Program: Bachelor of arts and science.

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Course title is travel and tourism operation in geography.

Unit title is types of travel and tourism.

Module name: Domestic tourism in India.

Model number is 25.

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In this module we're going to cover

learning outcomes

introduction

Characteristics of domestic tourism.

Popular domestic tourist destinations in India.

Factors influencing domestic tourism.

And lastly conclusion

At the end of this module students will be able to comprehend the characteristics of domestic tourism. Identify popular tourist destinations in India.

And analyze some of the factors influencing domestic tourism in India.

Domestic tourism is also called internal tourism.

It is basically the movement of people within

the political boundaries of any country.

Travel may be undertaken within the district

within the state or taluka or nation.

Domestic tourism may range from local excursions,

Regional trips to national level travels,

but it should be within the

boundaries of the country.

Now here are some of the

characteristics of domestic tourism.

Domestic tourists does not have to get

involved into some legal documents

or legal formalities like passport,

visa, etc.

Most of the domestic tourists are

familiar with the languages spoken in

a particular region, their customs,

their traditions, rituals.

Destinations and so on.

There is no currency barrier here.

There is no foreign exchange

involved as the same currency is

practiced all over the country,

mostly undertaken by road Transport

rather than rail or Airways.

Since most of the time shorter

distances are covered here,

as compared to international tourists.

India is home to some of the most
beautiful natural as well as cultural
heritage sites in the world,
not only making it a popular
destination for international tourists,
but also for domestic tourists.

Top five states for tourism in
India are karela,
which is also popularly known
as God's own country,
famous for boat houses, backwaters, Rajasthan

Forts and Royal lifestyle.

For historical tourism, palaces.

Goa is also famous for the churches which were built during the Portuguese era.

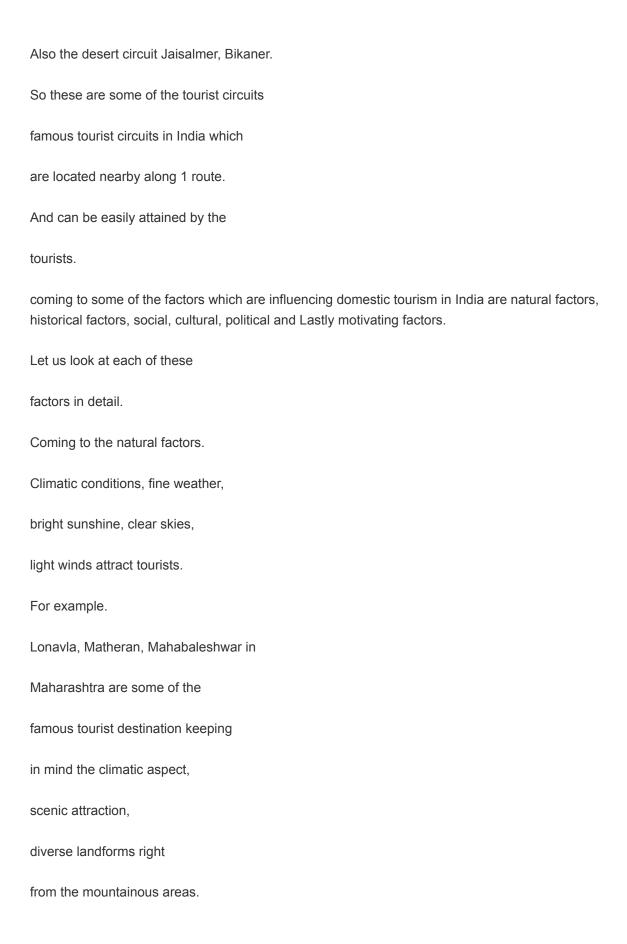
Due to its geographical location, it offers a lot of scope for adventure tourism.

Adventure tourism such as mountaineering, trekking, paragliding and so on, as well as also religious tourism.

Some of the religious tourist places are Badrinath, Rishikesh, Haridwar Which are very famous among Hindus.

Tourist interested in seeing snow capped mountains and other scenic attractions visit North India and some of the North eastern states.

