

HINDIMAHAVIDYALAYA


Hyderabad

B.Vocation HTA

**Dr RaviKumar NVS.HOD,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, HERITAGE & TOURISM STUDIES**



Tourism Geography

- Introduction of Geography of Tourism
 - Physical Features of India
 - Map reading -Latitude &Longitude
 - Climatic regions of the world
 - Elements in physical and cultural geography
- 

- Modes of transport
- Tourist Movements
- Indian outbound tourism
- Domestic tourism in India
- Tourism Destinations: Andhra Pradesh

Rajasthan

Kerala

Karnataka

Tamilnadu

Maharashtra

Goa



Tourism Geography

Tourism is geographical in nature.

Tourism occurs in places

It involves movement and activities.

The relationships among places, landscapes and people.



Physical geography provides the essential background, against which tourism places are created and environmental impacts and concerns are major issues, which must be considered in managing the development of tourism places



Tourism Geography is the study of travel and tourism

- socio-cultural activity.
- Geography covers environmental impact of tourism
- The geographies of tourism and leisure economies
- The sociology of tourism
- locations of tourism.



- places of tourist origin, tourist destinations and the relationship
- Transportation routes
- , business relationships
- traveler motivations
- Recent developments
- cultural geography
- sociology of tourism



- Tourism is an intensely geographic phenomenon. It stimulates large-scale, global movement of people and forges distinctive relationships between people and the places they visit. It shapes processes of physical development and resource exploitation, whilst the presence of visitors exerts a range of economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts that often have important implications for local geographies.



Importance

- Geographical knowledge is more important than ever in an increasingly global and interconnected world.
- Tourism is widely recognised as the world's largest industry.



- The Development of the Geography
- Gilbert on the development of British seaside resorts.
- Research was undertaken on tourism and recreation in the United Kingdom
- Withington and Sopher published in The Geographical Review
- In Canada substantive geographical research on tourism was focused



- Canada : Second Home for Geography
- publications on tourism and recreation in the 1970s
- 1970: Williams and Zelinsky : tourism has been confined to intra-national description and analysis. And the implications of growing leisure time in the affluent countries of the world. Even now, leisure still remains a sadly neglected area of study in geography.



The Subject Matter

- Tourism geographers are 'a society within a society', academic life 'is not a closed system but rather is open to the influences and commands of the wider society which encompasses it' .



- Subject matter is divided into three interrelated areas:
- 1 knowledge
- 2 action
- 3 culture



- **Exploration**
- **Environmental determinism**
- **possibilism**
- **The region**
- **Culture**



Important Questions

- 1. What is the Subject matter of Tourism Geography
- 2. Importance of Tourism Geography
- 3. Culture
- Region



- **Physical Features of India**
- India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world
- A kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage.
- It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress after Independence.



- India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production
- One of the top industrialized countries in the world
- One of the few nations to have gone into outer space
- Area of 32,87,263 sq. km, extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south.
- As the 7th largest country in the world



Boundary Line

- Palk strait : India & Sri Lanka
- Mannar Gulf : India & Sri Lanka
- 24th parallel line : India & Pakistan
- Mac Mohan Line : India & China
- Radcliff line : India & Pakistan
- Sir Creek Line : India & Pakistan
- Durand Line : India & Afghanistan



- **Location**

- India lies to the north of the equator between 8' 4' and 37° 6' north latitude and 68° 7' and 97° 25' east longitude.
- 3214 km from north to south
- 2933 km from east to west
- Land frontier of 15,200 km
- Coastline of 7516.5 km.



- The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas.
- The Country is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
- Indian Time: GMT + 05:30
- Border Countries: Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea, formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

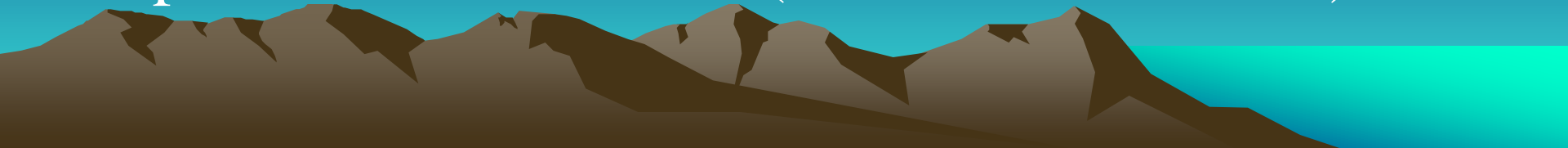


Climate

A tropical monsoon one.

The entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons:

- winter (December-February)
- summer (March-June)
- south-west monsoon season (June-September)
- post monsoon season (October-November)



Minerals

- Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, petroleum, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, magnesite, limestone, arable land, dolomite, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, apatite, phosphorite, steatite, fluorite, etc.



Natural Hazards

- Monsoon floods
- Flash floods
- Earthquakes
- Droughts
- landslides



Environment Issues

- Air pollution control
- Energy conservation
- solid waste management
- oil and gas conservation
- forest conservation



International Agreements

- Rio Declaration on environment and development
- Cartagena Protocol on biosafety
- Kyoto Protocol on climatic change
- WTO, Helsinki Protocol on the reduction of sulphur emissions of nitrogen oxides or their transboundary fluxes (Nox Protocol)
- Geneva Protocol to control of emissions of volatile organic compounds or their transboundary fluxes (VOCs Protocol).



Religion

- According to the 2001 census, out of the total population of 1,028 million in the Country
- Hindus constituted the majority with 80.5%, Muslims came second at 13.4%, followed by Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and others.



Languages

- There are 22 different languages that have been recognised by the Constitution of India, of which Hindi is an Official Language.
- Article 343(3) empowered Parliament to provide by law for continued use of English for official purposes.



The National Flag

- A horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle, and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. At the centre of the white band is a navy blue wheel, which is a representation of the Ashoka Chakra at Sarnath.





National Days

- 26th January (Republic Day)
- 15th August (Independence Day)
- 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday)



The state emblem

- An adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (**Dharma Chakra**).



- In the state emblem, adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950
- only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on left and the outlines of other wheels on extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words **Satyameva Jayate** from **Mundaka Upanishad**, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in **Devanagari** script.



National bird

The Indian peacock, *Pavo cristatus*

- A colourful, swan-sized bird, with a fan-shaped crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long, slender neck. The male of the species is more colourful than the female, with a glistening blue breast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green tail of around 200 elongated feathers. The female is brownish, slightly smaller than the male and lacks the tail. The elaborate courtship dance of the male, fanning out the tail and preening its feathers is a gorgeous sight

Peacock



National Flower

Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucipera Gaertn*)

It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.

- India is rich in flora. Currently available data place India in the tenth position in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. From about 70 per cent geographical area surveyed so far, 47,000 species of plants by the Botanical Survey of India.



National Animal

The tiger, *Panthera tigris* is a striped animal. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes. The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power

Out of eight races of the species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north-western region and also in the neighbouring countries, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

-



National Tree

Indian fig tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, whose branches root themselves like new trees over a large area. The roots then give rise to more trunks and branches. Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India. Even today, the banyan tree is the focal point of village life and the village council meets under the shade of this tree.



National Tree, Animal & Fruit



National Fruit

- Tree *Mangifera indica*, the mango is one of the most important and widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world.
- Its juicy fruit is a rich source of Vitamins A, C and D. In India there are over 100 varieties of mangoes, in different sizes, shapes and colours. Mangoes have been cultivated in India from time immemorial. The poet Kalidasa sang its praises. Alexander savoured its taste, as did the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang. Mughal emperor Akbar planted 100,000 mango trees in Darbhanga, Bihar at a place now known as Lakhi Bagh.



National Currency

The symbol of Indian Rupee typifies India's international identity for money transactions and economic strength. The Indian Rupee sign is an allegory of Indian ethos. The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari "Ra" and the Roman Capital "R" with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the "equal to" sign. The Indian Rupee sign was adopted by the Government of India on 15th July, 2010.



River Dolphin is the National Aquatic Animal of India.

Represent the purity of the holy Ganga as it can only survive in pure and fresh water.

Platanista gangetica has a long pointed snout and also have visible teeth in both the upper and lower jaws.

- Their eyes lack a lens and therefore function solely as a means of detecting the direction of light
- Dolphins have a fairly thick body with light grey-brown skin often with a hue of pink.
- The fins are large and the dorsal fin is triangular and undeveloped. This mammal has a forehead that rises steeply and has very small eyes.
- River Dolphins are solitary creatures and females tend to be larger than males. They are locally known as *susu*
- This species inhabits parts of the Ganges Brahmaputra rivers



Physical maps





Major Rivers INDIA



