night at the island itself which is situated in Kavaratti, Kadmat, Agatti, Minicoy, and Kalpeni. The tourist's huts on the island are beautiful. The option for the island resort is also available in the Islands.

Most of the tour packages for the Lakshadweep islands are theme-based. Tourist most of the time off for the packages which includes Lisa's relaxation sea Lagoon. Many of the tourists also obtain adventure sports like scuba diving, catching, pedal boating, kayaking, swimming, and snorkeling. Some of the attractions also include a Marine museum, local homestays, lighthouses, and some of the local industries.

Some precautions should be taken while visiting Lakshadweep Island. Alcohol is banned in Lakshadweep Island so you cannot enjoy it. Some of the places, where alcohol is legal and available are Bangaram. At the same time, you cannot collect corals. Collecting corals in Lakshadweep Island is a punishable offense.

Let's talk about some most beautiful and most visited places on Lakshadweep Island.

❑ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. How many islands are there in the Arabian Sea islands ?
(a) 36 (b) 46 (c) 56 (d) 66

4.5.1 Kavaratti :

It the capital and the administrative headquarter of Lakshadweep island. On the island, there is a Muslim population so you can find several mosques around the island the most beautiful mosque the Ujra mosque. The ceiling of the Ujra mosque is built with driftwood. In Kavaratti, you can also enjoy the lagoon which is considered a perfect place for water sports. Enjoy sunbathing on the beaches. People also visit the marine aquarium museum.

4.5.2 Kalpeni :

Kalpeni Island has the largest Lagoon in Lakshadweep. People who come to Kalpeni enjoy a variety of water adventure sports.

4.5.3 Minicoy Island :

The next island in the Lakshadweep group is the important one. It is called Minicoy Island. Minicoy Island is the southernmost island of the archipelago. It is cutoff Island from others. So, the culture of Minicoy island is a mixture of Indian and Maldivian culture. The meaning Island is also known as the women's Island. Minicoy Island is called the women's Island because most of the women come here to enjoy the social circles. The major attraction of Minicoy island in the Lakshadweep group is the performing arts. The island has a rich culture for the performing arts. Some of the most visited tourist places in Minicoy Island are the lighthouse which was built by the British in 1885, the Windang village roads, and the tuna canning factory. Tourists can also enjoy the dense coconut groves here.

4.5.4 Kadmat Island :

The next Island we are going to talk about is Kadmat Island. It is a heaven for the tourists who are looking for silent beauty and tranquillity. The Kadmat Island in Lakshadweep group has a lagoon that is at its Western shoreline. The lagoon is treatable and ideal for the tourist who wants to enjoy swimming. The dense and lush green coconut palm trees act as a natural canopy in the Island lagoon and protect it from sunlight. It is a Paradise for the tourists who are looking to enjoy their holiday in the silence of nature. The island is also famous for adventure water sports like diving. It is considered as the finest diving spots in India. Kadmat Island also has its own water sports institute and diving school.

4.5.5 Agatti Island :

The next Island we're going to talk about is Agatti Island. The island is equipped with the only airport in Lakshadweep group. Therefore it is considered as the the gateway of Lakshadweep group of Islands. Island is a small 7 km long island. It is also considered as the smallest union territory of the country. The water on the island is very clear with white sandy beaches. Tourists come here to participate in adventure sports and adventure activities and can enjoy the exploration and expeditions among other coral sites.

4.5.6 Bangaram Island :

The next Island we are going to talk about is Bangaram Island. The shape of Bangaram Island is teardrop-shaped. The coconut trees enhance the beauty of the island and acts as a canopy and protect the island locals and the tourists from sunlight. Due to these coconut trees, tourists can enjoy the island even if on the hottest days of the year. The water on the island is deep and clear. Many tourists come here to enjoy the corals. The black of formation and the coral fishes. There is also a diving school is ad Bangaram.

4.6 BAY OF BENGAL ISLANDS :

The Bay of Bengal islands is also called the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. These islands are extended for about 590 km and the width is around 58 kilometers. The total area can be counted as 8350 kilometers square. the bay of Bengal Island or you can say the Andaman Nicobar group of islands are separated from each other by 10-degree channel. The island can be approached from the mainland of India and they are situated at a distance of 220 kilometers. The extreme southernmost point of the island



Source – World Atlas

or people said the southernmost point of India is called the Indira point. The group of islands includes the 204 Islands. The majority of the islands are in Great and little Andamans. The Great Andamans includes the north and middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang, and Rutland Islands. In this group of islands, there are also two volcanic islands which are called Barren and Narcondam Island. These islands are situated 80 kilometers away from Andamans. The climate in Andaman Island is very humid and the bay of Bengal Islands experiences rainfall throughout the year.

Another group of islands consists of 18 Islands. From 18 Islands there are only 11 islands that are inhabited. The islands are Car Nicobar, Chowra Teressa, Bompoka, Camerota, Trinket, Nancowry, Catchall, little Nicobar, Great Nicobar, and Kondul. The other seven islands are uninhabited.

Twenty islands are separated from the Andaman group of the island through a channel which is called the ten-degree channel. It also represents the affected zone. The islands experience a hot humid climate. The natural geography of the island Arabic different. The Nicobar Islands are of corals and somewhere these are hilly.

The destinations are having strict limitations for the tourists because of the tribal areas. The major industry in Andaman Nicobar Island is tourism. Most of the revenue generated by the government of Andaman Nicobar from the tourism industry running by the government. You can say 85% of the areas are forests. There are 96 sanctuaries and national parks which are situated in the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

4.6.1 Port Blair :

Let's talk about the capital of the Andaman Nicobar Islands the Port Blair. Port Blair is situated on the coast of South Andaman Island. Port Blair is a very beautiful and mesmerizing place for tourists. It is the gateway to the Andaman Nicobar Islands. Port Blair is home to many water adventure activities. Some of the beautiful restaurants are situated in Aberdeen Bazaar of Port Blair. Transportation is available in Port Blair, like the airport and the bus transportation facilities. Port Blair is a place for natural and scenic beauty. Tourists also visit many historical sites and attractions around Port Blair.

The major attraction in Port Blair is the cellular jail which is also called the Kala Pani. The jail was constructed in 1960 and was a torturous place for Indian freedom fighters and political prisoners. The jail was used by the Britishers for Indians' freedom fighters.

The light and sound show of Port Blair is also famous. The light and sound show represents the freedom struggle of India which was started in 1989.

Tourists can also visit is Mount Harriet. Mount Harriet is the highest point in South Andamans. It is 50 kilometers from Port Blair. Mount Harriet is famous for its scenic beauty. The major attraction is Corbyn's Cove. Corbyn's Cove is famous for its natural beauty, coconut trees, and palm trees, and an ideal place for relaxation at adventure for the tourists. It is situated 7 km away from Port Blair.

The next attraction is the Samudrika Marine museum. There are more than 350 Marine creatures are included in the Samudrika Marine museum. There is also a skeleton of a Blue Whale. Apart from that, one can enjoy the various corals displayed in the Samudrika Marine museum.

Another major attraction is the Japanese bunker. This banker was built during the Japanese occupation in World War II.

4.6.2 Ross Island :

Now, let's talk about nature's heaven of Andaman Nicobar which is called Ross Island. It has a historical connection with Port Blair. It's a beautiful expression place from Port Blair. There are ferry services that connect the island to Port Blair. The major attraction in Ross Island is tourists can enjoy are the ruins of a British mansion, a British Church, and a market. There are many places which are built by the British during their occupation in Ross Island. There is a museum in Ross Island which includes pictures painting sketches from the British era. Ross Island is controlled by the Indian Navy now.

4.6.3 Other Islands :

The next destination is Viper Island. The island is named after Vessel Viper whose ship met with an accident and he found this Island.

The next destination is Havelock Island. This is a very famous Island. It's a Paradise for the tourist who wants to enjoy the beaches. The island is rich in forests. Beaches and coral reefs. It is situated 39 km away from Port Blair.

The next destination is Radha Nagar beach. Radha Nagar beach is included among the best beaches in Asia by Times Magazine.

The next destination is Barren Island. It has a great population of goats, birds, which are found on the Island. The island has a volcano which is called

the Barren volcano which is the only active volcano in South Asia. Barren Island is around 35 km away from Port Blair. The island is famous for a rare interesting scuba diving destination. The island is included in the world's top diving destinations.

☐ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. What is the capital Bay of Bengal islands ?
(a) Madras (b) Delhi (c) Port Blair (d) Ross Island
2. What is the capital of Lakshdweep Island ?
(a) Port Blair (b) Kavaratti (c) Nicobar (d) Bompoka
3. Where is Corbyn's Cove located ?
(a) Minicoy (b) Mt. Harriet (c) Port Blair (d) Other
4. Viper Island is named after
(a) Russel Viper (b) Michelle Viper
(c) Vessel Viper (d) Peter Viper

4.7 LET US SUM UP :

Indian islands are always associated with scenic beauty. Islands are famous for recreational values. The ministry of tourism, government India is planning to introduce my destination for some Islands. Sustainable tourism can be introduced to the islands to grow their economy as well as to preserve and conserve nature and the tribes and the flora and fauna of the Islands.

Thank you, dear student, for or having with me and learning the islands of India. I hope it has given you a good look for the beauty and attraction of the island which should be balanced and should be sustainably developed with careful planning. We should not be commercialized in my view to reserve is nature.

4.8 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (a)

☐ Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (c), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a)

4.9 GLOSSARY :

Island : Any piece of sub–continental land that is surrounded by water.

Andaman Island : The Andaman Islands form an archipelago in the Bay of Bengal between India, to the west, and Myanmar, to the north and east.

Lakshadweep Island : Is an archipelago consisting of 36 islands with an area of 32 sq km.

4.10 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Write a note on Arabian Sea Islands
2. Make an itinerary of the Bay of Bengal Islands.
3. What is your favorite Island destination ? Explain why ?

4.11 ACTIVITIES :

1. Make an itinerary for the Andaman Islands.
2. Find out the several ancient tribes of the Indian Islands.

4.12 CASE STUDY : :

Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar

The Andaman Islands are home to many tribes. Andaman Island belongs to Negrito tribes. And the Nicobar Island belongs to mongoloid tribes.

It is believed that the Negrito tribes came to Andaman around 60, 000 years ago from Africa. The Negrito tribes catch fishes with bows and arrows. They collect honey from the forests. They hunt wild pigs and lizards.

It is said that the mongoloid tribes came to Nicobar Island from Mala and Burma cost several thousand years ago.

Other tribes are great Andamanese tribes. The population is only 43. They were wiped out after the British colonized the Islands.

The population of Onge tribes is only a hundred. There is only 270 Jarawa tribe population on the island. They are untouched by civilization. They are still completely Independent and leave by fishing and hunting.

The population of the Sentinelese tribe is around 50–250. They have no contact with outsiders. They are completely self-sufficient hunters. This fire warning arrows to the people or outsiders who you want to make contact with them.

The population of Shompen tribe is around 400. They live on an isolated island in great Nicobar.

Nicobarese has a population of around 30,000. They have suffered badly from the tsunami. They are the only tribe that does horticulture.

We should, respect the tribal culture of the island of Andaman and Nicobar and let them live peacefully with their tribes. We shouldn't make them uncomfortable or with our tourism. The government should take action for the sustainability of the tribes in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

4.13 ASSIGNMENT LONG TYPE :

List all the Indian islands and find out how much money it will take to visit all those islands.

4.14 FURTHER READING :

1. Islands In Flux : The Andaman and Nicobar Story Book by Pankaj Sekhsaria
2. New Histories of the Andaman Islands : Landscape, Place and ... Book by Clare Anderson, Madhumita Mazumdar, and Vishvajit Pandya
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands : A Saga of Freedom Struggle Book by R. V. R. Murthy
4. Minicoy Island : Beaches, Culture and People of Minicoy, Lakshadweep Islands by Nrupal DasBlock Summary

BLOCK SUMMARY :

**Island Geography of
India**

Tourism is one of the most important economical activities for nation. It is also multi facet in nature. Improvement or advancement in any dimension of activity will directly or indirectly benefit tourism. Geography of tourism is one of the important dimensions to understand and run tourism business. India is rich and diverse in geographical features. This block is designed for creating understanding on basic terminology and major regions of geography in India. Further the famous Indian tourism destinations are in the lap of Himalaya, coastal region, river system and islands. This block make you understand the distinct mountain passes in Himadari, Himachal and Shivalik ranges.

The understanding is also developed about island of Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar island group. Geography itself is a very vast and in-depth subject but being a future tourism professional we must have basic knowledge of geography and this block gives understanding about it.

BLOCK ASSIGNMENT :

❑ **Short Answer Questions :**

1. What is geography ?
2. Explain the relationship between geography and tourism ?
3. How Indian physical geography affects tourist inflow ?
4. Name the major peaks in the Himalayan mountain range ?
5. Name some famous silk route mountain passes ?

❑ **Long Answer Questions :**

1. What is the mountain pass ? Why is it important for tourism ?
Explain ?
2. Make an itinerary on Indian mountain peaks ?
3. Describe the physical geography of India and its importance to tourism ?

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR OPEN UNIVERSITY
AHMEDABAD**

Editorial Panel

Author : Mr. Subhranshu Barun Mohanty
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Vivekanand Institute of Hotel &
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&
Prof. Amaresh Kumar
Professor
Bikaner Institute of Management & Science
Rajasthan

Editor : Prof. Rahul Singh Shekhawat
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Rajasthan

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Assistant Professor of English
Aroma College, Ahmedabad.

ISBN 978-81-945630-6-8

Edition : 2020

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ROLE OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN DISTANCE LEARNING

The need to plan effective instruction is imperative for a successful distance teaching repertoire. This is due to the fact that the instructional designer, the tutor, the author (s) and the student are often separated by distance and may never meet in person. This is an increasingly common scenario in distance education instruction. As much as possible, teaching by distance should stimulate the student's intellectual involvement and contain all the necessary learning instructional activities that are capable of guiding the student through the course objectives. Therefore, the course / self-instructional material are completely equipped with everything that the syllabus prescribes.

To ensure effective instruction, a number of instructional design ideas are used and these help students to acquire knowledge, intellectual skills, motor skills and necessary attitudinal changes. In this respect, students' assessment and course evaluation are incorporated in the text.

The nature of instructional activities used in distance education self- instructional materials depends on the domain of learning that they reinforce in the text, that is, the cognitive, psychomotor and affective. These are further interpreted in the acquisition of knowledge, intellectual skills and motor skills. Students may be encouraged to gain, apply and communicate (orally or in writing) the knowledge acquired. Intellectual- skills objectives may be met by designing instructions that make use of students' prior knowledge and experiences in the discourse as the foundation on which newly acquired knowledge is built.

The provision of exercises in the form of assignments, projects and tutorial feedback is necessary. Instructional activities that teach motor skills need to be graphically demonstrated and the correct practices provided during tutorials. Instructional activities for inculcating change in attitude and behavior should create interest and demonstrate need and benefits gained by adopting the required change. Information on the adoption and procedures for practice of new attitudes may then be introduced.

Teaching and learning at a distance eliminates interactive communication cues, such as pauses, intonation and gestures, associated with the face-to-face method of teaching. This is

particularly so with the exclusive use of print media. Instructional activities built into the instructional repertoire provide this missing interaction between the student and the teacher. Therefore, the use of instructional activities to affect better distance teaching is not optional, but mandatory.

Our team of successful writers and authors has tried to reduce this.

Divide and to bring this Self Instructional Material as the best teaching and communication tool. Instructional activities are varied in order to assess the different facets of the domains of learning.

Distance education teaching repertoire involves extensive use of self- instructional materials, be they print or otherwise. These materials are designed to achieve certain pre-determined learning outcomes, namely goals and objectives that are contained in an instructional plan. Since the teaching process is affected over a distance, there is need to ensure that students actively participate in their learning by performing specific tasks that help them to understand the relevant concepts. Therefore, a set of exercises is built into the teaching repertoire in order to link what students and tutors do in the framework of the course outline. These could be in the form of students' assignments, a research project or a science practical exercise. Examples of instructional activities in distance education are too numerous to list. Instructional activities, when used in this context, help to motivate students, guide and measure students' performance (continuous assessment)

PREFACE

We have put in lots of hard work to make this book as user-friendly as possible, but we have not sacrificed quality. Experts were involved in preparing the materials. However, concepts are explained in easy language for you. We have included many tables and examples for easy understanding.

We sincerely hope this book will help you in every way you expect.

All the best for your studies from our team!

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

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Unit 2 Religious Centres of India

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Unit 3 Natural and Cultural Geography of India

Introduction, Natural Heritages of India, Mountain Ranges, Hill Stations of India, Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in India, Cultural Geography of India, Dance Forms of India, The Handicrafts of India



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar **BBAATR-104**
Open University Ahmedabad

Geography of Tourism

BLOCK 3 : HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND ITS IMPACT

UNIT 1 MAJOR RELIGIONS OF INDIA

UNIT 2 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF INDIA

UNIT 3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND ITS IMPACT

Block Introduction :

Human geography is the division of geography that explores human beings and their societies, traditions, environments, and environmental experiences through identifying their interactions with and through locations. It analyses patterns of social human interaction, its interactions with the environment. Domestic and international tourism remains one of the leading platforms for cultural exchange, offering a personal view not only of what has survived from the past, but also of the daily life and culture of others. It is increasingly seen as a constructive force for the protection of natural and cultural life. Through raising revenue, informing the community and shaping policy, tourism will catch the economic characteristics of the heritage and use these for conservation. It is an integral part of many national and regional economies and, when handled effectively, can be a significant factor in growth. With political, economic, social, cultural, educational, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions, tourism itself has become an increasingly complex phenomenon. Achieving a positive relationship between the tourists and host or local communities' potentially conflicting desires and priorities poses many possibilities and challenges.

Block Objectives :

1. Define human religion and its components.
2. Relate tourism with religion and culture.
3. Understand the importance of religion in tourism
4. Define religious geography of India.
5. Relate tourism with religion and culture.
6. Understand the importance of religious centres in tourism.
7. Define cultural geography of India.
8. Relate tourism with nature and culture.
9. Understand the importance of natural and cultural heritage in tourism promotion.

Block Structure :

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Unit 2 : Religious Centres of India

Unit 3 : Natural and Cultural Geography of India

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 - 1.5.6 Festivals in Islam**
- 1.6 Christianity**
 - 1.6.1 Introduction**
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 - 1.6.4 The teachings of Jesus**
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- 1.7 Let Us Sum Up**
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- 1.11 Activities**
- 1.12 Case Study**
- 1.13 Further Reading**

1.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define human religion and its components.
- Relate tourism with religion and culture.
- Understand the importance of religion in tourism.

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

India is a land of culture and tradition. All this is bounded by the religion and spirituality. This unit gives a glimpse of major religions of India. Hinduism is one of the oldest religions of the world. The belief in this religion is soul of the religion. The deity and their important instance are well explained in the religious text of this religion. The next religion explained in this unit is Buddhism and Jainism both these religion were contemporary. Both the religions were the need of that time. It includes teachings of Gautam Buddha and Lord Mahavir. Buddhism is relatively liberal religion to follow in comparison to Jainism.

Islam and Christianity are the religion came with time to this land and people of this land have embraced these religion with open arms. These religions flourish and now they become part of Indian culture.

We have been fortunate enough to be the part of this spiritual land which gave place to all the religion and developed a cohesive society.

1.2 HINDUISM :

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world. The rules and customs of Hinduism can be derived back to more than 4000 years. Hinduism has almost 900 million followers. It is the third-largest religion in the world after Christianity and Islam. Hinduism has no specific founders. As for some theories, it was derived from the Sanatan Dharm. Most of the Hindus, around 95% of the Hindus live in India.

Hinduism was started in between 2300 BC and 1500 BC. There is no specific founder. At that point in time, sacrifices and mantras were common. After the Vedic period, the Gods were involved. At first, there were three major Gods named, Vishnu, Shiva, and Devi.

1.2.1 Belief System :

Hinduism is not a single organized religion. Hinduism embraces many religious ideas. The first one is Sansar. Sansar means the continuous cycle of life and death. The Hindus believe when someone is born on earth, he has to go through the cycle of birth, life, and death. The cycle continues until the living being achieves Moksh.

