

PREFACE

In a bid to standardise higher education in the country, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) based on five types of courses: core, generic discipline specific elective, and ability/ skill enhancement for graduate students of all programmes at Elective/ Honours level. This brings in the semester pattern, which finds efficacy in tandem with credit system, credit transfer, comprehensive and continuous assessments and a graded pattern of evaluation. The objective is to offer learners ample flexibility to choose from a wide gamut of courses, as also to provide them lateral mobility between various educational institutions in the country where they can carry acquired credits. I am happy to note that the University has been recently accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council of India (NAAC) with grade “A”.

UGC (Open and Distance Learning programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 have mandated compliance with CBCS for all the HEIs in this mode. Welcoming this paradigm shift in higher education, Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU) has resolved to adopt CBCS from the academic session 2021-22 at the Under Graduate Degree Programme level. The present syllabus, framed in the spirit of syllabi recommended by UGC, lays due stress on all aspects envisaged in the curricular framework of the apex body on higher education. It will be imparted to learners over the six semesters of the Programme.

Self Learning Materials (SLMs) are the mainstay of Student Support Services (SSS) of an Open University. From a logistic point of view, NSOU has embarked upon CBCS presently with SLMs in English. Eventually, these will be translated into Bengali too, for the benefit of learners. As always, we have requisitioned the services of the best academics in each domain for the preparation of new SLMs, and I am sure they will be of commendable academic support. We look forward to proactive feedback from all stake-holders who will participate in the teaching-learning of these study materials. It has been a very challenging task well executed, and I congratulate all concerned in the preparation of these SLMs.

I wish the venture a grand success.

Professor Indrajit Lahiri
Authorised Vice-Chancellor
Netaji Subhas Open University

Netaji Subhas Open University
Under Graduate Degree Programme
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Subject : Honours in Geography (HGR)
Course : Geography of Tourism
Course Code : NEC - GR - 04

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**Netaji Subhas Open
University**

**UG : Geography
(HGR)**

**Geography of Tourism
Code : NEC - GR - 04**

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Unit - 1 □ Scope and Content : Concepts and Issues, Tourism Recreation and Leisure interrelations.

Structure

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Scope and Content

1.3 Meaning And Definition

1.4 Interrelationship – Among Tourism Recreation And Leisure

1.1 Introduction

The very concept of tourism as we see it today is widely considered as a new phenomenon. But in real spirit of the world ‘tourism’ this concept is as old as human civilisation. With the passage of time, significant growth of science and technology, economic advancement and a fundamental changes that have taken place in the field at transportation and communication which contributed enormously to the development of tourist trade all over the world. Tourism significantly contributes in the development of understanding among people, provide employment, create foreign exchange earning and finally raise living standard of people.

1.2 Scope and Content

Tourism is primarily concerned with pleasure, holidays, travel and going and arriving somewhere. It is a human desire to make a sound of the places of interest —religious, spiritual, natural, beautiful places, monuments, ancient cities, historical and archeological sites, places of pilgrimage and place of curiosity. Today’s world tourism has become most reliable alternative economic activity over agriculture industry and tertiary activities. As human desire and curiosity to know and visit new places is ever increasing all the times, there is no consistant and permanent depression in tourism, because of wheel tourism is gaining importance day by day.

Tourism in general is perceived as an economic activity which provide to the recipient countries a definite source of foreign exchange and national income, creates job opportunities to reduce unemployment, fosters entrepreneurship, stimulates production of food and local handicrafts, enhance communication facilities, cultural exchanges, and above all contributes to a better understanding of the host country.

1.3 Meaning and Definition of Tourism

International Dictionary of Tourism Published in 1953 by the International Academy of Tourism at Monte Carlo points out that tour in English and French means a journey, a circulative trip. On the other hand nineteenth century dictionary defines tourist as people who travel for pleasure for travelling, out of curiosity. Scholars define tourism from different angles, because tourism has different dimensions. The world tourism is derived from the Greek word 'Tomos' meaning to move around a central axis in a circular manner. The first accepted conceptual definition of tourism was given by Prof. Hunziker and Krapf in 1942, when they defined tourism as "Sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-resident so far as they do not lead to any permanent residence and not connected with earning activity. Tourism is often considered as synonymous to travel. Francis Bacon remarked that travel in the young sort is a part of education and in elder a part of experience. On the other hand Burkart A.J. and S. Medik provided another definition – "Tourism denotes the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the place of normal residence. World Tourism organisation (WTO) while defining tourism also acknowledges the problem defining tourism.

1.4 Interrelationship – Among Tourism, Recreation And Leisure

In terms of meaning Tourism, Recreation and Leisure bears different meaning. But both recreation and leisure are inherent in tourism. Because tourism while travelling from one place to another enjoy scenic beauty, experience new thing i.e. culture of people which provide recreation in true sense. On the other hand, people visit places outside normal place of residence to spend leisure time. So these are interconnected. Tourism is phenomena in which, recreation and leisure are part of it. Through different tourism activities such as paragliding, rafting, mountaineering etc. one can have recreation. Contrary to this leisure boost-up human desire to visit new places, and acquire new experiences. To spend leisure time people visit new places and in between they indulge in difficult recreational activities.

Unit - 2 □ Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson

Structure

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Tourist Resources And Its Types

2.3 Socio-economic Significance Of Tourism

2.4 Concept of Tourist, Visitor And Excursionist

2.5 Summary

2.1 Introduction

Geographical Parameters such as climate variation, topography, rivers, forest, mountains, lakes, seas and oceans, desert etc. are backbone of tourism activities, relief or topographical variations provide scenic beauty which is the source of attraction for tourist. Similarly climate variation attracts tourist in large number. Similarly water bodies of different dimensions are also source of attraction for tourist. Simultaneously deserts for its climate significant and topographical beauty also attract tourists. These parameters are called natural tourist resources.

2.2 Tourist Resources And Its Types

Tourist resources can be defined as objects which are used to attract tourist towards it. They may be natural, man-made or pseudo-natural. The geographical parameters described above are the natural or physical tourist resources. The characteristic features of man-made tourist resources is that, they are consulted, or created by mankind. The man-made tourist resources are building, monuments, archives, place of worship for different religions, such as temple, mosque, church, Gurudwara etc. Architectural design and their beauty attract tourist.

On the other hand, pseudo-natural tourist resources are those tourist resource which are being created by man to give a natural look, such as natural parks, eco-parks, riverside, social forest etc.

2.3 Socio-economic Significance Of Tourism

Tourism is emerging as one of the most sought after industry in the world. Tourism is an economic activity which provides numerous benefits to a country as a whole. Tourism rationally solves employment problems of a country by providing a sound basis for income generation. Large and small societies are directly or indirectly dependent upon tourism. Developing countries and regions with fewer prospects for mechanisation and lesser income for investment in the basic and heavy industries can open more opportunities in Tourism and in that base tourism creates immense socio-economic significance. The social significance of tourism can be assessed by analysing the existing societies where tourism flourishes. Tourism bring an all round development in the host regions and would the social student to a large extent. The social fabric of a country is this immensely influenced by tourism. Tourism can attend the society to a large extent by changing the lifestyle and occupation of the people living in an area. Social acculturation and unity develops in the host regions where the natives of the host regions adopt and absorb the culture of another group. The cultural treats, languages, customs of the tourists belonging to a particular region, who are most likely to visit the regions are adopted by the natives. Tourism widens in bringing cultured unity among different communities. The hospitality of the host regions are often talked about by tourist. The host regions act as the pivotal platforms where people belonging to different community interact with each other. In the economic sphere tourism widens in the development of a nation's economy by increasing employment opportunities and income. Tourism provides employment opportunities to a large number of masses in rural and urban sectors. Numerous business such as hotels, shops, and travel agencies, vehicular services revolve around tourism. Tourism being the driving force provides customers to these shops, hotels travel agencies and vehicular services. Many individuals depend upon tourism directly and indirectly. It provides employment opportunities to the educated and non-educated sectors by providing them opportunities for earning. Tourism can be adopted as alternative source of income. Tourism plays an important role in elevating poverty, increasing self reliance developing infrastructure. Development of infrastructure and basic amenities is accelerated by tourism. Development of transportation is an essential requirement for development of tourism. Development of tourism and transportation complement each other. Transportation increases the accessibility of the region and makes travelling easier for tourists.

