1.1 Meaning and definition of tourism products

A tourism product can be defined as the sum of the physical and psychological satisfaction it provides to tourists during their travelling en route to the destination. The tourist product focuses on facilities and services designed to meet the needs of the tourist. It can be seen as a composite product, as the sum total of a country’s tourist attractions, transport, and accommodation and of entertainment which result in customer satisfaction. Each of the componentsof a tourist product is supplied by individual providers of services like hotel companies, airlines, travel agencies, etc.

The tourist product can be analysed in terms of its attraction, accessibility and accommodation.

Attractions

Of the three basic components of a tourist product, attractions are very important. Unless there is an attraction, the tourist will not be motivated to go to a particular place. Attractions are those elements in a product which determine
the choice made by particular tourist to visit one particular destination rather than another. The attractions could be cultural, like sites and areas of archaeological interest, historical buildings and monuments, flora and fauna, beach resorts, mountains, national parks or events like trade fairs, exhibitions, arts and music festivals, games, etc.

Tourist demands are also very much susceptible to changes in fashion. Fashion is an important factor in the demand for various tourist attractions and amenities. The tourist who visits a particular place for its natural beauty may decide to visit some other attractions due to a change in fashion. Peter has drawn up an inventory of the various attractions which are of significance in tourism.

However, the attractions of tourism are, to a very large extent, geographical in character. Location and accessibility (whether a place has a coastal or inland position and the ease with which a given place can be reached) are important. Physical space may be thought of as a component for those who seek the wilderness and solitude. Scenery or landscape is a compound of landforms; water and the vegetation and has an aesthetic and recreative value. Climate conditions, especially in relation to the amount of sunshine, temperature and precipitation (snow as well as rain), are of special significance.

Animal life may be an important attraction, firstly in relation to, bird watching or viewing game in their natural habitat and secondly, for sports purposes, eg. fishing and hunting. Man’s impact on the natural landscape in the form of his settlements, historical monuments and archaeological remains is also a major attraction. Finally, a variety of cultural features-ways of life, folklore, artistic expressions, etc. provide valuable attractions to many.

**Accessibility**

It is a means by which a tourist can reach the area where attractions are located. Tourist attractions of whatever type would be of little importance if their locations are inaccessible by the normal means of transport. A Tourist in order to get to his destination needs some mode of transport. This mode may be a motor car, a coach, an aeroplane, a ship or a train which enables him to reach his predetermined destination. If tourist destinations are located at places where no transport can reach or where there are inadequate transport facilities, they become of little value. The tourist attractions, which are located near the tourist-generating markets and are linked by a network of efficient means of transport, receive the maximum number of tourists.

The distance factor also plays an important role in determining a tourist’s choice of a destination. Longer distances cost much more in the way of expenses
on travel as compared to short distances. An example can be that of India. About two and a half million tourist arrivals for a country of the size of India may look rather unimpressive. However if one looks at certain factors like the country’s distance from the affluent tourist markets of the world such as the United States, Europe, Canada, Japan and Australia, one may conclude that the long distance is one of the factors responsible for low arrivals. It costs a visitor from these countries, quite a substantial amount, to visit India for a holiday. It has been stated earlier that Europe and North America continue to be the main generating and receiving areas for international tourism, accounting for as much as 70% and 20% respectively, of international tourist arrivals. Easy accessibility, thus is a key factor for the growth and development of tourist movements.

**Accommodation**

The accommodation and other facilities complement the attractions. Accommodation plays a central role and is very basic to tourist destinations. World Tourism Organization in its definition of a tourist has stated that he must spend at least one night in the destination visited, to qualify as a tourist. This presupposes availability of some kind of accommodation. The demand for accommodation away from one’s home is met by a variety of facilities.

The range and type of accommodation is quite varied and has undergone considerable change since the last half century. There has been a decline in the use of boarding houses and small private hotels. Larger hotels are increasing their share of holiday trade, especially in big metropolitan areas and popular spots. In more traditional holiday and sea-side resorts in Europe and elsewhere, big hotels are keeping their share of holiday resorts. In recent years, some changes have been reflected in the type of accommodation. There has been an increasing demand for more non-traditional and informal types of accommodation. The latest trends in accommodation are holiday villages. In recent years there has been an increase in the popularity of such accommodation.

Accommodation may in itself be an important tourist attraction. In fact, a large number of tourists visit a particular destination or town simply because there is a first class luxury hotel or resort which provides excellent services and facilities. Some countries like Switzerland, Holland, France, Austria, and Belgium have gained a reputation for providing excellent accommodation with good cuisine. Many hotel establishments elsewhere in various countries, especially the resort hotels, have gained a reputation for their excellent cuisine, services and facilities. The French government for instance, paved the way for tourist development of Corsica by launching a big hotel development programme.
Amenities

Facilities are a necessary aid to the tourist centre. For a sea-side resort, facilities like swimming, boating, yachting, surf-riding, and other facilities like dancing, recreation and other amusements are important for every tourist centre. Amenities can be of two types; natural, eg. beaches, sea-bathing, possibilities of fishing, opportunities for climbing, trekking, viewing, etc. and man-made, eg. various types of entertainment and facilities which cater to the special needs of the tourists. Excellent sandy beaches, sheltered from sunshine with palm and coconut trees and offering good bathing conditions form very good tourist attractions. Certain other natural amenities such as spacious waters for the purpose of sailing, or the opportunities for fishing and hunting are also very important.

1.2 Characteristics of tourism products

Tourism products are mainly service products or services which have several characteristics. For example in the business tourism, conference planning and management is a service offered by large hotels and convention centres. Fairs and festivals are events which are offered for enjoyment only at a particular time of the year and these are perishable and variable. In India, cultural attractions in the forms of dances and music can be seen and enjoyed. Other products which tourists consume like wildlife, and flora and fauna are natural products.

Some of the characteristics are

1. Intangible

Unlike a tangible product, say, a motor car or refrigerator, no transfer of ownership of goods is involved in tourism. The product here cannot be seen or inspected before its purchase. Instead, certain facilities, installations, items of equipment are made available for a specified time and for a specified use. For example, a seat in an aeroplane is provided only for a specified time.

2. Psychological

A large component of tourism product is the satisfaction the consumer derives from its use. A tourist acquires experiences while interacting with the new environment and his experiences help to attract and motivate potential customers.

3. Highly Perishable

A travel agent or tour operator who sells a tourism product cannot store it. Production can only take place if the customer is actually present. And once consumption begins, it cannot be stopped, interrupted or modified. If the product
remains unused, the chances are lost i.e. if tourists do not visit a particular place, the opportunity at that time is lost. It is due to this reason that heavy discount is offered by hotels and transport generating organisations during off season.

4. Composite Product

The tourist product cannot be provided by a single enterprise unlike a manufactured product. The tourist product covers the complete experience of a visit to a particular place. And many providers contribute to this experience. For instance, airline supplies seats, a hotel provides rooms and restaurants, travel agents make bookings for stay and sightseeing, etc.

5. Unstable Demand

Tourism demand is influenced by seasonal, economic political and others such factors. There are certain times of the year which see a greater demand than others. At these times there is a greater strain on services like hotel bookings, employment, the transport system, etc.

6. Fixed supply in the short run

The tourism product unlike a manufactured product cannot be brought to the consumer; the consumer must go to the product. This requires an in-depth study of users’ behaviour, taste preferences, likes and dislikes so that expectations and realities coincide for the maximum satisfaction of the consumer. The supply of a tourism product is fixed in the short run and can only be increased in the long run following increased demand patterns.

7. Absence of ownership

When you buy a car, the ownership of the car is transferred to you, but when you hire a taxi you buy the right to be transported to a predetermined destination at a predetermined price (fare). You neither own the automobile nor the driver of the vehicle. Similarly, hotel rooms, airline tickets, etc. can be used but not owned. These services can be bought for consumption but ownership remains with the provider of the service. So, a dance can be enjoyed by viewing it, but the dancer cannot be owned.

8. Heterogeneous

Tourism is not a homogeneous product since it tends to vary in standard and quality over time, unlike a T.V set or any other manufactured product. A package tour or even a flight on an aircraft can’t be consistent at all times. The reason is that this product is a service and services are people based. Due to this, there is variability in this product. All individuals vary and even the same
individual may not perform the same every time. For instance, all air hostessescannot provide the same quality of service and even the same air hostess may not perform uniformly in the morning and evening. Thus, services cannot be standardised.

9. Risky

The risk involved in the use of a tourism product is heightened since it has to be purchased before its consumption. An element of chance is always present in its consumption. Like, a show might not be as entertaining as it promises to be or a beach holiday might be disappointing due to heavy rain.

10. Marketable

Tourism product is marketed at two levels. At the first level, national and regional organisations engage in persuading potential tourists to visit the country or a certain region. These official tourist organisations first create knowledge of its country in tourist –generating markets and persuade visitors in these markets to visit the country. At the second level, the various individual firms providing tourist services, market their own components of the total tourist product to persuade potential tourists to visit that region.

Tourism, basically, is an infrastructure based service product. The nature of the service here is highly intangible and perishable offering a limited scope for creating and maintaining the distinctive competitive edge. The effective marketing of tourism needs constant gearing up of infrastructure to international standards and presupposes in its coordination with the tourism suppliers. In strategic terms, it calls for the action of an integrated approach to management and marketing. In operational terms, it means the implementation of a better defined, better targeted market-driven strategy for realizing the defined objectives.

The important point to note here is that marketing is applied to situations where the choice can be limited to a relatively small number of brands giving the consumer a reasonable choice. The process of selection thus becomes easier. In the field of tourism this process is taking place by the increased use of ‘package tours’. A package tour is a travel plan which includes most elements of vacation, such as transportation, accommodation, sight-seeing and entertainment. The tourist product is a composite product, whether it is sold as a package or assembled by the individual himself or his travel agent.

There are many tourism products that are available to the consumer today. In modern times these products, whether traditional in nature like culture and pilgrimage, or modern like adventure, conventions and conferences, health,
medical, etc. are being packaged, promoted and priced appropriately to woo as many tourists as possible.

Tourism products can be classified as under for a better understanding of each of their peculiar characteristics, so that they can be marketed and positioned appropriately.

### 1.3 Different Types of Tourism Products

The tourism product which is a combination of tangible and intangible products can be a thing, an event, or a place which motivates the tourists towards it. There are different ways in which the tourist products can be classified.

#### 1.3.1 Natural Tourism Products

These include natural resources such as areas, climate and its setting, landscape and natural environment. Natural resources are frequently the key elements in a destination’s attraction. Let us look at some examples:

1. Countryside
2. Climate- temperature, rains, snowfall, days of sunshine
3. Natural Beauty- landforms, hills, rocks, gorges, terrain
4. Water- lakes, ponds, rivers, waterfalls, springs
5. Flora and Fauna
6. Wildlife
7. Beaches
8. Islands
9. Spas
10. Scenic Attractions

The climate of a tourist destination is often an important attraction. Good weather plays an important role in making a holiday. Millions of tourists from countries with extreme climates visit beaches in search of fine weather and sunshine. The sunshine and clear sea breeze at the beaches have attracted many people for a very long time. In fact, development of spas and resorts along the sea coasts in many countries were a result of the travelers’ urge to enjoy good weather and sunshine. In Europe, countries like France, Italy, Spain and Greece have developed beautiful beach resorts. North Europeans visit the Mediterranean coast searching for older resorts like Monte Carlo, Nice and Cannes on the
Riviera and new resorts in Spain and Italy. Beautiful beaches of India, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, Indonesia and Australia and some other new destinations are more examples of how good weather can attract tourists. All these areas capitalise on good weather. Destinations with attractive winter climates, winter warmth and sunshine are also important centres of tourist attraction. Many areas have become important winter holiday resorts attracting a large number of tourists.

Around these winter resorts, winter sport facilities have been installed to cater to the increasing needs of tourists. People from warm climates travel especially to see snowfall and enjoy the cold climate.

In countries with tropical climates, many upland cool areas have been developed as ‘hill stations’. Hence climate is of great significance as a tourism product.

The scenery and natural beauty of places has always attracted tourists. Tourists enjoy nature in all its various forms. There are land forms like mountains, canyons, coral reefs, cliffs, etc. One of the great all time favourite tourist destination is the Grand Canyon, Arizona. Mountain ranges like the Himalayas, Kilimanjaro, and Swiss Alps, etc. There are water forms like rivers, lakes waterfalls, geysers, glaciers, etc. The Niagara Falls shared by Canada and the United States is an example of how scenic waterfalls attract tourists. Lake Tahoe in California and the, deserts of Egypt are other examples of great tourist products. Other great natural wonders that attract tourists are the Giants Causeway of Northern Ireland, the Geyser of Iceland, the glaciers of the Alps, the forests of Africa etc. Vegetation like forests, grasslands, moors deserts, etc. has all been developed as tourist products.

Flora and Fauna attract many a tourist. Tourists like to know the various types of plants and trees that they see and which trees are seen in which seasons. There are many plants which are specific to certain regions and many times students and travellers visit those areas especially to see those varieties of plants. Thick forest covers, attract tourists who enjoy trekking and hunting activities. Fauna attracts tourists who like to watch birds, wild mammals, reptiles and other exotic and rare animals. Countries in South East Asia have crocodile gardens, bird sanctuaries, and other tourist products that display the fauna of their region.

Spas are gaining popularity as modern tourism products all over the world. While most parts of the world have their own therapies and treatments that are effective in restoring the wellness and beauty of people. New kinds of health tours that are gaining popularity are spa tours. Spas offer the unique advantages of taking the best from the West and the East, combining them with the indigenous
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system and offering best of the two worlds. For example Swedish massages work well with the Javanese Mandi, lulur, aromatherapy, reflexology and traditional ayurvedic procedures. Now various spa products are being combined with yoga, meditation, and pranayama, giving a holistic experience to tourists. Spa treatments are now combined with other medical treatments to treat blood pressure, insomnia, depression, paralysis and some other diseases. People are now travelling to spas and clinics for curative baths and medical treatment. In some countries like Italy, Austria and Germany, great importance is given to spa treatments. In Russia along the Black Sea coast and in the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains, there are many world famous sanatoria where millions of Russians and international tourists throng every year.

Beach tourism is very popular among the tourists today. Tourists of all age groups, backgrounds, cultures and countries enjoy this tourism product. Besides attraction and saleability, beach holidaying has lead to overall development of tourism in many parts of the world. The basic importance of beaches is that they provide aesthetic and environmental value of the beach such as beautiful natural scenery with golden sands, lush green vegetation and bright blue sky. The water should be clear, free of currents and underwater rocks.

Beach tourism activities include water and land resource use. The water usage involves swimming, surfing, sailing, wind surfing, water scootering, Parasailling, motorboat rides, etc. The land use has multifacets like sunbathing, recreational areas for tourists (parks, playgrounds, clubs, theatre, amusement parks, casinos, cultural museums, etc.), accommodation facilities (hotels, cottages, villas, camping sites, etc.), car and bus parking areas, entertainment and shopping complexes, access roads and transportation network. Due to its multidimensional requirements the beach product needs special care. A beach resort needs to be developed as an integrated complex to function as a self-contained community. Environmental management should also ensure the availability of necessary infrastructure in the immediate hinterland to the coastal region in support of the development on the coast to maintain its ecosystem.

Islands abound with natural beauty, with the rare flora and fauna and tribes. This makes islands an ideal place for adventure, nature and culture lovers to visit. This tourist product has great scope as these islands are being developed as tourist paradises. For example, Hawaii, Maldives, Mauritius, Tahiti, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, etc. has developed with tourism activity over the past few decades. The topography is generally undulating and they offer natural scenic beauty with exotic flora and fauna. Most of these islands have places of worship like churches, temples, etc. As an added attraction some of these islands have developed as tax havens thereby encouraging commercial development of these
economies. They offer social and cultural attractions as tourists can experience
the local lifestyle, local food, fairs and festivals, etc.