The next one is karma. The Hindus believe in Karma which means what you do, it will come back to you someday. Karma is the universal law of cause and effect. Then the Hindus believe in Atman. It means every living being in this world has an atman. The atman is a part of the supreme soul or you can say Paramatma. Another belief system is Moksha. Moksha means salvation. Every living creature in this world has a soul. And the soul will meet with the supreme soul and achieve Moksha. There the cycle of rebirth will end. The fundamental belief system in Hinduism is, your actions will determine your current life and your future life. Dharma is the code of conduct of life. A Hindu should follow

Dharma. Dharma means good conduct and morality.

There are two major symbols in Hinduism. One is Om. Om is considered as the first sound of the universe when the big bang happened. Another one is Swastik. Swastik means good luck.

The cow is the most sacred animal in Hinduism. So the Hindus don't eat beef. The Hindus believe the cow as their mother. They worship the cow.

1.2.2 Hindu Texts :

Primary Hindu texts are known as Vedas. Vedas were composed during the Vedic period around 1500 BC. There are four Vedas. The Rig Veda, the Sama Veda, the Yajur Veda, and the Atharva Veda. The Rig Veda is associated with the rituals. The Sama Veda is associated with melodies. The Yajur Veda is associated with mantras. The Atharva Veda is associated with the procedure for everyday life which a Hindu should follow. Other religious texts are Ramayan, Mahabharat, Upanishads, Puranas and Bhagavad Gita.

1.2.3 Hindu Deities :

Brahma is the God who is responsible for the creation of the world. Vishnu is the God who protects the universe. Shiva is the God who destroys the universe so that Brahma can recreate it. Devi is the Goddess who has to fight the evil and restore dharma. Lakshmi is the Goddess of wealth and purity. Saraswati is the Goddess of wisdom.

1.2.4 Hindu Worship :

Hindu worship is known as Puja. Puja is giving offerings like flowers, ghee, fruits to the gods.

1.2.5 Sects of Hinduism :

The followers of God Shiva are called Shaiva. The followers of Vishnu are called Vaishnava. The followers of Devi are called Sakta.

1.2.6 Festivals in Hinduism :

Some major festivals are Diwali, the festival of lights. Navratri is the festival of Shakti. Holi the festival of colours, Janmashtami, Raksha Bandhan.

❑ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. What does Swastika mean ?
 - (a) Bad luck
 - (b) Good Luck
 - (c) Better luck
 - (d) None of the above options

1.3 BUDDHISM :

1.3.1 Introduction :

Buddhism was founded by Siddharth Gautam, the Buddha. Siddharth Gautam initially was a prince who was born in Lumbini, Nepal. When Buddha preached his knowledge to his disciples, they followed that and called the teachings, Buddhism. This is just not a religion, it's a way of life. Buddhism was started in India more than 2500 years ago. Buddhism has about 470 million followers in the world. Most of the followers are from China and Southeast Asia.

1.3.2 What is Buddhism ?

The followers of Buddhism don't worship the Supreme God. They also don't worship Buddha himself. The followers of Buddhism or the Buddhists focus on achieving enlightenment. Enlightenment is a state of inner peace and wisdom. When a Buddhist reaches the spiritual echelon, achieve Nirvana.

Buddha was never considered as a God. Buddha is considered as an extraordinary man who achieved Nirvana. The word Buddha means enlightened. Wisdom, morality, and meditation are the path through which enlightenment can be achieved. The most important teachings of Buddha are known as the four noble truths. Buddhists also believe in Karma. Karma is a universal law of cause and effect. Buddhists also believe in rebirth.

1.3.3 The Buddha :

The Buddha was born in Lumbini Nepal in the fifth century BC. The real name of the Buddha was Siddharth Gautam. Siddharth Gautam left his family and meditated under a Bodhi tree and achieved enlightenment.

1.3.4 The Beginning of Buddhism :

Buddha passed away around 483 BC. He had some followers who followed his teachings and began to organize the religious movement of Buddhism. The teachings of Buddha became the foundation of Buddhism. In 3rd Century BC, the Indian Emperor Ashoka, the great spread Buddhism and built many monasteries and stupas.

Buddha's teachings are known as Dharma. The Buddhists believe the one who follows Dharma can achieve enlightenment. The teachings of Buddha are based on wisdom, kindness, patience, generosity, and compassion. There are two sets of Buddhism. One is Mahayana and the other is Hinayana.

sixteen aspects of the four noble truths			
1st noble truth – true sufferings	2nd noble truth – true origins of suffering	3rd noble truth – true stoppings	4th noble truth – true pathway minds
nonstatic phenomena	causes	stoppings	pathway minds
miserable phenomena	origins	pacifications	appropriate means
void phenomena	strong producers	superior states	means for actualizations
phenomena lacking an impossible "soul"	conditions	definite emergences	means for definite removals

Source – Study Buddhism

1.3.5 Teachings of Buddha :

Meditation can bring someone wisdom. Lack of meditation can make someone ignorant. Buddhism emphasizes the root cause of suffering is attachment. There are four noble truths in Buddhism. The first truth is suffering or dukkha.

The second truth is samuday. Samuday means the cause of suffering. The third truth is nirodha. It is the end of suffering. The last truth is Magga. It is the truth of the path which free us from suffering.

1.3.6 Buddhist Holy Books :

The first book is the Tripitaka. It is known as the three baskets. Other books are sutras. There are more than 2000 sutras in Buddhism. Another book describes the stages of death in detail. It is called the book of the Dead.

The leading Monk in Buddhism is called the Dalai Lama. There have been 14 Dalai Lama till now.

The Buddhist festivals include Vaishakh. In this festival the celebrate Buddha's birth, enlightenment, and death. Another festival is the Uposatha. It happens in a quarter of the Moon. In this festival, the Buddhists show their commitment to Buddha's teachings.

□ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. What is the teaching of Buddha called ?
(a) Karma (b) Dharma (c) Atma (d) Shakti

1.4 JAINISM :

1.4.1 Introduction :

Jainism was founded in India. The essence of Jainism is to respect every creature in this universe. Jainism is concerned about the welfare of everything in the universe. Jains believe, every living being has a soul whether it is a plant or an animal or a human being. The followers of Jainism believe that every soul in this universe has equal value. Each and every soul in this universe should be treated with respect and compassion. The followers of Jainism believe in three principles. The principle of right belief, the principle of right knowledge, and the principle of right conduct. The supreme principle is ahimsa which means nonviolence. The gurus of Jainism are called the Tirthankar. Rishabhanatha was the first Tirthankar and Mahaveer Jain 24th Tirthankar. The textbook which contains the teachings of Mahavira is called Agamas.

The Jains has two major sects. Digambar and shwetambar. Jainism doesn't believe in God and it also doesn't believe in priests. Jains have only monks and nuns in Jainism.

1.4.2 Beliefs of Jainism :

Right conduct, right knowledge, and right belief are known as the Dharma. The Panch mahavrat of Jainism are ahimsa, satya, asteya, aparigraha, and brahmacharya. Ahimsa means nonviolence. Satya means truth. Asteya means nonstealing. Aparigraha means nonacquisition. In Jainism Karma is the mechanism that ensures the quality of life. The soul exists forever. It is always independent. It is responsible for what does. Nothing in this universe can be created or destroyed they can simply change from one to another.

1.4.3 Customs of Jainism :

The daily spiritual practices of Jainism include prayer, honoring the Tirthankaras, paying respect to the monks, and meditating for at least 48 minutes. Jains follow an eightfold path that has eight offerings like water, flower, sandalwood, incense, light, rice, sweet, and fruit.

❑ Check Your Progress – 3 :

1. What are the major sects of Jainism ?
(a) Shwetambar (b) Digambar (c) Both

1.5 ISLAM :

1.5.1 Introduction :

Islam is the second-largest religion in the world. Islam has 1.8 billion followers. Islam was created by Prophet Muhammad during 7th-century AD. If we talk about the major religions of the world like Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, then we can consider Islam is the youngest of them. Islam started in Mecca Saudi Arabia during the time of Prophet Muhammad's life.

Islam believes in full submission to the will of God. Muslims are the people who follow Islam. The followers of Islam believe to live a life with complete submission to Allah. the followers of Islam believe, nothing can happen without the permission of Allah. Islam was revealed to Prophet Muhammad through the Angel Jibril. The Quran is based on the words of Allah which was told to Prophet Muhammad through Jibrill. Their religious places where the followers of Islam worship, are called the mosques. the holy and major text in Islam is the Quran which is believed to be e written all the words of the god. Jihad is the central idea of Islam. Jihad means struggle. it is the struggle of internal and external efforts to defend the faith in Islam.

1.5.2 Mohammad :

In 578 in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Muhammad was born. The followers of Islam believe that Muhammad was the final Prophet who was sent by God to reveal Islam or you can say the faith of mankind. In 610, there was an angel who visited Muhammad in a cave and revealed the words of Allah. from 630 AD, Muhammad started preaching Islam throughout Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

1.5.3 Hijrat :

The journey of Prophet Muhammad is known as Hijrat. In 622 AD, Prophet Muhammad traveled from Mecca to Madina with his supporters. It marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar. Prophet Muhammad returned after 7 years with his followers to Mecca and conquered the place. He continued to preach Islam until his death in 632 AD.

1.5.4 The Quran :

Quran is the most important holy book in Islam. The message of Allah which was given to Prophet Muhammad to Jibril is recorded in the Quran. There are 114 chapters in the Quran and the chapters are called Surah.

1.5.5 Five pillars of Islam :

The first pillar is the Shahada. It means one's faith in God and Allah and Prophet Muhammad. The second pillar is the Salat. It means to pray five times a day. The third pillar is Zakat. It means to give someone who is in need or charity. The fourth pillar is the Swam. Swarm means to fast during Ramadan. The last pillar is the Hajj. This means to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime.

1.5.6 Festivals in Islam :

The major festivals are Eid ul Adha and Eid ul Fitr. Eid ul Adha is celebrated the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for Allah. Eid ul Fitr is celebrated to mark the end of Ramadan.

1.6 CHRISTIANITY :

1.6.1 Introduction :

Christianity is the most widely practiced religion in the world. It has around two billion followers. The belief and faith of Christianity on the birth life and death of Jesus Christ. Christians believe, there is only one God so they are called monotheistic. Christians also believe the heaven and earth were created by God. The followers of Christianity believe, there are three elements of God. The first element is God himself, the second element is God's son Jesus Christ, and the third element is the Holy Spirit. Christians believe God sent his son Jesus Christ to save the world. They also believe that Jesus Christ will return again. The teachings of Jesus recorded in their holy book which is called the Bible. The cross is the holy symbol of Christianity.

1.6.2 Festivals :

The followers of Christianity celebrate Christmas. Christmas is celebrated as the birth of Jesus Christ. The other festival is Easter. Easter is celebrated as the resurrection of Jesus.

1.6.3 Jesus Christ :

Jesus was born to a Jewish family. He was born to a young virgin Mary. That is why we called his mother, mother Mary. She is also worshipped. Jesus got baptized by the prophet John in the Jordan River. Jesus traveled for three years with his twelve disciples and taught a large group of people in Christianity.

1.6.4 The teachings of Jesus :

- Love God.
- Love your neighbor.
- You should forgive others.
- You should love your enemies.
- You should ask God for forgiveness for your sins.
- You should not judge others.

1.6.5 The Christian Bible :

The Bible is a collection of sixty-six books which was written by various authors. It is called the Christian Bible. In the Bible, there are two parts of the Old Testament and the New Testament. One part had come before Jesus and one part had come after Jesus. The Old Testament is recognised by the followers of Judaism. The history of Jewish people was recorded in the Old Testament. In the Old Testament, there are specific laws that should be followed by the followers of Judaism. Old Testament predicts that Jesus would come and save the world. The New Testament accounts for the life and death of Jesus and his teachings. The early Church was organized fifty days after Jesus's death. Most of the first Christians were converted ones from the Jewish people. The first Church was built in Jerusalem.

Geography of Tourism

❑ Check Your Progress – 4 :

- Which is the most practiced religion in the world ?
(a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism (c) Christianity (d) Jainism
- What is the meaning of Buddha ?
(a) Master (b) Prophet (c) Enlightened (d) Guru

1.7 LET US SUM UP :

The major religions of India are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism. Hinduism is the oldest along with Jainism and Buddhism. Islam was introduced after 11th century AD and then Christianity came to India. The beauty of India is with many religions and many cultures. A foreign tourism comes to India for its cultural and religious diversity.

1.8 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

❑ Check Your Progress 1 :

- (b)

❑ Check Your Progress 2 :

- (b)

❑ Check Your Progress 3 :

- (c)

❑ Check Your Progress 4 :

- (c), 2. (c)

1.9 GLOSSARY :

Hinduism : Hinduism is an Indian religion and dharma, or way of life. It is the world's third-largest religion with over 1.25 billion followers

Christianity : Christianity is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth

Jainism : Jainism is an ancient religion from India that teaches that the way to liberation and bliss is to live lives of harmlessness and renunciation.

Islam : Islam is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion that teaches that Muhammad is a messenger of God. It is the world's second-largest religion with over 1.8 billion followers or 24.1% of the world's population.

1.10 ASSIGNMENT :

- Write a short note on Hinduism ?
- Describe the belief system of Islam ?
- What are the five pillars of Islam ?
- Make an itinerary on the Buddhist destinations in India ?

1.11 ACTIVITIES :

- Make a list of different kind of religious places in your town.
- Find out what is common in all religious text.

1.12 CASE STUDY :

Intangible aspects of Indian's religious heritage

The intangible cultural heritage of India flows from her history and civilization, which is 5000 years old. In his authoritative "Cultural History of India," Dr. A.L. Basham noted that "While there are four major civilization cradles that travel from east to west, China , India, the Fertile Crescent and the Mediterranean, particularly Greece and Italy, India deserves a greater share of credit because it has profoundly influenced much of Asia's religious life." She has also spread her presence to other areas of the world, directly and indirectly.

It is also important to note that, while in a sharply demarcated geographical region due to the Himalayas, the civilization that formed in the valleys of our two great river systems, the Indus and the Ganges, was never an isolated civilization. The idea that the 'East' has changed little, if at all, over the centuries can and should be dismissed before the influence of European learning, science and technology. The culture of India has always been dynamic, not static. From the land and sea routes, colonists and merchants came to India. The isolation of India was never complete, from the most ancient of times.

Intangible cultural heritage, such as the Indian example, is therefore difficult, due to its complexity, to describe or interpret. In the other hand, becoming more noticeable is much better understood as a tangible heritage. The best definition of Intangible Cultural Heritage is found in the UNESCO Convention on ICH of 2003, which describes it in a sufficiently broad way to include various experiences and expressions throughout the world, such as "the traditions, representations, expressions, information , skills, as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated with it"

1.12 FURTHER READING :

1. Ramayana Book by Valmiki.
2. Upanishads Religious text
3. Sample Muhammad : A Story of the Last Prophet Written by : Deepak Chopra
4. Zen Mind, Beginner's Mind Book by Shunry ? Suzuki ?



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 2.0 Learning Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Religious Centres of Hinduism
- 2.3 Religious Centres of Buddhism
- 2.4 Religious Centres of Jainism
- 2.5 The Religious Centres of Sikhism
- 2.6 Religious Centres of Christianity in India
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- 2.8 Let Us Sum Up
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- 2.10 Glossary
- 2.11 Assignment
- 2.12 Activities
- 2.13 Case Study : Hindu Temples
- 2.14 Further Reading

2.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define religious geography of India.
- Relate tourism with religion and culture.
- Understand the importance of religious centres in tourism promotion.

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter, we are going to discuss the religious centers of Hinduism Buddhism Jainism Sikhism Islam and Christianity.

1.2 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF HINDUISM :

Amarnath Cave Temple : Amarnath cave temple is located in Jammu and Kashmir. Amarnath cave temple is situated at an altitude of 3888 meters. The temple can be reached through Pahalgam town which is located is about 140 kilometers away from Srinagar.



Vaishno Devi Temple : Vaishno Devi temple is located in the Trikut mountains. It is located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Hindu temple is dedicated to the mother goddess Durga. Vaishno Devi temple can be reached from Katra which is 40 kilometers away from Jammu.

Badrinath Temple : Badrinath Temple is located in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. It is one of the most important Char Dham sites of the Hindu religion.

Jagannath Temple : Jagannath temple is located in Puri, Odisha. It was built in the 12th century and the temple is dedicated to Lord Jagannath. The temple is famous for its Rath Yatra.

Rameshwaram Temple : Rameshwaram temple is located in the Ramanathapuram district of Tamilnadu. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. when Ram was going to conquer Sri Lanka he worshipped Lord Shiva.

Dwarkadhish Temple : Dwarkadhish temple is located in Dwarka, Gujarat. The temple is dedicated to Lord Krishna. The temple was built in 15 century. It is also known as Jagat Mandir.

Gangotri and Yamunotri Temple : Gangotri and Yamunotri Temple are located in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Gangotri temple is dedicated to goddess Ganga and Yamunotri temple is dedicated to Goddess Yamuna. is a part of Chota Char Dham Yatra.

Kedarnath Temple : Kedarnath temple is located in Kedarnath which is situated in the state of Uttarakhand. Kedarnath Nagar panchayat is in Rudrapur. Kedarnath temple is situated in the Himalayas about 3583 meters elevations.

Neelkanth Mahadev Temple : Neel Kanth Mahadev temple is located 32 kilometers away from Rishikesh. It is located in the Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand. the temple is dedicated to Lord Neelkanth which is another name for Lord Shiva.

Akshardham Temple, Delhi : Akshardham temple was built on November 6, 2005. The name of the temple is Swaminarayan Akshardham. It is situated in the banks of the Yamuna river.

Akshardham Temple, Gandhinagar : The temple was built on November 2nd, 1992 by Swami Maharaj. It is one of the largest Hindu temples in the state of Gujarat. The temple is dedicated to Lord Swami Narayan.

Geography of Tourism

Karni Mata Temple : Karni Mata temple is located in Bikaner, Rajasthan. It is 30 kilometers away from Bikaner. It was built in 15 century. It is also known as the temple of rats. Here people worship the rats. Those rats are known as the children of Karni Mata.



Karni Mata Temple (Source – MMT)

Tanot Mata Temple : Tanot Mata temple is located in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. It is located in the Thar desert of Rajasthan. It is dedicated to the Goddess Tanot Mata.

Jagat Pita Brahma Temple : Jagat Pita Brahma temple is located in Pushkar. Pushkar is a town in Rajasthan. It is one of the oldest temples in India. People believe it is 2000 years old. It is close to the Pushkar Lake and is dedicated to the creator of Hindu god Brahma. It is built of marbles.

Jagdish Temple : Jagdish temple is located in Udaipur Rajasthan. It was built by Jagat Singh in 1651 AD. The temple is dedicated to Lakshmi Narayan.

Bharat Mata Temple : The temple is located in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. It was founded by Swami Satyamitranand Giri. It was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. It is an eighth story, temple.

Shri Mahakaleshwar Temple : Shri Mahakaleshwar temple is located in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. It is situated on the banks of Rudra Sagar Lake. The Hindu temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is one of the Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva.

Omkareshwar Temple : Omkareshwar temple is located nearer to Indore. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.

Trimbakeshwar Temple : Trimbakeshwar temple is located in the Nashik district of Maharashtra. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. It is situated on the banks of the Godavari river.

Sai Baba Temple : Sai Baba temple is located in Shirdi Maharashtra. It was established in 1922 AD.

Siddhivinayak Ganpati Temple : Siddhivinayak Ganpati temple is located in Prabhadevi Mumbai Maharashtra. It was built in 1801. The idol of Lord Ganesh has four hands.



Source – Cultural India

Kamakshi Amman Temple : Kamakshi Amman temple is located in the historic city of Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. The temple is dedicated to goddess Kamakshi who is an avatar of Goddess Parvati.

Meenakshi Amman Temple : Meenakshi Amman temple is located in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Parvati. There are over 33000 sculptures in the temple.

Konark Sun Temple : Konark Sun temple is located in Konark, Odisha. It was built by King Narsingh Dev in 13 century AD. It is also known as the Black Pagoda.

Kashi Vishwanath temple : The Kashi Vishwanath temple is located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple is situated on the banks of river Ganga. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas of Shiva. It is the holiest of all Shiva temples.