Tourism increase healthy competitions among difficult stakeholders. The stakeholders try their most to attract as much tourist as possible for earning greater profit.

2.4 Concept of Tourist, Visitor And Excursionist

People visiting a region can be grouped into tourists, visitors and excursionists. Though the term tourist, visitors, excursionist may seem similar but each of the concept is different from each other. International Union of Office Travel Organisation (IUOTO), Now the world Tourism organisation (WTO) proposed the definition of tourists, visitors and excursionist for statistical purpose to the United Nations conference on Travel and Tourism held at Rome in 1963. The definitions are as follows:

Tourist : A temporary visitors staying at least 24 hours over night in the country visited whose journey is for the purpose of (a) leisure (holiday recreation, sports etc.) or (b) Business (family mission meeting, health study or religion).

Visitor : On the other hand a person visiting a country other than that which he has usual place of residence for a reason; after that when he following an occupation remunerated from within the country visited, he is known as a visitor.

Excursionist : A temporary visitor staying less than 24 hrs. in the country visited is known as an excursionist. In the nutshell it can be inferred that tourist visits a destination with the purpose for pleasure without the intent of immigrating and not involved in any earning. A visitor is however not involved in taking up any economic occupation for earning in the destination visited by him/her. On the other hand an excursionist is a person visiting country or destination other than his usual residence for a short period of 24 hrs or less.

2.5 Summary

We have come to know about the different concepts of Tourism and the various interrelations among the various parameters.

Unit 3 □ Types of Tourism : Ecotourism, Cultural Tourism, Adventure tourism, Medical Tourism Pilgrimage, International, National.

Structure :

- 3.1 Introduction**
- 3.2 Eco-Tourism**
- 3.3 Cultural Tourism**
- 3.4 Health and Medical Tourism**
- 3.5 Adventure Tourism**
- 3.6 Pilgrimage on Religious tourism**
- 3.7 Mass Tourism**
- 3.8 Alternative Tourism**
- 3.9 Business Tourism**
- 3.10 Agro-tourism or Rural tourism**
- 3.11 International Tourism**
- 3.12 Domestic Tourism**
- 3.13 Summary**

3.1 Introduction

World Tourism Organisation (WTO) identified three different types of tourism. They are – (a) Domestic tourism or internal tourism (b) In bound tourism or National Tourism. (c) Out bound tourism or International tourism. These classification is basically done based on source of origin and destination of tourists.

In addition to these tourist can be classified based on its characteristic features such as volume of tourist, purpose of visiting, environmental concern etc.

These tourism are –

(1) Eco-tourism, (2) Cultural tourism, (3) Medical Tourism, (4) Adventure tourism, (5) Pilgrimage, (6) Mass tourism, (7) Alternate tourism, (8) Business tourism (9) Agro tourism, (10) Sex tourism.

3.2 Eco-Tourism

The term eco-tourism was coined in the year 1965 by claus-Dieter Hetzer an academic and adventure from Forum International in Banking CA, Eco-tourism means travel to areas of ecological interest for recreation and to support conservation of eco-system. Aim of ecotourism is to develop tourism by safeguarding the nature; this means tourism without any adverse impact on nature. Eco-tourism is a friendly travel to undisturbed natural destination such as natural park and wild life sanctuaries.

3.3 Cultural Tourism

Cultural tourism deals with the culture and lifestyle of people in different regions. In case of Cultural tourism tourists visit the historical sites, such as museum, historic places, age old cities of different urban and rural regions. These regions are culturally rich and provide rich religious and cultural heritage.

3.4 Health and Medical Tourism

Health and medical tourism is developed with the need of accessing cheap and effective medical facilities across difficult resions. With the growing expresses for a healthy living many people choose to travel to various destinations for medical aids. Travelling to the urban areas for the treatment of different diseases boosts medical tourism in the urban sector.

3.5 Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism is the form of tourism based on adventure and unusual experience. In such case tourists engage in risky and thrilling experiences for recreation. It involves undertaking physical activities such as mountaining, paragliding, trekking, rock climbing, mountain biking, canoeing and kayaking. Adventure tour also include travel to natural spots, cultural destination; such unusual and daring experiences might involve sufficient amount of risk which requires skills of tourists. Activities included in adventure tourism are physically challenging in nature.

3.6 Pilgrimage on Religious Tourism

Tourists of different religions visit religious sites of their choice for the purpose of worship during a definite period in a year. Sometimes tourists visit place of religious interest as and when they like to visit. In most cases especially the old age people as tourists visit the religious places.

3.7 Mass Tourism

Mass tourism is the form of tourism widely prevalent in many countries. It is the oldest form of tourism practised in a very large scale and has been growing since the industrial period. As the most common form of tourism involves mass touring of people from their native place of residence to distant tourist destination Mass tourism acculturates the economy of the destination more big way by earning foreign exchange.

3.8 Alternative Tourism

Alternative tourism is tourism of non-peak season. Alternative tourism deviates itself to not only providing the scenic pleasure and experiences but knowledge and information as well. Alternative tourism is a recent phenomenon and requires careful planning by the individual. Alternative tourism looks into the social, economic and environmental needs of the host regions and aims at relating the social, economic and environmental fabric of destination while engaging in tourism.

3.9 Business Tourism

Travel for business is another important type of tourism where people travel for the purpose of earning and investing in the destination region. The sole purpose of such travel is business oriented and motivated by earning. The growth in the business opportunities has had enormous influence upon travellers. Regions tend to be developed into business centres with growth in primary, secondary and tertiary Sectors. It is different from other forms of tourism.

3.10 Agro-tourism or Rural Tourism

It has developed its approach and product and has gathered special attention mostly in rural regions. The agricultural regions have immense potential ideas for the development of tourism. Both large scale and small scale farming are able to capture the tourists in large numbers. Promotion and implementation of organic farming is a source of attraction for the tourists. Organic farming, rural topography and natural beauty of rural areas boost the growth of Agro-tourism.

Sex tourism is a new concept. In developed countries and areas, particularly in urban areas a large number of people moved for earning livelihood. Most of these are age & sex specific, that is most are male people. Most rural people move alone for earning in

urban areas. For the biological need male population to give rise to the concept of sex tourism. In Singapore, Malaysia this type of tourism is found.

3.11 International Tourism

As a whole International Tourism represents a productive new approach to the knowledge at modern tourism in its global perspective because it has become a global phenomenon today. It has gained importance because it has assumed the major form at economic activity and economic development. Tourism and its related activities started after the World War II and soon it has gained importance as an instrument for economic development, foreign exchange earning and employment generation.

International tourism involves the movement of people between different countries in the world. Travel by people to a country other than that in which they normally live and which is a separate national unit with its own political and economic system, constitute International tourism. Foreign travel and tourism essentially require its two important requirements of documentation and currency.

3.12 Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism where people travel outside their normal place of residence to other areas within the country. They do not cross national boundary. In case of domestic tourism there are no language or currency or document barriers.