1.3.2 Man Made Tourism Products

Man-made tourism products are created by man for pleasure, leisure or
business. Man-made tourism products include:

(a) Culture

• Sites and areas of archaeological interest
• Historical buildings and monuments
• Places of historical significance
• Museums and art galleries
• Political and educational institutions
• Religious institutions

Cultural tourism is based on the mosaic of places, traditions, art forms,
celebrations and experiences that portray the nation and its people, reflecting
the diversity and character of a country. Garrison Keillor, in an address to the
1995 White House Conference on Travel & Tourism, best described cultural
tourism by saying, “We need to think about cultural tourism because really there
is no other kind of tourism. It’s what tourism is...People don’t come to America
for our airports, people don’t come to America for our hotels, or the recreation
facilities....They come for our culture: high culture, low culture, middle culture,
right, left, real or imagined — they come here to see America.”

Two significant travel trends will dominate the tourism market in the next
decade.

• Mass marketing is giving way to one-to-one marketing with travel being
tailored to the interests of the individual consumer.

• A growing number of visitors are becoming special interest travellers who
rank the arts, heritage and/or other cultural activities as one of the top five reasons
for travelling. The combination of these two trends is being fuelled by technology,
through the proliferation of online services and tools, making it easier for the
traveller to choose destinations and customize their itineraries based on their
interests.

(b) Traditions

• Pilgrimages
• Fairs and festivals
• Arts and handicrafts
• Dance
• Music
• Folklore
• Native life and customs

A pilgrimage is a term primarily used for a journey or a search of great moral significance. Sometimes, it is a journey to a sacred place or shrine of importance to a person’s beliefs and faith. Members of every religion participate in pilgrimages. A person who makes such a journey is called a pilgrim. A large number of people have been making pilgrimages to sacred religious places or holy places. This practice is widespread in many parts of the world. In the Christian world, for instance, a visit to Jerusalem or the Vatican is considered auspicious. Among Muslims, a pilgrimage to Mecca is considered a great act of faith. In India there are many pilgrimage centres and holy places belonging to all major religions of the world. India is among the richest countries in the world as far as the field of art and craft is concerned. Tourists like to visit and see the creative and artistic treasures of various countries. Every country has certain traditional arts like soap sculptures and batik of Thailand; gems and jewellery, tie and dye works, wood and marble carving in Indonesia; ivory, glasswork, hand block printing, sandalwood, inlay work; are some of the examples of traditional art that attract tourists.

(c) Entertainment

• Amusement and recreation parks
• Sporting events
• Zoos and oceanariums
• Cinemas and theatre
• Night life
• Cuisine

Tourist products that have entertainment as their main characteristic are many. Just to name a few there are amusement and recreational parks like Disneyworld in United States, Hong Kong, Paris, Singapore and theme parks
Tourists may come to attend sports events and it is also an opportunity to explore the country. The fundamental concept is that all tourist activities have an influence on providing economic benefits and have a powerful influence in some definite locality, like the Olympics in London (2012) has given immense benefit to all in tourism business in London in particular and United Kingdom in general.

(d) Business

- Conventions
- Conferences

People who travel in relation to their work come under the category of business tourism. However such travel for business purposes is also linked with tourist activity like visiting places of tourist attraction at the destination, sightseeing and excursion trips. Business travel is also related to what is termed today as convention business, which is a rapidly growing industry in hospitality and tourism.

A business traveller is important to the tourism industry as it involves the usage of all the components of tourism. He travels because of different business reasons- attending conventions and conferences, meetings, workshops etc. Participants have a lot of leisure time at their disposal. The conference organisers make this leisure time very rewarding for participants by organising many activities for their pleasure and relaxation. The spouses and families accompanying the participants are also well looked after by the organisers. The organisers plan sightseeing tours and shopping tours for the participants and their families. In India, cooking classes for learning Indian food cooking from the various states, visits to the craft bazaars where tourists see how artisans make clay pots and other handicrafts, they visit tie and dye units to see Indian printing eg. Batik printing etc. Women tourists enjoy henna demonstrations.

1.3.3 Symbiotic Tourism Products

Some tourism products do not fall into the above categories. Wildlife sanctuary, Marine parks, Aero products and Water sports, Flower festivals are the example of tourism products which are a blending of nature and man.

Nature has provided the resource and man has converted them into a tourism product by managing them. National parks for example, are left in their natural state of beauty as far as possible, but still need to be managed, through provision of access, parking facilities, limited accommodation, litter bins etc.
Yet the core attraction is still nature in this category of product. These products are symbiosis of nature and man.

In case of adventure sports tourists can be participants. The basic element of adventure is the satisfaction of having complete command over one’s body, a sense of risk in the process, an awareness of beauty and the exploration of the unknown. Adventure tourism can be classified into aerial, water based and land based.

Aerial adventure sports include the following activities-

(a) Parachuting
(b) Sky Diving
(c) Hang Gliding
(d) Para Gliding
(e) Para Sailing
(f) Bungee Jumping
(g) Ballooning

Water based adventure sports include the following-

(a) White water rafting
(b) Canoeing and Kayaking
(c) Adventure sports in the waters of the sea like wind surfing, scuba diving, snorkeling, yachting, water skiing, etc. also offer thrilling activities to the tourists.

Land based adventure tourist products include the following-

(a) Rock climbing
(b) Mountaineering
(c) Trekking
(d) Skiing
(e) Heli skiing
(f) Motor Rally
(g) Safaris
1.3.4 Event Based Tourism Products

Where an event is an attraction, it as an event based tourist product. Events attract tourists as spectators and also as participants in the events, sometimes for both. The Oktoberfest organised in Germany, Dubai and Singapore shopping festivals, the camel polo at Jaisalmer, Kite flying in Ahmedabad attracts tourists, both as spectators and participants. Whereas in case of the Snake Boat race of Kerala can be enjoyed witnessing it. Event attractions are temporary, and are often mounted in order to increase the number of tourists to a particular destination. Some events have a short time scale, such as the Republic Day Parade, others may last for many days, for example Khajuraho Dance Festival or even months like the Kumbh Mela. A destination which may have little to commend it to the tourist can nevertheless succeed in drawing tourists by mounting an event such as an unusual exhibition.

1.3.5 Site Based Tourism Products

When an attraction is a place or site then it is called a site based tourist product. Site attractions are permanent by nature, for example Taj Mahal, The Great Wall of China, The Grand Canyon in Arizona, Eiffel Tower, Statue of Liberty, Temples of Khajuraho, etc. A site destination can extend its season by mounting an off season event or festival. A large number of tourists are attracted every year by the great drawing power of Stratford on Avon in England because of its association with Shakespeare, the city of Agra in India with its famous Taj Mahal, Pisa in Italy for its famous Leaning Tower. Some new features have been added to the same product to keep the tourist interest alive in the products. For example now visitors can see Taj by night, music 30 shows have been organised with Taj as the backdrop so that there are repeat tourists.

1.3.6 Other Tourism Products

Health Tourism

Holidaying is generally considered as an investment in health, a subject that presents opportunities of cost-benefit analysis. The medical expertise of various countries has added a new product to the existing tourism products.

People are travelling to various countries for treatment of various ailments and medical procedures like Cardio care, Bone Marrow Transplant, Dialysis and Kidney transplant, Neuro surgery, Joint Replacement Surgery, Urology, Osteoporosis, and numerous other diseases. Even cosmetic surgery, alternative medicines like homeopathy, acupressure, ayurvedic medicines and naturopathy are also becoming tourism products wherein travel companies are offering Yoga and Rejuvenation packages. Tourists travel for what is illegal in one’s own country,
e.g. abortion, euthanasia; for instance, euthanasia for noncitizens is provided by Dignitas in Switzerland. Tourists travel also for advanced care that is not available in one’s own country, in the case that there are long waiting lists in one’s own country or for use of free or cheap health care organisations.

**Eco-tourism**

Tourism that combines local economic development, protection of the quality of the environment and promotion of the natural advantages and the history of an area. The combination of all or some of the above mentioned kinds of tourism could contribute significantly to the development of tourism in any country. The availability of tourist packages involving gastronomy, entertainment and information about the cultural wealth of a country should be regarded as a priority issue for tourist agents, as it will reduce the concentration of tourist activity in certain areas and will improve and enrich the tourist.

**Rural Tourism**

Any form of tourism that showcases the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, thereby, benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching tourism experience an be termed as rural tourism. It is multifaceted and may entail farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, and eco-tourism. The stresses of urban lifestyles have lead to this counter-urbanisation approach to tourism. There are various factors that have lead to this changing trend towards rural tourism like increasing levels of awareness, growing interest in heritage and culture and improved accessibility and environmental consciousness, Tourists like to visit villages to experience and live a relaxed and healthy lifestyle.

**Ethnic Tourism**

Ethnic tourism is travelling for the purpose of observing the cultural expressions of lifestyles of truly exotic people. Such tourism is exemplified by travel to Panama to study the San Blas Indians or to India to observe the isolated hill tribes of Assam. Typical destination activities would include visits to native homes, attending traditional ceremonies and dances, and possibly participating in religious rituals.

**Senior Citizen Tourism**

A newly emerging trend in tourism, basically for senior citizens or old people who live in isolation, especially in the west, because of daily busy schedules of their children and more importantly the attitudes. The characteristic feature of
this type of tourism is that the senior people are less demanding in the form of facilities and services, besides leaving minimum impact on the destination community and their main consideration is on personalised service.

**Spiritual Tourism**

Many people when living under conditions of stress turn to spirituality. The Eastern world is considered to be very spiritual with many of the new age Gurus and their hermitages. This takes the form of another tourism product, that is, spiritual tourism. Tourists visit places to attend spiritual discourses and meditation workshops. For example, The Osho Foundation, Art of Living Foundation which have centres all over the world, Buddhist Monasteries and Ashrams.

**Golf Tourism**

Golf has been enjoyed by many for a long time. Earlier it was enjoyed as a sport but in recent times it has developed into a hot tourism product. Many tourist organizations plan promotional packages to woo the golf tourist especially from Japan where the green fees are very high. These tourists take exclusive golfing holidays wherein their accommodation is also arranged near the course and they return after serious golf playing.

**Summary**

Tourism Product is the product of tourism sector which is a necessity for the tourist during their travel activity. It is not like other product but having unique feature. It rather can be say as the amalgamation of services of different type. Example: package tour, accommodation service, transportation service, guiding and shopping etc. Tourism products are those products which can be salable in tourism market. It can be anything which is able to meet tourist satisfaction. In the process of satisfying tourists the tourism products have its own characteristics and types.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Define Tourism Product?
2. Write any two characteristics of tourism product.

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. What do you mean by tourism product? Write in your own words.
2. Write in detail about various types of tourism products.
2.1 Various tourism products based on climate, landscape

The climate in India changes every months. There are several hill stations which served as summer capitals of Indian provinces, princely states, or, in the case of Shimla, of British India itself.
Since Indian Independence, the role of these hill stations as summer capitals has largely ended, but many hill stations remain popular summer resorts. Most famous hill stations are:

- Mount Abu, Rajasthan
- Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh
- Gulmarg, Srinagar and Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir
- Shillong in Meghalaya
- Darjeeling in West Bengal
- Shimla, Kullu in Himachal Pradesh
- Nainital in Uttarakhand
- Gangtok in Sikkim
- Mussoorie in Uttarakhand
- Manali in Himachal Pradesh
- Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh
- Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra
- Haflong in Assam
- Araku, Andhra Pradesh
- Munnar in Kerala
- Ooty, Yercaud and Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu

In addition to the bustling hill stations and summer capitals of yore, there are several serene and peaceful nature retreats and places of interest to visit for a nature lover. These range from the stunning moonscapes of Leh and Ladakh, to small, exclusive nature retreats such as Dunagiri, Binsar, Mukteshwar in the Himalayas, to rolling vistas of Western Ghats to numerous private retreats in the rolling hills of Kerala.

**Mount Abu**

The town of Mount Abu, the only hill station in Rajasthan, is located at an elevation of 1,220 m (4,003 ft). It has been a popular retreat from the heat of Rajasthan and neighbouring Gujarat for centuries. The Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1960 and covers 290 km² of the mountain.
The mountain is also home to several Hindu temples, including the Adhar Devi Temple (also known as Arbuda Devi Temple), carved out of solid rock; the Shri Raghunathji Temple; and a shrine and temple to Dattatreya built atop the Guru Shikhar peak and a number of Jain temples including Dilwara, a complex of temples carved of white marble that was built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD. The oldest of these is the Vimal Vasahi temple, built in 1021 AD by Vimal Shah and dedicated to the first of the Jain Tirthankaras and they include the Achaleswar Mahadev Temple (1412) and the Kantinath Temple (1513). It is also the location of “Madhuban”, the headquarters of the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University.

Gulmarg Kashmir

Gulmarg has been a resort for the kings like Yousuf Shah Chak and Jahangir who used to visit frequently. The old name of Gulmarg was “Gaurimarg”, the name of Lord Shiva’s wife. Yousuf Shah Chak changed its name to Gulmarg, meaning the place of roses. During the early part of the 20th century the famous Central Asian explorer Sir Marc Aurel Stein (1862–1943), made his home here in a tent between his expeditions. It was a favourite summer holiday destination for the British stationed in India.

The surrounding areas were politically restive during a period of relative peace and quiet. The town is nestled within the imposing Himalayan peaks, and lies within miles of the Line of Control. It receives heavy snowfall during the winter season and is a popular ski resort.

With the abatement of militancy in the area, Gulmarg has quickly become one of the state’s most visited destinations. The slopes of Afarwat Hills of the Pir
Panjal Range of the Himalaya Chain boast one of the longest and highest ski slopes in Asia. The total distance covered by ski lifts is five kilometres and the resort peaks at an altitude of 3,950 m (12,959 ft), accessed by an aerial gondola (telecabin). The skiing project was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 25 December 2004. The entire hill is guarded by the army at all times. The army, which is seen everywhere in the cities of Kashmir, is not in the town or the actual hilltop. Frisking is only done midway on the access road at 3 places: Tangmarg, near an army camp on the road from Tangmarg, and 5 km before entering Gulmarg. Gulmarg does not have any permanent residents. All living in Gulmarg are hotel employees and guests.

**Darjeeling**

Darjeeling District is the northernmost district of the state of West Bengal in eastern India in the foothills of the Himalayas. The district is famous for its beautiful hill stations (and is often referred to as the Queen of the Hills) and Darjeeling tea. Darjeeling is the district headquarters. Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri, three other major towns in the district, are the subdivisional headquarters of the district. Mirik, another town of the district, has been developed as a lake resort since the late 1970s.

Geographically, the district can be divided into two broad divisions, the hills and the plains. The entire hilly region of the district comes under the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council, a semi-autonomous administrative body under the state government of West Bengal. The council covers the three hill subdivisions of Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong. The foothills of Darjeeling Himalayas, which comes under the Siliguri subdivision, is known as the Terai. The Terai is bounded on the north by the mountains, on the south by Kishanganj district of Bihar state, on the east by Jalpaiguri district and on the west by Nepal. It has a length from north to south of 18 miles (29 km), and a breadth from east to west of 16 miles (26 km). As of 2011 it is the second least populous district of West Bengal (out of 19), after Dakshin Dinajpur.

**Manali**

Tourism is the most significant segment of the town’s economy. The tourist attractions of this hill station includes Hindu temples, Buddhist monasteries and adventure sports. Following are the tourist spots in Manali:

- **Hadirnna Temple (2 km)**: Built in 1533 A.D. with a superbly crafted four tiered pagoda roof, it is famous for its exquisitely carved doorway.

- **Manu Temple (3 km)**: This is dedicated to the sage Manu situated at old Manali.
Vashishta Temple (3 km): Well known for its hot springs. There are old temples dedicated to the sage Vashisth and to Lord Rama.

Van Vihar: Situated in the middle of Manali, in front of the Tibet market on Mall road, Van Vihar is a famous place to hang out where tourists can enjoy boating in the small pond.

Monasteries: There are three recently built Tibetan monasteries at Manali.

Jagatsukh (6 km): The one time capital of Kullu. Here are old temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and to Sandhya Gayatri. The Arjun caves are just ahead.