❑ **Check Your Progress – 1 :**

1. In which state Konark temple is located ?
(a) MP (b) UP (c) Odisha (d) Karnataka

2.3 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF BUDDHISM :

Lumbini : Lumbini is located under the foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal. In ancient times it was a part of India. Buddha was born in 623 BC in Lumbini. The popular attraction is the Ashokan pillar.

Bodhgaya : Bodhgaya is located in the state of Bihar. It is the holiest of four places which are situated near the river Niranjana. Buddha attended enlightenment there.

The major attraction is Mahabodhi Temple which was built by Ashoka in 260 BC. There are a total of six temples in the complex. And it is also famous for the Lotus Pond.

There is also a giant Buddha statue of 24.25 meters in the complex. There is a place called Vajrasana where the Buddha set and got enlightenment.

Geography of Tourism

Sarnath : Sarnath is located 12 kilometers from Varanasi. Sarnath is famous because Buddha preached Dharma to his disciples for the first time in the deer park in Sarnath. The first Buddhist Sangha was established here. The major attraction in Sarnath is Dhamek Stupa. Dhamek Stupa is 31.3 meters tall. It was built by Ashoka because here Buddha gave his first sermon to his disciples. Another attraction is the Iron Pillar which was built by Ashoka in 250 BC. Another attraction is Chaukhandi stupa where Buddha united with his followers.

Kushinagar : Kushinagar is located 52 kilometers from Gorakhpur. Kushinagar is the final resting place of Lord Buddha. Lord Buddha got Moksha on a full moon day in 543 BC. Buddha attended Nirvana. The attractions in Kushinagar are Nirvana Stupa and Wat Thai Temple.

Rajagiri : Rajagiri is located 90 kilometers from Patna. After reaching the Sarnath, Buddha came here. Buddha's teachings were written down for the first time in Rajagiri. The major attraction in Rajagiri is Vishwa Shanti stupa. Another attraction is the Nalanda University which was the first residential university built in 5th century AD.

Vaishali : Buddha stayed some days here in Vaishali right after the enlightenment. Vaishali is famous for the Relic Stupa. The nearest destination is Shravasti. Shravasti is situated on the banks of the Rapti river. Buddha spent most of his time in Shravasti. Shravasti is famous for Sudipta Stupa and Angulimala stupa.

Sanchi Stupa : Sanchi Stupa is located in Sanchi. It is 45 km away from the state capital of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. It was built by Ashoka in 3rd Century BC. The complex has three stupas. In the Stupas, there are the carving of Jataka tales.



Some of the famous Buddhist monasteries in India are the Rumtek Monastery, Tawang Monastery, Namdroling Monastery.

☐ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. Why does Kushinagar is famous in Buddhism ?
(a) Birth (b) Death (c) Preach (d) Karma

2.4 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF JAINISM :

The Dilwara Temple : Dilwara Temple was built between 1100 and 1300. The Dilwara Temple is located in Mount, Abu Rajasthan. The temple is built in white marble. Some of the temples in Dilwara are the Bimal Vashi Temple and the Adinath Temple and Parshav Nath Temple.



Source – Rajasthan Direct

Ranakpur Temple : Ranakpur temple is located in Rajasthan. The temple is supported by over 1444 marble pillars. Every pillar is different and no two pillars are the same. The temple is dedicated to Aadinath one of the Jain Tirthankars. The temple was built between the 14th and 15th centuries AD.

Palitana : The city of Palitana is located near Bhavnagar, Gujarat. It is one of the major pilgrimage centers for the Jain. The temples of Palitana are considered to be the most sacred pilgrimage place in Jainism. There are hundreds of Jain temples which are located in the sacred mountain of Shatrunjay. The temples are built in marble. The temples were built between 11th century Onwards.

2.5 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF SIKHISM :

The Golden Temple : The Golden temple is located in Amritsar, Punjab. The Golden Temple was built by Guru Arjan in 1574 AD. The Golden temple is coated with 750 kilos of pure gold. It is also known as the Harmandir Sahib.



Source – Curly Tales

Geography of Tourism

Hemkund Sahib : Hemkund Sahib is located in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand at an altitude of 4329 meters above sea level. Hemkund, which is derived from the Sanskrit word which means snow bowl.

Paonta Sahib : Paonta Sahib is located on a small hill in Himachal Pradesh. It is one of the famous pilgrimage centers for the Sikhs. It is believed that Guru Gobind Singh lived there for many years. There is a big darbar inside the complex of the temple where Guru Govind Singh Ji used to sit with 52 poets. In the complex one of the attractions is Shri Talab Sahib.

Takht Sri Harmandir Ji Patna Sahib : This religious center of Sikhism is situated on the banks of the holy river Ganga in Patna. It was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh the first emperor of Punjab. It was built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Sirhind : It is also called the Fatehgarh Sahib. It is located in the Fatehgarh Sahib district of Punjab. It was built by the king of Patiala Karam Singh.

Hazur Sahib : Hazur Sahib is located in Nanded, Maharashtra. Also is known as the Sachkhand Sri Hazur Abchalnagar Sahib. It is one of the five thrones of Sikhism. It is located on the banks of river Godavari. This is the place where the tenth guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh took his last breath. There is a Gurudwara within the complex, which is known as Sachkhand which means Realm of Truth.

Gurudwara Bangla Sahib : Gurudwara Bangla Sahib is located in Delhi. It is associated with the eighth Sikh Guru Harkishan. There is a pool inside the complex which is known as Sarovar. Gurudwara Bangla Sahib was originally a bungalow that belonged to Raja Jai Singh.

2.6 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA :

Basilica of Bom Jesus : It is located in old Goa. At that point in time, the old Goa was the capital of Portuguese. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site now. It contains the remains of Saint Francis Xavier who was one of the co-founders of the society of Jesus. It was constructed from 1594 onwards.

Santa Cruz Basilica : Santa Cruz Basilica is located in Kerala. It is situated at Fort Kochi in Kerala. It was established in 1505 AD by Francisco De Almeida. The architectural style is the Gothic style of architecture.

Saint Catherine Church : The Saint Catherine Church is located in Goa. It is built in 1619 full stop the church contains a gigantic which is called the Golden Bell which is one of the largest in the world.

Santhome Basilica : The Santhome Basilica is a Roman Catholic Basilica. It is located in Santhanam, Chennai. It is constructed in the 16th century AD. It is constructed over the Tomb of Saint Thomas who was an apostle of Jesus. The architectural style is the Neo Gothic style of architecture.

The Saint Paul Cathedral : The beautiful Saint Paul Cathedral is located in Kolkata. It is one of the most beautiful churches in India it was constructed in 1847.

☐ Check Your Progress – 3 :

1. Where is Saint Catherine's church is located ?

- (a) Goa (b) Delhi (c) MP (d) Kashmir

2.7 RELIGIOUS CENTRES OF ISLAM :

Religious Centres of India

Jama Masjid : Jama Masjid is located in New Delhi. It is one of the oldest famous mosques in India. It was built by Shah Jahan in 1656 AD. It can accommodate 25,000 persons. It has minarets of red sandstone and marble with the height of 135 feet. It makes the mosque in the largest in India.

Mecca Masjid : Mecca Masjid is located in Hyderabad. It is one of the oldest mosques in India. Mecca Masjid is made of soil and bricks which were exported from Mecca in 1694 AD. The capacity of Mecca Masjid Hyderabad is 10,000 people.

Taj-ul-Masjid : Taj -ul-Masjid is located in Bhopal. Taj-ul-Masjid has the highest capacity of all the mosques in India that is over 1 lakh people.



Source – Holiday Rider

Jamia Masjid : Jamia Masjid is located in Srinagar. It is one of the most sacred mosques in India. It can accommodate 33000 people at one point in time.

Bada Imambara : Bada Imambara was built by Nawab of Awadh in 1784 AD. It can accommodate over three lakh people.

Nagina Masjid : Nagina Masjid is situated in the Agra Fort. It was built by Shah Jahan for the ladies of the royal families.

Jama Masjid : The Jama Masjid is located in Agra which is also known as the Jama Masjid. It was built by Shah Jahan for his daughter Jahanara Begum. It can accommodate ten thousand people for the prayer at a point in time.

Haji Ali Dargah : Haji Ali Dargah is located in Mumbai. It is one of the most popular attractions in Mumbai and famous for its Mosque, Haji Ali Dargah. The mosque is built on the water. It is located five hundred meters from the cost of Warli. It can be seen anywhere from Marine Drive.

Moti Masjid : Moti Masjid is located in Delhi. The meaning of Moti Masjid is the Pearl Mosque. It is a white marble Mosque. It is located inside the Red Fort Complex. It was built by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. It was built in 1660 AD.

☐ Check Your Progress – 4 :

- Who did build Nagina Masjid ?
(a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan (c) Mirza Alam (d) Khwaja Chisti
- Gangotri temple is dedicated to :
(a) Yamuna (b) Ganga (c) Baitarani (d) Kaveri

2.8 LET US SUM UP :

Every religion has its own culture. And every religion has its own religious destinations. Every destination is a gem for Indian tourism. India is the number one destination in the world for religious tourism.

2.9 ANSWER FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (c)

Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (b)

Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (a)

Check Your Progress 4 :

1. (b), 2. (b)

2.10 GLOSSARY :

Temple : A Hindu temple is a symbolic house, seat and body of divinity.

Church : Christian Church is a Protestant ecclesiological term referring to the church invisible comprising all Christians, used since the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century.

Mosque : A mosque is a place of worship for Muslims. Any act of worship that follows the Islamic rules of prayer can be said to create a mosque, whether or not it takes place in a special building.

Monastery : A monastery is a building or complex of buildings comprising the domestic quarters and workplaces of monastics, monks or nuns, whether living in communities or alone.

2.11 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Make an itinerary on char dham yatra.
2. What are some famous religious destination related to Islam ?
3. Name the famous churches in India ?

2.12 ACTIVITIES :

1. Make an itinerary on Islamic destinations.
2. Connect various Buddhist pilgrimage centers and propose a tourism package.

2.13 CASE STUDY : :

Hindu Temple Architecture

Temples can be found throughout India, from the hilly areas of the Himalayas to the mountains of Ladakh, and from the forgotten villages of Tamil Nadu to the caves of Maharashtra. You can even find them in the Rajasthan desert.

Hindu temples can take on two forms, a house or a palace. A house-themed temple is a simple shelter that serves as the residence of a deity, while a temple is a location where a devotee visits, equivalent to a visit to a friend or relative. According to ancient Sanskrit texts, the temple is situated near water and gardens, where lotus and flowers bloom, and where animals can rest without fear of injury or harm. The design of the Hindu temple follows a geometric design called Vastu–Purusha–Mandala. Mandala means a circle, Purusha is a fundamental nature at the heart of Hindu philosophy, and Vastu means a dwelling structure.

In ancient and medieval India, Hindu temples were at the heart of important social, economic, artistic and intellectual functions. South Indian temples have managed regional development functions, such as irrigation projects, land reclamation, post-disaster relief and recovery. Such events have been paid for through donations received from the devotees.

The gifts received came from several different places, including rulers, queens, kingdom leaders, traders, priests, and shepherds. Temples also managed land and would provide employment for the poorest. Many temples with a large treasury were often used.

2.14 FURTHER READING :

1. Rediscovering the Hindu Temple : The Sacred Architecture and Urbanism of India Book by Krupali Krusche and Vinayak Bharne
2. The Hindu Temple Book by Stella Kramrisch
3. Understanding Islamic Architecture Book by Attilo Petruccioli and Khalil K. Pirani
4. Islamic Architecture : Form, Function and Meaning Book by Robert Hillenbrand
5. The Buddhist architecture of Gandhāra Book by Kurt A. Behrendt



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 3.0 Learning Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Natural Heritages of India
 - 3.2.1 Mountain Ranges
 - 3.2.2 Hill Stations of India
 - 3.2.3 Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in India
- 3.3 Cultural Geography of India
 - 3.3.1 Dance Forms of India
 - 3.3.2 The Handicrafts of India
- 3.4 Let Us Sum Up
- 3.5 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 3.6 Glossary
- 3.7 Assignment
- 3.8 Activities
- 3.9 Case study : Dance Form of Odisha
- 3.10 Further Reading

3.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- Define cultural geography of India.
- Relate tourism with nature and culture.
- Understand the importance of natural and cultural heritage in tourism promotion.

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

Both natural and cultural geography play an important role in tourist inflow. Heritage means which inherits from one generation to another generation. We should take care of our heritage so our future generation can enjoy that and feel proud about that.

3.2 NATURAL HERITAGES OF INDIA :

3.2.1 Mountain Ranges :

The Himalayan Range : The Himalayan range consists of five mountain ranges. They are Shivalik Range, Himachal Range, Himadri Range, the trans-Himalayan Range, and the Purvanchal hills.

The Shivalik Range : The Shivalik Range is also known as the outer Himalayas and it is located between the Great Plains and the lesser Himalayas.

The average elevation is from 600 to 1500 meters. It runs a distance of 2400 km. The width of the Himalayan Shivalik Range is from 50 kilometers to 15 kilometers.

The Himachal Range : Himachal range is also called the middle Himalayas or the lesser Himalayas. The Himachal range is situated between the Shivalik Range in the south and the great Himalayas or we can say the Himadri range to the north. It is also called the lower Himalayas. The width ranges from 60 km to 80 km. It runs a length of 2400 kilometers. The elevation is from 3500 to 4500 meters.

The Himadri Range : The Himadri range is also known as the great Himalayas. The average elevation is around 6100 meters above sea level. The length is around 25 kilometers. This mountain range contains some of the world's tallest peaks like Everest and K2.

The Trans–Himalayas : The trans–Himalayas run a distance of about a thousand kilometers. The trans–Himalayas are situated to the north of the great Himalayan range or the Himadri range. The width varies from 40 kilometers to 200 km. The average elevation is around 6000 meters.

The Purvanchal Hills : Purvanchal Hills situated in the North–Eastern region of India. The Purvanchal Hills are the extension of Himalayas and consists of small mountains.

The Aravali Range : The range runs from Delhi to Palampur district in Gujarat. The length is around 800 km. The Aravali Range is one of the oldest ranges in the world. These mountains were formed around a hundred billion years ago. The elevation of the Aravali Range is around 400 to 600 meters.

The Vindhya Range : The length is around 1200 kilometers. It runs parallel to the Narmada valley. The Vindhya range is situated in Madhya Pradesh basically. The average elevation of the Vindhya range is around 300 to 650 meters.

The Satpura Range : The length of the Satpura Range is around 900 km. It is situated in Madhya Pradesh in India. It runs to the east–west direction of the south of the Vindhya Mountain Range.

The Western Ghats : The Western Ghats are the mountain ranges that are situated on the West Coast of India and runs from Maharashtra to Kerala. The average elevation of Western Ghat is around 3000 meters. The distance or the length of the Western Ghats is 1600 km.

The Eastern Ghats : Eastern Ghats runs parallel to the east coast of India. The average elevation is around 900 to 1200.

3.2.2 Hill Stations of India :

Nainital (North Zone) : Nainital is located in Uttarakhand. There are some activities which you can do in Nainital lake boating in Naini Lake. You can go and visit the Naina Devi temple. You can have a view of the snow. You can do shopping on Mall Road. You can visit the Govind Ballabh Pant zoo.

Shimla (North Zone) : The next one in Shimla. Shimla is located in Himachal Pradesh. Some of the attractions in Shimla are Tara Devi temple, Summer Hill, Shimla state museum, and Mall Road. Shimla is called the Queen of hills.



Toy Train, Shimla (Source – Viator)

Manali (North Zone) : Manali is located in Himachal Pradesh. It is one of the major honeymoon destinations in India. Some of the attractions in Manali are Hadimba Temple, Rohtang Pass, Tibetan monasteries, Mall Road, and hot water springs. People go to Manali also for adventure sports.

Kullu (North Zone) : Kullu is located in Himachal Pradesh. Kullu is also known as the valley of Gods. Some of the attractions in Kullu are Sultanpur Palace, Bijli Mahadev temple, and Great Himalayan National park.

Massoorie (North Zone) : Mussoorie is located in Uttarakhand. Attractions in Mussoorie are Mall Road, Mussoorie Lake, Lal Tibba, Jwala Devi temple, and Nag Devta Temple. It is one of the major hill stations in Uttarakhand.

Munnar (South Zone) : Munnar, a breathtakingly stunning haven of calm and tranquilly, an idyllic tourist destination in the land of Heaven. Placed at an altitude of 6000 feet in the Idukki district, Munnar was the preferred summer resort of former British rulers in colonial times. The endless expanse of tea plantations—the pristine valleys and mountains—exotic varieties of flora and fauna in its natural sanctuaries and forests—a fragrance of spicy fresh air—yes! This wonderful destination has all of these and more. It's the place you'd want to visit—the place you'd never want to abandon.

Ooty (South Zone) : Located in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, Ooty is one of the most popular hill resorts in India, frequented by thousands of tourists every year. The picturesque scenic scenery and the scenery of the Nilgiris make it a favourite tourist destination in India. During the colonial era, Ooty was considered a summer getaway for the British. The best season to visit Ooty is from April to June and from September to November. It is because of the perfect climatic environment that tourists from all over the world visit this city every year. There are many tea plantations that are spread all over the mountains. The forested mountains and grasslands make this hill station even more stunning. The Tea and Tourism Festival takes place every year, drawing thousands of visitors to this beautiful place. Eucalyptus trees are commonly found here.

Coorg (South Zone) : Kodagu, also known as Coorg, is a rural district in the southwest Indian state of Karnataka. The lush green trees, the looming mountain tops, the acres of pruned coffee plantations, the serpentine roads, the rugged paths, the well-laid gardens and the multitude of flora and fauna welcome any visitor who ventures to the dizzy heights of Coorg. The hill station of Coorg provides comfort to those who have grown weary of the mundane essence of city life. The fresh air on the hillsides is a welcome change from the high concrete rises and will rejuvenate you from inside.

Darjeeling (East Zone) : In the West Bengal state of India, Darjeeling is the name of a city as well as a district. The city and the district are regarded as one of the country's most important tourism destinations. Darjeeling is known around the world for the tea it produces and the wonderful view of the mountain range of Kanchenjunga it provides. It is also renowned for its cultural and natural heritage abundance and the iconic toy train that has been declared a UNESCO WHS. The city, covering about 1144 sq km, draws millions of visitors each year because of the number of attractions it provides.



Source – Curly Tales

Shilong (East Zone) : Due to the similarities in climate and surroundings, the capital of the North–Eastern state of Meghalaya is also known as the Scotland of the East. Amid the Himalayan foothills of the Pataki range, the hill town is located at an elevation of 1,525 metres above sea level. Shillong was named after a tribal god called Shyllong, born to a virgin woman. Before the state was separated into two in 1970, when Meghalaya was granted a semi–autonomous status, the town was regarded as the capital of the state of Assam. Shillong, built by the British, houses architecture in a colonial style and a mainly wet highland climate.

Kurseong (East Zone) : In West Bengal, Kurseong is a hill station studded with picturesque scenery, forested ranges, lush green tea plantations and dense forests. Kurseong, regarded as 'The Land of Orchids', has a dark side to it! It is claimed to be one of India's most haunted locations. Let us take a look at the paranormal phenomena that make Kurseong's Dow hill one of India's most hunted locations.

Mahabaleshwar (West Zone) : Mahabaleshwar, a hill station in the western Ghats, is situated in the Satara district of Maharashtra. Old Mahabaleshwar, a historic village about 7 km away, on a large plateau at an altitude of about 1200 feet, surrounded on all sides by valleys, with winter temperature going belows 8 degrees Celsius. However, also in summer, the low humidity level makes it comfortable. However, the monsoon is very strong, which is why there is a well protected forest in the local area, mostly with undisturbed wildlife diversity. The Indian gaur, giant Malabar squirrels, leopards and leopard cats, sloth bear, sambar and other deer, and mongoose, porcupine, and more can still be seen.

Lonavala (West Zone) : Renowned as Khandala 's sister hill–station, Lonavala is one of the main hill stations for those who regularly visit Maharashtra. Lord Elphinstone built both the twin hill stations in 1871. The enchanting Lonavala hill station forms a mixture of breathtaking scenic beauty, lush velvet

Geography of Tourism

meadows and nice weather that makes any tourist a real paradise. Also popular for its 'Chikki' is Lonavala, a form of candy. Lonavala is located on the Mumbai to Pune route, drawing many locals and weekend lovers to this location. During monsoons, one can enjoy sightseeing in Lonavala as the lush greenery of the place sprouts completely during this season. Here, adventure seekers will engage in adventurous experiences such as camping, trekking and mountaineering.