In tourism, domestic tourism has had major share. At global level domestic tourism constitutes more than 60% of tourists of a country. In domestic tourism movement of tourists is found throughout the year. On the other hand, in case of International tourism, movement of tourists season is selective and tourist resource is also selective. Economically both Domestic and international tourism are important.

3.13 Summary

From this unit we came to know about the different types of tourism and its importance in the economy.

Unit - 4 □ Factors influencing Tourism : Historical Natural, Socio-cultural and Economic.

Structure :

- 4.1 Introduction**
- 4.2 Geographical factors**
- 4.3 Socio cultural factors of tourism**
- 4.4 Cultural factors**
- 4.5 Economic Factors of Tourism**
- 4.6 Summary**

4.1 Introduction

There are number at factors, which play an important role in increasing mobility of tourists from one place to another. These factors are physical or natural or geographical, socio-cultural and economic factors.

4.2 Geographical factors

In the development at tourism Geographical factors play very important role. The Geographical components which play very significant role are :

1. Accessibility and location at tourist sites.
2. Scenery which include :
 - (a) Land forms eg. mountains, canyon. coral reefs, cliffs etc.
 - (b) Water bodier eg. rivers, lakes, water falls, gysers and glaciers and sea.
 - (c) Vegetation eg. forests grasslands, deserts etc.
4. **Climate** : It includes sunshine, clouds, temperature conditions, rain and snow.
5. **Animal life**
 - (a) Wild life eg. birds, wild animals, gene reservation and zoo.
 - (b) Hunting and fishing

6. Settlements and its features

- (a) Towns, cities and villages
- (b) Historical remains and monuments
- (c) Archaeological remains

7. Cultural aspects

- (a) Customs and traditions
- (b) Folklore—music
- (c) Arts and crafts.

These geographical factors are of immense importance for the development of tourism in modern times. A country with these is rich in tourist resource and potential for tourism development.

4.3 Socio cultural factors of tourism

Socio-cultural aspects such as, race, tribe, ethnicity, religion and social level also play an important role in tourism development. Racial distribution of population, ethnic identity as well as way of life of people are also important. Racially and ethnically distinct areas also attract tourists such as Jarawas at Andaman and Nicobar Island.

4.4 Cultural factors :

Cultural factors such as customs and traditions of an ethnically distinct population group, folk culture or traditions such as folk dance, folk music, traditional art forms and paintings, crafts etc. are also responsible to a great extent in attracting tourists. For example, tribal songs and music, dance, bamboo, cane, metal products etc. are of great magnetic attraction for tourists.

4.5 Economic Factors of Tourism

Level and Economy is another important aspect of tourism. Economically developed as well as backward regions also can attract tourists. For example, towns and cities with their economic base are another source of tourist attraction. Similarly, rural areas i.e. villages can also attract tourists. In economically developed areas or countries, higher buildings

with differential architectural style, old buildings etc. These also play an important role in bringing tourists towards, itself. In addition, in developed areas diversified economic activities also can attract tourists. Because of this most developed cities of the world attract tourist in large number. Contrary to developed urban areas least developed remote villages also attract tourists.

4.6 Summary

The factors influencing Tourism are very important for the growth of a tourist place and in this unit we have learnt about those factors.

Unit - 5 □ Spatial pattern of Tourism : Domestic and International.

Structure :

- 5.1 Introduction**
- 5.2 Domestic Tourism**
- 5.3 International Tourism**
- 5.4 Summary**

5.1 Introduction

Spatially tourism can be divided into two Types—Domestic and International. Spatial boundaries for domestic and international tourism are of different kind.

5.2 Domestic Tourism

Spatially domestic tourism is smaller in size that means it encompasses smaller geographical areas as compared to International Tourism.

5.3 International Tourism

International Tourism is spatially much bigger, sometimes limitless. Because domestic tourism primarily confined to country only, whereas international tourism not specifically confined to a single country but to hosts of a countries.

5.4 Summary

Flow of tourist in domestic tourism is within a country, whereas in international tourism flow of tourist takes place from number of countries of near and distant areas.

Unit - 6 □ Areal and locational dimensions comprising physical, cultural, historical and economic.

Structure :

- 6.1 Introduction**
- 6.2 Physical Characteristics**
- 6.3 Cultural Characteristics**
- 6.4 Historical Characteristics**
- 6.5 Economic Characteristics**
- 6.6 Summary**

6.1 Introduction

Areal and locational dimension of tourism are of varied nature in the content of physical, cultural, historical and economic character.

6.2 Physical Characteristics

Physical characteristics such as landforms, natural vegetation, water and waterbodies, relief, climate and its variations are very important in tourism. These physical or natural or geographical aspects are in most cases point and area specific. They already exist on the nature and their location is fixed. Because of their magnetic attraction they pulled tourists towards themselves.

6.3 Cultural Characteristics

Similarly culture and culturally distinct areas with their distinct identity are also at area specific though they are not permanently fixed to an area. Distinctiveness of culture and their identity also remain source of attraction for tourist irrespective of their location.

6.4 Historical Characteristics

Historical significance of a place or region also can pull towards itself. Place or areas of historical importance with its distinctive historical identities are also of area specific and confined to particular location. For example, places with historical identity historical

buildings and monuments are located in particular places which are fixed. For example, areas of origin of Aryan civilisation, Tajmahal etc. are located in particular areas.

6.5 Economic Characteristics

Similarly economic development and its levels are primarily area or region specific. But their spread is very high. Areas or countries with higher level of economy also attract tourists.

6.6 Summary

The unit deals with the study of different types of characteristics of different types of tourist centres.

Unit - 7 □ Impact of Tourism : Physical, economic and social, perceptive positive and negative impacts

Structure :

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Economic Impact

7.3 Impacts of Tourism

7.4 Summary

7.1 Introduction

Tourism in general is an activity with many factors. It is on one hand leisure and recreational and on the other economic activity which generate income, increase employment, reduce regional imbalances whereby raise living standards of people of all levels. In modern times tourism is becoming inseparable part of socio-economic activity which generates income, increases employment, reduces regional imbalances, already raises living standards of people at all levels. In modern times tourism is becoming inseparable part of socio-economic life of people.

7.2 Economic Impact

The economic impact of tourism is seen everywhere in world. Its direct economic impact is found in the form of raising income both direct and indirect as well as generation of employment both directly and indirectly. In addition tourism extends impact on development of infrastructural facilities and transforms economic structure of a region.

Like physical and economic tourism it also has an impact on social life of people. Development of tourism primarily has an impact on life of people of the destination country or area. Tourism influence language, education and culture.

7.3 Impacts of Tourism

The impact of tourism on nature (Physical), economy and social life are both of positive and negative characters. Most of the discussions above mainly constitutes the positive side of the impact.

The negative impact of physical or natural surroundings are of alarming nature.

Constructions of infrastructural facilities like hotels, buildings, roads etc. in mountain region cause landslide, river erosion, etc. which might lead to earthquake even. This kind of negative impacts are cause of natural and manmade calamities in different geographical region. Similar kind of negative impact can be found in desert water bodies etc.

The negative economic of tourism are of various kind. Though it generated employment opportunities on one hand, it also reduces opportunities of employment with higher levels of modernisation and mechanisation of economic activity which are not of labour intensive. Further economic development of varied kind exert tremendous impact on our environment, such as pollution and environmental degradation.

7.4 Summary

This unit deals with the impact of tourism, its positive and negative impacts.