Solang Valley (14 km): Solang Valley drives its name from combination of words Solang (Nearby village) and Nullah (water streams from mountains). It is a side valley at the top of the Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh, India 14 km northwest of the resort town Manali on the way to Rohtang Pass, and is known for its summer and winter sport conditions. The sports most commonly offered are parachuting, paragliding, skating and zorbing.

Rohtang Pass (51 km): On the road to Keylong is the Nehru Kund (6km) which is a clear water spring named after the Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Kothi (12km) is a picturesque village and has a view of the deep gorge through which the Beas swiftly races. The Rahalla falls (16km) are at at altitude of 2500m. A crucial link on the old trade route and still the gateway to trans Himalayan Lahaul, the Rohtang Pass is at height of 3978 m. The pass is 52 km from Manali.
town. On the way to Rohtang Pass, lies a popular picnic spot known as Rani Nala, which is 40 km from Manali town.

**Club House:** The Club House with its comprehensive facilities that include a roller skating rink, an auditorium, billiards rooms, a library, a bar and restaurant. Bungee jumping is also provided.

**Cafe Juniper:** Himachal Tourism also runs the Juniper cafe and Chandratal restaurants at Manali.

### 2.2 Mountains

Tourism is an important human activity in the mountainous areas. It has become an increasingly important source of income in the recent years.

Mountain tourism as an industry has entered into the arena of Indian economy. Mass exodus of population towards places of attraction for leisure and recreation within the mountains started in India after the fifties. Exquisite aesthetic and scenic beauty, panoramic view of snowcapped majestic peaks and passes, invigorating climate, richness of flora and fauna, strong mountain torrents, silence and solitude of the forest areas, places of pilgrimage and historical antiquities, cultural and ethnic diversities have attracted various walks of life.

Some of the places that have attracted the tourists towards mountain tourism are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh that lie along the Himalayan belt. Apart from the Himalayan belt there are famous tourist attracted hill stations in the western and eastern ghats namely Kodaikanal, Udagamandalam etc.

The Himalayan range have been divided into various sectors like the Western, the Northern, the Central and the Eastern Himalayas.

**The Western Himalayas**

The western himalayas include the hills, valleys and mountains situated in the state of Himachal Pradesh. It has the Shiwalik hills, Dhauladhar ranges, Kulu, Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur mountain ranges. This is perhaps the most beautiful and enchanting part of the Himalayas. Most of the beautiful hill stations like Shimla, Kulu, Manali, Dharmasala, Dalhousie, Chamba, Kasauli and Chali are situated here.

It has many religious lakes like the Renuka lake, Riwalsar lake, Chander Tal, Suraj Tal, Dasauhar Akbar lake and the Beas kund. It has also some hot water springs like Tata-pani near Shimla, Vashishath and clath near Manali, Manikaran and Khir Ganga in Kulu. Manikaran is considered the hottest water
spring in the world. It has many attractive valleys like the Kulu, Lahaulspiti, Pangi, Chamba and Kangra.

**Northern or Kashmir Himalayas**

There is not much to say about this part of the Himalayas as it is a well known to the people in and outside due to the advertisements made by the State and Central Governments. Its main and beautiful city is Srinagar where one can think of enjoying and living in a house boat making a round of Dal lake, visiting well maintained monuments and gardens and enjoying pony ridings.

The Dal lake is 6 km long and 3 km wide divided into four distinct parts by causeways namely Gagribal, Lakutdal, Boddal and Nagin. The gardens along the banks of the lake are Srinagar’s unique floating homes- the house boats ornamentally carved and rich furnished with living areas, bedrooms, baths and sundecks.

On the banks of the lake, close to Chashmashahi, the Shere-e-Kashmir International Conference Centre provides the most comprehensive and up to date conference centre with modern facilities and setting of unrivalled beauty, overlooking the lake. A favourite with enthusiasts in Gagribal, for the waters here are ideal for water skiing, surfing and swimming.

The valley of Kashmir is generally well endowed with facilities. There are many hotels catering to visitors. Most of these offer modest standards of service and comforts.

**Central Himalayas**

The Central Himalayas consists of Kumaon and Garhwal mountains of Uttar pradesh state. This region is known as the land of gods because there are many temples and holy shrines like Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, Yamunotri, Rishi-Kesh and Haridwar to which thousands of people travel from all parts of the country and abroad. This part of the Himalaya has many famous peaks like Nanda Devi, Kamet, Dunagiri, Trisul, Changbang, Chowkamba, Nilkanth and Banderpoonch. In addition it has famous glaciers, holy rivers, forests, meadows and valleys which attract many visitors and travellers.

**Eastern Himalayas**

It consists of Sikkim Himalaya and the hills and mountains near Darjeeling. The Darjeeling Himalaya is a tourist paradise. Darjeeling stands supreme as the major centre of tourist attraction and has earned a nick name as the “Beauty Queen of the Hills stations of India”. Besides being a rich repository of natural and human resources,
Darjeeling  The district is famous for its beautiful hill stations (and is often referred to as the Queen of the Hills) and Darjeeling tea. Darjeeling is the district headquarters. Kalimpong, Kurseong and Siliguri, three other major towns in the district, are the subdivisional headquarters of the district. Mirik, another town of the district, has been developed as a lake resort since the late 1970s.

2.3 Rocks

In geology, rock or stone is a naturally occurring solid aggregate of minerals and/or mineraloids. The Earth’s outer solid layer, the lithosphere, is made of rock. Three majors groups of rocks are defined: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The scientific study of rocks is called petrology, which is an essential component of geology.

Rock classification

Rocks are generally classified by mineral and chemical composition, by the texture of the constituent particles and by the processes that formed them. These indicators separate rocks into three types: igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. They are further classified according to particle size.

1. Igneous Rocks

Igneous rock (derived from the Latin word igneus meaning of fire, from ignis meaning fire) forms through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. Igneous rock may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive (plutonic) rocks or on the surface as extrusive (volcanic) rocks. This magma can be derived from partial melts of pre-existing rocks in either a planet’s mantle or crust.

2. Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the deposition of material at the Earth’s surface and within bodies of water. Sedimentation is the collective name for processes that cause mineral and/or organic particles (detritus) to settle and accumulate or for minerals to precipitate from a solution. Particles that form a sedimentary rock by accumulating are called sediment. Before being deposited, sediment was formed by weathering and erosion in a source area, and then transported to the place of deposition by water, wind, ice, mass movement or glaciers which are called agents of denudation.

3. Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means “change in form”. The original
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rock (protolith) is subjected to heat and pressure, (temperatures greater than 150 to 200 °C and pressures of 1500 bars[3]) causing profound physical and/or chemical change. The protolith may be sedimentary rock, igneous rock or another older metamorphic rock.

2.4 Valleys

In geology, a valley or dale is a depression with predominant extent in one direction. A very deep river valley may be called a canyon or gorge. The terms U-shaped and V-shaped are descriptive terms of geography to characterize the form of valleys. Most valleys belong to one of these two main types or a mixture of them, (at least) with respect of the cross section of the slopes or hillsides.

A valley in its broadest geographic sense is also known as a dale. A valley through which a river runs may also be referred to as a vale. A small, secluded, and often wooded valley is known as a dell or in Scotland as a glen. A wide, flat valley through which a river runs is known in Scotland as a strath.

Definition: The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains; the strip of land at the bottom of the depressions intersecting a country, including usually the bed of a stream, with frequently broad alluvial plains on one or both sides of the stream. Also used figuratively.

Types of Valleys

1. River valleys

A valley formed by flowing water, or river valley, is usually V-shaped. The exact shape will depend on the characteristics of the stream flowing through it. Rivers with steep gradients, as in mountain ranges, produce steep walls and a bottom. Shallower slopes may produce broader and gentler valleys, but in the lowest stretch of a river, where it approaches its base level, it begins to deposit sediment and the valley bottom becomes a floodplain.

2. Hanging valleys

A hanging valley is a tributary valley with the floor at a higher relief than the main channel into which it flows. They are most commonly associated with U-shaped valleys when a tributary glacier flows into a glacier of larger volume. The main glacier erodes a deep U-shaped valley with nearly vertical sides while the tributary glacier, with a smaller volume of ice, makes a shallower U-shaped valley. Since the surfaces of the glaciers were originally at the same elevation, the shallower valley appears to be ‘hanging’ above the main valley. Often, waterfalls form at or near the outlet of the upper valley. Hanging valleys are also the product of varying rates of erosion of the main valley and the tributary valleys.
The varying rates of erosion are associated with the valleys rock composition of the adjacent rocks in the different valley locations. The tributary valleys are eroded and deepened by glaciers at a slower rate than that of the main valley floor. Thus the difference in the two valleys depth increases over time. The tributary valleys that were composed of more resistant rock then hangs over the main valley.

3. Glacial valleys

There are various forms of valley associated with glaciation that may be referred to as glacial valleys.

U-shaped valley

A valley carved by glaciers is normally U-shaped. The valley becomes visible upon the recession of the glacier that forms it. When the ice recedes or thaws, the valley remains, often littered with small boulders that were transported within the ice. Floor gradient does not affect the valley’s shape, it is the glacier’s size that does. Continuously flowing glaciers – especially in the ice age – and large-sized glaciers carve wide, deep incised valleys.

Tunnel valley

A tunnel valley is a large, long, U-shaped valley originally cut under the glacial ice near the margin of continental ice sheets such as that now covering Antarctica and formerly covering portions of all continents during past glacial ages. A tunnel valley can be up to 100 km (62 mi) long, 4 km (2.5 mi) wide, and 400 m (1,300 ft) deep (its depth may vary along its length).

Tunnel valleys were formed by subglacial erosion by water and served as subglacial drainage pathways carrying large volumes of melt water. Their cross-sections exhibit steep-sided flanks similar to fjord walls, and their flat bottoms are typical of subglacial glacial erosion.

Meltwater valley

In northern Central Europe, the Scandinavian ice sheet during the various ice ages advanced slightly uphill against the lie of the land. As a result its meltwaters flowed parallel to the ice margin to reach the North Sea basin, forming huge, flat valleys known as Urstromtäler. Unlike the other forms of glacial valley, these were formed by glacial meltwaters.

Various Valleys of India:

- Aamby Valley
A cave or cavern is a natural underground space large enough for a human to enter. Caves form naturally by the weathering of rock and they often extend deep underground. The word “cave” can also refer to much smaller openings such as sea caves, rock shelters, and grottos.

**Definition:** Naturally formed underground cavity. A cave often consists of a number of underground chambers, constituting a series of caverns. An assemblage of such caverns interconnected by smaller passageways makes up a cave system.

The formation and development of caves is known as speleogenesis. Caves are formed by various geologic processes. These may involve a combination of
chemical processes, erosion from water, tectonic forces, microorganisms, pressure, atmospheric influences, and even digging.

Types of Caves

1. Solutional cave

Solutional caves are the most frequently occurring caves and such caves form in rock that is soluble, such as limestone, but can also form in other rocks, including chalk, dolomite, marble, salt, and gypsum. Rock is dissolved by natural acid in groundwater that seeps through bedding-planes, faults, joints and so on. Over geological epochs cracks expand to become caves or cave systems.

2. Sea cave or littoral cave

Sea caves are found along coasts around the world. A special case is littoral caves, which are formed by wave action in zones of weakness in sea cliffs. Often these weaknesses are faults, but they may also be dykes or bedding-plane contacts. Some wave-cut caves are now above sea level because of later uplift. Elsewhere, in places such as Thailand’s PhangNga Bay, solutional caves have been flooded by the sea and are now subject to littoral erosion. Sea caves are generally around 5 to 50 metres (16 to 160 ft) in length, but may exceed 300 metres (980 ft).

3. Corrasional cave or erosional cave

Corrasional or erosional caves are those that form entirely by erosion by flowing streams carrying rocks and other sediments. These can form in any type of rock, including hard rocks such as granite. Generally there must be some zone of weakness to guide the water, such as a fault or joint. A subtype of the erosional cave is the wind or aeolian cave, carved by wind-born sediments. Many caves formed initially by solutional processes often undergo a subsequent phase of erosional or vadose enlargement where active streams or rivers pass through them.

4. Glacier cave

Glacier caves occur in ice and under glaciers and are formed by melting. They are also influenced by the very slow flow of the ice, which tends to close the caves again. (These are sometimes called ice caves, though this term is properly reserved for caves that contain year-round ice formations).

5. Fracture cave

Fracture caves are formed when layers of more soluble minerals, such as gypsum, dissolve out from between layers of less soluble rock. These rocks fracture and collapse in blocks of stone.
6. Talus cave

Talus caves are the openings between rocks that have fallen down into a pile, often at the bases of cliffs (called “talus”).

7. Anchialine cave

Anchialine caves are caves, usually coastal, containing a mixture of freshwater and saline water (usually sea water). They occur in many parts of the world, and often contain highly specialized and endemic fauna.

Popular Caves of India:

Famous In India offers you a change to get ample information of the caves in India, so that you can plan your tour effortlessly.

- Ajanta Caves
- Bagh Caves
- Bhimbetka Caves
- Edakkal Caves
- Elephanta Caves
- Ghorawadi Caves
- Kanheri Caves
- Mandapeshwar Caves
- Nellitheertha Caves
- Pataleshwar Caves
- The Ellora Caves
- Udayagiri&Khandagiri Caves
- Undavalli Caves

2.6 Deserts

Thar Desert

This is also known as the Great Indian Desert, Thar Desert is the most colourful desert in the world. Lying between the Rajasthan, Western India and South-East of Pakistan, Thar desert make Rajasthan one of the most sought after destination. Discovering the desert in India is not only full of giving an
opportunity to explore the tremendous land of sand, but also be aware of its rich cultural and historical heritage, which comprise its inseparable parts.

![Thar Desert](image)

**Fig. 2.3 Thar Desert**

Spreading its area in India as well as Pakistan, Thar Desert attracts most of the tourists visiting Rajasthan, one of the most vibrant state of India. Covering the entire area of more than 2,50,000 Km, Thar Desert in India fascinates tourists by giving tourists an amazing opportunity to enjoy its world famous Camel Safari. Exploring the Indian desert circuit formed by Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur, three of the historically most popular cities of Rajasthan, simile a good fortune to have.

**Jaisalmer: Weigh the unending desert with Sam sand dunes**

Thar Desert, Jaisalmer Being at the beautiful sand stretches of sand dunes, approx 40 Km far from Jaisalmer is the best way to explore the Great Indian Desert. Specially, witnessing the beauty of sunrise and sunset at Jaisalmer’s Sam sand dunes form the best excursion which one can have in desert exploration. The Camel Safari, normally, consists of 4 days and three nights which makes one enjoy the desert tour in the best leisurely fashion. Amusements like watching the performance of folk artists, visit to traditional villages and meeting with local people in their usual colourful attire are worth putting visitors at immense fascination.

**Bikaner: Magical charm of desert is here**

Siting on the Camel back, tramping through the yellow sand, and weighing the unending sand land constitute one of the best adventures which one can avail in his desert safari tour. Staying overnight in tents and mud huts, and enjoying
various amusing activities are full of mirth. Besides, passing through plenty of magnificent and historical complexes make visitors fall into the deep impression of rich Indian architectural possession.

**Jodhpur: The Region of Rajput Rulers**

Explore the historical attraction of Jodhpur along with its sand dunes

Once capital of Mewar state, the desert city of Jodhpur lies on the edge of Thar desert. Housing the massive historical palace, Mehrangarh fort, this 2nd largest city of Rajasthan gives one ample of opportunity to enjoy desert safari as well. World famous for its Desert kite festival which is organised every year.

### 2.7 Rivers

A river is a natural watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, a lake, a sea, or another river. In a few cases, a river simply flows into the ground or dries up completely before reaching another body of water. Small rivers may also be called by several other names, including stream, creek, brook, rivulet, run, tributary and rill. There are no official definitions for generic terms, such as river, as applied to geographic features, although in some countries or communities a stream may be defined by its size. Many names for small rivers are specific to geographic location.