Source – India Mart

Mount Abu (West Zone) : Mount Abu, ranked among the famous hill stations in Rajasthan, is the highest point in the mountain range of Aravalli. Mount Abu is situated in the Sirohi district and is known for its scenic beauty and idyllic elegance and is a popular tourist spot. For the people of the Jain faith, it is also a well known pilgrimage spot. A well-known summer retreat of the rulers of the Chauhan dynasty was Mount Abu in Rajasthan. It was granted to the British under British rule by the Maharaja of Sirohi. Mount Abu was annexed to the state of Rajasthan after independence. Mount Abu is known for its temperature, which is mild. All year round, the weather stays good. Although the summer months are warm, the winter months are a little cold. The best time to fly to Mount Abu is from February to June.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. Kullu is located in which state ?
(a) MP (b) UP (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Haryana

3.2.3 Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in India :

Wildlife is a natural area that is reserved by the government or any Private agency for the protection of one particular species. In Wildlife sanctuaries, the only animals are conserved. Wildlife sanctuaries in India come under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. National Park is an area of land which is owned by the government is protection from industrial pollution and the population for the spaces. National Park is built to conserve the wild creatures of national pride.

Differences between Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park :

1. The Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural habitat that safeguards specific animal and bird species. The National Park is a protected area that preserves and develops wildlife and ecosystems.

2. The purpose of the Wildlife Sanctuary is to maintain a viable wildlife population. The purpose of the National Park is to protect the natural and historical wildlife of the region.
3. The Wildlife Sanctuary has no fixed boundaries. National parks have boundaries.

Jim Corbett National Park (North Zone) : Jim Corbett National Park is situated near to Nainital which is located in Uttarakhand. There are several species that can be spotted in the Jim Corbett National Park like deer, leopards, red foxes and black deers. Enjoy the wildlife Safari in Jim Corbett National Park. There are many Resorts which can be enjoyed in the National Park. Spanning an area of 520 square kilometers, the entire area consists of hills, marshy depressions, riverine belts, grasslands and large lakes. It is one of the few tiger reserves in India that allows overnight stays in the lap of the National Park. Nature watch and wildlife viewing in the park is done in an open four wheeler jeep and on the elephant's back. A healthy population of tigers and rare species such as Otters and endemic crocodile-eating fish, the National Park is one of the most sought-after destinations for wildlife buffs. Dhikala, situated on the border of the extensive Patil Dun valley, is the most popular destination in Corbett due to its excellent location.

Year of establishment : 1936

Established by : British sportsman and writer Mr. Jim Corbett

USP : It is known for its Bengal Tigers

Accessibility : Ramnagar is the only nearest railway station to Jim Corbett National Park. A direct train to Ramnagar runs from Delhi.

Accommodation : Jim's Jungle Retreat, Wood castle Spa & Resort, the Solluna Resort, Corbett Symphony Resort, Lebua Corbett, Lemon Tree Premier. Ahana Resort.



Source – Thriliphilia

Dachigam National Park (North) : 22 kilometres away from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, Dachigam National Park is located. It covers an area measuring 141 km². Literally, the name of the park stands for "ten villages," which could be in memory of the ten villages that were relocated for formation.

Year of establishment : 1981

Established by : Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir

USP : It is famous for Kashmir stag

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Accessibility : Dachigam National Park is easily accessible by road and lies at a distance of 22 kilometres from Srinagar.

Accommodation : Urban Den, Zostel, Hotel Snow and Resort Restaurant, Vivanta Dal view.

Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary (North) : From the 11th to 18th centuries AD, Binsar was the summer capital of the Chand Kings, who ruled over Kumaon. Binsar was established in 1988 to conserve and protect the Central Himalayan region's shrinking broad leaf oak forests, and has over 200 species of birds.

Year of establishment : 1988

Established by : Department of forest, Uttarakhand

USP : Has over 200 bird species

Accessibility : Kathgodam, which welcomes trains from almost all the major parts of India, is the nearest railway station to Binsar. Kathgodam is 53 kilometres from Binsar and you can board a bus or hire a taxi to reach your destination from there.

Accommodation : Binsar Forest Retreat, The kumaon, Nine Furlongs, Imperial heights.

Kabini Wildlife Sanctuary, Mysore (South) : Spread over 55 acres, the Kabini Wildlife Sanctuary is an essential part of the Nagarhole National Park and includes dense forests, lakes, steep valleys and streams. A number of herbivores, particularly elephants or Asian elephants, live in the Kabini Forest Reserve in their natural habitat. Considered to be an ornithologist's paradise, the park is also famous for housing a number of bird species.



Black Panther at Kabini (Source – The Siyasat Daily)

Year of establishment : 1955

Established by : The kings of the Wodeyar dynasty

USP : Famous for panther and Black Panther

Accessibility : Mysore railway station is the closest station to Kabini. As it is a popular destination in Karnataka, there are many trains that go to Mysore. You can take a bus or a cab to Kabini from Mysore. The station is about a one-and-a-half-hour ride away.

Accommodation : The morning mist, The Serai Kabini, Pugmark jungle lodge

Bandipur National Park, Chamarajanagar District (South) : In the southern Indian state of Karnataka, Bandipur National Park, an 874-sq.-km forested reserve, is known for its small tiger population. Once the Maharajas of Mysore 's private hunting ground, the park also houses Indian elephants, spotted deer, gaurs (bison), antelopes and numerous other native species. The Temple of the 14th-century Himavad Gopalaswamy offers views from the highest peak of the park.

Year of establishment : 1931

Established by : The Maharaja of the Kingdom of Mysore

USP : Tiger

Accessibility : Bandipur is well connected to other cities by road. Bus services are available from Bangalore and Mysore.

Accommodation : The wild west, the wildflower and Tusker trails.

Periyar National Park, Idukki (South) : The pride of Kerala, the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park, lies on the shores of Periyar Lake. This is a protected area located in Kerala's Idukki and Pathanamthitta districts. In the Western Ghats, the sanctuary that borders Tamil Nadu is situated in the Cardamom and Pandharam hills. Also popular is the wildlife sanctuary with its tiger reserve and elephant reserve. Of the total protected area of 925 sq km, in 1982, 350 sq km was declared a national park. This park is also addressed as either the sanctuary of Periyar wild life or Thekkady.

Year of establishment : 1982

Established by : Department of Forests and Wildlife (Kerala)

USP : Tiger Reserve

Accessibility : By Air : Kochi (Cochin) at 200-kms or Madurai in Tamil Nadu at 140-kms are nearest airports from Periyar. By Rail : Kottayam at 114-kms is the nearest railhead from Periyar. By Road : Kumily.

Accommodation : Lake palace by KTDC, Periyar house.

Sundarban National Park (Eastern) : Sundarban National Park is located in West Bengal. Sundarban National Park is located on Sundarban delta. Sundarban National Park is famous for royal Bengal tigers. There are no Jeep safaris in Sundarban National Park only way to travel is by boat.

Year of establishment : 1984

Established by : Government of India

USP : Royal Bengal tiger

Accessibility : The nearest railhead is at Canning, 48 kms away. The nearest town is Gosaba, 50 kms away. Sundarbans is accessible only by riverine waterways. From Kolkata there are suburban train to Canning.

Accommodation : Ekanta Apan and Tarun Kayal

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Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary (Eastern) : Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary, West Bengal State Wildlife Preserve, North-eastern India. In 1941, the preserve was built primarily to protect the great Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*). In the northern part of the state, near the Bhutan border, it stretches over an area of 84 square miles (217 square km) and is composed of forested flatlands dissected by the Torsa River and its tributaries. The forest cover is largely composed of scattered teak and tall grass. Swamp deer, leopards, sambars, hog deer, barking deer, wild pigs, jungle fowl, peafowl, quail, and an occasional elephant or tiger are also present within the sanctuary. In the preserve, there are riding elephants available.

Year of establishment : 1941

Established by : British

USP : One horn Rhinos

Accessibility : The nearest railway station to Jaldapara is Madarihat. All the mail and express trains stop at Birpara/Hasimara railway stations which are well connected to Jaldapara. By Road : Jaldapara is connected by National Highway with Siliguri.

Accommodation : Jaldapara Wildhut Resort

Kaziranga National Park (Eastern) : Kaziranga National Park is famous for the one horn Rhinos. It is situated in Kancharjuri, Assam. It is the home to the big five of India. The Big Five are Rhinos, tigers, elephants, buffaloes. It is a UNESCO World heritage Site.

Year of establishment : 1974

Established by : Government of Assam

USP : One horn Rhinos

Accessibility : The nearest railway station to Kaziranga Park. Jorhat airport is around 97 kms from the park.

Accommodation : Landmark Woods and Diphlu River Lodge

Gir Forest National Park (Western) : Gir Forest National Park is situated in Junagadh which is located in Gujarat. Gir Forest National Park is famous for Asiatic lions. Gir Forest National Park is the home or you can say the natural habitat for the Asiatic lions.



Asiatic Lions (Source – Official website, TCGL)

Year of establishment : 1965

Established by : Government of India

USP : Asiatic Lions

Accessibility : The Park is 350 kms away from the state capital Ahmedabad by road. The nearest airport is Rajkot.

Accommodation : Simba Resort and Gir Athiz

Sariska National Park (Western) : Sariska National Park is a refuge for the royal Bengal tigers in Rajasthan. Sariska National Park is one of the country's most visited national parks and is situated in the Alwar district of Jaipur, Rajasthan. This national park, located about 107 kilometres from Jaipur, occupies an unfathomable 800 sq. span. Km of land and is overseen by the Government of Rajasthan. The National Park is divided into divisions of deciduous trees, woods, rugged landscapes and steep precipices.

Year of establishment : 1992

Established by : Government of Rajasthan

USP : Tiger Reserve

Accessibility : The nearest airport is Jaipur International Airport. The nearest railway station is Sawai adhopur.

Accommodation : Sternling Sariska, Van Chhavi Resort

Ranthambore National Park (Western) : Ranthambore National Park is situated approximately 13.5 kilometres from the town of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan. Located at the junction of the Aravali and Vindhya hills, this is one of the finest spots to see wild animals, particularly as they are used to being stared at here. The park covers an area of approximately 400 square kilometres which, if combined with the Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary area, is approximately 500 square kilometres.

Year of establishment : 1980

Established by : Government of Rajasthan

USP : Royal Bengal Tiger

Accessibility : The nearest airport is Jaipur International Airport. The nearest railway station is Sawai Madhopur.

Accommodation : The Oberoi, Nahargarh, Anuraga Palace

3.3 CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA :

Heritage is something that is inherited from the ancestors to the current generation. Cultural heritage means the cultures which are inherited from our previous generations. We will talk about the cultural heritage of India.

3.3.1 Dance and Music of India :

Classical Dance : Classical dance are a rich heritage of Indian tradition. There are approximately eight main classical dances classified by Sangeet Natya Shastra Academy.

Folk Dance : A folk dance is a dance created by people that reflects the lives of people in a certain country or region. Folk dances are not all ethnic dances.

We are going to discuss classical dance forms first.

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Bharatanatyam : It was originated from the state of Tamil Nadu. It is a solo dance basically. In ancient ages, it was performed only by women. Bharat means Bha for Bhava, Ra for Raga, and Ta for Tala. So, basically you can say it's a mixture of emotions, melody, and rhythm. All classical dances were derived from the Natya Shastra which was written by the sage Bharat Muni. The theme of the dance is Shiva, Vishnu, or Shakti. It includes Nritya means pure dance. Nritya means solo dance. Natya means Drama. Bharatanatyam is mainly conducted by four people. A musician, a dancer, a singer, and a director. The director of the dance is called the Guru.

Kathak : As far as Hindu mythology is concerned, Kathak has been practiced from the time of the great epic Mahabharat. You can say the story which is formed by the storytellers are Kathak hours. In ancient India, Kathak was formed by travelers for the categories. The theme of the dance is physically based on the great epics of Hindu mythology and it is formed through dance song and music. There are three main gharanas in India. Gharanas means dance schools. They are Jaipur, Banaras, and Lucknow. Jaipur Gharana basically focuses on foot movements. Banaras and Lucknow Gharana focus more on facial expressions and hand movements. The Kathak performers wear are small bells in their feet which are called ghunguroos.

Kathakali : Originated from Kerala during the 16th and 17th century AD. It focuses on the makeup which is colorful and the costumes and the face masks. Kathakali is performed by male actors. The themes of the Kathakali are based on mythology.

There are basically a few color codes in Kathakali. The green colour code emphasizes the novel characters like Krishna, Vishnu, Rama, Shiva, Surya, Yudhishtira, Arjun, and the noble Kings. The red colour is for evil characters like Ravan, Dushasan. The black code is for the hunters and the people who live in the wild. The yellow colour is for the monks and the woman. The orange colour code is for the feminine leading characters such as Sita and Draupadi. There are three gunas which are formed through Kathakali. Goodness, passion and darkness. The custom coloring is based on the gunas.

Kuchipudi : Kuchipudi emerged as a dance during the 10th-century AD. It was originated and got its name from the village Kuchipudi which is located in Andhra Pradesh. The theme of Kuchipudi is based on the Hindu God Krishna.

Manipuri : Manipuri dance is practiced in Manipur. The theme of the dance is based on the Raas Leela of Radha Krishna.

Odissi : Odissi is originated from the temples of Odisha. In ancient times it was found by the women. If we trace the routes of Odissi, Odissi was practiced during the 2nd century BC. The dance form Odissi includes group dance and solo dance and the expressive dance. The historical evidence of Odissi can be found in archaeological sites like caves and the temples of Odisha.

Sattriya : Sattriya is a dance form that is practiced in the state of Assam. The roots can be traced back to 15 century. The dance was practiced by the monks in Hindu monasteries called Sattras. The theme of the dance is based on the legends of Lord Krishna.

Mohiniyattam : Mohiniyattam was originated and developed in the state of Kerala. The rules of the Mohiniyattam can be traced back to 16-century AD. The dance got its name from the Mohini female avatar of Lord Vishnu.

Here is a list of all folk dance forms in India :

Andhra Pradesh : Vilasini Natyam, Andhra Natyam, Bhamakalpam, Veeranatyam, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Butta Bommalu.

Assam : Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai

Bihar : Jata–Jatin, Bakho–Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama Chakwa, Bidesia.

Gujarat : Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.

Haryana : Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor.

Himachal Pradesh : Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.

Jammu and Kashmir : Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali.

Karnataka : Yakshagan, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi.

Kerala : Ottam Thulal, Mohiniattam, Kaikottikali.

Maharashtra : Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada.

Odisha : Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau.

West Bengal : Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan.

Punjab : Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand, Naqual.

Rajasthan : Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Kalbeliya.

Tamil Nadu : Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi.

Uttar Pradesh : Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.

Uttarakhand : Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.

Goa : Tarangamel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shigmo, Ghode, Modni, Samayi nrutya, Jagar, Ranmale, Gonph, Tonnya mell.

Madhya Pradesh : Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni, Maanch.

Chhattisgarh : Gaur Maria, Panthi, Raut Nacha, Pandwani, Vedamati, Kapalik, Bharthari Charit, Chandaini.

Jharkhand : Alkap, Karma Munda, Agni, Jhumar, Janani Jhumar, Mardana Jhumar, Paika, Phagua, Hunta Dance, Mundari Dance, Sarhul, Barao, Jhitka, Danga, Domkach, Ghora Naach.

Arunachal Pradesh : Buiya, Chalo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Bardo Chham.

Manipur : Dol Choram, Thang Ta, Lai Haraoba, Pung Cholom, Khamba Thaibi, Nupa Dance, Raslila, Khubak Ishei, Lhou Sha.

Meghalaya : Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Laho.

Mizoram : Cheraw Dance, Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam, Par Lam, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Tlanglam.

Nagaland : Rangma, Bamboo Dance, Zeliang, Nsuirolians, Gethinglim, Temangnetin, Hetaleulee.

Tripura : Hojagiri.

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Sikkim : Chu Faat Dance, Sikkari, Singhi Chaam or the Snow Lion Dance, Yak Chaam, Denzong Gnenha, Tashi Yangku Dance, Khukuri Naach, Chutkey Naach, Maruni Dance.

Lakshadweep : Lava, Kolkali, Parichakali.

❑ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. Where does Odishi belong to ?

(a) Maharashtra (b) Odisha (c) Gujarat (d) Kerala

❖ Music of India :

Classical Music : *Classical music is divided into two neat parts, the Carnatic Music, which is prominently dominant in the peninsular region, and the Hindustani music, which is more prominently dominant in the Northeast and Central Regions. The concepts of Shruti, Swar, Alankar, Raga and Tala will be included.*

Folk Music : *Folk music is mainly performed at weddings to celebrate music. Festivals, birth ceremonies, ceremonies for initiation, etc. Each state, like its folk dance, also has its own special folk music.*

Hindustani Music : Originating from Carnatic music, it was born during the 13th and 14th centuries. When they took the form of hymns and they were sung and chanting was not finished, the Vedas helped it develop. It is known as Hindustani as it is a combination of the traditions of Vedic, ancient, Indian, and the influence of the Mughals' Persian practices.

Carnatic Music : Since the 14th and fifteenth centuries, Carnatic music has been around. This traces its source to South India. It's very close to Hindustani music and it's very soulful with fixed compositions. The vocal part is the primary area of concentration and is mainly sung, but also performed on instruments. It is very rich in terms of ragas or notes, and it has seven million plus ragas, of which three hundred are more popular.

3.3.2 The Handicrafts of India :

Handicraft means the art of the skill which can be used to make products Only by using hands or simple tools. The Indian Handicrafts reflect the Indian art tradition and culture.

History of Indian Handicrafts : The early references of Indian Handicrafts can be found from the Indus valley civilization. In Indus Valley Civilization the people had achieved the degree of technical excellence in the field of pottery making, jewellery, weaving, and sculptures. After that, the Vedic era came. The Rig Veda refers to various potteries which were hand made from clay wood and metal.

Development of Indian Handicrafts : More than 84000 years were made during the time of the great King Ashoka. Including Ellora and Ajanta Caves have beautiful stone carvings. In Delhi and Vaishali we have iron pillars which are marbles of metalwork.

Classification of Indian Handicrafts : The first one is textile waste handicrafts. The second one is metal-based Handicrafts. The metal-based Handicrafts include precious and semi-precious metal works. The third one is the wooden handicrafts. The fourth one is the stone-based Handicrafts. It also includes precious and semi-precious stone works. The fifth one is ceramic and glass handicraft.

Textile Based Handicrafts : The hand–printed textiles include block and screen printing. Kalamkari is hand printed with the help of a pen. The Bandhani is called the Tie and Dye method. The textile based handicrafts include bed covers, dress materials, etc.

The Bamboo Handicrafts : The bamboo handicrafts are famous in the bamboo rich states in India. This famous in Nagaland Assam. Then make the basket from the bamboo. ARpart from the baskets the make Mats drinking cups necklace from the members.

Some of the Major Handicrafts in India :

Warli painting : Warli is a tribe lives in the border of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Worli people like a mixture of rice and water and draw painting through it. The paintings are drawn on the walls during the festivals.

Rogan Art : Rogan is made by heating the castor oil for more than 12 hours. Then they make painting using that. It is practiced in Kutch Gujarat.

Patola Art : Patola art is a Tie and Dye method. It is practiced in the Patan district of Gujarat.

Phulkari : It is an embroidery system that is practiced in Punjab. Using this technique the people of Punjab make heads cars which are owned by the women during festivals.

Palm leaf painting : Painting is practiced in the state of Odisha. The theme of the paintings is the katha of the story of Lord Jagannath or any Hindu mythology. Palm leaf paintings are made on the dried Palm leaves.

3.3.3 Cuisines of India :

North India : There are typically rich, mildly spicy and fluffy gravies in North Indian curries. Also in daily foods, the use of dried fruits and nuts is reasonably common. In the cooking of both savoury and sweet dishes, dairy products like milk , cream, cottage cheese, ghee (clarified butter) and yoghurt play an important part. The area produces a dazzling array of vegetarian dishes, due to the fact that such a rich range of fruit and vegetables is available at all times of the year. Indian bread, if the rich variety is anything to go by, is favoured over rice. The tandoori roti and naans (bread made in a clay tandoor oven), stuffed parathas (flaky Indian bread with various types of vegetarian and non–vegetarian fillings) and kulchas (bread made from fermented dough) are located in this area. Also common is rice that is rendered into elaborate biryanis and pulaos.