Unit - 8 □ Environmental laws and tourism – current trends spatial patterns and recent changes

Structure :

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Tourism and Environment

8.3 Key Policies

8.4 Forest Conservation and Law

8.5 Summary

8.1 Introduction

Tourism as an economic activity attained a very important position owing to its rapid and significant growth over the last few decades; but quite surprisingly, with the rapid growth of tourism all over the world, far reaching impact on the environment is witnessed. The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and World Travel Organisation (WTO) have devoted a full time conference on environment at Bali in 1993 to discuss the relationship between tourism and environment. As a result, main countries have introduced the laws relating to preservation of environment. Impact of tourism can be explained as the changes in the destination areas. These changes can be of various types but generally speaking these impacts can broadly be grouped into three categories i.e. economical, social and environmental. In reality these can overlap as well as these three can occur simultaneously. The level and intensity of the impact depends upon the level of contact-between tourist and host. There is a inseparable link between tourism and environment. Environment both natural and manmade are the most fundamental ingredients of the tourism product.

8.2 Tourism and Environment

1. Unplanned and haphazard growth of tourism i.e. unplanned construction near beaches, mountains, hills, near heritage building, monuments etc.
2. Soil erosion and deforestation due to over construction.
3. Pollution such as of water, air and noise pollution because of automobiles, airlines, ship and cruises etc.

4. Littering garbage dumped by trekkers, mountaineers and tourists.
5. Hunting of animals.
6. Overgathering at places like beaches, mountains, treks, wild life sanctuaries, national parks etc.
7. Waste generated by hotels and other allied industries leading to water, air and soil pollution.
8. Though it is impossible to develop tourism without incurring environmental impacts, it is possible with proper planning to manage development of tourism in order to minimize the negative impacts. In this content of preservation and conservation of environment, sustainable tourism development can play a positive and significant role in balancing tourism and environmental quality. The environment and development are for people, not people for environment and development (1987) defines sustainability as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs” (Kirkby s. I. 1995). Concept of sustainability demands a longterm view of tourism and ensures that consumption of tourism does not exceed the ability of the host destination to provide for the future tourists.

Since environment being the integral part of tourism, there is a direct correlation between the tourism and environment.

There are large number of environmental laws having significance in the process of tourism development. These can be divided into key policies and different legislation and laws.

8.3 Key Policies:

There are three policies relating to environmental protection in India.

1. The National Forest Policy 1988.
2. Policy statement for Abatement of Pollution 1992.
3. National Conservation Strategy and Policy.

Statement on Environment and Development, 1992.

In addition to these policies there are large number of legislations and laws pertaining environment in India. These are :

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- The Water (Prevention and Control) Act 1975.
- The Water (Prevention and Control) Act 1977.
- The Water (Prevention and Control act Pollution) Rules, 1978.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- The Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1982.
- The Environment Protection Act 1986.
- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
- Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.
- Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989.
- The Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- The Forest (Conservation) Rules, 1981.
- The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.
- The Wild Life (Stock Declaration) Central Rules 1973.
- The Wild Life (Protection) Licensing (Additional matters for consideration) Rules, 1983.
- The Wild Life (Protection) Rules 1995.
- The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 etc.
- The Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1981.
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995.
- The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.

Though altogether there are more than two hundred different laws dealing with environmental protection both before and after independence in India, however, the pre-independence laws have not dealt with environmental protection exclusively and some of the major environment laws having impact on tourism are given below :—

- (i) Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EPA).
- (ii) The Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997.

- (iii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (iv) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (v) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- (vi) Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

8.4 Forest Conservation and Law.

- (vii) Indian Forest Act, 1927.
- (viii) Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

It is true that laws, acts, regulations and guidelines for environmental protection has been drawn up by almost all the countries, states, legislative institutions and other organisations such as WHO, World Bank, UN. But they often go unnoticed because of lack of capacity of public management through laws which help in minimizing the negative impacts. But to make them more effective there is a need to adopt a process. Whereas, a systematic, documented regular and objective evaluation of the environment through methodological examinations involving analysis, tests and confirmations verifying weather comply with legal requirements and internal policies and accept practices which can be an effective tool to achieve overall sustainable development objectives. In this case Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) model and approach can be of multiple use to various community resources.

8.5 Summary

Tourism as an industry has attained a very important position and the environmental laws related to it create link between tourism and environment.

Unit - 9 □ Role of Foreign Capital and Impact of Globalisation on Tourism

Structure

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Tourism Earn Foreign Exchange

9.3 Concept Globalisation

9.4 Tourism and Globalisation

9.5 Impact of Globalisation on Tourism

9.6 Summary

9.1 Introduction

The concept of tourism is a modern phenomenon. In today's world tourism as an economic activity is flourishing very fast and as a contributor to the global economy tourism has no alternative. The following facts and figures justify the role of tourism in economy.

- i. Tourism employs 243 million people worldwide which is 10.9 percent of global workforce.
- ii. Tourism is the world's leading economic contributor, producing an incredible 10.2 percent of the world's gross national product.
- iii. Tourism is the leading generator of tax revenues at US \$ 650 billion.
- iv. Tourism is the world's largest industry in terms of gross output approaching US \$384 billion.
- v. Tourism accounts for 10.9 percent of all consumer spending, 10.7 percent of all capital investment, 6.19 percent of all government spending.

Further, despite economically and politically induced setbacks and threats of tourism from number of global hot spots, economic recession in Europe and economic upheaval in Japan and the over Communist Eastern block, the future tourism is brighter than ever.

9.2 Tourism Earn Foreign Exchange

Tourism is one industry that earns foreign exchange for country without exhausting natural resources and without actually exporting any material goods.

The income from tourism has tended to increase at a higher rate than merchandise export in a number of countries. There is a continuous flow of income from richer country to comparatively poorer and developing ones. This has raised poorer or developing country's export earning and rate of economic growth.

For example in countries like India and Spain, tourism is an important single largest earner of foreign exchange.

In tourism development the foreign capital earned through process of tourist's movement play a quite significant role in the development process of host countries. In today's world countries like Spain, America, Indonesian Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc. are heavily dependent on tourism for their all recent development.

The process of flow of foreign capital registered an upward trend. Development of tourism is to a large extent dependent on foreign capital. Major tourist centres (tourist resources) are benefited from foreign capital. Both national and Man-made tourist resources are developed by foreign capital. Particularly tourism in private sector are affected by it. Development and improvement of infrastructure facilities is another important benefit offered by the tourism industry. Infrastructural facilities such as airport, road, water supply and other public utilities may be widely shared by other sectors of the economy.

Further more the provision of infrastructure provide the basis or serve as an encouragement for greater economic diversification.

Thus, indirectly tourist-expenditure may be responsible for stimulating other economic activities of country.

The role of foreign capital in the development of tourism is immense. The country with more foreign capital generated by tourism get more benefit than others.

9.3 Concept Globalisation

The globalisation is the process of world-wide interaction and integration among people, companies and government. Advancement in transport and communication technology has triggered the globalisation since 18th century. This increase in global

interaction has caused a growth in international trade and exchange of ideas and culture. Globalisation is basically an economic process of interaction that is associated with social and cultural aspects.

9.4 Toursim and Globalisation

There is a strong relation between tourism and globalisation. Tourism as an economic activity has long been claimed as a crucial force shaping globalisation as a whole. The development of tourism sector is under the influence of growing inter dependence across the world.