Here is the chart which shows popular domas tourist destinations in India and also the number of domestic tourists arrival. This is particularly during the year 2014. Now most popular domestic tourist destination is Taj Mahal which is at Agra. More than 54 lakhs people have visited Taj Mahal in 2014, followed by QutubMinar at Delhi, Red Fort, Konark Sun Temple which is at Odisha. Golkonda Fort Located at Hyderabad Charminar again at Hyderabad, Ellora Caves at Aurangabad in Maharashtra. Now some of the famous tourist circuits in India are listed here and are shown in the map. Tourist circuits are basically some of the tourist spots which are found along the route. There is a development happening of this tourist places. Also, a lot of time of the tourists are saved. First Circuit is Kullu, Manali, Shimla, Delhi, Chandigarh, Amritsar Golden Triangle Circuit which is Delhi, Agra, Jaipur.



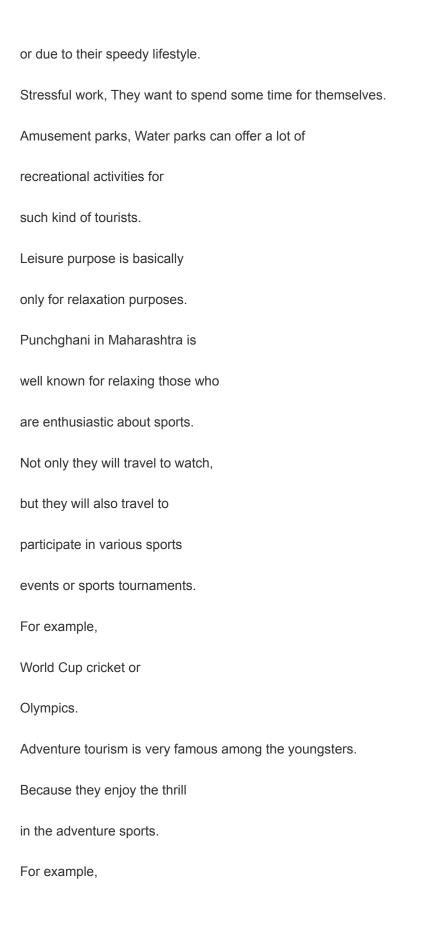
Desert areas valleys, coral Landforms attract lot of tourists For example: Jammu and Kashmir famous for Snow, Snow capped mountains or Himalayas. Narmada river valley very famous during August to September for variety of Flowers, Lakshadweep island for coral reefs. Location also plays an important role in terms of tourist attraction. It may be coastal or island location which are very much favorable for tourism development. Goa is one of the example which is famous for its pristine beaches and the tourists come to experience the trio. It is sun, sand and sea. coming to the historical factors. India being ruled in the past by several dynasties has a strong historical past and this legacy forms

the major source of tourist attraction. Chittorgarh, Raigarh, Hava Mahal, Mysore Palace are worth seeing for their architecture. For the paintings, statues and most importantly for the rich history. Some of the social cultural factors, curiosity among tourists to know and also to learn about the art and culture, dance, music, rituals, literature, architecture, cuisine, fairs and festivals, dressing styles which is unique to that particular region, interests many tourists. Lot of tourists visit tribal regions. To learn about the customs and traditions practiced among the tribal community.

Political factors plays an important role

in the development of the tourism activity in any particular area. If there is political stability or peaceful atmosphere in a particular region, this will allow tourists to move freely without any stress from one corner to the other corner of the country. Political unrest will discourage the tourism development and also it will hinder the tourism growth. One of the important example in India is Jammu and Kashmir. In spite of having lot of potential for tourism development, it has suffered a lot due to the constant terror attacks or war like situations. Some of the motivating factors. motivating factors are the interests of the tourists which make them travel. It can be recreational motive, specially people from the city

areas who are constantly at work



different adventure sports like
Paragliding, River rafting comes under
adventure activities or adventure tourism.
Apart from this,
many travel for study,
reason or study purpose.
These include students or research
scholars whose main intention
is to visit various places only
for the study purpose.
For example,
in order to study the rock structure, Physiography of any place, River course and so on.
To conclude domestic tourism has
greater scope for development in
countries having wide historical,
social,
economic diversity and larger
geographical dimensions such
as India.
Thank you.