South India : South Indian cuisine, by and wide, is probably the hottest Indian food of all. Meals are built around plates based on rice or rice. Sambaar (a soup–like lentil dish tempered with whole spices and chilies) and rasam (a hot–sour lentil–like soup dish), dry and curried vegetables, meat dishes, and a host of chutneys and poppadums based on coconut (deep–fried crispy lentil pancakes) are combined with rice. South Indians are great coffee lovers, which is typically a special kind made with chicory. Without rice in some sort or another, no South Indian meal is complete. It's either boiled rice or Idlis (steamed rice batter cakes), dosas, or uttapams (rice and lentil flour batter pancakes). Daals (lentils) are a part of most dishes, too.

East India : Though East there are 3 types of cuisines like Bengali and Assam, the Northeastern States and then Orissa, this region's main word for food is plain. Preparation is not difficult and most of the ingredients are not either. Steaming and frying are common cooking methods. Fish is the food of choice

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in coastal areas, while additional inland pork earns its place on the plate. People from no other place in India will contend with the passion for sweets and desserts of the Eastern Indians. Any of the most popular and world-renowned sweets in India come from here.

West India : This region has potentially the most varied food types in India. Rajasthani food is spicy and mainly vegetarian, but includes many tasty meat dishes such as Laal Maas (red meat curry), whereas the cuisine of Gujarat is renowned for its light sweet touch (at least a pinch of sugar is added to most dishes! and is usually entirely vegetarian. Coastal areas are famous for Malvani cuisine in Maharashtra (fresh hot and sour coconut-based curries with fish and seafood) Goan food is thick, piquant, and heavily seasoned with coconut, vinegar, and red chilies.

3.3.4 Authentic Dressing Styles of India :



Source – Explore my India

North India : Salwar kameez, gagra choli, sari and phiran are traditionally worn by women. Dupatta is worn to get the outfit to completion. Traditionally, men wear kurta, achkan, kameez, and sherwani for upper clothes, besides dhoti, churidar, shalwar, and Lungi for lower clothes.

South India : Traditionally, South Indian women wear the sari while men wear a form of sarong, either a white dhoti or a colourful lungi with traditional batik designs. Often, a piece of fabric might cover the upper body in a formal situation. In South India, some temples also forbid men from wearing upper-body clothes while inside the temple. In Andhra and parts of north Karnataka, by taking it between the knees, men wear kachche panchey.



Source – My Nation

East India : Saree is a traditional dress in the eastern states of India for women. Among females in Bengal, Salwar Kameez is also common. The majority

of people wear traditional clothes in Bihar. Dhoti and Kurta are found by men, and women go for Sarees. Another form of Dhoti is known as Lungi, which is common among men in this state.

West India : In western India, Lehenga Choli forms the centre of the traditional dress of the locals in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Lehenga is a garment with a loose ankle length paired with Choli, a kind of blouse. Without Odhni, the western Indian equivalent of Dupatta, which gives this typical Indian dress grace and elegance, this outfit is incomplete. Ghaghra is another dress which resembles Lehenga. It is a style of skirt with a complete flared ankle length, which is worn around the waist with a belt. You will also see women wearing Garara, a sort of divided skirt, flared at the bottom like bell-bottoms in some parts of India.



Source – Dance Art

❑ Check Your Progress – 3 :

1. Rogan art is practiced in which state ?
(a) Gujarat (b) Odisha (c) West Bengal (d) Kerala
2. Kathak has been practiced from the time of the great epic _____.
(a) Mahabharat (b) Ramayan (c) Veda (d) Upanishad
3. Manipuri is the classical dance of _____ state.
(a) Manipur (b) Mizoram (c) Gujarat (d) Sikkim

3.4 LET US SUM UP :

A nation's cultural heritage and natural heritage have very high importance and are unique. Culture and heritage represent and form values, beliefs and aspirations which define the national identity of a country. Preserving our cultural heritage is important, because it preserves our integrity as a people.

3.5 ANSWER FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

❑ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (c)

❑ Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (b)

❑ Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (a), 2. (a), 3. (a)

3.6 GLOSSARY :

Mountain Range : It is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.

Handicraft : Activity involving the making of decorative domestic or other objects by hand.

Folk Dance : A dance developed by people that reflect the life of the people of a certain country or region.

3.7 ASSIGNMENT :

1. Describe the folk dance of your locality.
 2. Why handicrafts are important for tourism ?
 3. Write about the national parks in your state. Make an itinerary.
-

3.8 ACTIVITIES :

1. Make a list of all folk dance forms in India.
 2. Make a report on your local handicraft and visit a shop, click pictures of the various handicrafts and include those in the report.
-

3.9 CASE STUDY :

Modernized Tradition and Culture in India

You can realise that Tradition and Culture is a timeless topic that can not be constrained by conventional or modern constraints if you annotate the thinking slightly deeper. However, though professing the rationales, one should accept that Indian history and culture have been exposed to various layers of time and have evolved from their traditional origins to their new manifestations, in which over different times their same soul has been galvanised. To boost the knowledge base about India, you will further discover unique details about Indian customs and practices of culture.

There are many nuances and complications of modern tradition and culture. Indian culture, like its race, faith, caste, language, marriage, area and even environmental conditions, emerges from different arms of society. It is the amalgamation of many civilizations, and its own distinct identity is retained. India was Sanatana Dharma 's land and was mostly ruled by the Hindus. Hinduism 's impact on Indian culture is evident. Modern tradition and culture are no exception to it and, in fact, in all its practises and executions, it imbibes more visible forms of Hinduism. Though modern tradition and culture have developed from India's ancient culture, the core values and traditions are still preserved and followed rudimentarily.

3.9 FURTHER READING :

1. Indian Classical Dance : Tradition in Transition Book by Leela Venkataraman
2. Bharata Natyam : From Temple to Theatre Book by Anne-Marie Gaston
3. Handmade in India : A Geographic Encyclopedia of Indian Handicrafts
4. Karakuri : How to Make Mechanical Paper Models That Move Book by Keisuke Saka
5. Hill Stations of India Book by Gillian Wright

BLOCK SUMMARY :

The great tourist attractions are the natural and cultural heritage, the diversities and the living cultures. Excessive or poorly managed development related to tourism and tourism can threaten their physical nature, integrity and significant features. Host communities' ecological setting, culture, and lifestyles may also be degraded, along with the place's visitor experience. Tourism should bring benefits to the host communities and provide them with an important means and motivation to care for and maintain their cultural heritage and practices. It is necessary to involve and cooperate local and/or indigenous community representatives, conservationists, tourism operators, property owners, policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers in order to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of future generations' heritage resources.

BLOCK ASSIGNMENT :

❑ **Short Answer Questions :**

1. What is human geography ?
2. Write a short note on the five pillars of Islam ?
3. What are the beliefs of Hinduism ?
4. Write about Char Dham Yatra ?
5. What are some most visited wildlife sanctuaries in India ?

❑ **Long Answer Questions :**

1. Write on various classical dance forms of India ?
2. Write about various handicrafts of Gujarat state ?
3. Write a note of Hinduism ?

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR OPEN UNIVERSITY
AHMEDABAD**

Editorial Panel

Author : Mr. Subhranshu Barun Mohanty
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Tourism Management, Rajkot
&
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Rajasthan

Editor : Prof. Rahul Singh Shekhawat
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Rajasthan

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Aroma College, Ahmedabad.

ISBN 978-81-945630-6-8

Edition : 2020

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ROLE OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL IN DISTANCE LEARNING

The need to plan effective instruction is imperative for a successful distance teaching repertoire. This is due to the fact that the instructional designer, the tutor, the author (s) and the student are often separated by distance and may never meet in person. This is an increasingly common scenario in distance education instruction. As much as possible, teaching by distance should stimulate the student's intellectual involvement and contain all the necessary learning instructional activities that are capable of guiding the student through the course objectives. Therefore, the course / self-instructional material are completely equipped with everything that the syllabus prescribes.

To ensure effective instruction, a number of instructional design ideas are used and these help students to acquire knowledge, intellectual skills, motor skills and necessary attitudinal changes. In this respect, students' assessment and course evaluation are incorporated in the text.

The nature of instructional activities used in distance education self- instructional materials depends on the domain of learning that they reinforce in the text, that is, the cognitive, psychomotor and affective. These are further interpreted in the acquisition of knowledge, intellectual skills and motor skills. Students may be encouraged to gain, apply and communicate (orally or in writing) the knowledge acquired. Intellectual- skills objectives may be met by designing instructions that make use of students' prior knowledge and experiences in the discourse as the foundation on which newly acquired knowledge is built.

The provision of exercises in the form of assignments, projects and tutorial feedback is necessary. Instructional activities that teach motor skills need to be graphically demonstrated and the correct practices provided during tutorials. Instructional activities for inculcating change in attitude and behavior should create interest and demonstrate need and benefits gained by adopting the required change. Information on the adoption and procedures for practice of new attitudes may then be introduced.

Teaching and learning at a distance eliminates interactive communication cues, such as pauses, intonation and gestures, associated with the face-to-face method of teaching. This is

particularly so with the exclusive use of print media. Instructional activities built into the instructional repertoire provide this missing interaction between the student and the teacher. Therefore, the use of instructional activities to affect better distance teaching is not optional, but mandatory.

Our team of successful writers and authors has tried to reduce this.

Divide and to bring this Self Instructional Material as the best teaching and communication tool. Instructional activities are varied in order to assess the different facets of the domains of learning.

Distance education teaching repertoire involves extensive use of self- instructional materials, be they print or otherwise. These materials are designed to achieve certain pre-determined learning outcomes, namely goals and objectives that are contained in an instructional plan. Since the teaching process is affected over a distance, there is need to ensure that students actively participate in their learning by performing specific tasks that help them to understand the relevant concepts. Therefore, a set of exercises is built into the teaching repertoire in order to link what students and tutors do in the framework of the course outline. These could be in the form of students' assignments, a research project or a science practical exercise. Examples of instructional activities in distance education are too numerous to list. Instructional activities, when used in this context, help to motivate students, guide and measure students' performance (continuous assessment)

PREFACE

We have put in lots of hard work to make this book as user-friendly as possible, but we have not sacrificed quality. Experts were involved in preparing the materials. However, concepts are explained in easy language for you. We have included many tables and examples for easy understanding.

We sincerely hope this book will help you in every way you expect.

All the best for your studies from our team!

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar **BBAATR-104**
Open University Ahmedabad

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BLOCK 4 : TOURISM GEOGRAPHY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

- UNIT 1 STATES OF INDIA

- UNIT 2 MONUMENTS OF INDIA

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- UNIT 4 TOURISM ORGANIZATIONS

TOURISM GEOGRAPHY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Block Introduction :

Modern tourism is taking growing numbers of foreign and domestic visitors worldwide, resulting in rising social, economic, and environmental impacts on several geographical scales. Tourist motives represent various needs and form the decision taking and actions of tourists. Tourism geography has developed from being heavily concentrated on place definition in the earlier times, while today the emphasis is more on understanding tourism growth and the relationship between tourists and location, reflecting the emergence of vital and cultural changes in geographic theory and study including modernity, migration, globalization, production, consumption, identity and sustainability. In this block we will discuss about various tourism geographical forms and their regulatory authorities.

Block Objectives :

1. You will be able to have knowledge about the major tourism states of India.
2. You will also have knowledge about the major tourist destinations in India.
3. Heritage importance of India and Indian people.
4. Learn about buildings of national importance.
5. What is a museum
6. Why a museum is important for tourism
7. Major museums in India
8. Regulatory authority of tourism in India

Block Structure :

Unit 1 : States of India

Unit 2 : Monuments of India

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UNIT STRUCTURE

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1.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be able to have a knowledge about the major tourism states of India. You will also have knowledge about the major tourist destinations in India. It will help you create a dream package for your tourists.

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this unit, we will go through various states of India and their geography. We will also talk about the major destinations of the states. This will really help you know India better.

1.2 KERALA :

The tourism board of Kerala is KTDC, stands for Kerala Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Kerala tourism is God's own country. It is believed that Lord Parshuram created Kerala. That's why it is called God's own country.

1.2.1 Accessibilities to Kerala :

There are three international airports in Kerala Thiruvananthapuram International Airport, Cochin International airport and Calicut International Airport.

By Road, Kerala is connected with NH 17, NH 47 and 49.

There are more than 200 railway stations in Kerala. Direct trains to Kerala can be availed from Delhi Mumbai Chennai Bangalore Kolkata and other major Indian cities.

1.2.2 Categories of The Tourism Product :

Kerala tourism products can be categorised as natural, manmade and cultural. The important tourism products are backwater, beaches, monuments, sports, palaces, hills, museums, pilgrim centres and wildlife.

Backwater can be found in Alappuzha. The famous beaches are Kovalam Beach, Kochi Beach, Alappuzha. In force, Kochi Fort is famous. There are many Hills like Western Ghats and Idukki devikulam Hills. Munnar is the only hill station in Kerala. There are many pilgrimage centres.

1.2.3 Activities You Can Do in Kerala :

You can walk through the Woods tropical forests. Kerala is one of the significant destinations of Ayurveda. You can enjoy a peaceful holiday in Kerala. You can also enjoy the Snake boat race.

Some of the major festivals of Kerala are Onam, Vishu and Snake boat race.



Source – The Hindu

1.2.4 Top Destinations of Kerala :

Munnar is only hill station in Kerala. One can enjoy wildlife in Kerala in Periyar tiger reserve. Other monuments include Kochi Fort and Bekal Fort. You can also enjoy beach tourism in Kovalam Beach and Cochin beach. To see backwaters you must travel to Alappuzha.

Accommodation at the destinations :

Munnar– Zina cottage, Tea county, JJ Cottage, Casa Del Fauno

Kochi – Nambiars, Coconut garden, Palm Grove Service Villa

Alappuzha – Heaven Beach Villa, Coco Le Palm Heritage

1.2.5 The Unique Selling Proposition of Kerala :

A unique selling proposition means other things that are available in Kerala but are not available in other destinations. Ayurveda rejuvenation in Kerala is the best in India. The houseboats in Kerala are great for honeymoon couples. The Snake boat race in Kerala cannot be found anywhere in India. People also come to Kerala to enjoy the monsoons.

□ Check Your Progress – 1 :

- The tourism board of Kerala is _____.
 (a) KTDC (b) KIITS (c) KTC (d) KTCI
- USP stands for _____.
 (a) Unique Selling Product (b) Unique Sold Proposition
 (c) Unique Selling Proposition (d) Universal Selling Proposition

1.3 RAJASTHAN :

The tourism board of Rajasthan is RTDC, which stands for Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Rajasthan is **Jaane Kya Dikh Jaaye.**

Rajasthan is well connected with railway system. It can be accessed from any part of India. Some major airports are Jaipur international airport, Maharana Pratap international airport, Udaipur, Jodhpur airport.

1.3.1 Categories of Tourism Product in Rajasthan :

The categories of tourism products in Rajasthan can be divided as manmade, natural and cultural as per UNWTO. Those include wildlife Heritage, pilgrimage adventure, Golden Triangle festivals, luxury holidays, Cruise and shopping.

1.3.2 Activities You Can Do in Rajasthan :

You can enjoy the luxury trains in Rajasthan. There are majorly three luxury trains in Rajasthan Royal Rajasthan on wheels, Palace on Wheels and Maharajas Express. The cost from of tour range from 3.5 lacks to 7 lacks.

You can also do Heritage walk and bike in 2 hours in Rajasthan. You can enjoy the bike tour in Jaipur. You can also go for old Jaipur Heritage walk. You can enjoy the bike tour in Udaipur rural. You can also take a spiritual work in Pushkar.

In Rajasthan, you can also enjoy Boat Cruise. You can enjoy the sunset boat ride in Jagmandir, Udaipur. The sunset boat experience can also be enjoyed in Lake Pichola Udaipur. The boat can also be enjoyed in Lake Fateh Sagar Udaipur.

You can also do Jeep Safari planning, which is organised by the tour company flying Fox. It is available in Neemrana Fort and Mehrangarh Fort.

Enjoy wildlife Safari in Rajasthan and wildlife destinations Ranthambore Keoladeo National Park formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.

Hot air ballooning can be enjoyed in Pushkar, Jaipur and Ranthambore.

The desert safari and the desert camping can also be enjoyed in Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

The Vintage car rally can be attended in Jaipur.

You can also do tracking, or you can take your tourists or travellers to the tracking in Mount Abu.

1.3.3 Top Destinations in Rajasthan :

Jaipur is one of the major destinations in Rajasthan. Jaipur is called the pink city. The major attractions in Jaipur are Amer Fort, City Palace, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, Jal Mahal, Jaigarh fort, Nahargarh Fort and Anokhi Museum of hand printing.



Hawa Mahal, Jaipur

Another beautiful destination of Rajasthan is Udaipur. The major attractions in Udaipur Jagmandir City Palace, Jagdish Temple, Lake Palace, Saheliyon ki Badi, Fateh Sagar lake and lake Pichola.

In Jodhpur you can enjoy the Mehrangarh Fort, Umaid Bhawan Palace and Desert Safari. In Jaisalmer you can enjoy the Jaisalmer Fort, Gadsisar Lake, Tazia tower and Jain temple. The major attractions of Bikaner, Junagarh Fort, Gajner Palace, Gajner Lake, Karni Mata temple, National Research Centre and camel safari. Ajmer is famous for Ajmer Dargah Sharif. You can enjoy your summer vacation in the hill station of Mount Abu. Pushkar is famous for the Pushkar lake and the old Brahma Temple.

Accommodations at the destinations :

Jaipur – Sujan Rajmahal Palace, Rambagh Palace, Jai mahal palace

Udaipur – Radisson Blu, The Leela palace, Udaivilas palace

Jodhpur – Taj Harimahal, Raas, Umaid Bhawan palace

Ajmer – Mansingh Palace, Royal Ajmer

Jaisalmer – Marriott Resort and Spa, Saira fort Sarovar Portico

1.3.4 The Unique Selling Proposition of Rajasthan Tourism :

In Rajasthan, The Heritage of Rajasthan is the most important thing which people visit to see. Rajasthan is famous for its Rajputana culture. It is also renowned for its authentic Indian rural culture. There are many Forts and palaces in Rajasthan for sure you will enjoy luxury trains, camel safari and dunes in Rajasthan. The state tourism board is projecting Rajasthan adventure destination.

□ Check Your Progress – 2 :

1. _____ is the tagline of Rajasthan tourism.
 - (a) Jaane Kya Dikh Jaaye
 - (b) The heart of incredible India
 - (c) UP Nahin Dekha To India Nahin Dekha
 - (d) One state, many Worlds

1.4 MADHYA PRADESH :

The tourism board of Madhya Pradesh is MPSTDC. MPSTDC stands for Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Madhya Pradesh Tourism is "The heart of incredible India".

Accessibility : Madhya Pradesh is well connected with major cities of India. Bhopal Express train can take you from Delhi to Bhopal within 12 hours. Major airports are Raja Bhoj international airport, Bhopal, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore. A bus can be taken from Jaipur to reach Bhopal for the tourists coming from Rajasthan.

1.4.1 Categories of Tourism Products in Madhya Pradesh :

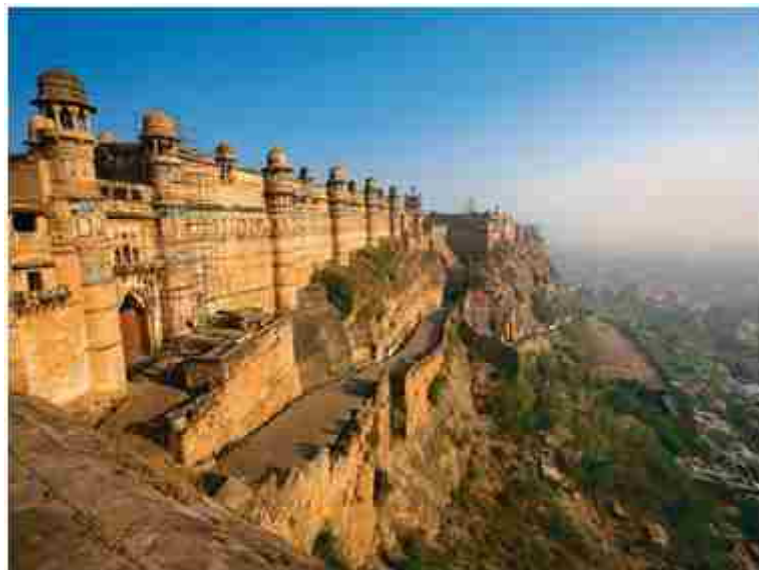
Madhya Pradesh is famous for its Wildlife, Jyotirlingas, Forts and Palaces.