9.5 Impact of Globalisation on Tourism

The process of globalisation quite severely influence the growth and development of tourism. ‘Globalisation and tourism are very dependent on each other. Due to globalisation people from any country or region can move anywhere depending upon his wish. The Globalisation reduces or removes the barrier among countries. It is not only the movement of people but also the transfer of technology across the world. Development of transport and communication technology has widened the horizon of tourism. As a result international tourism is becoming more and more important. Furthermore due to globalisation opportunities of employment and foreign exchange earning in tourism sector has increased manifold. That is why there is an inseperable link between globalisation and tourism development. It is quite evident that spread of technology, economic liberalization and mass tourism has made the world a global village. We have also seen that there are many pitfalls of insensitive development. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) has highlighted three main issues that need to be kept in view in the liberalised scenario. These are:

- (i) The liberalisation should be tempered with the need for sustainable development. Therefore, whole tourism industry shares the urge for liberation with other industries, and grows together. And it should be controlled liberalisation consistant with global ethical concern.
- (ii) The impact of liberation on tourism needs to be very closely sutdied. There are feelings that developing countries are getting less than they can get from tourism because of leakages in the system. The developed countries are also not benefitting as much as they should because at imcomplete liberalisation and

the consumers are not getting the benefit from all the productivity gains brought in by technology and globalisation as they are entitled to expedite.

- (iii) Within the globalised systems of the United Nations, while the issues of sustainable development are addressed, tourism is neglected and as a result tourism is deprived of balanced growth. It is universally accepted that the process of liberalisation must not affect local employment. The liberalisation should be so guided that local skill is upgraded rather than being replaced by more skilful ones from outside. The process of liberalisation must also recognize cultural heritage and uniqueness of each place. Strength and variety and not-homogeneity holds the key to the future of tourism.

9.6 Summary

World Tourism as an economic activity is flourishing very fast and is one of the most important contributors of global economy.

Unit 10 □ Recent Trends of Tourism: International and Regional, Domestic

Structure

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Trends in International Tourism

10.3 Factors for International Tourism

10.4 Domestic Tourism

10.5 International Tourist Arrivals in India

10.6 Summary

10.1 Introduction

Generally speaking international tourism represents a productive new approach to the knowledge at modern tourism in its global perspective. The cumulative benefits of international tourism hardly be ignored. Its importance as an economic factor is also evidence of its being a multi-billion dollar activity and second largest sector after oil and the single largest employment generator in the world.

International tourism involves the movement of people between different countries in the world. The travel by people to a county other than his normal place of residence (country) which is a separate national unit with its own political and economic system constitute International Tourism.

Contrary to International tourism, in case of domestic tourism people travel outside their normal domicile to other areas, and they do not cross national boundaries. in this case there are no language or currency or document barriers whereas in case of intenational tourism these are must.

10.2 Trends in International Tourism

International tourists produce some of the most dynamic economic exchanges. Between 1970 and 1993 internal tourist arrivals trabled from 165 million to 500 million. During the same period the international tourism receipts registered on 18 fold increase from US\$ 324 billion.

The growth of international tourism was also in the first half of the century. The growth was rapid in the later part of the century and quite phenomenal since 1980. In 1950 the total tourist arrival was only 25 million generating foreign exchange receipts of US\$2.1 billion. The growth of tourist arrival recorded slight improvement than that of 1950. Actually the real growth of tourist arrivals and receipts has started since 1980 onward. The receipts from tourism have grown even faster, \$18 billion in 1970 increased to \$105 billion in 1980. In 2000 the arrivals reached 698 million with a total receipts \$ 476 billion.

According to World Tourism Organisation (WTO), the number of international travels has risen to more than 500 million per annum which means that one of every ten inhabitant of the world is a tourist. With rapid development in the field of transport and communication, the global tourism industry is likely to double in the next decade.

The 21st century will experience higher percentage to the total population travelling particularly in developing countries. Tourism is the industry of industries and has a great multiplier effect on other industries. Tourism serves as an effective medium for the transfer of wealth. A total of 212 million persons are being employed globally through direct and indirect opportunities generated by tourism industry. Recent trends shows that international tourist arrivals in 1990 was 457 million and foreign receipts was 257 billion US dollars which in 1995 has increased to 528 million and 320 billion US dollars. Similar trend is observed in 2000 also i.e. 98 million and 476 billion US dollars and 1040 billion US dollars respectively.

10.3 Factors for International Tourism

Tourism today has gained importance and developed all over the world. There are several key factors which are responsible for the spread and development of international tourism. Among these, following are the main factors.

- (i) **Consumers** : Inexperienced mass consumers.
- (ii) **Technology** : Jet air crafts, automobiles computer reservation system, credit cards and accounting system.
- (iii) **Production** : Cheap Oil, Chartered flights, package tours, hotels and mass production.

- (iv) **Management** : Mass marketing, economies of scale, hotel and holiday branding, promotional airfares.
- (v) **Frame Condition** : Post war peace and prosperity, paid holiday, regulation of air transportation, Incentives for need of tourist destination.

The above factors highlighted that international tourism is fuelled by sustained prosperity and consequent rise in the level of income of a wide section of society. Increase of paid leisure time of working class and growing numbers to the self-employed professionals also influence the international tourism. The development and advancement of transport and communication system, particularly in the air transport have brought people very closer. Management practices of franchising mass marketing and integration between two countries have also played their role in the creation of international tourism.

10.4 Domestic Tourism

India—India is a country with most extreme climatic condition, distinctive natural vegetation, most fascinating and oldest civilisation with cultural diversity. India contains extreme diverse climatic condition with both hottest and wettest part of the world. It also contains some of the highest peaks of the world, it has dense forest cover. In addition to all, it has varied and diversified cultural characteristics with home of almost all religious community of the world as well as it contains more than 400 dialects and languages. Similarly India is the home of most primitive tribal group.

All these natural and socio-cultural peculiarities are the source of tourist attraction for tourists. India is a country of all seasons. For the traveller India and her history are both an inspiration and a challenge.

In the northern part of India world's highest mountain, the mighty Himalaya offers heavens of unmatched beauty. On the western and the eastern coast lines are virgin beaches with a tropical ambiances of coconut, palm and white sands along with back waters, forests, animals, fauna and flora, bird life and many more. For all these peculiarities India is becoming most liked tourist destination in the world.

TABLE - 1
TOURISM STATISTICS, INDIA
AT A GLANCE 2015

Year	International Tourist Arrivals in (INDIA) (in million)	Foreign exchange earning (India) (in Rs. Crore)	Percentage share and Rank in tourism of India in World	
			Share (%)	Rank
1999	2.48	12951	0.66	35
2000	2.65	15626	0.73	36
2001	2.54	15083	0.69	36
2002	2.38	15064	0.64	37
2003	2.73	20729	0.84	37
2004	3.46	27944	0.97	26
2005	3.92	33123	1.10	22
2006	4.45	39025	1.16	22
2007	5.08	44360	1.25	22
2008	5.28	51294	1.26	22
2009	5.17	53700	1.31	20
2010	5.78	64889	1.52	17
2011	6.31	77591	1.59	18
2012	6.58	94487	1.59	16
2013	6.97	107671	1.54	16
2014	7.68	123320	1.56	15
2015	8.03	135193	1.71	14

Source : Ministry of Tourism, Govt. India, 2015

10.5 International Tourist Arrivals in India

After the September 11, 2001, incident at the World Trade Centre, New York and the subsequent development leading to Afghan War, Indo-Pak Border tension and terrorist attack on some places in India, foreign tourist arrivals in India got a set back in the year 2001 and 2002. However, a revival trend has been observed from November 2002 onwards, while a growth rate of 16.8 percent was recorded for the month of November 2002—positive growth rate of 16.2 percent and 10.4 percent was witnessed during November and December 2002. There is a recorded growth of 15.3 percent in the year 2003-2004 in comparison to the year 2002. The international tourist arrivals in India from 1999 to 2015 shows that there is a phenomenal increase in tourist arrivals. In 1999 total number of tourists arrived over 2.48 million which has increased to 8.03 million, i.e. there is an increase of 5.55 million tourists during last seventeen years. This shows that during this period tourist arrival increased by over 223.7 percent. Similar to the growth of tourists, the foreign exchange earnings also shows an increase at Rs. 122242 crores, which registered an percentage increase of 943.9 percent. The very interesting feature of Indian tourism is that increase in foreign exchange earning is almost five times higher than increase in tourist arrivals during the period 1999 to 2015.