Rivers are part of the hydrological cycle. Water within a river is generally collected from precipitation through a drainage basin from surface runoff and other sources such as groundwater recharge, springs, and the release of stored water in natural ice and snowpacks (e.g., from glaciers). Potamology is the scientific study of rivers.

**Topography**

The water in a river is usually confined to a channel, made up of a stream bed between banks. In larger rivers there is also a wider floodplain shaped by flood-waters over-topping the channel. Flood plains may be very wide in relation to the size of the river channel. This distinction between river channel and floodplain can be blurred especially in urban areas where the floodplain of a river channel can become greatly developed by housing and industry.

**Classifications**

Rivers can generally be classified as either alluvial, bedrock, or some mix of the two. Alluvial rivers have channels and floodplains that are self-formed in unconsolidated or weakly consolidated sediments. They erode their banks and deposit material on bars and their floodplains. Bedrock rivers form when the
river downcuts through the modern sediments and into the underlying bedrock. This occurs in regions that have experienced some kind of uplift (thereby steepening river gradients) or in which a particular hard lithology causes a river to have a steepened reach that has not been covered in modern alluvium. Bedrock rivers very often contain alluvium on their beds; this material is important in eroding and sculpting the channel. Rivers that go through patches of bedrock and patches of deep alluvial cover are classified as mixed bedrock-alluvial.

Alluvial classification

It is classified by their channel pattern as meandering, braided, wandering, anastomose, or straight. The morphology of an alluvial river reach is controlled by a combination of sediment supply, substrate composition, discharge, vegetation, and bed aggradation.

- **Youthful river**: A river with a steep gradient that has very few tributaries and flows quickly. Its channels erode deeper rather than wider. Examples include the Brazos, Trinity and Ebro rivers.

- **Mature river**: A river with a gradient that is less steep than those of youthful rivers and flows more slowly. A mature river is fed by many tributaries and has more discharge than a youthful river. Its channels erode wider rather than deeper. Examples include the Mississippi, Saint Lawrence, Danube, Ohio, Thames and Paraná rivers.

- **Old river**: A river with a low gradient and low erosive energy. Old rivers are characterized by flood plains. Examples include the Yellow, Ganges, Tigris, Euphrates, Indus and Nile rivers.

- **Rejuvenated river**: A river with a gradient that is raised by tectonic uplift.

The way in which a river’s characteristics vary between the upper course and lower course of a river are summarized by the Bradshaw model. Power-law relationships between channel slope, depth, and width are given as a function of discharge by “river regime”.

Biotic classification

There are very many systems of classification based on biotic conditions typically assigning classes from the most oligotrophic or unpolluted through to the most eutrophic or polluted. Other systems are based on a whole eco-system approach such as developed by the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment. In Europe, the requirements of the Water Framework Directive has led to the development of a wide range of classification methods including classifications.
based on fishery status

A system of river zonation used in francophone communities divides rivers into three primary zones:

- The crenon is the uppermost zone at the source of the river. It is further divided into the eucrenon (spring or boil zone) and the hypocrenon (brook or headstream zone). These areas are characterized by low temperatures, reduced oxygen content and slow moving water.

- The rhithron is the upstream portion of the river that follows the crenon. It is characterized by relatively cool temperatures, high oxygen levels, and fast, turbulent flow.

- The potamon is the remaining downstream stretch of river. It is characterized by warmer temperatures, lower oxygen levels, slow flow and sandier bottoms.

Rivers of India

Rivers in India that flow into the sea are sorted geographically, along the coast starting from the Bay of Bengal in the east, moving along the Indian coast southward to Kanyakumari, then northward along the Arabian Sea. Tributary rivers are listed hierarchically in upstream order: the lower in the list, the more upstream.

The biggest major rivers of India are:

- Flowing into the Bay of Bengal: Brahmaputra, Ganges (with its tributaries Yamuna, Kameika, Gomti, Chambal), Meghna, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri (and their main tributaries)

- Flowing into the Arabian Sea: Indus, Narmada, Tapti (and their main tributaries)

The remaining rivers are:

- Flowing into the inner part of India.
- Coastal rivers.

Popular of Indian Rivers flowing into Bay of Bengal

- Karnaphuli River from Mizoram and Bangladesh

Meghna River Basin

The Meghna-Surma-Barak River System is located in India and Bangladesh.

- Meghna River (in Bangladesh)
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- Padma River (main Ganges distributary)
- Dhaleshwari River

**Brahmaputra River Basin:**
- Brahmaputra River, called Jamuna River in Bangladesh
- Bhugdo River (or Bhogdoi), also called Gelabill (previously called Desoi)
- Dhansiri River
- Mora Dhansiri River
- Dharla River (Bangladesh)
- Jaldhaka (India)

**Ganges River Basin**
- Ganges River
- KaaliNadi East (Mujaffernagar to Kanoj)
- Ram Ganga River
- Hooghly River (distributary)
- Damodar River
- Barakar River
- Jangla River
- River Churni
- Ichamati River

**West Bengal Coastal Rivers**
- Subarnarekha River
- Kharkai River
- Kangsabati River
- Bhagirathi
- Hughli
Godavari River Basin

- Godavari River in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra states
- Kolab River in Orissa State
- Indravati River in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra State and also in Chhattisgarh state
- Bandiya River in Gadchiroli
- Pranahita River
- Wainganga River

2.8 Lakes

A lake is a body of relatively still fresh or salt water of considerable size, localized in a basin, that is surrounded by land apart from a river, stream, or other form of moving water that serves to feed or drain the lake. Lakes are inland and not part of the ocean and therefore are distinct from lagoons, and are larger and deeper than ponds. Lakes can be contrasted with rivers or streams, which are usually flowing. However most lakes are fed and drained by rivers and streams.

Natural lakes are generally found in mountainous areas, rift zones, and areas with ongoing glaciation. Other lakes are found in endorheic basins or along the courses of mature rivers. In some parts of the world there are many lakes because of chaotic drainage patterns left over from the last Ice Age. All lakes are temporary over geologic time scales, as they will slowly fill in with sediments or spill out of the basin containing them.

Many lakes are artificial and are constructed for industrial or agricultural use, for hydro-electric power generation or domestic water supply, or for aesthetic or recreational purposes.

Types of lakes

- **Periglacial lake**: Part of the lake’s margin is formed by an ice sheet, ice cap or glacier, the ice having obstructed the natural drainage of the land.

- **Subglacial lake**: A lake which is permanently covered by ice. They can occur under glaciers, ice caps or ice sheets. There are many such lakes, but Lake Vostok in Antarctica is by far the largest. They are kept liquid because the overlying ice acts as a thermal insulator retaining energy introduced to its underside by friction, by water percolating through
crevasses, by the pressure from the mass of the ice sheet above or by geothermal heating below.

- **Glacial lake**: a lake with origins in a melted glacier, such as a kettle lake.

- **Artificial lake**: A lake created by flooding land behind a dam, called an impoundment or reservoir, by deliberate human excavation, or by the flooding of an excavation incident to a mineral-extraction operation such as an open pit mine or quarry. Some of the world’s largest lakes are reservoirs like Hirakud Dam in India.

- **Endorheic lake, terminal or closed**: A lake which has no significant outflow, either through rivers or underground diffusion. Any water within an endorheic basin leaves the system only through evaporation or seepage. These lakes, such as Lake Eyre in central Australia or the Aral Sea in central Asia, are most common in desert locations.

- **Meromictic lake**: A lake which has layers of water which do not intermix. The deepest layer of water in such a lake does not contain any dissolved oxygen. The layers of sediment at the bottom of a meromictic lake remain relatively undisturbed because there are no living aerobic organisms.

- **Fjord lake**: A lake in a glacially eroded valley that has been eroded below sea level.

- **Oxbow lake**: A lake which is formed when a wide meander from a stream or a river is cut off to form a lake. They are called “oxbow” lakes due to the distinctive curved shape that results from this process.

- **Rift lake or sag pond**: A lake which forms as a result of subsidence along a geological fault in the Earth’s tectonic plates. Examples include the Rift Valley lakes of eastern Africa and Lake Baikal in Siberia.

**Lakes of Hyderabad**

Osman Sagar - Osman sagar was created by dam constructed on the Musi River in 1920, for providing drinking water source for Hyderabad, and also for saving the city from floods, which the city witnessed in 1908. It was constructed during the reign of the last Nizam of Hyderabad, Osman Ali Khan, hence the name. It is a popular tourist destination, especially after the rainy season when the reservoir is full, and its parks, resorts, amusement park are a major attraction. This lake had served drinking water for Hyderabad city but due to increase in
population it is now unable to provide sufficient water supply to Hyderabad and so it is now just used for public recreation.

![Osman Sagar](image1)

*Fig. 2.4 Osman Sagar*

- DurgamCheruvu - Also called The Secret Lake, it is a peaceful boulevard near the bustling Madhapur.

- HimayatSagar - It is the twin lake to Osman Sagar, Gandipetlake. It comes along the way on Outer Ring Road en route to airport which provides a beautiful view.

**Statue of Buddha amid the HussainSagar Lake**

**HussainSagar** - It is a man-made lake famous for the 19-metre tall Buddha statue present in the middle of the lake. Located on its banks is Tank Bund which consists of beautiful gardens and statues of famous personalities. Boating and water sports are a regular feature at the lake.

![Buddha statue in Hussain Sagar Lake](image2)

*Fig. 2.5 Buddha statue in Hussain Sagar Lake*

**Shamirpet Lake** - The lake is situated 24 km north of Secunderabad. Its distance from the city is an incentive for the weekend picnics. It offers a serene location. It attracts a lot of birds, hence a destination for bird watchers. There is also a deer park belonging to the state government near the lake.
Ruknud Daula Lake - The lake is named after Musa Khan, Nawab Ruknud Daula, The 10th Prime Minister (1765–1775) of The Nizam, Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikander Jah, Asaf Jah III of Hyderabad Deccan.

Mir Alam Tank - Located adjacent to Nehru Zoological Park on the Hyderabad-Bangalore Highway. It has provided drinking water to Hyderabad people for 125 years before the Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar were built. Mir Alam laid the foundation for the tank on July 20, 1804, as a plaque still lying in a corner shows. It was completed in about two years on June 8, 1806.

Saroornagar Lake - From the year of its creation in 1626 AD, the lake remained largely clean until 1956 when Hyderabad expanded. Spread over 99 acres (40 ha), the lake was restored by the Hyderabad Urban Development Authority in 2003-04 at a cost of 20 crore (US$3.62 million).[24] After the restoration of the lake, migratory birds returned to the lake in big numbers a few years later.

2.9 Waterfalls

A waterfall is a place where water flows over a vertical drop in the course of a stream or river. Waterfalls also occur where meltwater drops over the edge of a tabular iceberg or ice shelf.

Formation

Waterfalls are commonly formed when a river is young. At these times the channel is often narrow and deep. When the river courses over resistant bedrock, erosion happens slowly, while downstream the erosion occurs more rapidly. As the watercourse increases its velocity at the edge of the waterfall, it plucks material from the riverbed. Whirlpools created in the turbulence as well as sand and stones carried by the watercourse increase the erosion capacity. This causes the waterfall to carve deeper into the bed and to recede upstream. Often over time, the waterfall will recede back to form a canyon or gorge downstream as it recedes upstream, and it will carve deeper into the ridge above it. The rate of retreat for a waterfall can be as high as one and half meters per year.

Streams become wider and shallower just above waterfalls due to flowing over the rock shelf, and there is usually a deep area just below the waterfall because of the kinetic energy of the water hitting the bottom. Waterfalls normally form in a rocky area due to erosion. After a long period of being fully formed, the water falling off the ledge will retreat, causing a horizontal pit parallel to the waterfall wall. Eventually, as the pit grows deeper, the waterfall collapses to be replaced by a steeply sloping stretch of river bed. In addition to gradual processes such as erosion, earth movement caused by earthquakes or landslides or
volcanoes can cause a differential in land heights which interfere with the natural course of a water flow, and result in waterfalls.

Fig. 2.6 Rahla Water fall

Types of Waterfalls:

- **Block**: Water descends from a relatively wide stream or river.
- **Cascade**: Water descends a series of rock steps.
- **Cataract**: A large, powerful waterfall.
- **Chute**: A large quantity of water forced through a narrow, vertical passage.
- **Fan**: Water spreads horizontally as it descends while remaining in contact with bedrock.
- **Frozen**: Any waterfall which has some element of ice.
- **Horsetail**: Descending water maintains some contact with bedrock.
- **Plunge**: Water descends vertically, losing contact with the bedrock surface.
- **Punchbowl**: Water descends in a constricted form and then spreads out in a wider pool.
- **Segmented**: Distinctly separate flows of water form as it descends.
- **Tiered**: Water drops in a series of distinct steps or falls.
- **Multi-step**: A series of waterfalls one after another of roughly the same size each with its own sunken plunge pool.
List of Some Indian Waterfalls

**Bihar**
- Kakolat
- Manjhar K

**Chhattisgarh**
- Chitrakoot Falls, Jagdalpur - 100 ft (30 m)

**Goa**
- Kesarval Falls
- Arvalam Falls
- Dudhsagar Fall

**Gujarat**
- Ninai Falls
- Zarwani Falls
- Giraidhodh Falls

**Himachal Pradesh**
- Machhrial Falls
- Rahla Fall

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### 2.10 Wildlife centaury

Wildlife tourism, in a way, is replace of Shikar and other jungle explorations. With the spread of modern civilisation, jungles are disappearing fast and wildlife species are endangered. Great efforts are being made towards the conservation of faunal and floral heritage. The main activities in wildlife tourism includes wildlife viewing, photography and bird watching.

Sanuaries are areas preserved for wildlife where they are allowed to roam free, hunt for game and natural habitat preserved so that they can evolve properly.

Major Sanctuaries in India are

1. Jaldapara Wild life Sanctuary (West Bengal)
2. Manas Wild life Sanctuary (Assam)
3. Periyar Wild life Sanctuary (Kerala)
4. Mudumalai Wild life Sanctuary (Tamil nadu)
5. Sundarbans Tiger Reserve (West Bengal)
6. Radhanagari (Bison) Sanctuary (Maharastra Kolhapur)
7. Palamau Wild life Sanctuary (Bihar)
8. Anaimalai Wild life Sanctuary (Tamil nadu)
9. Vedanthagai Birds Sanctuary (Tamil nadu)

1. Jaldapara Wild life Sanctuary

This sanctuary is situated in Jalpaiguri of West Bengal, below the eastern foothills of the Himalayas, is of 116 Sq. Kms. and is mostly rain forest, tall and deciduous. Interspread with dense high grass and crisscrossed with water course. The Torsa, Malangi and other mountain rivers pour through it on their way from the Himalayas to the plains, frequently changing their courses in flood times. These changes provide ideal habitat for rhino and wild buffalo; unfortunately the latter is no longer present.

Besides rhino, it holds an occasional tiger or leopard, elephant, gaur sambar, hog deer, large civet, jackal, wild dog, otter, wild boar and python.

2. Manas Wild Life Sanctuary

The Manas sanctuary is situated at Barpeta of Assam. Manas is noted for its wild buffalo. Other fauna include the rare clouded leopard, black bear, Sambar, Swamp deer, barking deer, hog deer, capped and golden langur, slow loris, common and clawless otter, wild boar, pigmy hog, and gharial in the rivers.

Birds in Manas include the great and little cormorant, shag, spotbilled pelican, egret, night heron, paddy bird, white and black ibis, common shelduck, goosander etc.

3. Vedanthangal Sanctuary

This is situated 82 kms south of Chennai and 48 kms inland from the Bay of Bengal. It is the oldest known bird sanctuary in India. The sanctuary is built around a large water tank which begins to fill around August with the northwest monsoon. By September, it is full and birds begin to come here after that. They keep arriving up to January. Birds include nesting birds like the cormorant shag, darter, egret, heron, paddy bird, stork, spoon bill and white ibis.

4. Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is situated at Tirunelveli of Tamil Nadu. This is very popular with botanists and ornithologists as it has a great variety of faunal and bird life.
Among the animals that roam here are tiger, lion tailed, macaque, jackal and wild dogs while the reptile population include cobra, python and several other snakes.

5. Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary

The Periyar river, rising in the Shivagiri hills of the Cardamon Hills a segment of the Western Ghats was dammed in 1987, and most of its waters which flowed west into the Arabian sea were turned to flow into the Vaigai river flowing east to the Bay of Bengal, through a subterranean tunnel (5.940 ft) long, and used to irrigate large areas which suffered permanently from drought.

Periyar offers the finest opportunities to watch the photograph the Indian Elephant. In a stay of two or three days most of its daily activities can be seen. The other animal for which Periyar is noted is the gaur. Other fauna in the reserve are the lion tailed macaque, panther, sambar, barking deer, nilgai, tiger, wild dog, sloth bear, wild boar and a variety of birds including vulture, cuckoo, grey heron, egret, king fisher, asprey and wood pecker.

2.11 National Parks

National parks are sanctuaries with a greater emphasis on the preservation of the flora and fauna and not a twig should be disturbed is emphasised.

Important National Parks in India are

1. Dachigam National Park (Jammy and Kashmir)
2. Corbett National Park (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)
4. Nandadevi National Park (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Sundarban National Park (West Bengal)
6. Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Keoldeo Ghana National Park (Rajasthan)
8. Gir National Park (Gujrat)
9. Guidy National Park (Tamil Nadu)
10. Nagar hole National Park (Karnataka)

Keoldeo Ghana National Park

Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur is located within the Indus-Ganges
Monsoon Forest Biogeographical Province. It extends over an area of 2,783 hectares (6,880 acres). It was declared a national park in 1982. Earlier to this, in 1900, it was a duck-hunting reserve of the Maharajas of Bharatpur, then became a bird sanctuary in 1956, with the Maharajas exercising shooting rights till 1972, and was recorded as a Ramsar Wetland site, in 1981. It was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985 under category (x), as a natural property. The area of the wetland of the park shrinks to 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres) during most part of the year. It has a human-built environment created partly by embankments dividing the area into 10 units, and has sluice controlled arrangement to maintain the water level. It is famous for 364 species of wintering birds that flock in large numbers, arriving from distant countries of Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, China and Siberia. It is surrounded by 17 villages and the Bharatpur city.

**Sundarbans National Park West Bengal,**

The Sundarbans National Park, the largest estuarine mangrove forest in the world is a National Park, Tiger Reserve, UNESCO World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve located in the Sundarbans Ganges river delta bordering the Bay of Bengal, in West Bengal. It is also on the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves. The Sundarbans as a whole encompasses 10,000 km² (3,900 sq mi) of land and water, about 5,980 km² (2,310 sq mi) in India and the balance is in Bangladesh. It is integral to the world’s largest delta of 80,000 km² formed from sediments deposited by the three great rivers, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna, which confluence in the Bengal Basin. The entire basin is traversed by a complex network of interconnecting waterways. Tidal waves as high 75 m are a regular feature here. Though, the history of protection in the area of Indian part of the Sundarbans dates back to 1878, it was declared as the core area of Sundarbans Tiger Reserve in 1973 and a wildlife sanctuary in 1977 of 133,000-hectare core area within the 258,500 hectares (639,000 acres) Sundarbans Tiger Reserve. On May 4, 1984 it was declared a National Park. It was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1987 as a natural property under category (ix) and (x). This region is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger. It is also home to a variety of bird, reptile and invertebrate species, including the salt-water crocodile.

**Nandadevi National Park**

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks are nestled high in West Himalaya. Valley of Flowers National Park is renowned for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and outstanding natural beauty. It is located in the Garhwal Himalaya of Chamoli District of Uttarakhand (formerly part of Uttar Pradesh).
This richly diverse area is also home to rare and endangered animals, including the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, brown bear and blue sheep. The gentle landscape of the Valley of Flowers National Park complements the rugged mountain wilderness of Nanda Devi National Park. Together, they encompass a unique transition zone between the mountain ranges of the Zanskar and Great Himalaya. The park stretches over an expanse of 87.5 km² (33.8 sq mi). It was established as a national park on 6 November 1982. However, it was initially established as a game sanctuary on 7 January 1939. It was inscribed under the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988 with extension in 2005 under category (vii) and (x). Together, they comprise the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, which is on the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2004.

Kaziranga National Park

Located on the banks of the mighty Brahmaputra River in the far North East of India, Assam, Kaziranga National Park covers an area of approximately 430-sq-kms with its swamps and tall thickets of elephant grass making it the ideal habitat for the Indian One-Horned Rhino. Due to limitless poaching of this prehistoric survivor, the Kaziranga National Park was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1940.

Major Wildlife Attractions of Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary

Beside of course the great one horned Indian Rhino, the other major wild attractions include a large population of Indian Elephants, Indian Bison, Swamp Deer or Barasingha, Hog Deer, Sloth Bears, Tigers, Leopard Cats, Jungle Cats, Otters, Hog Badgers, Capped Langurs, Hoolock Gibbons, Wild Boar, Jackal, Wild Buffalo, Pythons, Monitor Lizards, etc.

Kaziranga National Park is a birding paradise; the grasslands are a raptor country that can be seen on safari makes a remarkable experience. These include the Oriental Honey Buzzard, Black-Shouldered Kite, Black Kite, Brahminy Kite, Pallas’s Fishing Eagle, White Tailed Eagle, Grey-Headed Fishing Eagle, Himalayan Griffon, etc. Huge numbers of migratory birds descend on the parks lakes and marshy areas during winters, including Greylag Geese, Bar-Headed Geese, Ruddy Shelduck, Gadwall, Falcated Duck, Red-Crested Pochard and Northern Shoveller.

Summary

Nature-Based Tourism is a large and growing industry sector in many destinations across the world. A wide range of recreational, activity based, educational, cultural activities and experiences, can be accessed by visitors in
natural and protected areas. India a land so vast and holding the treasure of natural beauty. The hill stations, gardens, mountains, rocks, valleys, caves, deserts, Rivers, lakes, beaches, waterfalls, wildlife sanctuaries and national parks are the different components of Nature based tourism in India, which are playing the key role to attract good number of foreign tourists around the year.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Name any two hill stations of India.

2. What is valley?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Write in detail about various gardens in India.

2. Explain about the river system in India.
3.1 Historical Places
There are many historical places present in India. Historical places help the tourists to understand the culture and traditions which prevailed in the earlier year of Indian history.

The following historical places are explained in detail.

**The Taj Mahal** is one of India’s best-known sites and one of the best architectural achievements in India, located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It was built between 1631 and 1653 by Emperor Shah Jahan in honor of his wife, Arjumand Banu, more popularly known as Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal serves as her tomb.

**Fatehpur Sikri** It was the first planned city of the Mughals and also the first one designed in Mughal architecture, an amalgamation of Indian architecture,
Persian and Islamic architecture and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.

**Varanasi** The ghats of one of the oldest city of the world.

**The Mahabodhi Temple** is a 2000-year-old temple dedicated to Gautam Buddha in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**The Nalanda** is located in the Indian State of Bihar, was a Buddhist center of learning from 427 C.E to 1197 C.E partly under the Pala Empire. It has been called “one of the first great universities in recorded history.”

According to historical studies the University of Nalanda was established 450 C.E under the patronage of the Gupta emperors, notably Kumaragupta.

**The Brihadishwara Temple** in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu built by the Cholas. The temple is one of India’s most prized architectural sites.

**The Airavateswara temple** is located in the town of Darasuram, near Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu.

**The Shore Temple**, along with the collection of other monuments in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu have been declared as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**The Harmandir Sahib** is one of the most respected gurudwara in India and the most sacred place for Sikhs. The gurudwara is located in Amritsar, Punjab, India.

**The Bahai temple** in Delhi, was completed in 1986 and serves as the Mother Temple of the Indian Subcontinent. It has won numerous architectural awards and been featured in hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles. (It is also known as the Lotus Temple.)

**The Hawa Mahal** in Jaipur also known as Palace of Winds.

**The Taj Mahal Palace** is an icon of Mumbai.

**The Victoria Memorial** in Kolkata, built during the British Raj.

**The Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus** in Mumbai, built for Queen Victoria

### 3.2 Archaeological Sites

Archaeology in India is a vast subject and this entire period can be broadly classified as Stone Age, Indus Valley, Neolithic-Chalcolithic, Megalithic-Early Historic and Late Historic periods.
The Stone Age

The Stone Age in India begins with the Paleolithic and terminates after the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age). The Paleolithic dates back to the geological era of Middle Pleistocene. Paleolithic sites abound in Peninsular India, and are found more prominently at Pallavaram in Tamil Nadu, Hunsgi in Karnataka, Kuliana in Orissa, Didwana in Rajasthan, and Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

The Mesolithic sites far outnumber the Paleolithic ones, and are located all over the country. Synonymous with the advanced hunting, fishing, and food-gathering economy, Mesolithic usually corresponds to the immediate post-Pleistocene or early Holocene (about 10,000 years ago) period. The beginning of the disposal of dead, and the formation of band level society also characterised this period. The early rock paintings depicting hunting and ritual scenes are the period’s most remarkable legacies.

The Neolithic-Chalcolithic Age

The Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase that followed the Mesolithic culture, was marked by remarkable progress in the techniques of agriculture, and domestication of animals, thus laying down a firm foundation for India’s rural life. Wattle-dab houses mushroomed over several village settlements during the 3rd and 2nd millennium B.C. Inamgaon and Walki in Maharashtra, Navdatoli in Madhya Pradesh, Ahar, Balathal and Gilund in eastern Rajasthan, Budhilal, Sangankalur, Maski and Brahmagiri in Karnataka, Utnur in western Andhra Pradesh, Golbai in Orissa, Pandu-Rajar-Dhibi in West Bengal, Chirand in Bihar and Burzoham in Kashmir have revealed a distinct Neolithic-Chalcolithic phase in India. The ongoing excavation at Balathal near Udaipur in Rajasthan has surprisingly yielded the earliest known village in India so far (radiocarbon-dated 4,000 B.C.).

Indus Valley Civilisation

While the Neolithic-Chalcolithic sites of India were not matured enough to be labelled as civilisations, around the same time, over the Indus and Ghaggar river valleys in northwest India bordering Pakistan, and in Kutch and Saurashtra in Gujarat, flourished a civilisation that is referred to today as the Indus Valley Civilisation. It extended over an area that was much larger than any of the other civilisations that were its contemporaries. Some well-known Indus cities in India include Dholavira, Kalibangan, Lothal, Surkotda and Rakhigari.
Archaeological Sites In India - Marvelous Planning

The most outstanding feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was its unique town planning with well-regulated streets, oriented almost invariably along the cardinal directions. The houses were made of either mud bricks or kiln-fired bricks of regulated sizes. An average house consisted of a courtyard around which rooms were constructed to live in and carry out various household activities.

The Construction of Towns

An Indus town consisted of two parts, the citadel and the lower town, each with their respective fortifications. The citadel had monumental buildings like the Great Bath the Granary and the Assembly Hall.

Evidence of Civilized Economy

Agro-pastoralism was the mainstay of the civilisation’s economy. Besides, coastal communities also exploited a wide range of marine life for their subsistence. Ample evidence to this effect has been found in Kuntasi in Gujarat. The Indus Valley Civilisation was also very well versed in the craft of bead making, ceramics and shell.

Its Flourishing Trade

The Indus Valley Civilisation was known for its trade, both domestic and foreign, its system of weights and measures, its written script and religious beliefs. The civilisation declined by 1700 B.C., and led to the growth of several fragmented settlements in North India in the upper plains of the River Ganges.

Collectively termed as the Painted Gray Ware Culture, some of its important settlements have been excavated at Abichchatra, Hastinapura (both in western Uttar Pradesh) and Purana Quila in Delhi. The excavations were aimed at identifying areas mentioned in the great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.

Megalithic Phase

At the time of the Painted Gray Ware settlements in the north, South India saw the predominance of the Megalithic Culture. Simple monoliths, a cluster of stone circles or dolmens usually characterise a megalithic site. Agro-pastoral communities erected these either to commemorate a burial or to depict an actual burial site. In Kerala, the megaliths, are mushroom-shaped stone objects known as Topikal or Kodekal.
Excavations conducted in a number of megalithic sites have revealed a substantial amount of artifacts, indicative of a pastoral economy, warfare and rudimentary trade and exchange between settlements.

Some prominent megalithic sites of South India are found at Brahmagiri, Maski and Rajan Kalur in Karnataka, Bhagimari in Maharashtra and the north and south Arcot districts in Tamil Nadu. Interestingly, the Megalithic tradition has continued in certain tribal areas, especially among the Gadabas of Orissa, Gonds of Bastar, and the Bodos of northeast India, who still erect menhirs (monoliths) as commemorative symbols for the deceased.

Second Urbanisation Phase

Between the time of the Buddha (6th century B.C.) and the rule of the Guptas (4th century A.D.), for about 800 years, the whole of India for the first time underwent a most profound transformation.

The changing social, political and economic framework (the period is termed as the Second Urbanisation) that had first evolved in the plains of the Ganges in the north within the context of Buddhism (for more, see Religion), gradually shifted to the rest of the country. The shift opened up a network of internal and overseas trade routes with far reaching implications, saw the introduction of currency, and witnessed a flourishing of numerous arts and crafts, including ceramics.

Excavations at Kosambi, Saranath, and Hastinapura in Uttar Pradesh, Vaishali, Rajagriha and Bodhgaya in Bihar, Chandraketugarh in Bengal, Sisupalgarh in Orissa, Dharanikota in Andhra Pradesh, Arikamedu near Pondicherry, Nevasa in Maharashtra and Vidisa in Madhya Pradesh have revealed fortified cities dating back to this period.

The Buddhist Phase

The early cities attempted to recreate the universe in a microcosmic manner, with large outsized ramparts that served the purpose of symbolic protection. Buddhism enjoyed wide patronage from urban dwellers, including kings and merchants, who constructed numerous shrines (Sanchi Saranath, Ajanta, Kanchehi, Amravati, Sanati and Lalitgiri) through popular and collective donations. Thanks to royal patronage, Jainism (for more, see Religion) also found a foothold in certain areas. To cite examples, Khandagiri-Udayagiri in Orissa and Mathura near Delhi are noted for their splendid Jaina (pertaining to Jainism)monuments.
The Construction of Temples

In the subsequent eras, during the period marking the end of Buddhism as a religious force in India, the emphasis shifted to the construction of Brahmanical temples with distinct regional styles such as the Nagara and Kalinga in the north and the east, and the Dravida and Besara in the south. Jainism continued to be popular in certain pockets, and some of its finest monuments can be found at Sravanabelagola in Karnataka, and Ellora in Maharashtra.

The Islamic Sites

The later Indian archaeological sites have a number of Islamic (for more, see Islam in Religion) monuments, concentrated mainly in and around Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Hyderabad, northern Karnataka, Aurangabad and Bhopal. Alongside, the Rajputs of Rajasthan, the Marathas of Maharashtra and the rulers of Vijayanagara at Hampi also built grand masonry forts, palaces and cities that continue to do India proud even today.

3.3 Heritage Sites

India is a culturally rich country and one of the most important tourist destinations in the world. It attracts a large number of tourists and travellers from all over the world for cultural & heritage tours of India. Rich cultural & heritage tours in India remind tourists the past splendor and the royal lifestyle of the country. There are a number of heritage monuments in India which set the mind of tourists for India heritage tours and travels. From North to South and East to West, India is dotted with many historic monuments, ruins of forts & palaces, well-preserved magnificent forts & palaces, ancient temples, and several other architecturally beautiful buildings and structures. Indian magnificent heritage monuments depict the vibrant art & architecture which attract foreign tourists on heritage & cultural tours in India. The historically and culturally rich country of India has many world famous heritage monuments such as, Taj Mahal (Agra), Red Fort (Agra), Red Fort (Delhi), Fatehpur Sikri (Agra), Qutub Minar (Agra), Humayun’s Tomb (Delhi), Ajanta & Ellora Caves (Aurangabad), Mahabodhi Temple (Bodhgaya, Bihar), Konark Sun Temple, Khajuraho Temple Complex, Akshardham Temple Complex (Delhi), Hampi Group of Monuments, Sanchi Buddhist Stupa, Charminar (Hyderabad), Golconda Fort (Hyderabad), Rajasthan Forts & Palace, etc. These all examples of heritage monuments in India attract a very large number of tourists from all over the world and never fail to lure tourists.
Heritage tours in India also take tourists and provide opportunity to spend their vacations in heritage hotels like Lake Palace (Udaipur), Jal Mahal (Jaipur), Fateh Prakash Palace (Udaipur), Rambagh Palace (Jaipur), Samode Palace & Haveli, Neemrana Fort Palace (Rajasthan), Taragarh Fort (Himachal Pradesh), Nalagarh Fort (Himachal Pradesh), Nilambagh Palace (Gujarat), Utelia Palace (Gujarat), etc. These heritage hotels in India provide the most comfortable and luxurious stay opportunity to tourists on their heritage tours of India.