1.4.2 Activities You Can Do in Madhya Pradesh :

Tracking can be done in Kanha National Park, Panchmarhi and Amarkantak river rafting can be done. You can enjoy Safari biking in national parks, Tiger reserves and wildlife sanctuaries. It is also called the tiger state of India. 10% of the Tiger population of the world live in Madhya Pradesh. There are nine national parks, six Tiger reserves and twenty-five Wildlife sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh. You can also do hot air ballooning and ziplining in Bhopal.

1.4.3 Top Destinations of Madhya Pradesh :

Mandu is famous for Jahaz Mahal. Chanderi is famous for handwoven Chanderi saree. Sanchi is famous for Buddhist religious Centre. Orchha is famous for its Palace. Bhopal is famous for mosques; the major Mosque is Tajul Masjid. Apart from that, there are many national parks like Panna Bandhavgarh and Kanha National Park. Khajuraho is famous for western group of temples. Gwalior is famous for Gwalior Fort and the birthplace of Tansen. Bhimbetka is famous for cave paintings. Apart from that, there are two major Jyotirlingas in Madhya Pradesh Mahakaleshwar and Omkareshwar.



Gwalior fort (Source – Nat Geo)

Accommodation at the destinations :

Bhopal – Courtyard by Marriott, Jehan Numa Palace

Indore – Marriott, Radisson Blu, Sayajji

Ujjain – Rudraksh Club and Resort

Khajuraho – The Latit Temple View, Chandela

1.4.4 Unique Selling Proposition of Madhya Pradesh :

Madhya Pradesh is called the tiger state of India because of its Tiger population. 10% of the world tigers live in Madhya Pradesh. The SUP of Madhya Pradesh is the Tigers, Jyotirlingas, Buddhism and Chanderi saree.

□ Check Your Progress – 3 :

- The tagline of Madhya Pradesh Tourism is _____.
 - One state, many Worlds
 - The heart of incredible India
 - Jaane Kya Dikh Jaaye
 - UP Nahin Dekha To India Nahin Dekha
- 10% of the Tiger population of the world live in _____.
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Kerala
 - Rajasthan
- Chanderi is famous for _____.
 - Handwoven Sambulpuri saree
 - Handwoven Silk saree
 - Handwoven Shawls saree
 - Handwoven Chanderi saree
- Gwalior is famous for Gwalior Fort and the birthplace of _____.
 - Tansen
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Pt. Ravi Shankar
 - Lata Mangeshkar

1.5 HIMACHAL PRADESH :

The state tourism board of Himachal Pradesh is HPTDC. HPTDC stands for Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Himachal Pradesh Tourism is unforgettable Himachal.

Accessibility : Himachal Pradesh is easily accessible by road from Chandigarh, Kalka and Pathankot. Interstate bus services are available from Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur and other neighbouring cities. Within Himachal, all destinations in the state are reached by good public transport services and taxi services.

1.5.1 Categories of Tourism Products in Himachal Pradesh :

Tourism products of Himachal can be categorised as natural, manmade, and cultural. These include natural, adventure, heritage, spiritual and unexplored tourism.

1.5.2 Activities Can Be Done in Himachal Pradesh :

River rafting can be done in Himachal Pradesh in Beas river, Manali Spiti River and in Spiti Valley. Mountain cycling can be done in Kangra, Bilaspur and Spiti. Skating can be done in Shimla and Manali. Paragliding can be done in Bir Billing, Kangra and Solang Valley, Manali. Tracking can be done in Shimla, Manali, Kullu and Lahaul Spiti. One can do rock climbing, vehicle Safari, camping you visit Malana or you can enjoy the toy train in Kalka Shimla.

1.5.3 Top Destinations in Himachal Pradesh :

Manali is famous for nature. Manali is also called the resort town. Manali is one of the best honeymoon destinations in India. Manali is also famous for adventure. Shimla is called the Queen of Hills. Shimla is famous for its Heritage nature and shopping. Dharamshala is the home to the Dalai Lama. Dharamshala is famous for its rich Tibetan culture. Dalhousie is famous for its churches and nature. Kullu is famous for adventure and nature. Kasol is famous for its Music Festival, Camping and Backpacking. Kufri is famous for its adventure and wildlife. It is famous for the lake temple and wildlife poster Khajjiar is also called as the Mini Switzerland of India. Palampur is famous for tea Gardens and temples. Kasauli is famous for Heritage and trekking. Kangra is famous for temples and Heritage.



Khajjiar Valley

Accommodation at the destinations :

Manali – Park Paradise, A Star Regency

Shimla – The Oberoi, Radisson Jass

Dharamshala – Adivaha, Citrus Classic, Triund heights

1.5.4 Unique Selling Proposition of Himachal Pradesh :

Come to Himachal for adventure, spirituality and yoga. Himachal is full of nature and mountains and hill stations. So, people come here for rejuvenation.

❑ Check Your Progress – 4 :

1. _____ is famous for its adventure and wildlife.

- (a) Kangra (b) Kasol (c) Kufri (d) Shimla

1.6 SIKKIM :

The tourism board of Sikkim is called as STDC. STDC stands for Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Sikkim Tourism is small but beautiful.

Accessibility : Sikkim can be reached by air by taking a flight to Bagdogra Airport in West Bengal. Although the state does not have a major railway station, you can also take a train to Siliguri or Jalpaiguri to reach Sikkim by rail. Sikkim can also be reached by road.

1.6.1 Categories of Tourism Products in Sikkim :

Sikkim tourism products can be divided as manmade, natural and cultural. Those can be further divided into adventure tour, village tourism, pilgrimage tourism, heritage tourism and nature tourism.

1.6.2 Activities Can Be Done in Sikkim :

One can enjoy hot springs in North Sikkim Yumthang Reshi Boron and Ralong. Glacial lakes, Wildlife sanctuaries, Trekking and river rafting can be done in Teesta River. You can also enjoy paragliding in Gangtok Scale Gaon. Apart from that you can enjoy Mountain biking, Yak Safari and Caving.

1.6.3 Top Destinations in Sikkim :

Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim. One can enjoy Himalayan trekking and Gangtok ropeway in Gangtok. Pelling is famous for monasteries and palaces. One can enjoy the view of mount Kanchenjunga. Yuksom is famous for monasteries hiking and lakes. Yumthang is also known as the valley of flowers. You can enjoy the view of the lakes, the beautiful flowers, the hot springs and rivers.



Source – Trip Advisor

Lachen is famous for lakes monasteries and it is also famous for the honeymoon destination. And one of the major attractions of Sikkim is the Kanchenjunga National Park. Buddhist tourists can visit Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim. Nathula Pass is also there.

Accommodations at the destinations :

Gangtok – Mayfair spa and resorts, Tara Palace, The Elgin Nor Khill

The **unique selling proposition** of Sikkim are adventure sports, hot springs, monasteries, Safari, Himalayan hiking, trekking, and Mountaineering.

☐ Check Your Progress – 5 :

- _____ is the capital of Sikkim.
(a) Yuksom (b) Gangtok (c) Namchi (d) Mangan

1.7 UTTAR PRADESH :

Tourism Board of Uttar Pradesh is UPSTDC. UPSTDC stands for Uttar Pradesh state Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Uttar Pradesh Tourism is UP (Uttar Pradesh) Nahin Dekha to India Nahin Dekha.

Geography of Tourism

Accessibility : The major airports are Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow and Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi. UP is well connected with road and rail transport from major parts of the countries.

1.7.1 Categories of Tourism Products in Uttar Pradesh :

Categorise the tourism products of Uttar Pradesh can be divided as manmade, natural, and cultural. Those include, art, culture monuments, pilgrimage, festivals, wildlife and mice tourism. Monuments we have Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Imambara and Dharmik Sthal in UP. Prayagraj, Banaras Ayodhya, Mathura, Jama Masjid, Salim Chisti Dargah and different centres of Buddhism are other tourism destination in Uttar Pradesh. Famous festivals in Noida, Banaras, Lucknow, are the major attraction of mice tourism.

1.7.2 Activities To Do in Uttar Pradesh :

One can enjoy Ganga Aarti in Varanasi. You can get a bike tour in Agra. You can walk through the spiritual city of Banaras. You can also do a Prayagraj Heritage walk. You can enjoy the light and sound show in Agra Fort.

1.7.3 Top Destinations in Uttar Pradesh :

Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Taj Mahal, Agra Fort to Salim Chisti Dargah and Mehtab Bagh. In Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Krishna Janmabhoomi Dwarkadhish Temple, Madan Mohan Temple, Banke Bihari Temple and ISKCON temple. Lucknow is the capital city of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow. There are also Deva Sharif, Nawab Heritage and various causes of Lucknow.



Taj Mahal (Source – Smith Sonian)

Banaras is one of the oldest cities in the world. Hindus believe that it is a greatest pilgrimage between earth and heaven. Banaras is famous for the Ghats on the banks of Ganga and Banarasi silk Saree. It is famous for Buddhist pilgrimage also. Ayodhya is the birthplace of Lord Ram. Prayagraj is famous for Kumbh Mela and MahaKumbh. Jhansi is famous for Jhansi fort, Jhansi festival and Rani Mahal.

Accommodation at the destinations :

Agra – The Oberoi Amar Villas, Marriott, Radisson, ITC Mughal

Lucknow – Taj Mahal, The Piccadilly, Novotel

Varanasi – Taj Nadesar, Taj Ganges, Radisson, Ramada

Prayagraj – Harsh Ananda, Grand Continental

1.8 KARNATAKA :

The tourism board of Karnataka is KSTDC. KSTDC stands for Karnataka state Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Karnataka tourism is one state many Worlds.

Accessibility : The major airports in Karnataka are Kempegowda International airport, Bangalore airport, Mangalore airport. The destinations of Karnataka are well connected by road and railway system from major cities of India.

1.8.1 Categories of Tourism Products in Karnataka :

Tourism products of Karnataka can be divided as manmade, natural and cultural. Attractions in Karnataka can be divided as heritage, beaches, nature, wild, spirituality and adventure.

1.8.2 Activities Which Can Be Done in Karnataka :

Some major attractions for activities are Wonderla Amusement Park, Innovative Film City, Sammy's Dreamland, Water Sports at Murudeshwar, Paragliding at Om Beach, trekking in Western Ghats, Rock Climbing in Western Ghats, White Water Rafting, and adventure at Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary.

1.8.3 Top Destinations of Karnataka :

In Bengaluru we have taken many amusement parks. Attractions are Bangalore palace and Lalbagh Botanical Garden. Mysore is home to Tipu Sultan. Mysore is famous for Mysore Palace and temples. Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagar Kingdom. It is famous for its attractions like Vijayanagar ruins and Virupaksha Temple. Bangalore is famous for catholic churches and beaches. Belur is famous for temples and its architectures. Bijapur is famous for tombs and monuments. Udupi is famous for Shri Krishna and anantheshwar Hindu temple. Nandi Hills are famous for Tipu sultan's Fort. Pattadakal is famous for ancient monuments. Gulbarga is famous for Gulbarga Fort.

The new USP of Karnataka tourism is beaches, Western Ghats, ancient temples and adventure destinations.

Accommodation at the destinations :

Mysore – Radisson Blu Plaza, Grand Mercure, The Quorum

Bijapur – Hotel Shashinag, Hotel Basava

Bangalore – The Leela Palace, JW Marriott, The Oberoi

Mangalore – The Gateway Hotel, Goldfinch

Pattadakal – Badami Court, Krishna Heritage



Pattadakal (Source – The Ancient India)

❑ **Check Your Progress – 6 :**

1. The tagline of Karnataka tourism is _____.
 - (a) Jaane Kya Dikh Jaaye
 - (b) The heart of incredible India
 - (c) UP Nahin Dekha To India Nahin Dekha
 - (d) One state, many Worlds

1.9 GOA :

The tourism board of Goa is GTDC. GTDC stands for Goa Tourism Development Corporation. The tagline of Goa Tourism is a perfect holiday destination. Goa is famous for its Sunburn festival.

Goa can easily be accessible from major cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata. It is well connected with railway and domestic flights. Dabolim airport is the international airport.

The different types of tourism products of Goa churches, beaches, lakes, Falls, springs, dams. Apart from that Goa has Herbs spices, fruit and plantations.



Source – Travel Triangle

Goa is a destination which attracts the youth tourist of India and the world. Party culture and beaches are the major attraction.

Scuba diving cycling, Ocean track, crab catching and fishing are the some activities done at Goa.

Attractions of Goa Fort Aguda, Deltin Royale Casino, Chapora Fort, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Mangeshi temple, Dudhsagar Falls and Tito's nightclub.

People come to Goa to enjoy their time and to take a sun bath on the beaches.

Accommodation : The major brands of hotel chains are available in Goa to stay. Some of them are Grand Hyatt, The Fern etc.

1.10 LET US SUM UP :

In India, we have diversified destinations which make a foreign tourist to experience almost everything at one place. But we have to avail local products for the tourist. It will boost the economy of the destination and create jobs. In India, we have very geographical features like deserts, mountain, and beaches. If we will market it well, India will have more tourist inflow.

1.11 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (a), 2. (d)

Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (a)

Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (a)

Check Your Progress 4 :

1. (c)

Check Your Progress 5 :

1. (b)

Check Your Progress 6 :

1. (d)

1.12 GLOSSARY :

KTDC : KTDC stands for Kerala Tourism Development Corporation.

RTDC : Stands for Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation.

MPSTDC : Stands for Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation.

HPTDC : Stands for Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation.

STDC : Stands for Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation.

UPSTDC : Stands for Uttar Pradesh state Tourism Development Corporation.

Prayagraj : Prayagraj is famous for Kumbh Mela and MahaKumbh.

DTTDC : Stands for Delhi tourism and transportation Development Corporation.

KSTDC : Stands for Karnataka state Tourism Development Corporation.

GTDC : Stands for Goa Tourism Development Corporation.

1.13 ASSIGNMENT :

Make a list of top ten states based on land size followed by culture, language, main source of income etc.

1.14 ACTIVITIES :

Make a list of various things of your state, which can be suggested to the state tourism for using as USP.

1.15 CASE STUDY :

Desert tourism in Jaisalmer :

While deserts may be some of the most challenging places for travel, the arid regions are still flocking to people across the globe. What's in store for travellers who are ready to brave the hot, dry weather ? A hiking, camping, rock climbing and natural photography mix of time spent. Over the years, desert tourism for those seeking a change of pace has quickly become a common travel choice. As it turns out, the desert is a perfect place during the cold winter months to thaw out and enjoy the heat. This vast desert's winter months definitely don't feel or look like the cold season. Few places on earth will equal Jaisalmer's elegance and splendour. Jaisalmer is truly a 'land of wonders'; we have a lot to discover because of its exuberant history, culture, nature and heritage. Jaisalmer is a dynamic city in the heart of the Thar Desert, fondly known as 'The Golden City of India'. Every nook and every corner of this city has something to boast about and to amaze us. Those golden dunes that carry the desert to photographers as well as explorers. With the storm, the mountains of sand morph into various forms, making some otherworldly looks.

1.16 FURTHER READING :

<https://www.keralatourism.org/>

<https://www.rajasthan.gov.in>

<https://mp.gov.in/>

<https://himachal.nic.in>



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 2.0 Learning Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Monuments of India
 - 2.2.1 Taj Mahal
 - 2.2.2 Agra Fort
 - 2.2.3 Ajanta Caves
 - 2.2.4 Ellora Caves
 - 2.2.5 Qutub Minar
 - 2.2.6 Fatehpur Sikri
 - 2.2.7 Konark Sun Temple
 - 2.2.8 Khajuraho Group of Monuments
 - 2.2.9 Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
 - 2.2.10 Humayun's Tomb
 - 2.2.11 Mahabodhi Temple Complex
 - 2.2.12 Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
 - 2.2.13 Red Fort Complex
 - 2.2.14 Jantar Mantar
 - 2.2.15 Charminar
 - 2.2.16 India Gate
 - 2.2.17 Bibi Ka Maqbara
 - 2.2.18 Gateway of India
 - 2.2.19 Champaner–Pavagadh Archaeological Site
- 2.3 Let Us Sum Up
- 2.4 Answers for Check Your Progress
- 2.5 Glossary
- 2.6 Assignment
- 2.7 Activities
- 2.8 Case Study : Impact of pollution on Taj Mahal
- 2.9 Further Reading

2.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

During this chapter, you are going to take a tour of the buildings of national importance which share the historical significance or you can say the Heritage importance of India and Indian people. We will provide you some interesting information about some famous monuments in India.

2.1 INTRODUCTION :

So, what is a monument ? Monument can be a building, it can be a structure, or it can be a site that has some historic and heritage importance. Oregon says some interest in research to know the heritage of our country, we must think about conserving and preserving our monuments. I promise you will enjoy this journey. I will make it exciting and straightforward.

2.2 MONUMENTS OF INDIA :

2.2.1 Taj Mahal :

First when we talk about monuments, we think about the most praised monument in India which is included in the Seven Wonders of the World. We were talking about the Taj Mahal. There are many stories associated with the Taj Mahal that makes Taj Mahal a wonder of the world. If we talk about the location, the Taj Mahal is in Agra, which can be reached by the expressway from Delhi. Taj Mahal is actually a mausoleum. The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. He built the Taj Mahal in the memory of his third wife, Begum Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal was built between 1631 and 1648. The chief architect was Ustad Ahmad Lahori. Taj Mahal is included in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1983. There are two mosques in Taj Mahal Complex.



US President visits Taj Mahal (Source – The Hindu)

There is Mughal Garden, which covers around 42 acres of land. Taj Mahal is situated on the bank of Yamuna River. Its beauty attracts many tourists.

2.2.2 Agra Fort :

Agra Fort is also known as the Red Fort of Agra. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site in India stop it was included in UNESCO World Heritage site list in 1982.



Agra Fort (Source –Agra Inc)

Agra Fort is situated on the banks of Yamuna river in Agra. The complete fort was built in red sandstone. The fort was started building during Emperor Akbar in 16th centuries. In Agra Fort, there are two kinds of court. The court for the common people is known as Diwan-e-Aam. The court for Noble people is known as Diwan-e-Khas. In the complex of Agra Fort, there is also a white marble Mosque, which is known as the Pearl Mosque or we can say it as Moti Masjid. The complex of Agra Fort contains many architectural Marbles like Khas Mahal Sheesh Mahal Muhammad Nagina Masjid. Suppose we talk about the architecture of the buildings in the Agra Fort Complex, its fusion of Persian art and Indian art forms.

2.2.3 Ajanta Caves :

Ajanta caves are in Maharashtra near the Aurangabad district. Ajanta Caves were built by Emperor Ashoka in the first phase. If we talk about the second phase, this was built by the kings of the Gupta dynasty. In Ajanta cave Complex, there are 31 Rock-cut cave monuments. These monuments represent the religious art of Buddhism.



Ajanta Caves – (Source – Trip Advisor)

2.2.4 Ellora Caves :

Ellora Caves a mix of the arts of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. Built between 600 to 1000 AD. There are 34 beautiful monasteries and temples, which were built for the meditation of Buddhist and Hindu sages. Ellora caves reflect the Great ancient art of India.

2.2.5 Qutub Minar :

Qutub Minar, which is also known as the Qutub Minar complex, is situated in Delhi. The major attraction is Qutub Minar. It is a 72.5 meters tower. The tower was built in red sandstone.



Qutub Minar (Source – TOI)

The diameter of the base is 14.32 meters and the diameter of the top is 2.75 meters. There is an Iron Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar. It was built during the period of Chandragupta II. The construction of Qutub Minar was started by Qutubuddin Aibak in the year 1192 and it was completed by Iltutmish in 1236. It is included in UNESCO World Heritage site list.