India's share of international tourism also reflect a very interesting feature. India's share of tourism in world tourism was zero percent which increased to 1.71 percent in 2015. Except 2002 and 2003 India's share in world tourism consistently increased every year since 1999. With the passage of time India's share in world tourism registered an ever increasing trend which shows that India's tourism industry is gaining its importance day by day.

10.6 Summary

The recent trends of tourism are known from this unit.

Unit 11 □ Meeting, Incentives Conference and Exhibitors (MICE)

11.1 Meeting, Incentives Conference and Exhibitors (MICE)

MICE is a type of tourism in which large groups usually planned in advance are brought together. Recently there has been an industry trend towards using the term ‘meeting industry’ to avoid confusion from the acronym. In this case meetings typically held in hotel conference room or at convention centers. They are single day events.

Unit - 12 □ Tourism in India

Structure

12.1 Introduction

12.2 Tourism Infrastructure

12.3 Tourism Infrastructure—Indian Experience

12.4 Accommodation Facilities

12.5 Classification of Hotels

12.6 Case Studies

12.7 Summary

12.1 Introduction

The concept of tourism, particularly in the Indian perspective is not new. It has traditional significance embodied in history. The practices for travelling for different reasons are found in a recent India. For centuries India has been a centre of attraction for different people for different reasons in the outside world.

12.2 Tourism Infrastructure

The tourism infrastructure means on which the development of tourism is dependent. Primarily tourism infrastructure includes transport and accommodation. In addition to these there are some other components—such as slope, drainage and sewage system, communication services etc.

12.3 Tourism Infrastructure—Indian Experience

Tourism is primarily concerned with movement of people. As a consequence the relationship between transportation and tourism is very important. In most cases, tourism has developed in those areas where extensive transportation may be defined as the means to reach the destination and also the means of movement at the destination.

The demand of tourism has stimulated the rapid development of transportation. Transport may be public or private, inland or international and air or surface. In modern times the fastest means of long distance tourist is transport by aircraft.

A tourist's choice of mode of transport is affected by the following factors.

- (i) Distance and time factor.
- (ii) Status and comfort.
- (iii) Safety and utility.
- (iv) Comparative price of services offered.
- (v) Geographical position and isolation of the place.
- (vi) Range of services offered and
- (vii) Level of competition between services.

In India road transport is dominated by automobiles. Car is the most perfect means for providing door-to-door service. The emergence of the automobiles has spread the benefits of tourism more widely and has provided more and more people with the means to travel individually or in small groups.

Road transport has a number of attractions which differentiate it from other. The are :

- (i) The control of the route and the stoppages in the route.
- (ii) The ability of carrying baggage and equipment easily.
- (ii) The ability to use the vehicle for accomodation.
- (iv) Privacy
- (v) Low expenses.

In case India both road transport and rail transport are of equal importance in tourism development. In India railways provides the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers. Rail service is more advantageous in bringing people from distant places. Indian Railways is the nation's lifeline and the principal mode of transport in the country. Geographically a vast country like India, the use of railways is very important. The development of Indian railways has had great effects on the mobility of people as well as goods; by doing so it has played a crucial role in the development of tourism in India.

Cheap and easy transport as provided by the railways is the most important conditions of economic growth in a big country like India.

The role and significance of railway transport in the economy is extremely important on many considerations—historical, economic environment, social and political.

- (i) From historical point of view railways have provided the foundation for communicators, trade and commerce and defence.
- (ii) In terms of economy, the networks plays a major role in opening up the hinterland and widening the markets.
- (iii) Environmentally, it is largely instrumental in the relative levels of ecological and environmental pollution.
- (iv) Socially, it determines the trends of urbanisation, population shifts, the levels of employment and
- (v) Politically railways are vital to national defence and social securities.

For the development of tourism in India, contribution of railway is of importance than other means of transport such as waterways, airways, and metro rail. Tourism development is varied in nature. But among them airways is the most important whereas metro rail is of best importance.

12.4 Accommodation Facilities

Accommodation is the basic component of tourism. The very concept of travel-accommodation has transformed itself as hospitality industry on account of its utility in tourism. Tourism to a great extent dependent on the range and type of accommodation available. At the destination accommodation is a core area of tourist industry and plays a distinctive role in the development of tourism.

Accommodation facilities are of different kind depending upon services and its extent, size, room etc.

12.5 Classification of Hotels

During last few decades the concept and the format of hotel have changed to a great extent. There are various types of accommodation facilities catering to the increasing

demands of tourist. The size of the architectural features and the facilities provided and amenities provided differ from one establishment to another. The modern classification of hotels are as follows:

(i) International Hotels

These are modern western style hotels found in all metropolitan and large cities. These hotels are luxury hotels and are classified on the basis of internationally accepted system of classification. They are star hotels. There are five such categories ranging from five star to one star depending upon facilities and services provided. In addition to accommodation facility these hotels provide all other facilities and high quality food of various countries and quality services which make the stay very comfortable.

(ii) Resort Hotels

These resorts cater the needs of the holiday maker i.e. the tourists and those who by reasons of health desire a change of atmosphere. Resort hotels are located near the sea, mountain and other areas with natural beauty. The type and quality of services, amenities available in resort hotels include recreation facilities i.e. swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts, skills, boating and various other indoor games. It also provide, coffee shops, restaurants conference room, shopping complex etc.

(iii) Commercial Hotels

As compared to international hotels on resorts commercial hotels primarily direct their appeal to the individual traveller. Most of the commercial hotels receive guests who are on business trip. Because of this these hotels are located in important commercial or industrial centres of large town and cities. Quality foods and services are characteristics features of these hotels.

(iv) Residential Hotels

Residential hotels can be named as apartment house also. These type of accommodation facilities are fully complete with all hotel services. These are often returned as apartment hotels. The tariff of rooms in these hotels is charged on monthly, half-yearly or yearly basis. These types of hotels are found mostly in large cities and are operated exclusively under the European plan where no meals are provided to the guests.

(v) Floating Hotels

As the name suggests floating hotels are located on the surface of the water, it may be on sea-water, river water or on a lake. All the facilities and services available in hotels are also available in floating hotels. It is environment friendly and are very popular among tourists.

Heritage Hotels : Heritage Hotels have unique architectural design and features used in different periods of time are blended with the culture and tradition of the area.

The main idea is to convert those properties which are not in use currently for residential purposes into hotels in order to preserve their uniqueness. Heritage hotels are operating in palaces like, forts, hunting lodges, havelis etc. or residences built several decades ago.

In addition to these hotels there are number of supplementary accomodation available. These are youth hostel, caravan and camping sites, bed and break-fast establishments, tourists holiday villages, etc. The facilities and services provided are not of high quality.