Heritage tours & travels in India also provide travellers, wonderful opportunity for heritage trains tours in India to explore India’s many historically rich tourist places and destinations. Luxury trains like The Palace of Wheels, The Royal Orient, The Deccan Odyssey and The Fairy Queen, provide travellers a brilliant opportunity to experience the royal and luxury life of erstwhile Maharajahs and Nawabs of India. These heritage trains provide opportunity to many historically rich tourist places of India which are dotted with many heritage monuments.

UNESCO World Heritage Monuments in India

There is a number of UNESCO World Heritage Monuments in India that can be visited on heritage tours of India.

- Humayun’s Tomb - Delhi
- Qutub Minar & Its Monuments - Delhi
- Red Fort (Lal Quila) - Delhi
- Basilica of Bom Jesus and other churches - Goa
- Hampi Group of Monuments - Karnataka
- Pattadakal Group of Monuments - Karnataka
- Buddhist Stupa & Monuments - Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh
- Khajuraho Group of Monuments - Madhya Pradesh
- Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka - Madhya Pradesh
- Agra Red Fort - Agra, Uttar Pradesh
- Fatehpur Sikri - Agra, Uttar Pradesh
- Taj Mahal - Agra, Uttar Pradesh
- Mahabodhi Temple Complex - Bodhgaya, Bihar
- Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park - Gujarat
- Ajanta & Ellora Caves - Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (Victoria Terminus) - Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Elephanta Caves - Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Konark Sun Temple - Konark, Orissa
- Mountain Railways of India - Darjeeling, West Bengal
- Nilgiri Mountain Railways - Tamil Nadu
- Brihadisvara Temple - Tamil Nadu
- Mahabalipuram Group of Monuments - Tamil Nadu
- Airavatesvara Temple - Tamil Nadu

3.4 Museums

A museum is an institution that cares for a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. Most large museums are located in major cities throughout the world and more local ones exist in smaller cities, towns and even the countryside. The continuing acceleration in the digitization of information, combined with the increasing capacity of digital information storage, is causing the traditional model of museums (i.e. as static “collections of collections” of three-dimensional specimens and artifacts) to expand to include virtual exhibits and high-resolution images of their
collections for perusal, study, and exploration from any place with Internet connectivity.

**Purpose**

Museum purposes change from institution to institution. Some favor education over conservation, or vice versa. For example, in the 1970s, the Canada Science and Technology Museum favored education over preservation of their objects. They displayed objects as well as their functions. One exhibit featured a historic printing press that a staff member used for visitors to create museum memorabilia. Some seek to reach a wide audience, such as a national or state museum, while some museums have specific audiences, like the LDS Church History Museum or local history organizations. Generally speaking, museums collect objects of significance that comply with their mission statement for conservation and display. Although most museums do not allow physical contact with the associated artifacts, there are some that are interactive and encourage a more hands-on approach. In 2009, Hampton Court Palace, palace of Henry VIII, opened the council room to the general public to create an interactive environment for visitors.

**Types of Museums**

Types of museums vary, from large institutions, covering many of the categories below, to very small institutions focusing on a specific subject, location, or a notable person. Categories include: fine arts, applied arts, craft, archaeology, anthropology and ethnology, history, cultural history, science, technology, children’s museums, natural history, botanical and zoological gardens. Within these categories many museums specialize further, e.g. museums of modern art, folk art, local history, military history, aviation history, philately, agriculture or geology. Another type of museum is an encyclopedic museum. Commonly referred to as a universal museum, encyclopedic museums have collections representative of the world and typically include art, science, history, and cultural history. The type and size of a museum is reflected in its collection. A museum normally houses a core collection of important selected objects in its field.

**1. Archaeology museums**

Archaeology museums specialize in the display of archaeological artifacts. Many are in the open air, such as the Agora of Athens and the Roman Forum. Others display artifacts found in archaeological sites inside buildings. Some, such as the Western Australian Museum, exhibit maritime archaeological materials. These appear in its Shipwreck Galleries, a wing of the Maritime Museum. This Museum has also developed a ‘museum-without-walls’ through a series of underwater wreck trails.
2. Art museums

An art museum, also known as an art gallery, is a space for the exhibition of art, usually in the form of art objects from the visual arts, primarily paintings, illustrations, and sculpture. Collections of drawings and old master prints are often not displayed on the walls, but kept in a print room. There may be collections of applied art, including ceramics, metalwork, furniture, artist’s books and other types of object. Video art is often screened.

3. Encyclopedic museums

Encyclopedic museums are large, mostly national, institutions that offer visitors a plethora of information on a variety of subjects that tell both local and global stories. “With 3% of the world’s population, or nearly 200 million people, live outside the country of their birth, encyclopedic museums play an especially important role in the building of civil society. They encourage curiosity about the world.” James Cuno, President and CEO of the J. Paul Getty Trust, along with Neil MacGregor, Director of the British Museum, are two of the most outspoken museum professionals who support encyclopedic museums. Encyclopedic museums have advantages; however, some scholars and archaeologists argue against encyclopedic museums because they remove cultural objects from their original cultural setting, losing their context.

4. History museums

History museums cover the knowledge of history and its relevance to the present and future. Some cover specialized curatorial aspects of history or a particular locality; others are more general. Such museums contain a wide range of objects, including documents, artifacts of all kinds, art, archaeological objects. Antiquities museums specialize in more archaeological findings.

5. Military and war museums

Military museums specialize in military histories; they are often organized from a national point of view, where a museum in a particular country will have displays organized around conflicts in which that country has taken part. They typically include displays of weapons and other military equipment, uniforms, wartime propaganda and exhibits on civilian life during wartime, and decorations, among others. A military museum may be dedicated to a particular or area, such as the Imperial War Museum Duxford for military aircraft, DeutschesPanzermuseum for tanks or the International Spy Museum for espionage, The National World War I Museum for World War I or more generalist, such as the Canadian War Museum or the Musée de l’Armée.
6. Mobile museums

Mobile museum is a term applied to museums that make exhibitions from a vehicle, such as a van. Some institutions, such as St. Vital Historical Society and the Walker Art Center, use the term to refer to a portion of their collection that travels to sites away from the museum for educational purposes. Other mobile museums have no “home site”, and use travel as their exclusive means of presentation.

Famous Indian Museums:

Andhra Pradesh

- Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad
  Veiled Rebecca of Salar Jung Museum
- AP State Archaeology Museum, Hyderabad
- Birla Science Museum, Hyderabad
- City Museum, Hyderabad

Assam

- Assam State Museum, Guwahati
- Mayong Central Museum and Emporium, Mayong
- ShankardevKalakshetra, Guwahati

Bihar

- KhudaBakhsh Oriental Library, Patna
- Patna Museum, Patna
- Patna Planetarium, Patna

National Capital Territory of Delhi

- Indian Air Force Museum, Palam, Delhi
- Eternal Gandhi Multimedia Museum, New Delhi
- National Gandhi Museum, New Delhi
- Gandhi Smriti, New Delhi

Goa

- Goa Chitra Museum, Benaulim
3.5 Art Galleries

An art gallery or art museum is a building or space for the exhibition of art, usually visual art. Museums can be public or private, but what distinguishes a museum is the ownership of a collection. Paintings are the most commonly displayed art objects; however, sculpture, decorative arts, furniture, textiles, costume, drawings, pastels, watercolors, collages, prints, artists’ books, photographs, and installation art are also regularly shown. Although primarily concerned with providing a space to show works of visual art, art galleries are sometimes used to host other artistic activities, such as performance art, music concerts, or poetry readings.

Fig. 3.2 Art Gallery

Types of galleries

The term is used for both public galleries, which are non-profit or publicly owned museums that display selected collections of art. On the other hand private galleries refers to the commercial enterprises for the sale of art. However, both types of gallery may host traveling exhibits or temporary exhibitions including art borrowed from elsewhere.

1. Galleries in museums

The rooms in museums where art is displayed for the public are often referred to as galleries as well, with a room dedicated to Ancient Egyptian art often being
called the Egyptian Gallery, for example.

2. Contemporary art gallery

The term contemporary art gallery refers usually to a privately owned for-profit commercial gallery. These galleries are often found clustered together in large urban centers. Smaller cities are usually home to at least one gallery, but they may also be found in towns or villages, and remote areas where artists congregate, e.g. the Taos art colony and St Ives, Cornwall.

3. Vanity galleries

A vanity gallery is an art gallery that charges fees from artists in order to show their work, much like a vanity press does for authors. The shows are not legitimately curated and will frequently or usually include as many artists as possible. Most art professionals are able to identify them on an artist’s resume.

Indian Art Galleries

Hence, our list of India’s top Art Galleries doesn’t include those with the highest annual income, but those with the most integrity: galleries which deserve credit for the renaissance of Indian Art.

(1) Pandol Art Gallery, Mumbai – The Pandol Art Gallery in Mumbai is the soul & conscience of Indian Art. The gallery does not care about the fame of an artist. It cares about Integrity & talent. For instance, if Pandol refuses to feature a famous artist, the artist must introspect if he’s sold out. When Pandol features a complete unknown, there’s a good chance he will be the next Picasso. If there is an artist who has been overlooked despite having talent in abundance, Pandol is the place that will give him the recognition he deserves. Every Indian artist measures his/her success with Pandol’s willingness to feature them; such is the unassailable repute of Pandol.

(2) Chemould Art Gallery, Mumbai – Established in 1963 by the Gandhy family, the Chemould Art Gallery has the distinction of being the pioneer in patronizing contemporary & modernist art in India. At a time when tribal & spiritual art dominated Indian Art markets, the Gandhys dared to exhibit pariah artists of the time: Raza, Hebbar& Husain.

(3) AshishBalramNagpal Gallery, Mumbai – AshishBalramNagpal began his career as an art dealer with the works of maestros PrabhakarBarwe&JehangirSabawala. But it’s a rare philanthropist & visionary who will take the risk that Nagpal did by switching his attention to promoting young talent in India. Among the gallery’s more famous protégés is Indian Master
Artist Baiju Parthan whose works Nagpal exhibited decades before he was the legend he is today.

(4) **Vadehra Art Gallery, New Delhi** – Popularly called VAG, the Vadehra Art Gallery is the premier publicist of Indian Art. VAG was among the first galleries that promoted art as an affordable indulgence for every financial background. VAG also made it possible for the starving Indian artist to survive solely on art as they focussed on selling works in every price range, from a few thousands to a few million.

(5) **Dhoomimal Gallery, New Delhi** – As an artistic institution, the Dhoomimal Art Gallery surpasses all others. The gallery was started as pure indulgence by Ram Babu Jain in 1936 to meet & chat with artists and have them display their paintings in his vacant lot. At a time when a market for contemporary art was non-existent, the Dhoomimal Gallery stood for art for the sake of aesthetics. The gallery did not represent the greater good or any deep philosophy; it only represented & continues to represent art at its most illogical, decadent & unrestrained.

(6) **Nature Morte, New Delhi** – A haven for upcoming artists in New York, artist Peter Nagy imported the Nature Morte Gallery to New Delhi as the premier hub for experimental art. From its establishment in India in 1997, Nature Morte has demonstrated impeccable taste in its selection of artists, photographers & sculptors. It is among the first galleries that has opened Indian art to international influences with alliances with the British Council, Alliance Française & the Philadelphia Museum.

(7) **Kumar Art Gallery, New Delhi** – The life & work of Virendra Kumar Jain, founder of the Kumar Art Gallery often finds comparison with that of the Medici family of Florence during the European Renaissance. Most struggling artists of the mid-nineteen hundreds owe their survival & success to Jain and his enterprising Kumar Art Gallery. His intuitive selection of art works that no gallery would dare touch made him a maverick & patron saint for Indian art forms like Tantra & Post-Modernism. His foresight & vision made Kumar Art Gallery a favourite with international collectors like John Rockefeller, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Norman Rockwell, Shirley MacLaine & Georgia O’Keeffe.

**Summary**

Cultural tourism is a genre of special interest tourism based on the search for and participation in new and deep cultural experiences, whether aesthetic, intellectual, emotional, or psychological. It incorporates a variety of cultural forms, including museums, galleries, festivals, architecture, historic sites, artistic performances, and heritage sites, as well as any experience that brings one culture
in contact with another for the specific purpose of that contact, in a touring situation. India is a land so vast and diverse in culture, heritage, and language, where the people are bestowed with an equally rich. Indian historical, archeological, heritage places along with museums and art galleries show case our rich glory to world.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is culture?

2. Write any two names of museum.

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Describe about the various historical sites of south India.

2. Write in detail about UNESCO identified heritage sites of India.
Modern religious tourists are more able to visit holy cities and holy sites around the world. The most famous holy cities are Jerusalem, Mecca and Varanasi. The most famous holy sites are the Church of the Nativity, The Western Wall, Brahma Temple at Pushkar and the Kaaba. Religious tourism has existed since antiquity, and unlike commercial tourism, is not done for exclusively hedonistic purposes. A study in 2011 found that pilgrims visited Jerusalem for a few reasons: to understand and appreciate their religion through a tangible experience, to feel secure about their religious beliefs, and to connect personally to the holy city.

The major Hindu religious tourism centres in India are:-
- Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
- Haridwar, Uttrakhand.
- Tirupathi temple, Andhra Pradesh.
- Akshar Dham, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat.
- Amarnath Temple, Pahalgam, Jammu & Kashmir.
- Somnath Temple, Gujarat.
- Vaishnodevi Temple, Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir.
- Kailash Temple, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
- Sun Temple, Konark, Orissa.
- Chidambaram Temple, Chidambaran, Tamil Nadu.
- Mahabalipuram Temple, Tamil Nadu.
- Rameswaram Temple, Tamil Nadu.
- Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.
- Badarinath Temple, Uttrakhand.
- Naina Devi Temple, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh.
- Sabarimala Temple, Pathanamthitta, Kerala.
- Guruvayoor Temple, Guruvayoor, Trichur, Kerala
- Kodungallor Temple, Trichur, Kerala
- Chettikulangara Temple, Mavelikkara, Kerala.
- Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Trivandrum, Kerala.
- Dakshineswar Kali temple Temple, Kolkata, West Bengal.
- Kalighat Kali Mandir, Kolkata, West Bengal.
- Hanseswari Temple, Bansberia, Hooghli, West Bengal.
- Puri Temple, Orissa

**Sikh religious tourism centers in India**

There are many beautiful Gurdwaras around the world. The Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, India - also known as the Golden Temple - is the most visited Gurdwara in the world.
Famous Mosques in India

In India many mosques are built so that one can go there and pay homage to the almighty. Mosques in India are famous for their graceful architectural style and remarkable design execution. The mosques basically stand out due to their sheer brilliance of style and simplicity. With Famous in India, you can get to know more about the various mosques of India and also about their historical background.

Cheraman Juma Masjid
Cheraman Juma Masjid where the Juma prayers were started is situated in Methala Village of Kodungallor taluk in the state of Kerala. more...»

Dargah Sharif
'Dargah Sharif’ or ‘Holy Dargah’ is one of the most sacred Muslim shrines in the country. It is situated in Ajmer.