2.2.6 Fatehpur Sikri :

Fateh means victory. Fatehpur Sikri means the city of victory. Fatehpur Sikri was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar. It is situated near Agra Uttar Pradesh. Akbar decided to build the city in 1571 because it was the birthplace of his son. At that point in time, it acted as the capital of Mughal Empire. The Mughal had to abandon the city due to lack of water. The Fatehpur Sikri has the biggest door in India called as Buland Darwaza. Apart from that, there are many architectural Marvels inside the city like the Panch Mahal and Tomb of Salim Chisti.



Fatehpur Sikri

2.2.7 Konark Sun Temple :

Konark Sun Temple is situated in Konark, Odisha. The temple is dedicated to the Lord of Light Sun. It was built by the king Narasimhadeva one. It was built in the form of the Chariot of the Sun. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 1984.

2.2.8 Khajuraho Group of Monuments :

Khajuraho group of monuments were built by the kings of Chandela dynasty. The monuments and temples represent Hindu and Jain religious practices.

The major attraction is the western group of temples. It is famous for the sculptures and the architecture of the temples. Initially, there were 85 temples but today there are only 22 temples which have survived. It is located in Khajuraho Madhya Pradesh. The monuments were built between 950 to 1050. Khajuraho group of monuments is listed in the UNESCO as World Heritage site in 1982.

2.2.9 Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi :

These monuments are in Sanchi Madhya Pradesh, which is around 45 km away from the state capital Bhopal. The monuments built by Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya Empire during 200 BC to 100 BC. There are three stupa which contains the relics of Buddhist monks. The site was included in UNESCO World Heritage site list in 1989. There are around 50 unique Buddhist monuments. The Sanchi monuments are famous for its Monolithic pillars. The carving in the stone at that point of time is incredible. This is a must-visit place for the people who follow Buddhism. This monument attracts tourists from China, Japan and Southeast Asia.

2.2.10 Humayun's Tomb :

Humayun was a Mughal emperor. This tomb was built by his wife after his death. It is famous for its water channels and luxurious Gardens. It was built in 1570. The architectural style is Mughal. Apart from the main Tomb of Humayun, there are around 150 tombs of Various members of the Mughal family.

2.2.11 Mahabodhi Temple Complex :

The Mahabodhi temple complex is situated at Bihar. The total area is around 12 acres. It was a place where the Lord Buddha got enlightened. The complex was built by Emperor Ashoka in 3rd Century BC. Under the Bodhi tree of the complex in 531 BC where Buddha got enlightened. The height of the main temple is 50 meters and the architectural style is Indian. At that point of time the Indian cultural and architectural style was at its best. The temple was built in the golden age of Ashoka. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage site list because of its architectural and cultural importance.



Mahabodhi Temple (Source – Britannica)

2.2.12 Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus :

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, which was formerly known as Victoria Terminus, is a historic railway station in Mumbai. It is the Headquarters of

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Central Railways of India. It was built between 1887 and 1888. At that point of time, the name was Victoria Terminus to honour the queen of England. The architectural style is the Gothic style of architecture. In 1996 as demanded by Shivsena, the name of the terminal was changed after the Great Maratha King Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus was included in the World Heritage site list by UNESCO on 2nd July 2004.

2.2.13 Red Fort Complex :

Red Fort Complex is also known as the Lal Kila. It was built by the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan as a part of his new Capital city Shahjahanabad. It was built in 17th century. Architectural style is a blend of Mughal and Persian architecture. We called the Red Fort because it was built with red sandstone. It is situated nearer to Salimgarh Fort, which was built by Islam Shah Suri. The total area of the complex is around 120 acres. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage site. It is having Deewane Aam, Deewane Khas, Moti Masjid and the stream of Paradise as major attraction.



Red Fort (Source – Holidify)

2.2.14 The Jantar Mantar :

The Jantar Mantar is situated in Jaipur. It is a collection of astronomical instruments. It was built by Maharaja Jai Singh II. It was built between 1727 and 1734. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The Maharaja of Jaipur was very fond of astronomy and he has built similar astronomical sites in Ujjain and Delhi also.

2.2.15 Hill Forts of Rajasthan :

The Hill Forts of Rajasthan includes six Rajasthani forts, which reflects the cultural heritage of Rajputana clan. These Forts are situated in Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Jaipur and Jaisalmer. The Forts are Chittor fort at Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh Fort at Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore Fort at Sawai Madhopur, Gagrion Fort Jhalawar, Amer Fort at Jaipur and Jaisalmer Fort at Jaisalmer.

Chittor Fort : Chittor Fort is one of the largest forts in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. In ancient times, it was situated at the capital of Mewar and at present Chittor city of Rajasthan. It is situated at a height of 180 metres and the area of the fort is around 691 acres. It contains many historical monuments temples Gates.

Kumbhalgarh Fort : Kumbhalgarh Fort is also known as Kumbh fort. It is situated to the west of Aravalli range. It is located in Rajsamand district, which is near to Udaipur, Rajasthan. The fort was built by Rana Kumbha in 15th century. Kumbhalgarh Fort was attacked by Ahmad Shah in 1457 but he couldn't get into it. It was built on a Hilltop of 3600 feet and its walls are extended to 36 kilometres.



Source – Culture trip

Ranthambore Fort : Ranthambore Fort is situated in the Sawai Madhopur District of Rajasthan. It is situated inside the Ranthambore National Park. It was the hunting playground of Maharaja. It is having one of the oldest Ganesh ji temple inside it.

Gagron Fort : Gagron Fort is situated in Rajasthan in the district of Jhalawar. It was included in the UNESCO World Heritage site list in the year 2013. It is one of the beautiful fort surrounded by the Rive from all sides and this is how it is fortified.

Amer Fort : Amer Fort is in Amer Jaipur. The town of Amer is 11 kilometres away from the Rajasthan state capital Jaipur. The prominent king who ruled Amer Fort was Man Singh I. Amer Fort is famous for its architecture and the artistic style. The fort was built with red sandstone and marble. Some of the buildings in the fort are influenced by Mughal architecture. Now Amer Fort is famous for its light and sound show also.



Source – Amer Fort

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Jaisalmer Fort : Jaisalmer Fort is in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan. It is believed to be a living Fort. Jaisalmer Fort is the second oldest Fort in Rajasthan. The Jaisalmer Fort was built in 1156 AD by the Rajput Rawal Jaisal. The walls of the Fort are made from yellow sandstone. The speciality of the fort is during the day its colour is yellow during sunset its colour turn into Golden. It is also known as the Golden Fort. It is located in between the sand dunes of Thar Desert. The fort was included in the UNESCO World Heritage site list in 2013.

2.2.16 Charminar :

Charminar is in Hyderabad. Charminar was constructed in 1591. It is a symbol of Hyderabad now. It was built by ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty Mohammed Qutub Shah. After creating this Charminar, he has shifted his capital from Golconda to Hyderabad.

2.2.17 India Gate :

The original name of India Gate is the All India war Memorial. The War Memorial is in Delhi. It is located near the Rajpath. India Gate is dedicated to 70000 soldiers of British Indian Army who sacrificed their lives during the First World War, which was happened in France. It was established in 1921. On every Republic Day, the Prime Minister of India visits India Gate and pay tributes to Amar Jawan Jyoti.



2.2.18 Bibi Ka Maqbara :

Bibi Ka Maqbara is in Maharashtra in the district of Aurangabad. It was built by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in the year 1660 in the memory of his beloved wife Dilras Banu Begum. It has some similarities with the Taj Mahal In Design. It was designed by the son of Ustad Ahmad Lahori who designed the Taj Mahal.

2.2.19 Gateway of India :

Gateway of India is situated in the state of Maharashtra in the city of Mumbai. It was inaugurated on 4th December 1924. The height of the monument is 26 m. It was built to commemorate the landing of the first British Monarch, who was visiting India. It is on the Shore of Arabian Sea poster Hotel Taj Mahal Palace and Tower hotel is in front of the Gateway of India.

2.2.20 Champaner–Pavagadh Archaeological Site :

Monuments of India

It is in the district of Panchmahal in Gujarat. Champaner was founded by Balraj Chavda king of Chavda dynasty in 8th century. Pavagadh is in 800 metres of height. In 16 century, it was the capital of the state Gujarat. It was included in UNESCO World Heritage site in 2004. It is famous for mosques, tomb's, temples, complexes and step–wells.



Mosque at Champaner–Pavagadh Complex (Source – Trawell)

□ Check Your Progress – 1 :

- The Taj Mahal was built between _____.
(a) 1630 and 1645 (b) 1630 and 1648
(c) 1631 and 1648 (d) 1631 and 1647
- In Agra fort, the court for the common people is known as _____.
(a) Diwan an Aam (b) Diwan a Khas
(c) Diwan e Khas (d) Diwan an Aaam
- Ellora Caves a mix of the arts of _____.
(a) Hinduism, Muslim and Buddhism
(b) Hinduism, Jainism and Parsi
(c) Sindhi, Jainism and Buddhism
(d) Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism
- The height of Qutub Minar is _____.
(a) 71.5 meters (b) 72.5 meters (c) 73.5 meters (d) 74.5 meters
- Fateh means _____.
(a) Defeat (b) Surrender (c) Negotiation (d) Victory
- Humayun tomb was built in _____.
(a) 1570 (b) 1580 (c) 1590 (d) 1600
- _____ was a place where the Lord Buddha got enlightened.
(a) Budhigaya (b) Bodhaya (c) Budhihoga (d) Bodhgaya

8. Lal Kila was built by _____.
- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Humayun (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji
9. Ranthambore Fort is situated in _____.
- (a) Jhalawar (b) Jaipur
(c) Swai Mahopur (d) Jaisalmer
10. The Jaisalmer Fort was built in _____.
- (a) 1136 (b) 1146 (c) 1156 (d) 1166

2.3 LET US SUM UP :

Fort and palaces are the heritage of our country which we are proud of. Some of largest forts of the world are situated in India. But we should conserve them so that our future generation can consume those as a tourism product. The attractiveness of the forts and palaces can be improved by providing proper training to the tourist guides and featuring light and sound shows.

2.4 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ **Check Your Progress 1 :**

1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (d), 4. (b), 5. (d)
6. (a), 7. (d), 8. (a), 9. (c), 10. (c)

2.5 GLOSSARY :

Ajanta Caves – Ajanta caves are in Maharashtra near the Aurangabad district. Ajanta Caves were built by Emperor Ashoka in the first phase.

Konark Sun Temple – Konark Sun Temple is situated in Konark, Odisha. The temple is dedicated to the Lord of Light sun. It was built by the king Narasimhadeva one.

Khajuraho Group of Monuments – Khajuraho group of monuments were built by the kings of Chandela dynasty. The monuments and temples represent Hindu and Jain religious practices.

Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi – These monuments are in Sanchi Madhya Pradesh, which is around 45 km away from the state capital Bhopal.

Mahabodhi Temple Complex – The Mahabodhi temple complex is situated at Bihar. The total area is around 12 acres. It was a place where the Lord Buddha got enlightened.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus – Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, which was formerly known as Victoria Terminus, is a historic railway station in Mumbai.

Kumbhalgarh Fort – Kumbhalgarh Fort is also known as Kumbh forth. It is situated to the west of Aravalli range. It is located in Rajsamand district, which is near to Udaipur, Rajasthan.

2.6 ASSIGNMENT :

Make details report on twenty monuments of India listed by UNESCO.

2.7 ACTIVITIES :

Visit at least three forts and make a note of war techniques of each fort.

2.8 CASE STUDY :

Impact of pollution on Taj Mahal

Taj mahal situated in Agra has become a matter of concern polluting the white marble in the air decolouring. Specifically, Mathura oil refinery, the factories located in and around Agra were responsible for producing pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. These gasses react with the atmospheric water vapor to form sulphuric acid and nitric acid. For rain, the acid drops down and makes the soil acidic. Acid rain corrodes Taj mahal marble. The disease is called cancer of marble. Mathura oil refinery released suspended particulate matter has contributed to marble yellowing. The Supreme Court took several measures to safeguard the Taj. This ordered industry to turn to cleaner fuels, such as CNG and LPG. The automobiles should also turn to unleaded gasoline in the Taj region.

2.9 FURTHER READING :

Tourism in India : An Overview, Vol.1 by Rabindra Seth

<https://www.yatra.com>

<https://www.holidify.com>

<https://www.tourmyindia.com>



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 3.0 Learning Objectives**
- 3.1 Introduction**
- 3.2 Types of Museum**
 - 3.2.1 Archaeological Museum**
 - 3.2.2 Art Museum**
 - 3.2.3 Biographical Museums**
 - 3.2.4 Rail Museum**
 - 3.2.5 Ethnographic Museums**
 - 3.2.6 Maritime Museum**
- 3.3 Major Museums of India**
 - 3.3.1 National Museum**
 - 3.3.2 Salar Jung Museum**
 - 3.3.3 Indian Museum**
 - 3.3.4 CS Vastu Museum**
 - 3.3.5 Government Museum**
- 3.4 Let Us Sum Up**
- 3.5 Answers for Check Your Progress**
- 3.6 Glossary**
- 3.7 Assignment**
- 3.8 Activities**
- 3.9 Case Study : Cancún Underwater Museum**
- 3.10 Further Reading**

3.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will have an idea of

- What is a museum
- Why a museum is important for tourism
- Major museums in India

3.1 INTRODUCTION :

Museum, institution dedicated to preserving and interpreting humanity and the environment as the primary tangible evidence. The museum differs markedly from the library, with which it has often been compared, in preserving this primary evidence, since the objects housed in a museum are essentially unique and constitute the raw material of study and research. In many cases, they are removed from their original context in time, place, and circumstance, and they communicate directly to the viewer through other media in a manner not possible.

Museums have been established for a variety of purposes : to serve as recreational facilities, as academic venues or as educational resources; to contribute to the quality of life of the areas where they are located; to attract tourism to a region; to promote civic pride or nationalistic endeavours; or even to convey openly ideological concepts. Museums reveal remarkable diversity in form , content, and even function in the light of such a variety of purposes. Yet despite such diversity, they are bound by a common goal : preserving and interpreting the cultural consciousness of some material aspect of society. Museums, as institutions that preserve and interpret the material evidence of humanity, human activity, and the natural world, have a long and varied history, derived from what may be an innate human desire to collect and interpret and have discernible origins in large collections built up before the modern era by individuals and groups

3.2 TYPES OF MUSEUM :

There are several types of museum depending upon the type of collection. At the same time, the museums can be classified as for their specialisation, the different types of museums are.

3.2.1 Archaeological Museum :

The archaeological museum is a kind of house where the archaeological objects are stored. The archaeological museum can be divided into two types. Open-air museum and indoor museum. Archaeological museum display artefacts found in archaeological sites in or inside the building.

3.2.2 Art Museum :

The museum is usually built to display art objects from various visual arts, primary paintings, illustrations and sculptures.

3.2.3 Biographical Museums :

The biography museums are associated with the life of an individual and the items are displayed belong to the individuals by their subjects during their lifetimes.

3.2.4 Rail Museum :

Museums are built to display all types of rail-related transportation.

3.2.5 Ethnographic Museums :

Ethnographic museums are built to study the collection, preservation and display of artefacts. It concerns the ethnology which belongs to the ethnic group of the country.

3.2.6 Maritime Museum :

Museums are built to showcase the things of maritime history underwater archaeology.

3.2.7 Natural History Museum :

These types of museums focus on nature and culture.

Various museums in India.

3.3 MAJOR MUSEUMS OF INDIA :

3.3.1 National Museum New Delhi :

The national museum, New Delhi is one of the largest museums in India. It was established in 1949. First, it was an exhibition of Indian artefacts which abroad from London. It's coming under the ministry of culture Government of India. The location of the museum is in Janpath. The blueprint of the museum was prepared by the government of India in 1946. There is around 200 thousand words Indian and foreign origin are in the museum which covers our 5000 years. Institute under the museum which is called the national museum institute of act conservation and museology is a deemed university since 1989. It was established in 1983.



National Museum of Delhi

The department and collection of the national museum of Delhi are Pre–history archaeology, Archaeology, Manuscripts, Numismatic and epigraphy, Paintings, On farmers, Decorative arts, Central Asian antibiotics, Pre–Columbian, jewellery, Anthropology, Anubhav, Education, Public relations, Publication, Conservation and Display.

The national museum of Delhi collects all kinds of archaeology sculptures in stone, bronze and Terracotta. It's also included arms, farmer's decorative jewellery, manuscript, miniature, Tanjore paintings, textiles, numismatic, epigraphy, pre–Columbian and there are over 200 thousand artworks which belong to India and foreign countries.

One of the famous galleries in the National Museum of New Delhi is the Harappan gallery. There are over 3500 objects. The most famous object is Dancing girl. That was made in bronze, which is belongs to the early Harappan period. There are also Terracotta images of the mother goddess and clay pottery. Some objects like ivory 7 precious stones painted poetry jewellery can we found that also there from Harappan civilizations. There is a photo of Lord Shiva which is called the Pashupati at that time. Some of the key highlights of the collection are Mother Goddess, Toy Cart, Bull, Pashupati Seal, Climbing Monkey and Dancing Girl.

There are some other galleries which are called Maurya gallery, Kushan gallery and Gupta gallery.

Other major gallery includes the collection of Buddhist artefacts.

3.3.2 Salar Jung Museum :

Salar Jung museum is located on the banks of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana.

It is one of the three national museums in India. It was inaugurated on 16 December 1951. The collections of Salar Jung museum include sculptures, paintings, carvings, textiles, manuscripts, ceramics, metallic artefacts, carpets and furniture from Japan, China, Burma, Nepal, India, Persia, Egypt, Europe, and North America. It is one of the largest museums in the world. It was a private property of the Salar Jung family of Hyderabad. The Salar Jung museum was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru on 16 December 1951.

3.3.3 Indian Museum :

The Indian Museum has a unique collection of armors, skeletons, Mughal paintings and ornaments, founded in 1814 by the Asian society of Bengal in Kolkata. It has six sections containing five galleries of archaeology, geology, economic beauty and art that are artistic and scientific work of the arts. Being one of the world's oldest museums, it is one of India's most sought after places that one should not miss on a holiday in Kolkata.



(Source – ED Times)

3.3.4 Chhatrapati Shivaji Vastu Museum :

In the early 20th century, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Vastu Museum Mumbai was erected in the vicinity of the Gateway of India, Mumbai. It consists of three main parts, such as the archaeological section, the section of natural history and the section of art. Each section displays a selection of artwork dating back to the period of Gupta and Chaulkyas.



(Source – Sawdust)

3.3.5 Government Museum :

The Government Museum, also known as the Madras Museum, is situated in Egmore, which is one of Chennai's busiest locations. Founded in 1851, it exhibits numerous varieties related to geology, zoology, anthropology and botany. The museum has excellent parts that include Chaulkyas, Chola and Vijaynagar, the major South Indian periods. For kids, there are also separate pages. In addition, at the well stocked library, one can have a look at the numerous collections of books from yesteryear.

❑ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. _____ are built to study the collection, preservation and display of artefacts.
(a) Archaeological museum (b) Art museum
(c) Biography museums (d) Ethnographic museums
2. National museum was established in _____.
(a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1951
3. Salar Jung museum is located on the banks of _____ river in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana.
(a) Himayat Sagar (b) Osman Sagar
(c) Godavari (d) Musi
4. Why do we need museums ?
(a) To display our heritage (b) To display our culture
(c) To display ancient artefacts (d) All
5. Salar Jung museum was inaugurated on _____.
(a) 16 December 1950 (b) 26 December 1951
(c) 6 December 1951 (d) 16 December 1949

3.4 LET US SUM UP :

Museums provide for understanding and appreciation of different groups and cultures. They encourage a better understanding of our collective heritage

and encourage dialog, curiosity and self–reflection. Quite simply we would most certainly lose the tangible links to our past without museums.

3.5 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

1. (d), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (), 5. (c)

3.6 GLOSSARY :

Archaeological Museum : It is a kind of house where the archaeological objects are stored.

Art museum : Used to display the art objects from various visual arts, primary paintings, illustrations and sculptures.

Biography museums : It is associated with the life of an individual and their items used throughout his/her life displayed here.

Rail museum : Displayed the old thing which was used for rail transportation.

Ethnographic museums : Ethnographic museums are built to study the collection, preservation and display of artefacts.