12.6 Case Studies

DAL LAKE

Among all the lakes in the country with touristic significance Dal lake of Kashmir is the most important and popular. It is important because the Dal lake has a position in the economy of Kashmir. Huge employment is generated directly or indirectly, and people earn significant amount of foreign exchange. On the other hand it is popular because of the scenic beauty of Dal lake and surroundings. Natural beauty coupled with very pleasant weather condition makes Dal lake most popular and most preferred tourist destination of the state. All these together makes Dal lake the true pride of Kashmir. The Dal lake is surrounded by splendid Pir Panjal mountain and Mughal Gardens. In terms of location Dal lake in Srinagar is the best. Not only the beauty of Dal lake, but also the beauty of its surrounding makes Dal lake, a special one. The surroundings provide some of the incredible vistas of rolling hills, distant snow capped mountain Shikharas crusing quietly and the houseboat standing still with the perfect position.

The canopied Shikaras sailing on the lake is one of the major attraction of Dal Lake. The houseboat on the lake are also the prime attraction as best accommodation option in Srinagar to the tourist. Being a main source of attraction for the nature lovers. Dal lake even invites for fishing on the lake. In addition to all these there is floating houseboat vegetable market, for which Dal lake is still very attractive.

GOA

Goa is the state of beaches and places of worship. Goa is primarily source of natural tourist attraction. The economy of Goa is developed continuing tourism as main source of livelihood. Beach tourism is the prime source of attraction for tourists. In terms of tourist arrival throughout year in Goa, it can be divided into two parts winter months and summer months. Tourism during winter month is dominated by arrivals of European tourists and summer months are dominated by presence of Indian tourists.

Major tourist attractions in Goa are-

Major Jesus Basilica

Fort Aguada

A wax museum on Indian culture

A Heritage museum

Beaches of Goa

The beaches of Goa cover about 125 km of its coastline these beaches are divided into North Goa and South Goa.

The North Goa beaches are Querim beach, Kalacha beach, Arambol, Mandeon, Ashvem Morjim beach etc. There are as many as 58 beaches in North and South Goa, located around 7 different locations. Among them beaches of Mormugoa are most popular in times of tourist attraction. There are large number of museums in Goa which remains source of tourist attraction. Important museums of Goa are - Museum of Goa, the Pillar museum, Wax world museum, Goa Chitra museum.

Heritage homes of Goa also attracts tourists in large number. These heritage homes are - Fernandas house, Monezas Braganca etc. In addition to heritage homes there are large number of forts of attraction in Goa. There are as many as 22 forts which also attract tourists in large number.

Next to beaches the wild life Sanctuary is the main source of attraction. There are as many as 15 wild life and bird sanctuary.

Waterfalls are the next source of attraction for tourists. There are five waterfalls in the state. The museums of different kind are located in Goa.

In terms of tourist resources Goa is very rich. But all the tourist resources are natural tourist resource. As the attractions towards natural resources are most preferred among tourist resources of all kind, tourism development of Goa is highly developed.

12.7 Summary

The unit gives the vivid analysis of the tourism infrastructure of India and its where-about.

Unit - 13 □ Promotion of Tourism-National Tourism Policy

Structure

13.1 Introduction

13.2 National Tourism Policy of India (1982)

13.3 National Tourism Action Plan [1992]

13.4 Summary

13.1 Introduction

As the role of tourism is ever- increasing and ever-lasting and it plays very important role in the places of economic development, there is a need for planning for the promotion of tourism. Tourism planning is essential for its promotion.

For the promotion National Tourism Policy and Tourism Action Plan, for execution Tourism Policy as well as Tourism Action Plan Govt. of India has taken number of steps in this direction, these steps are being reflected in different five year plans. Development of tourism has gained importance in third, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Five Year plans.

In third Five Year plan (1961-66) emphasis have been laid primarily on provision of facilities for accommodation and transport.

Similarly the 6th Five Year plan is the beginning of a real thinking on tourism in India. Examples was given on socio-economic benefit of tourism and natural integration. Emphasis was also given on creation of employment, removal of regional imbalances, policy to increase foreign exchange earnings. The seventh five year plan (1985-90) emphasised on faster development of tourism for economic development.

The Eight (1990-95) Five Year plan document (1990-1995) makes a few very significant observation. Emphasis was laid on future development of tourism. Different state Government are being advised to formulate their own plan based on local conditions. On the other hand, the Ninth Five Year plan (1995-2000) emphasise once again on the development of tourism infrastructure. It also includes participation of locals at grassroots level. This has given tourism a new identity.

Different Five Year plans included emphasis on different aspects of tourism development. For smooth passage those suggestions and formulating planning strategy, Govt. of India has formulated Tourism Policy.

13.2 National Tourism Policy of India (1982)

For proper development of tourism a policy is an essential requirement. Govt. of India formulated India's first and only National Tourism Policy in 1982. The main objectives of the policy are-

1. Tourism becomes an unifying force nationally and internationally.
2. It helps on preserving Indian heritage and culture.
3. Tourism brings socio-economic development by generating employment opportunities.
4. It gives direction and opportunity to the youth of the country to understand the aspiration and view of others.
5. It offers opportunities to the youth of the country not only for employment but also for taking up activities for nation building and character building like sports adventure etc.

Interestingly, the new tourism policy in the changed scenario has -

- (1) Placed tourism as a central input in the economic development process.
- (2) Focussed on the role of tourism in socio-economic development of the backward areas, weaker sectors, women and artisans.
- (3) Allowed these goals to be pursued in line with goal at the enrichment of the environment and the ecosystem.
- (4) Recognised the role of tourism as a potent global force for national and international understanding and for creating awareness for sustainable development.

Any policy for sustainable development will naturally revolve around the following cardinal principles.

- (i) That there is a need for striking a balance between development and conservation.
- (ii) That there is a need for commitment of the nation as a whole to the goals of sustainable tourism development.
- (iii) That the policy incorporates and motivates cooperation of the local community also must also perceive the benefit of such participation.

India's only Tourism Policy (1982) advocate a bold action for the development of tourism. The entire development of tourism today is rightly guided the policy. In addition to the Policy for smooth execution of the steps suggested in the policy an Action Plan has been formulated in 1992.

13.3 National Tourism Action Plan 1992

National Tourism Action Plan 1992 contains the following aspects.

- (1) Assessment of ground realities.
- (2) Based on such an assessment, making effective plans which in management terms will imply.
 - (a) Setting down the objectives.
 - (b) Taking stock of the organisational capabilities to achieve these objectives and
 - (c) Assessing the physical, financial and human resources available to implement the objectives.

The following ground realities will also have to be kept in view :-

- (a) Inadequate and poor quality of infrastructure
- (b) Carrying capacity by air, roads and railways
- (c) Clean and comfortable lodging facilities at reasonable price of international standard
- (d) Trained guides and tourist amenities of international standard.
- (e) Adequate entry points
- (f) Positive image building abroad

- (g) Publicity and
- (h) The need to preserve heritage and natural attractions

13.4 Summary

Following the implementation of National Tourism Policy in 1982 the development of tourism in India got fresh impacts for making policy implementation more smooth and successful a Tourism Action Plan 1992 was formulated. The development of tourism in India has become quite systematic and planned.

Unit - 14 □ Infrastructure and Support System- Accommodation and Supplementary Accommodation, other Facilities and Amenities.

Structure

14.1 Introduction

14.2 Infrastructure

14.3 Supplementary Accommodation

14.4 Other Facilities and Amenities

14.5 Summary

14.1 Introduction

One of the most significant factors responsible for the development of tourism in most part of the world requires tourism infrastructure primarily in the form of accommodation, transportation, services and public utilities. Tourism by definition is centred upon travel and staying away from home, hence the provisions both transportation and accommodation is an integral element in tourism development.

14.2 Infrastructure

The infrastructures are basically acknowledged as support system or life support system of tourism.