Haji Ali Mosque

The Haji Ali Mosque is located on an island off the coast of Worli in Mumbai. Although it is a mosque and dargah but still it is very popular among Hindus also.

Jama Masjid

The Jama Masjid of Delhi is the principal mosque of Old Delhi in India. It was made by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.

Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti

The beautiful square marble tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is one of the finest examples of Mughal architecture in India.

Jain Dharma

, is a dharmic religion and philosophy originating in Ancient India. The Jains follow the teachings of Tirthankaras. The 24th Tirthankara Lord Mahavira lived in ca. 6th century BC. Jainism stresses spiritual independence and equality of all life with particular emphasis on non-violence. Self-control (vratae) is vital for attaining Keval Gnan and eventually moksha, or realization of the soul’s true nature.

Jain Pilgrimage sites in India

Shikharji, also known as Parshvanathji or Sammet Sikhar and located in Giridih district in Jharkhand state, is considered the most sacred pilgrimage site. Parshvanath Hill is about 4481 feet high, and twenty Tirthankars attained Nirvan here

Jain Pilgrimage sites in Karnataka: Shravanabelagola, a monumental statue of Saint Gomateshwar in Hassan
Jain Pilgrimage sites in Rajasthan: Dilwada Temples, complex of white marble Jain temples on Mount Abu, Ranakpur Temples, extensive complex of white marble Jain temples in Ranakpur, Shri Mahavirji/Chandanpur, in Sawai Madhopur district in Rajasthan, India has a 78 cm high copper-colored idol of Mahavir in the Padmasana posture. About 175 km away from Jaipur, it is the most visited temple in Rajasthan, Tijara/Dehra, Atisayakshetra, in Alwar where the principal Tirthankar is Bhagwan Chandraprabhu, is about 110 km away from Delhi.

Jain Pilgrimage sites in Gujarat: Palitana, most visited Jain temple in Gujarat, Girmar, Vataman, (between Ahmedabad and Palitana) with a beautiful Bhagwan Adinath derasar, Ashoka’s Major Rock Edict

Jain Pilgrimage sites in Madhya Pradesh: Bawangaja, a complex of Jain temples and monumental statues in Barwani District, Gwalior’s fort is home to dozens of Jain rock-cut sculptures, Sonagir, about 60 km from Gwalior, has scores of temples on little hills, Bajrangadh, Atisayakshetra in Guna district, Kundalpur, Siddha-kshetra with 63 temples, is famous for a beautiful statue of Bade Baba in Damoh district.

Ananthanatha Swami Temple (also known as the Puliyarmala Jain Temple) in Puliyamala, outside of Kalpetta in Wayanad district, Kerala.

Buddhist Centers

Siddhartha Gautama was the historical founder of Buddhism. Siddhartha Gautama was born as a Kshatriya prince in ancient India. (ca. 563-483 B.C.). After asceticism and meditation, Siddhartha Gautama discovered the Buddhist Middle Way—a path of moderation away from the extremes of self-indulgence and self-mortification. Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment sitting under a pipal tree, now known as the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya. Thus began Buddhism, one of the world’s great religions and pilgrimage traditions.

Buddhist Pilgrimage Sites in India:

There are between four and sixteen principal Buddhist pilgrimage sites in India.

LUMBINI: One of the most important place of Buddhist pilgrimage is Lumbini, located near the Nepal-India border. This is where Gautam Buddha was born. Although largely destroyed now, these remain important marks of the Buddha’s birthplace.

BODHGA YA: The Buddha attained enlightenment at the age of 29 in the town of Bodhgaya in India. After settling under a tree, the Buddha made the
resolve not to move until he had achieved enlightenment. After three days and
nights of profound meditation this goal was realised. The **bodhi tree** under
which the Buddha sat has been destroyed both intentionally and naturally many
times since this time of enlightenment. It has continued to re sprout and is visible
today.

The **Mahabodhi Temple** marks **Bodhgaya**. The origins of the Temple
are unclear. Some claim the Temple could have been built as early as the third
century by Ashoka, others claim the Temple was built between the fifth and
seventh centuries. A thriving Monastic Order continues in the area today, with
three monasteries catering for locals and foreigners alike.

**SARNATH**: At Sarnath in the Ganges Valley of India, the Buddha
proclaimed the law of faith. It was here that he taught the keys aspects of
Buddhism: the four noble truths, the eightfold path and the middle way philosophy.
The Buddha encouraged followers to avoid extremes of austerity or pleasure.
The remains of monasteries dating from the third century B.C.E. to the first
century C.E. indicate a thriving monastic community.

**SHRAVASTI**: Another of the most commonly visited places of Buddhist
pilgrimage, it is here that the Buddha is said to have performed great miracles.
One story tells of how on throwing down the seed of a mango, a great mango
tree instantly arose. Another story tells of how the Buddha stood in the air, the
lower part of his body engulfed in flames, with five hundred jets of water streaming
from the top of his body.

**SANKASHAYA**: In Sankashaya the Buddha descended from the Tushita
Heaven. It is said that during the forty-first year of the Buddha’s life, he went to
the Tushita Heaven to teach Dharma to his mother, who had died shortly after
the Buddha’s death. Ashoka later built a Temple on the site. Today, little of the
site’s glory remains. This is the only important place of Buddhist pilgrimage
where no temples, or monasteries exist today.

**NALANDA**: Nalanda is important both because it was blessed with the
presence of the Buddha, and because of the famous monastic university developed
there. This university also named Nalanda (meaning ‘insatiable in giving’) played
a central role in the development of Buddhism in India.

**RAJGIR**: Rajgir is another place in the Ganges Valley where the Buddha
walked and preached. Perhaps the most important event of the Buddha’s visits
to Rajgir was the conversion of two future disciples, Sariputra and
Maudgalyayana. While Sariputra was credited with greater intelligence,
Maudgalyayana wielded a greater power for miracles.
Christianity

Christianity is the third largest religion in India after Hinduism and Islam. It is believed that Christianity arrived in India in the 1st Century BC. There are a number of beautiful ancient churches built in various parts of India. There are some of the churches which are very ancient but still they have been maintained nicely, attracting a large number of visitors from all over the world.

Famous Churches of India

Basilica of Bom Jesus

It is counted amongst the most famous churches of India and is located in the beautiful state of Goa in South India. Constructed in 1695, this church is located in Panjim, the capital city of Goa. One of the main attractions of this church is the preserved remains of St. Francis Xavier. When the body of the holy saint is opened for public display, the church attracts a large number of visitors at that time. It has also been declared as the world heritage site by UNESCO.

St. Francis Church

St. Francis Church is located in Kochi, Kerala, one of the beautiful states of Southern India. It is the oldest European church in India. Built way back in 1503, St. Francis Church is the testimony to the Christian history in India. Vasco da Gama, one of the famous explorers, died in Kochi and his body was buried in this church but later on his body was taken back to his country, Portugal.

Vallarpadam Church

It is also counted among the famous Christian pilgrimage places in India. It is also famous by the name of ‘The Church of Our Lady of Ransom’. Dedicated to Mother Mary, the church has been named after her as Mother Mary is also known here by the name of Vallarpadathamma. It was constructed in the year 1524 by Portuguese. At a later period the church was destroyed by Dutch, which was again built in 1676.

Mar Thoma Pontifical Shrine

Mar Thoma Pontifical Shrine is one of the very famous Christian pilgrimage places in India. It is also considered as the cradle of Christian religion in India. It is the first church amongst the seven churches which were constructed by Saint Thomas, in Kerala. It is located in Azhicode in Kerala, South Indian state.
Malayattoor

It is counted among the prominent Christian churches in India and is located in Ernakulam district of Kerala. This church has been built by Saint Thomas, who started preaching Christianity in South India. It is said that this church was built way back in 52 AD and it has been declared as the international Christian pilgrimage place by Vatican.

Santa Cruz Basilica

Santa Cruz Basilica was built by Portuguese in 1505 in Kochi, Kerala, one of the beautiful states of South India. In the year 1558, the then Pope, Pope Paul IV, elevated it to the Cathedral. At later stage it was demolished and reconstructed again in 1887 by British. It was declared as Basilica by Pope John Paul II in 1984.

4.2 Dance Forms

The utility of dance in human life is universally admitted. Dance affords indescribable joy not only to the performer but also to the spectators. This art, when cultivated, helps the development of personality to the fullest extent. All the arts in the world strive to reach levels of enlightenment beyond technical excellence, but the approaches adopted and answered offered differ. For it is questions of ideology, philosophy, a way of life and a vision of the world that make each culture unique and special. India has developed her own principles of aesthetics, quite different from those of Europe, the Middle East or China. India artists strive to create a poetic symbol, a philosophical statement, an answer to the riddle of life.

Dance was created to lead man beyond the realm of pleasure of the senses to a realm where he can experience a state of being beyond himself. If the experience of the absolute freedom and bliss is the final aim of life, then the art as a creative activity of man should be a help towards the achievement of that final aim.

Classical Dance Forms

The earliest available work on Dance is the Natyasastra of Bharata. It deals with every topic directly or indirectly connected with dancing so elaborately and in the minutest detail that it can well be considered an encyclopaedia of Indian dancing. The components of Nrtta namely the 108 Karanas or single postures, 32 Angaharas or combined postures etc., are described in this work. These seems to have a largely followed all over India as we find them represented in sculpture in several temples in South India like Chidambaram, Thanjavur,
Belur, Hallebid with some minor variations. Natyasastra deals with the gestures of every part of the body and particularly those of the hands, eyes, eyebrows, nose, lips cheeks etc. in a minute details. The Rasa and Bhavas, the generation of which is considered the purpose of dance, are also elaborately dealt with here.

The objective of the Natyasastra is to provide a manual for a healthy educative audio-visual medium of recreation. Brahma declared to the gods that Natyasastra would enable one to earn dharma, artha and yasas and provide guidelines for practical affairs of life, which would support all arts and which would be equipped with all the sciences. There is no wise maxim, no learning, not art or, craft, no device and no action that are not found in the Natya.

Classification of Dance Forms

The classical dance can be classified into two major types namely Tandava which has the forceful movements performed by Lord Siva and Lasya which has gentle movements performed by Goddess Parati. Lasya is based on the themes relating to the mutual attraction between man and woman.

Lord Siva played an important role in the origin and shaping of natya in its early phases. Siva is a practising artist, as it were, and a teacher of dance modes. Siva is saluted in the mangala of Natyasastra, which is a work on the theory and practice of dance and drama. Sarngadeva, in his chapter on dance, makes a special obeisance to Siva, identifying the universe as his physical activity, all sciences and literature as His utterance and heavenly luminaries as his decoration.

In sculptures Siva as the lord of dance has been represented in different sthanas like the catura, lalita, lalatatilaka, alidha, bhujangatrasita, kuncita and so forth. Sandhyanritta of Siva is so famous that the natyamandapa in every south temple possesses a bronze image of Nataraja. It is in this context different karanas are introduced as integral parts of the grand science of dance of which the highest exponent is Siva himself. We see all the karanas and angaharas exquistitely portrayed in panels that decorate the base of the Siva temples. In his malavikagnimitra, Kalidasa describes natya as derived from the tandava and lasya dance of Siva and Parvati in their inseparable form known as Ardhanarisvara.

In all forms of classical dance namely Bharatanatya, Kathakali, Manipuri, Odissi and Kathak the artists represent themes relating to gods and goddesses. If the human is represented it is only the devotees love for the one, the Almighty not the separation of the mortal lover from the beloved. This gives Indian dancing its unique place among the Indian arts. When the art is used as a means to personal pleasure, it becomes a serious destruction from higher values. Now a
days the classical dances are not performed in temples but in auditoriums for the sake of artha i.e. money name and fame.

The dancer has to be nurtured and brought up believing in the oldest of legends and the profoundest of truths as laid down in the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Puranas. Dance can be studied as a mere technique, but the symbolic religious aspects which is an integral part, cannot perhaps be completely understood in a few years of study. Beyond technique and language and outward form it is the quality of complete identification that make for creative interpretation.

**Bharata Natyam**

Bharata Natyam is the dance technique of Tamil India. It is usually dance by a solo woman dancer. Its songs are purely devotional love songs, the danver being the devotee of the beloved God. The Tiruvilayadal Puranam explains the meaning of Bharata as a combination of Bhava, Raga, and Tala.

Today a recital commences with the rhythmic utterances of voice and drum in the invocation called the alarippu, both of blessing and of welcoming, the dancer offering a namaskara to the gods above the head, to the gurus in front of the face and to the audience in front of the chest. Then it slowly moves into the mood where rhythm is depicted in all its various patterns. The dancer dances to the mood of the music in the jatiswaram in varied ragas with the swaras and jatis in combined patterns.

The dancer is the seeker or devotee and the deity the highest truth. The mood is of shringara bhakti the workshop through love, that is the constant theme of all the songs of Bharata Natyam and indeed of most of the ancient art forms of India. Through pure love, complete dedication and finally utter renunciation to God, the Divine comes into the seeker’s life and makes it whole.

**Kathakali**

Kathakali is the most well known dance drama from the south Indian state of Kerala. The word Kathakali literally means “Story-Play”. It is known for its large, elaborate makeup and costumes. The elaborate costumes of Kathakali have become the most recognised icon for Kerala.

The themes of the Kathakali are religious in nature. They typically deal with the Mahabarat, the Ramayana and the ancient scriptures known as the Puranas. This is performed in a text which is generally Sanskritised Malayalam.

A Kathakali performance is a major social event. They generally start at dusk and go through out the night. Kathakali is usually performed only by men.
Female characters are portrayed by men dressed in women’s costume. However, in recent years, women have started to become Kathakali dancers.

![Kathakali Dance form](image)

**Fig. 4.1 Kathakali Dance form**

Kathakali has a long tradition. It dates back to the 17th century. It was given its present form by Mahakavi Vallathol Narayan Menon, who was the founder of the Kerala Kala Mandalam.

The actors rely very heavily on hand gesture to convey the story. These hand gestures, known as mudra, are common throughout much of classical Indian dance.

### Costume

The costume is the most distinctive characteristic of Kathakali. The makeup is very elaborate and the costumes are very large and heavy.

There are several kinds of costume. There are: Sathwika (the hero), Kathi (the villain), Minukku (females), and Thatti. These basic divisions are further subdivided in a way which is very well known to Malayali (Keralite) audiences. Each character is instantly recognisable by their characteristic makeup and costume.

The makeup is very elaborate. It is so elaborate that it is more like a mask than makeup in the usual sense. The materials that comprise the makeup is all locally available. The white is made from rice flour, the red is made from Vermilion (a red earth such as cinnabar). The black is made from soot. The
colours are not merely decoration, but are also a means of portraying characters. For instance, red on the feet is used to symbolise evil character and evil intent.

**MohiniAtam**

It is a classical dance form from Kerala, India. Believed to have originated in 16th century CE, it is one of the eight Indian classical dance forms recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. It is considered a very graceful form of dance meant to be performed as solo recitals by women.

Mohiniyattam was popularized as a popular dance form in the nineteenth century by Swathi Thirunal, the Maharaja of the state of Travancore (Southern Kerala), and Vadivelu, one of the Thanjavur Quartet. Swathi Thirunal promoted the study of Mohiniyattam during his reign, and is credited with the composition of many music arrangements and vocal accompaniments that provide musical background for modern Mohiniyattam dancers. The noted Malayalam poet Vallathol, who established the Kerala Kalamandalam dance school in 1930, played an important role in popularizing Mohiniattam in the 20th century.

![Mohiniyattam Dance form](image)

**Fig. 4.2 Mohiniyattam Dance form**

The term Mohiniyattam comes from the words “Mohini” meaning a woman who enchants onlookers and “aattam” meaning graceful and sensuous body movements. The word “Mohiniyattam” literally means “dance of the enchantress”. There are two stories of the Lord Vishnu disguised as a Mohini. In one, he appears as Mohini to lure the asuras (demons) away from the amrita (nectar of immortality) obtained during the churning of the palazhi or Ocean of Milk.
In the second story Vishnu appears as Mohini to save Lord Shiva from the
demon Bhasmasura. The name Mohiniyattam may have been coined after Lord
Vishnu; the main theme of the dance is love and devotion to God, with usually
Vishnu or Krishna being the hero. Devadasis used to perform this in temples. It
also has elements of Koothu and Kottiyattom. Mohiniyattam is a drama in dance
and verse.

