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Unit: 3 of Semester II

Tourism practiced by man since ages. Visit to CHAR DHAM (four shrines in Hinduism) In India is practiced since many years which is also a Tourism. The concept of Tourism took birth in post Industrial Revolution period.

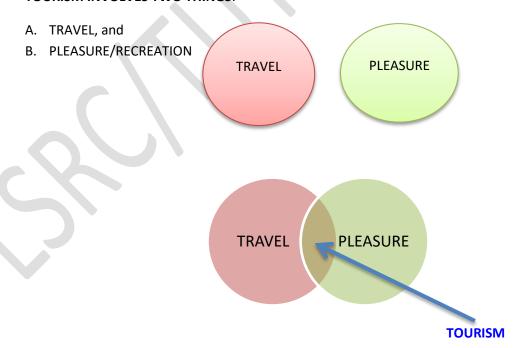
The origin of modern tourism can be traced back to what was known as the Grand Tour which was a traditional trip of Europe (especially Germany and Italy) undertaken mainly by upper class European young men of means, mainly from Western and Northern European countries.

DEFINITION:

Course: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

- 1. "Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes."
- 2. "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their. usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited."
- 3. In 1981, the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home.(S Gupta, Introduction to travel and tourism, 2012).

TOURISM INVOLVES TWO THINGS:



There are various motives behind Travel, viz:

i. Physical, ii. Cultural. iii. Psychological, and iv. Other

TOURISM TYPOLOGY

It refers to types of classification of tourist centres. There are different bases to classify tourism.

- 1. On the basis of PURPOSE
 - a. Recreational,
 - b. Cultural,
 - c. Adventure sports
 - d. Health
 - e. Convention, and
 - f. incentive
- 2. On the basis of **REGION**
 - a. Domestic, and
 - b. World
- 3. On the basis of NUMBER
 - a. Individual, and
 - b. Group
- 4. On the basis of **ARRANGEMENT**
 - a. Independent, and
 - b. Inclusive(package tours)

NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL URBAN RURAL IN-BOUND TOURISM TOURISM

FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT/GROWTH OF TOURISM (explain with examples)

	1. Rise in Income
	2. Incentives like paid holidays
A) DEMAND FACTOR	3. Development of new and overseas areas
	4. Increase in number of tourists
	Wider choice for tourists
B) SUPLY FACTOR	2. Increase in number of hotels
	3. Cost factor is taken care of to suit the budget of tourists.
	Development of transport and communication
C) INTERMEDIATE LINKING	2. Easy payment, international banking use of plastic money
FACTOR	3. Political stability in general
	4. High growth of tour operators and conductors

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	Location and accessibility
	2. Climatic condition
D) GEOGRAPHICAL/ENVIRONMENTAL	3. Animal life
FACTOR	4. Bio-Diversity
	4. Wider choice for tourists
	5. Scenery
	6. Culture

TYPES OF TOURISM

ТҮРЕ	Mountain Tourism	Desert Tourism	Beach Tourism	Wild-life Tourism	Pilgrim Tourism	Cultural Tourim	Medical Tourism
EXAMPLE	Kullu/Manali	Jodhpur	Kandolim	Jim Corbett	Char Dham	Konark	Chennai/
		Rajasthan	Beach,Goa	National		Festival	Hyderabad
				Park,Uttr.Khand			
TYPE	Educational	Historical	Sports	Adventure	Dark		
	Tourism	Tourism	Tourism	Tourism	tourism		
EXAMPLE	Cultural	Taj Mahal	World Cup	River Rafting,	Skeleton		
	exchange of		Football	Uttara Khand	Lake,Uttara		
	students				Khand*		

^{*} https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/dark-tourism-in-indiawalking-through-the-alleys-of-indias-dark-past/as66107504.cms

IMPACT OF TOURISM

Tourism like other economic activities has its impact on ECONOMY, SOCIETY and ENVIRONMENT. These are:

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
	Income multiplier.	Over-dependence on tourism.
1) 500110111/	Employment multiplier	Inflation
A) ECONOMY	Foreign-exchange earnings	Excessive importance to infrastructure of tourist places
	Capital investment	Imbalanced development
	Government revenues.	
	Overall development of the region	
	Improves quality of life	Erosion of local culture and values
	Preservation of local culture and architecture	Cultural Shock
B) SOCIETY	Promotes cultural exchange	Imitation of foreign culture
	Tourism can revitalize a community's	Increase in crime
	cultural link.	Unwanted lifestyle
		Exclusion of locals from local
		resource

C) ENVIRONMENT	Protection and preservation of local environment	Pollution of water/air/noise
	Preservation of buildings of historical importance	Loss of natural and farming land for tourism development
	Tourism and environment are mutually supportive.	Destruction of flora and fauna

ECO-TOURISM

What is Eco-tourism? Ecotourism is now defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education" (TIES, 2015).

Principles of Ecotourism

Following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize physical, social, and psychological impacts.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Gives direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry the community.

There are three aspects of eco-tourism

- a. Conservation,
- b. Sustainability, and
- c. Biological diversity.

Note: These are just points which need to be explained with proper examples. Read book/s for detail explanation.

Important questions

- 1. Define tourism. With examples write the various types of tourism.
- 2. What is eco-tourism? What are its principles and components?
- 3. What are the social/economic/environmental impact of tourism?
- 4. With examples write about the factors that influence or affect the development of tourism.
- 5. Write short notes on:
 - i. Ecotourism in India
 - ii. Classification of tourism
 - iii. Typology of tourism
 - iv. Motives behind travel.

XXX