Transportation facilities as infrastructure needs to take into account the needs for external linkages i.e. airport, port, rail terminals etc. which allow tourists to have an access to their destinations. It also allows tourists for circulation within destination areas e.g. through local road and vehicle hire services. Accommodation development in the form of hotel, apartment, huts, guest house, villa, tourist villages are very important which give life-supports to tourism development. Therefore, accommodation is a

fundamental necessity in any tourist destination.

Accommodation Facilities : These days accommodation is a key and fundamental tourist facility for any destination area in a country. The very concept of travel-accommodation has transformed itself as hospitality industry, on account of its utility in tourism.

Accommodation facilities are of different kind depending upon services, and its intent, size of room etc.

Accommodation facilities are of different kind. They are international hotels, resort hotels, commercial hotels, residential hotels, floating hotels, heritage hotels etc. on the other hand, international hotels are being further classified into star hotels, such as five star hotels, four star hotels, three star, two star and one star hotels. This classification is done on the basis of number of rooms, size and architectural design, services and quality of services and foods etc. The requirements of accommodation facilities for tourists is dependent upon his or her financial conditions.

14.3 Supplementary Accommodation

The supplementary accommodation are basically accommodation of different kind. The supplementary accommodation are youth hostel, caravan, camping sites, bed and breakfast establishment, tourist holiday villages, dakbunglow, guest house etc. The most striking features these facilities are-

- (i) Comparatively cheap in tariff.
- (ii) Most suitable for family and mass tourist.
- (iii) They are located away from crowded area.
- (iv) More spacious

Because of these features, in today's' context the supplementary accommodation are in more demand.

11.4 Other Facilities and Amenities

For tourist of any kind i.e. international or domestic as well as of economic level, they require these facilities and amenities.

Services like post, communication, health services, law and order etc. are most essential requirement for tourist for safe and healthy stay.

In addition to these civic amenities such as sewerage and drainage system, water supply, dumping of garbage, electricity supply etc are also essential.

14.5 Summary

Attraction of tourists at destination is solely depended upon these infrastructure facilities like transportation, accommodation both main and supplementary as well as other facilities and amenities.

Unit 15 □ Tourism Circuits-Short and Longer

Structure

15.1 Introduction

15.2 Travel Agency and Tour Operators

15.3 Function of Travel Agency

15.4 Indian Hotel Industry

15.5 Summary

15.1 Introduction

A tourism circuit is defined as a route on which at least three major tourist destinations are located such that none of these are in the same town, city or village. At the same time they are not separated by a long distance. It should have well-defined exit and entry points. A tourist also enters at the entry point of a circuit should get motivated to visit all the places identified on the circuit.

The main objective of circuit tourism is to increase the total number of visits at all the destinations, on the circuits on one hand, on the other to provide to the tourist the attractions of all the destinations located on the circuit. The introduction of tourism circuit's make tourism more popular.

There are both short and long distance circuits. There are eight major circuits found in India. They are-

1. The Golden Triangle Circuit which constitutes - Delhi-Jaipur-Agra
2. The Desert Circuit - It includes Jodhpur-Bikaner-Jaisalmer
3. The Himachal Circuit
4. The Wildlife Circuit
5. The Nilgiri Circuit

6. The Back Waters Circuit
7. The Buddhist Tourist Circuit
8. The Chota - Char Dham Circuit

The tourism circuits encourage tourists to visit places in large number. It is a new dimension of tourism industry. Because of this tourism is gaining its importance day by day.

There is another important aspect at tourism i.e. agencies and intermediaries. These are the Travel Agencies and Tour Operators.

15.2 Travel Agencies and Tour Operators

The travel agencies are basic and essential element of tourism industry. Irrespective of type of tourism, and nature of tourism the entire industry revolve around travel agency and tour operators.

Travel agency and tour operator primarily function in private sector. The role of private sector in organizing travels is therefore very crucial. The most important travel agencies around the world are-

- (i) Thomas Cook
- (ii) American Express Co.

Many concept in our modern life are the contribution of these agencies. For example credit-card (bank) Hotel Coupons, concept of discount etc.

15.3 Function of Travel Agency

The main functions of travel agencies are -

- Travel information
- Preparation of itinerary
- Ticketing
- Tour planning
- Provision of foreign currency

Because of all these functioning, in one hand travel agency is an integral part of modern tourism industry and on the other development in all terms is heavily dependent on travel agencies. In addition the popularity of tourism industry to a great extent relied on travel agencies.

15.4 Indian Hotel Industry

Accommodation facilities are most important part of tourist supply, therefore it has developed into an industry turned as hospitality industry, which offers, a home away from home to the tourist.

The development of hotel industry in India is also continuous and satisfactory. The British introduced Hotels in India mainly for their own use or for foreign visitors. The western style residential hotels are comparatively of recent origin in India. These hotels were of first standard about 160 years ago mainly for member of royal family, abstract and high dignitaries.

Today there are numbers of western style hotels in Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore. The twentieth century can be identified as turning point in the history of Hotel Industry in India. During this period many big business owners entered into the field.

The Hotel Industry in India is not very old. There are large number of hotels that exist in India. The Hotel Industries mostly unorganised. But there are small number of hotels in organised sector also. This Hotel Industry in India provide service to around 1.8 billion traveller. Out of which 9-9.5 million are foreign traveller and remaining are domestic. Among states Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh together constitute more than 35% of travellers.

There are altogether 115 hotel chains in India. Making a mark in the hotel Industry there are chain hotels that prove to be efficient at offering world class hospitality services not only in the metropolitan cities in India but in almost all important places around the country. In Metropolitan cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad Bangalore and Kolkata, the 5 major luxury hotels like Leela, Oberoi, Hyatt, Welcome Heritage, Radison and Lalit along with other major hotel groups co-exist. Popular brands like Taj Hotels which is also one of the largest hotel chains in India.

15.5 Summary

As a whole the tourism industry along with the circuits is playing a very important role in India.

MODEL QUESTIONS

1. Define tourism. Enumerate geographical parameters of tourism.
2. In what way tourists are different from visitors and excursionist?
3. Discuss briefly the socio-economic impact of tourism, What is eco-tourism?
4. Classify tourist resources. Discuss these in details. Give examples.
5. Enumerate the factors influencing tourism.
6. In what way environmental laws are related to tourism?
7. Discuss the environmental laws.
8. Discuss the concept of tourism. Differentiate In-bound tourism from out-bound tourism.
9. What are the characteristic features of domestic tourism? Write about mass tourism.
10. What do you mean by natural tourists? Assess the role of environment.
11. What is tourism? Enumerate the role of tourism in economic development.
12. What is meant by medical tourism? Discuss the role of medical tourism in tourism development.
13. Enumerate the role of tourism in the economic development.
14. Discuss the concept of Eco-tourism.
15. What do you know about Globalisation? Relate Globalisation with Tourism.
16. Discuss the concept of Meeting Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE). Define tourism infrastructure.
17. Assess the role of Travel Agencies in tourism development. What is 'tour operator'?
18. Discuss the concept of Tourism Circuit. Name major tourism circuits.

19. Differentiate between natural and man-made tourist resources. Mention few major natural tourist resources of India.
20. Elucidate the Tourism Action Plan of 1992. What are the main objectives of National Tourism Policy 1982.
21. Briefly discuss the recent trends in international tourism. What is WTO?
22. Enumerate the salient features of National Tourism Policy 1982
23. Name major Hotel chains in India. Discuss the importance of hotels in tourism development.
24. Bring out the interrelations among tourism, recreation and leisure.
25. Write concept of cultural tourism and adventure tourism? Define tourism infrastructure.
26. Discuss the salient touristic features of Goa.
27. Discuss environmental law with special reference to wild life protection?

Suggested Readings

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Notes