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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,

there is no time limit as such over stay

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 kerala,

which is also popularly known

as God's own country,

famous for boat houses, backwaters, Rajasthan

For historical tourism, palaces.

Forts and Royal lifestyle.

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 domestic 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.

Also the desert circuit Jaisalmer, Bikaner.

So these are some of the tourist circuits

famous tourist circuits in India which

are located nearby along 1 route.

And can be easily attained by the

tourists.

Coming to some of the factors which are influencing domestic tourism in India are natural factors, historical factors, social, cultural, political and Lastly motivating factors.

Let us look at each of these

factors in detail.

Coming to the natural factors.

Climatic conditions, fine weather,

bright sunshine, clear skies,

light winds attract tourists.

For example.

Lonavla, Matheran, Mahabaleshwar in

Maharashtra are some of the

famous tourist destination keeping

in mind the climatic aspect,

scenic attraction,

diverse landforms right

from the mountainous areas.

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,

dressings 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

or due to their speedy lifestyle.

Stressful work, They want to spend some time for themselves.

Amusement parks, Water parks can offer a lot of

recreational activities for

such kind of tourists.

Leisure purpose is basically

only for relaxation purposes.

Punchghani in Maharashtra is

well known for relaxing those who

are enthusiastic about sports.

Not only they will travel to watch,

but they will also travel to

participate in various sports

events or sports tournaments.

For example,

World Cup cricket or

Olympics.

Adventure tourism is very famous among the youngsters.

Because they enjoy the thrill

in the adventure sports.

For example,

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.