Maritime museum : A maritime museum is a museum focussing on displaying the objects relating to ships and travel on large bodies of water.

National Museum : One of the largest museums in India.

Salar Jung Museum : It is located on the banks of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad Telangana.

3.7 ASSIGNMENT :

Examine the objects carefully. For each, consider these questions : What is it representing ? Is it practical or decorative ? Why is the representation of the human or god there ? What do you think it means ? (Is it just for decoration or for other utilisation ?) What do the style and material tell us about the makers ? If you were an archaeologist studying this object without the descriptions from the museum display, and weren't sure what it meant, how would you try to find out ? How do the objects compare to one another ? (What do they have in common ? How are they different ?)

3.8 ACTIVITIES :

Visit any Museum and make a sketch of each object, describe it carefully, and note the key details like date, location etc.

3.9 CASE STUDY :

Cancún Underwater Museum

Cancún Underwater Museum is a non–profit organization dedicated to the art of conservation, based in Cancún, Mexico. The museum has a total of 500 sculptures, most of them by the British sculptor Jason deCaires Taylor and the others by five Mexican sculptors, with three different galleries submerged in the ocean at Cancún National Marine Park between three and six meters (9.8 and 19.6 ft.) deep. The museum was conceived by Marine Park Director Jaime Gonzalez Canto, with the help of Taylor, with the aim of saving the nearby coral reefs by providing an alternative destination for divers. It began in 2009, and opened officially in November 2010.

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Take it from us, that experience of diving is unlike any other! It's all beyond wonder. If you really want to understand what we mean when we're talking about MUSA Underwater Museum, you've got to experience it yourself. Strap on one of our tanks and take a dive with MUSA! First, you'll visit the main part, known as the Silent Evolution. You're going to love him there. This area has 450 statues placed in such a way as to protect the area against weather. The statues here had in mind just two things—preserving the existence of Cancun's natural reefs and providing a new home for corals and sea life. Collaterally, this created a haven for snorkelers and divers alike! It has become much more interesting, so you will not really want to miss this experience. Take the next aircraft to Cancun, call us, and make sure that your GoPro or underwater camera is charged because we're about to take you on a trip. The perfect blend between nature and art lives beneath our Caribbean waters, a disconcerting quest to unforgettable things.

MUSA obtained permission to sink 1200 structures within the National Marine Park in 10 different areas. So far only two, Manchones reef with 477 sculptures and Punta Nizuc with 23 structures have been developed. Cuban sculptor Elier Amado Gil's new installation, Blessings, is to be placed in a new gallery called Chitales. The underwater exhibits can be visited by snorkellers, scuba divers and tourists via a glass-bottom boat. Taylor had a special lift made for the statues to place the statues on the ocean floor, so that none would be damaged during the move. To lower the sculptures, a forty-ton crane was placed on a commercial ferry. The statues in The Silent Evolution show how certain humans see and embrace their surroundings while others hide their faces. Each statue was made to resemble members of a community of local fishermen where Taylor lives. Each Statue has its own personality and characteristics. Taylor has ensured that every detail from the hair to the statue clothes is perfect. They include a little girl with a slender smile on her face looking up to the surface; six businessmen with their heads in the sand, not paying attention to their surroundings; and even a man behind a desk with his dog lying on him, but looking tired and uninvolved in the environment. The work took Taylor 18 months and 120 hours of underwater work, using 120 tons of concrete, sand and gravel, 3,800 m of fiberglass, and 400 kg of silicone.

3.10 FURTHER READING :

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/destination/details/9/263>

<https://ahmedabadtourism.in/archaeological-museum-lothal-ahmedabad>

Museums of India by Mahua Chakrabarti

Museum Basics by Crispin Paine and Timothy Ambrose



UNIT STRUCTURE

- 4.0 Learning Objectives**
- 4.1 Introduction**
- 4.2 UNWTO**
 - 4.2.1 Aims and Objectives of UNWTO**
- 4.3 ITDC**
 - 4.3.1 Objectives of ITDC**
- 4.4 PATA**
 - 4.4.1 Aims and Objectives of Part of PATA**
- 4.5 ASI**
 - 4.5.1 Aims and Objectives of ASI**
 - 4.5.2 Branches of ASI**
- 4.6 TAAI**
 - 4.6.1 Objectives of TAAI**
 - 4.6.2 How To Get an Active Membership From TAAI**
 - 4.6.3 Role of TAAI**
- 4.7 International Air Transport Association (IATA)**
- 4.8 The Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO)**
 - 4.8.1 Aims and Objectives of The Indian Association of Tour Operators**
- 4.9 Director–General of Civil Aviation**
 - 4.9.1 Functions of Director–General of Civil Aviation**
 - 4.9.2 Departments of Directorate General of Civil Aviation**
- 4.10 World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC)**
- 4.11 The United Nations Environment Programme**
- 4.12 The International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**
- 4.13 Let Us Sum Up**
- 4.14 Answers for Check Your Progress**
- 4.15 Glossary**
- 4.16 Assignment**
- 4.17 Activities**
- 4.18 Case Study : Participation of India in UNWTO**
- 4.19 Further Reading**

4.0 LEARNING OBJECTIVES :

After going through this unit, you will be aware of various tourism organisations and their role to promote tourism in India.

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

We have various tourism organisations to promote tourism in national and international level. The major organisation is UNWTO which stands for united nations world tourism organisation. Various tourism organisations make policies and implement them for the betterment of tourism. They also set guidelines for the conservation of manmade and artificial monuments.

4.2 UNWTO :

UNWTO stands for the United Nations World Tourism Organisation. UNWTO is an organisation by the United Nations. The major job of UNWTO is to develop and promote tourism on a world level. UNWTO was established on 1st November, 1974. The head of the organisation is Zurab Pololikashvili.



❖ **Aims and Objectives of UNWTO :**

The main objective of UNWTO is to stimulate economic growth through tourism. Tourism is an economic driver for sustainable development. The objective of UNWTO is to create a job. At the same time, UNWTO formulates policies to protect conserve and preserve natural and cultural heritage. It provides incentives for the programs. UNWTO also promotes peace through tourism. It's a world label organisation. It formulates policies for the governments The Other tourism organisations.

Logo of UNWTO

4.2.1 Aims and Objectives of UNWTO :

- UNWTO helps in creating employment opportunities
- UNWTO promotes peace understanding to improve International understanding among the Nations.
- ❖ The job of UNWTO is to promote sustainable responsible tourism.
- It also creates a medium for universally accessible tourism.
- It also promotes the public–private partnership for or infrastructure building.
- It develops a global code of ethics for travel and tourism. It also implements the same.
- It promotes the equalization of economic opportunities in tourism.
- It also promotes the use of digital technology so that tourism can be accessible to everyone.

4.3 ITDC :

It stands for India Tourism Development Corporation. ITDC is responsible for the development of tourism in India. It is the main organisation for tourism in India. ITDC promotes India as a brand at domestic as well as international level. ITDC was established in October 1966. The main objective of ITDC is to promote India as one brand.

4.3.1 Objectives of ITDC :

- It helps in developing tourism infrastructure.
- It promotes India as a brand. It creates and manages the marketing campaigns of Indian tourism and its products.
- Also helps organisations to establish and manage the transport facility so that tourism can be accessible to everyone.
- ITDC helps in setting of a shopping facility the local products can be promoted and marketed effectively. This might help in generating income for locals.
- ITDC also provides help in creating convention and conference facilities so that the tourism organisations can meet and find a solution to a problem and discuss new ideas.
- ITDC also provides Consultancy Service to various tourism organisations in India and it also creates training facility for tourism-related services.
- Promote tourism traffic through food festivals fairs and joint ventures. so that our country can get more International traffic inflow and can increase the foreign exchange reserve.
- It markets India as a brand in Indian tourism abroad for better publicity.
- It also helps domestic organisations to promote inbound tourist traffic.

☐ Check Your Progress – 1 :

1. ITDC was established in _____.
(a) October 1965 (b) October 1966 (c) October 1967 (d) October 1968

4.4 PATA :

PATA Stands for Pacific Asia Travel Association. It is an organisation which is working in the Asia Pacific region. The main job of PATA is used to promote and responsible for the development of travel and tourism. It also provides Consultancy Services to the organisation in the Asia Pacific region.

4.4.1 Aims and Objectives of Part of PATA :

- It helps the organisation in promoting tourism in the domestic and international level in the Asia Pacific region.
- It promotes and develops tourism in the Asia Pacific region.
- It provides timely update information to the member organisations.
- Party organisers seminars and conferences and meetings for the member organisations so they can discuss and address and issue in the Asia Pacific region.
- Tata also works towards developing training programs for the members.
- PATA also promotes ethical practices.
- PATA also focuses on destination development to increase the tourist inflow in the Asia Pacific region.
- It also stimulates the public-private partnership and development for infrastructure development.
- It also helps the members to improve international understanding and cooperation.

Geography of Tourism

- PATA also develops human resources in the Asia Pacific region so that the tourism organisations can get the best employees.
- PATA published materials related to the tourism industry and addresses the contemporary issues in tourism in the Asia Pacific region.
- Research studies in tourism so that the member organisations can be benefited.
- PATA helps in organising marketing and branding programs for the members.
- PATA helps the participated countries to increase tourist traffic.
- PATA helps in economic development for the member countries.

4.5 ASI :

ASI stands for the Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861. The parent organisation was the department of culture Government of India. It was founded by Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1861 under the British colonial administration. The major concern of ASI is to maintain the ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance and conserve and preserve the natural and cultural heritage.

4.5.1 Aims and Objectives of ASI :

- ASI conducts archaeological exploration and excavations at ancient sites.
- It maintains the protected monuments and archaeological sites.
- At the same time, it conserves and preserves ancient monuments of national importance.
- It conducts an archaeological survey of the monuments.
- It set up and reorganizes the museums.
- It implements and regulate the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains Act 1958.
- It also provides training in archaeology.

4.5.2 Branches of ASI :

1. **Excavation branch :** The job of this branch is to estimate and explore new archaeological sites in India.
2. **Prehistory branch :** The objective of this branch is to find and study the records before history.
3. **Museum branch :** This branch sets of new museums and maintains the same in India.
4. **Epigraphical studies branch :** This branch of ASI studies the inscriptions and epigraphs in the monuments and archaeological sites.
5. **Underwater archaeological in branch :** The job of this branch of ASI is to find out archaeological sites underwater excavate.
6. **Science branch :** The job of this branch is to research and development.
7. **Horticulture branch :** This branch maintains the Gardens of the monuments.
8. **Archaeological library branch :** This branch works on archaeological study and keeps the books for further studies and research.

❑ Check Your Progress – 3 :

1. TAAI stands for _____.
 - (a) Tour and Agents Association of India
 - (b) Travel Agents Association of Indonesia
 - (c) Travel Agents Association of India
 - (d) Travel Agents Across in India

4.7 INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA) :

International air transport Association was founded in 1945 by the airlines of several countries. The reason behind founding the international air transport Association was to regulate was civil air transport and services.

- International air transport Association insurance safe and regular air transport system.
- It also ensures economical air transport for the benefit of the customers.
- It provides a means of collaboration for international and national Airlines.
- It also encourages their product design for peaceful purposes.
- It also encourages to develop and promote International tourism among the Nations.
- It provides a common platform for the tour operators and the Airlines.
- It also provides education research and training facility for the members.

❖ Roles of International Air Transport Association :

- The international air transport Association provides a common platform so that the member can solve the travel and trade-related problems.
- International air transport Association a simplified the travelling process so that the customers over the world can be benefited.
- The international air transport Association also helps the governments of many nations to formulate Civilization regulations and policies.
- It provides rules regulations and ethics for the approval of travel trade organisations.

❑ Check Your Progress – 4 :

1. International air transport Association was founded in _____ by the airlines of several countries.
 - (a) 1943
 - (b) 1944
 - (c) 1945
 - (d) 1946

4.8 THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF TOUR OPERATORS (IATO) :

It is a National Organisation in the tourism industry which has more than 4000 members and helps them operating tourism business.

It is an association of tour operators whose members are approved by the Ministry of Tourism India. The membership of the Indian Association of tour operator means the quality in business trust in business and transparency in business which is related to travel and tourism services. IATO addresses the major issues in tourism and travel in the industry. On 13th January 1982 with just 7 members now it has around more than 4000 members. The mission of the Indian Association of the tour operator is to spend Goodwill in the market and maintain

harmony in promoting and assisting the tour operators. It provides a common platform for the tour operators for mutual understanding. It is your customer's ethical and honest service given by the tour operators in India.

4.8.1 Aims and Objectives of The Indian Association of Tour Operators :

- Among the tour operators pretentious to maintain the highest level of standards so that the industry can be benefited.
- It takes various initiatives to secure the tourism trade in India.
- It also promotes travel trade in India.
- It also differences the interest of Indian tour operators from the malpractice of foreign tour operators.
- Ensure that the equal opportunities can be provided to all tour operators and the visitors without distinction of Race colour on nationality.
- It organises International promotional to was for the benefit of tour operators.
- It provides a common platform for group discussion and seminars and conventions.
- It supports the tour operators.
- It also publishes the regular reports about the achievements of the members so that they can be encouraged.
- It also publishes the right information and new updated policies for the benefit of Indian tour operators.

❑ Check Your Progress – 5 :

1. IATO was established in _____.
 (a) 13th January 1981 (b) 17th July 1982
 (c) 13th January 1982 (d) 17th January 1982

4.9 DIRECTOR–GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION :

Director–General of Civil Aviation comes under the Ministry of Civil Aviation. It is situated in Sri Aurobindo Marg opposite to Safdarjung Airport New Delhi. It regulates the Civilization in India.

The Director–General of Civil Aviation promotes safe and efficient air transport. And it regulates the safety oversight system.

4.9.1 Functions of Director–General of Civil Aviation :

Registration of civil aircraft and the certification of Airports come under Director–General of Civil Aviation. The Director–General of Civil Aviation licences the Pilots engineers and their traffic controllers and the flight engineers. It maintains the Civil Aviation requirements and carries out the amendment of aircraft act aircraft rules and the other regulations. It grants certificate to the aircraft and formulates the standards of airworthiness. Also investigates the aircraft and accidents. It also takes the efficiency of flight crew and cabin crew. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation coordinates with the International Civil Aviation Organisations Some matters. It provides approval aircraft maintenance engineering organisations. Also provides approval to the flight training Institutions and the aircraft maintenance institutions. It also advises the government on matters related to air safety.

4.9.2 Departments of Directorate General of Civil Aviation :

- I. Administration directorate
- II. Aerodrome standards directorate
- III. Air safety directorate
- IV. Air transport directorate
- V. Airworthiness directorate
- VI. Information and regulation directorate
- VII. Aircraft engineering directorate
- VIII. Directorate of flying training
- IX. Medical section
- X. Directorate of training and licensing
- XI. Directorate of air space and their navigation service standards
- XII. Organisations working for Sustainable Tourism Development

❑ Check Your Progress – 6 :

1. Ministry of Civil Aviation of India situated in _____.
(a) Sri Aurobindo Marg (b) Baba Kharak Singh Marg
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg (d) Benito Juarez Marg

4.10 WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM COUNCIL (WTTC) :

World travel and tourism Council deals with climate and environmental action. It founded in 1990. It raises Awareness of the impact of Climate Change on the tourism sector. It ensures to minimise the tourism sector contributes to climate change. It formulates policies for destination management and promotes the best practices for public–private partnership. It deals with overcrowding problems of the destinations. It will also ensure that tourism sectors should take new opportunities without compromising with sustainability. It also helps the organisations to measure monitor and report the environmental social and governance and activities.

4.11 THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME :

UNEP built roadmap to facilitate sustainable consumption and production. It also ensures the regional awareness. Also provides training for sustainability development. It promotes public–private partnership. It also takes off the impact of tourism on sustainability and monitors the criteria for development. It also collects data for sustainability development. Also, The Financial Institutions to get in guest for the Sustainable Tourism Development. It also creates capacity building projects for locals to preserve the local culture. Another job of the United Nations environment programme is to develop community–based tourism. It also ensures the standards of sub–regional sustainable performance.

❑ Check Your Progress – 7 :

1. World travel and tourism Council was founded in _____.
(a) 1980 (b) 1990 (c) 1960 (d) 1950

4.12 THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN) :

It integrates the development into the biodiversity and operation of the accommodation section of tourism services. IUCN was established in 1948. It was previously called the International Union for the Protection of Nature (1948–1956) and the World Conservation Union (1990–2008). Raises awareness and support the education of the locals and as well as the visitors on the values of biodiversity. It also creates tools for the conservation of nature. It also develops a mechanism for ecotourism which can act as driver to sustainable development.

☐ Check Your Progress – 8 :

1. IUCN was established in _____.
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1958

4.13 LET US SUM UP :

Tourism organizations' work generally includes : research; information and promotion within the country; promotional activities overseas; international relations; development of tourism areas; overall tourism policy and promotion; supporting key interests in tourism in a time of financial crisis.

4.14 ANSWERS FOR CHECK YOUR PROGRESS :

☐ Check Your Progress 1 :

1. (b)

☐ Check Your Progress 2 :

1. (a), 2. (d), 3. (b)

☐ Check Your Progress 3 :

1. (c)

☐ Check Your Progress 4 :

1. (c)

☐ Check Your Progress 5 :

1. (c)

☐ Check Your Progress 6 :

1. (a)

☐ Check Your Progress 7 :

1. (b)

☐ Check Your Progress 8 :

1. (a)

4.15 GLOSSARY :

Conservation : It means to use the tourism product in a responsible manner.

Preservation : It means to store it properly so that it cannot be.

UNWTO : Stands for United Nations World Tourism Organisation.

ITDC : Stands for India Tourism Development Corporation.

PATA : Stands for Pacific Asia Travel Association.

ASI : Stands for Archaeological Survey of India.

TAAI : Stands for Travel Agents Association of India.

IATA : Stands for International air transport Association.

IATO : Stands for Indian Association of tour operators.

WTTC : Stands for World travel and tourism Council.

IUCN : Stands for International Union of conservation of nature.

4.16 ASSIGNMENT :

Make an assignment on the function of IATA.

4.17 ACTIVITIES :

Visit or talk to the few tourism organizations and make a note on the scope of various organizations.

4.18 CASE STUDY :

Participation of India in UNWTO

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), as a specialized multilateral agency of the United Nations, is the multi-lateral international body in the field of tourism, acting as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a source of tourism know-how. While it is primarily an intergovernmental organization with more than 150-member countries, it also welcomes the participation as Affiliate Members of the private sector, educational institutions, tourism associations and local tourism authorities. India participated in the 88th meeting of the UNWTO Executive Council in Puerto Iguazu, Argentina from 6–8 June 2010 and the 89th meeting of the Executive Council in Kish Island, Iran from 24–26 October 2010. India was elected to the UNWTO Executive Council during the session of the General Assembly in Astana, Kazakhstan in October 2009. The Executive Council is UNWTO's governing body which is responsible for ensuring that the organization performs the work and adheres to its budget. For the last 19 years, India has continuously been a member of the UNWTO Executive Council; during this period, India has been elected twice as Chair of the Executive Council.

4.19 FURTHER READING :

<https://www.unwto.org/>

<https://itdc.co.in/>

<https://www.pata.org/>

<https://asi.nic.in/>

<https://www.travelagentsofindia.com/>

<https://www.iata.org/>

<https://iato.in/>

<https://dgca.gov.in/digigov-portal/>

<https://wttc.org/>

<https://www.iucn.org/>

BLOCK SUMMARY :

Tourism Organizations

Tourism is a geographic concentrated phenomenon. It exists through people's desire to move from the local to the global in search of embodied experience of other places as individuals and en mass, and at scales. Tourism establishes distinctive connections between people (as tourists) and the host environments, locations and individuals that they visit. This, in addition, has important consequences for the creation and utilization of the destination geographies and the use of capital.

BLOCK ASSIGNMENT :

❑ **Short Answer Questions :**

1. What do you understand by tourism geography ?
2. Write a short note on monuments in Delhi ?
3. Which one is your favourite tourism state ?
4. What is the importance of tourism geography in social development ?
5. Write a short note on ITDC ?

❑ **Long Answer Questions :**

1. Make an itinerary on Kerala ?
2. What are some important museums of India ?
3. Write about UNWTO ?
4. Write a note on UNESCO WHS of India ?