The dance involves the swaying of broad hips and the gentle movements of
erect posture from side to side. This is reminiscent of the swinging of the palm
leaves and the gently flowing rivers which abound Kerala, the land of
Mohiniyattam. There are approximately 40 basic movements, known as atavukal.

The three pillars - Sri Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma, Sri Vallathol Narayana
Menon (a poet and founder of the institution, Kerala Kalamandalam) and Smt.
Kalamandalam Kalyanikutty Amma (considered “the mother of Mohiniyattam”)
contributed to the shaping out of the contemporary Mohiniyattam during the
later part of the 20th century. Guru Kallyanikutty Amma cleared the mythical
mystery behind the name of this dance form and gave it the most convincing
explanation based on truth, social and historical evolution, interpreting
Mohiniyattam as the dance of a beautiful lady than that of a mythical enchantress
from heaven.

The costume includes white sari embroidered with bright golden brocade
(known as kasavu) at the edges. The dance follows the classical text of Hastha
Lakshanadeepika, which has elaborate description of mudras (gestural
expressions by the hand palm and fingers).

**Manipuri Dance**

**Manipuri dance** is one of the major Indian classical dance forms. It
originates from Manipur, a state in north-eastern India on the border with
Myanmar (also known as Burma). In Manipur, surrounded by mountains and
d geographically isolated at the meeting point of the orient and mainland India, the
form developed its own specific aesthetics, values, conventions and ethics. The
cult of Radha and Krishna, particularly the raslila, is central to its themes but the
dances, unusually, incorporate the characteristic symbols (kartal or manjira) and
double-headed drum (pung or Manipuri mridang) of sankirtan into the visual
performance.

Manipuri dance is purely religious and its aim is a spiritual experience.[1]
Development of music and dance has through religious festivals and daily activities
of the Manipuri people. According to the legend, the indigenous people of the
Manipur valley were the dance-expert Gandharvas mentioned in the Hindu epics
like Ramayana and Mahabharata. Not only is dance a medium of worship and
enjoyment, a door to the divine, but indispensable for all socio-cultural ceremonies. From the religious point of view and from the artistic angle of vision, Manipuri Classical Form of dance is claimed not only to be one of the most chastest, modest, softest and mildest but the most meaningful dances of the world.

![Manipuri dance](image)

**Fig. 4.3 Manipuri dance**

The most obliging aspect of Manipuri culture is that, it has retained the ancient ritual based dances and folk dances along with the later developed classical Manipuri dance style. Among the classical categories, ‘Ras Leela’ - a highly evolved dance drama, choreographed on ‘Vaishnavite Padavalis’ composed by mainly eminent Bengali poets and some Manipuri Gurus, is the highest expression of artistic genius, devotion and excellence of the Manipuris.[2]

Manipuri dancers do not wear ankle bells to accentuate the beats tapped out by the feet, in contrast with other Indian dance forms, and the dancers’ feet never strike the ground hard. Movements of the body and feet and facial expressions in Manipuri dance are subtle and aim at devotion and grace.

**Kuchipudi**

Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance from Andhra Pradesh, India. It is also popular all over South India. Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Divi
Taluka of Krishna district that borders the Bay of Bengal and with resident Brahmins practicing this traditional dance form, it acquired the present name.

The performance usually begins with some stage rites, after which each of the character comes on to the stage and introduces him/herself with a dharavu (a small composition of both song and dance) to introduce the identity, set the mood, of the character in the drama. The drama then begins. The dance is accompanied by song which is typically Carnatic music. The singer is accompanied by mridangam (a classical South Indian percussion instrument), violin, flute and the tambura (a drone instrument with strings which are plucked). Ornaments worn by the artists are generally made of a light weight wood called Boorugu. It originated in the seventh century.

![Kuchipudi Dance form](image)

**Fig. 4.4 Kuchipudi Dance form**

**Style**

Kuchipudi dancers are quicksilver and scintillating, rounded and fleet-footed, they perform with grace and fluid movements. Performed to classical Carnatic music, it shares many common elements with Bharatanatyam. In its solo exposition Kuchipudi numbers include ‘jatiswaram’ and ‘tillana’ whereas in nrityam it has several lyrical compositions reflecting the desire of a devotee to merge with God.

Beyond the stylistic differences of Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam steps, there are certain types of dances that are unique to Kuchipudi: Specifically there is the Tarangam which is unique in that t plate with two diyas (small oil-burning candles) in his or her hands while balancing a “kundi” (small vessel) containing

The dance styles in the state are based on the standard treatises, Abhinaya Darpana and Bharatarnava of Nandikeshwara, which is sub-divided into Nattuva
Mala and Natya Mala. Nattuva Mala is of two types - the Puja dance performed on the Balipitha in the temple and the Kalika dance performed in a Kalyana Mandapam. Natya Mala is of three kinds - ritual dance for gods, Kalika dance for intellectuals and Bhagavatam for common place. The Natya Mala is a dance-drama performed by a troupe, consisting only of men, who play feminine roles.

### 4.3 Music

Music is an art form whose medium is sound and silence. Its common elements are pitch (which governs melody and harmony), rhythm (and its associated concepts tempo, meter, and articulation), dynamics, and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture. The word derives from Greek μουσική (mousike; “art of the Muses”).

The creation, performance, significance, and even the definition of music vary according to culture and social context. Music ranges from strictly organized compositions (and their recreation in performance), through improvisational music to aleatoric forms. Music can be divided into genres and subgenres, although the dividing lines and relationships between music genres are often subtle, sometimes open to individual interpretation, and occasionally controversial. Within “the arts”, music may be classified as a performing art, a fine art, and auditory art. There is also a strong connection between music and mathematics.

![Fig. 4.5 Artist performing with different musical instruments](image)

To many people in many cultures, music is an important part of their way of life. Ancient Greek and Indian philosophers defined music as tones ordered horizontally as melodies and vertically as harmonies. Common sayings such as “the harmony of the spheres” and “it is music to my ears” point to the notion that
music is often ordered and pleasant to listen to. However, 20th-century composer John Cage thought that any sound can be music, saying, for example, “There is no noise, only sound.” Musicologist Jean-Jacques Nattiez summarizes the relativist, post-modern viewpoint: “The border between music and noise is always culturally defined which implies that, even within a single society, this border does not always pass through the same place; in short, there is rarely a consensus ... By all accounts there is no single and intercultural universal concept defining what music might be.

**Music tourism** is the act of visiting a city or town, in order to see a music festival or other music performances. This sort of tourism is particularly important to small villages such as Glastonbury, as well as large cities like Glasgow.

The fairly recent jam band phenomenon is a contemporary example that encourages music tourism. Music festivals are visited by many tourists annually.

The Artful Music Tourist Board is a movement, started to celebrate this, in 2003 by musicians and their friends at The Paradise Bar (now Royal Albert pub) in London, UK.

There are a large number of music festivals held around the world, usually annually, that attract non-local visitors. The self-proclaimed largest music festival in the world is Summerfest, an 11-day event in Milwaukee, Wisconsin with an annual attendance of nearly 1,000,000 people.

**Rio Carnival in Brazil.**

There are also a number of annual carnivals, events that include music, dancing and street parties. Some major ones include Rio Carnival in Brazil, which attracts 500,000 foreign visitors annually, and the Salvador de Bahia carnival, which is the largest street party, and attracts crowds of up to two million people throughout its week long duration.

The Notting Hill Carnival (London, UK) is one of the largest street parties in Europe and attracts around one million people each year.

The Love Parade, an electronic dance music festival in Germany held from 1989 to 2010, saw crowds of 1.6 million at its peak.

There are hundreds of annual jazz festivals around the world, with the largest, the Montreal International Jazz Festival, seeing 2.5 million attendees every year, one third of whom are tourists.

Overall, an estimated 10 million people travel internationally each year for the main purpose of watching or participating in a music or cultural festival.
There are also some cities and areas that serve as year-round destinations for music-related travel, such as New Orleans for Dixieland, zydeco and other music, some cities in Italy (including La Scala in Milan) for opera and classical music, and Britain for rock music.

4.4 Fairs and Festivals

Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu

Once the ancient port of the Pallavas, Mamallapuram plays host to a vibrant festival of dance. Exponents of Bharata Natyam, Kuchipudi, Kathak and Kathakali perform against the magnificent backdrop of the Pallava rock sculptures.

Pongal (Tamil Nadu)

A celebration of the harvest - Pongal is observed for three days in January, in Tamil Nadu. Bhogi Pongal - the first day, is an occasion for festivities at home. Flavoured rice is offered to the Sun God on the second day. Mattu Pongal, the next day, is celebrated in a more boisterous fashion. Village cattle are bathed and decorated and cattle races enliven village festivities.

International Kite Festival (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)

On Makara Sankranti, Ahmedabad is at its colourful best as kites of all colours, patterns and dimensions soar into the sky. Special kites with little paper lamps fill the night sky with a myriad flickering lights. Special Gujarati cuisine, exhibitions of handicrafts and folk art enhance the festive spirit.

Republic Day (Delhi and state capitals)

Commemorating the day India became a republic (26th January), the Republic Day is celebrated in Delhi with a splendid parade - a colourful affair with soldiers marching in unison, followed by folk dancers, school children and floats from various states.

The Beating Retreat which marks the end of the celebrations on 29th January, is a moving ceremony with massed military bands playing at Vijay Chowk.

Float Festival (Madurai, Tamil Nadu)

This magnificent festival is celebrated in Madurai. On the night of the full moon, ornamented icons of goddess Meenakshi and her consort are taken out in a colourful procession to the huge Mariamman Teppakulam. The icons are floated in the tank on a raft decked with flowers and flickering lamps.
Kerala Village Fair (Kovalam, Kerala)

Every year, in the lush villages around Kovalam (18 km from Thiruvananthapuram), mid-January is the time for cultural events. The traditional thatch houses are decorated during this ten day long festival and are the venue for folk dancers, music and festivities.

Bikaner Festival (Bikaner, Rajasthan)

Dedicated to the indispensable ‘ship of the desert’, the festival starts off with a magnificent procession of bedecked camels. There are displays and competitions together with all the colour, music and rhythm unique to a fair in Rajasthan.

Calcutta Festival (Calcutta, West Bengal)

Held every year in the centrally located maidan area of the city of Calcutta. Ethnic food stalls displaying Bengali cuisine and cultural events make this a lively occasion.

Pattadakkal Dance Festival (Pattadakkal, Karnataka)

Delicately carved temples rich in detail, stand still at Pattadakkal, the ancient capital of the Chalukyan kings. A festival of dance celebrates this marvelous heritage.

Vasant Panchami (North India and West Bengal)

The ceremonial welcome to spring when people, colourfully attired, especially in bright shades of yellow, dance, sing and make merry.

In West Bengal, ‘Saraswati’ - the goddess of learning is worshipped. The festival is celebrated with great fervour in the university town of Santiniketan.

Surajkund Crafts Mela (Surajkund, near Delhi)

A delightful handloom and handicrafts fair is held annually at Surajkund. Skilled artisans from all over the country display the rich crafts tradition of India in the typical setting of a rural Indian marketplace. Cultural programmes and rural cuisine are also a part of this colourful fair.

International Yoga Week (Rishikesh, Uttar Pradesh)

A week-long event to promote Yoga is held in Rishikesh, a picturesque town in the foothills of the Himalayas. Detailed lectures and demonstration of various asanas by prominent exponents of Yoga are the major highlights of the Yoga Week.
Desert Festival (Jaisalmer, Rajasthan)

A three day long extravaganza of colour, music and festivity at the golden city of Jaisalmer. Gair and fire dancers swaying to traditional tunes, a turban-tying competition and a Mr. Desert contest are part of the fun of the occasion. Camel rides and folk dances at the sand dunes at Sam are an added attraction.

Nagaur Fair (Nagaur, Rajasthan)

Nagaur bustles with life during its annual cattle fair which is one of the largest in the country. Exciting games and camel races are part of the festivities.

Elephant Festival (Jaipur, Rajasthan)

A festival where elephants are the centre of attraction. The festival begins with a procession of elephants, camels and horses, followed by lively folk dancers. Elephant races, elephant-polo matches and a most interesting tug of war between elephants and men, are all part of this spectacular event.

Hoysala Mahotsava (Belur-Halebid, Karnataka)

The dance festival held at Belur and Halebid is a magnificent event. The splendid Hoysala temples with their sculptural extravaganza, make the perfect venue for this cultural feast.

Pataliputra Mahotsava (Patna, Bihar)

Patna, an ancient city with a glorious past, celebrates its rich heritage with this lively festival.

Jhansi Festival (Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh)

This week-long, annual event is a display of the arts, crafts and culture of a splendid city - Jhansi. the cultural programmes include folk songs, dances, mushairas and ghazals

Urs (Ajmer, Rajasthan)

The Urs are held every year at the dargah of the Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, commemorating his symbolic union with God. Pilgrims from all over the world gather here to pay homage. Qawalis and poems are presented in the saint’s honour. At the huge fair that springs up at this time, religious objects, books, rosaries, embroidered carpets and silver ornaments are on sale.
International Flower Festival (Gangatok, Sikkim)

A rare show of exotic varieties of flowers, orchids and other plants native to Sikkim. Held every summer during the peak flowering season, this is a spectacular event, attracting people from all over India. River rafting and a Yak Safari are added attractions.

4.5 Folks Arts

Folk art encompasses art produced from an indigenous culture or by peasants or other laboring tradespeople. In contrast to fine art, folk art is primarily utilitarian and decorative rather than purely aesthetic. Folk Art is characterized by a naïve style, in which traditional rules of proportion and perspective are not employed. Closely related terms are Outsider Art, Self-Taught Art and Naïve art.

As a phenomenon that can chronicle a move towards civilization yet rapidly diminish with modernity, industrialization, or outside influence, the nature of folk art is specific to its particular culture. The varied geographical and temporal prevalence and diversity of folk art make it difficult to describe as a whole, though some patterns have been demonstrated.

Characteristics

Characteristically folk art is not influenced by movements in academic or fine art circles, and, in many cases, folk art excludes works executed by professional artists and sold as “high art” or “fine art” to the society’s art patrons. On the other hand, many 18th and 19th century American folk art painters made their living by their work, including itinerant portrait painters, some of whom produced large bodies of work.

Other terms that overlap with folk art are naïve art, Arts Primitive, Pop art, outsider art, traditional art, Tribal art, “tramp art”, “self-taught” art and even “working class” art. As one might expect, all these terms have different connotations; but they are all at times used interchangeably with the term folk art, for which a satisfactory definition has proven hard to come by.

Folk art expresses cultural identity by conveying shared community values and aesthetics. It encompasses a range of utilitarian and decorative media, including cloth, wood, paper, clay, metal and more. If traditional materials are inaccessible, new materials are often substituted, resulting in contemporary expressions of traditional folk art forms. Folk art reflects traditional art forms of diverse community groups — ethnic, tribal, religious, occupational, geographical, age- or gender-based — who identify with each other and society at large. Folk
artists traditionally learn skills and techniques through apprenticeships in informal community settings, though they may also be formally educated.

**Indian Folk Arts**

India, a land of over 2000 ethnic groups has a wide diversity of visual art forms and every state in India shows a variety of art forms. Most of these art works are produced by certain communities and are often the chief sources of income.

These arts are often referred to as crafts as distinct from fine arts. However often these art forms are done with such finesse and style that many of these are entering the art market with prices that only high quality fine art can command. These art forms have produced artists of individual distinctions and allowed artists to grow individually.

Forty five kilometers south of the city of Bhopal lies a quaint, world heritage site, literally sheltered from the hustle and bustle of Indian cities and thronging tourists. Largely unexplored till about fifty years ago, the significance of the cave paintings of **Bhimbetika** in India’s folk art history cannot be ignored. In fact, this is the place where India’s tryst with the medium of art first began.

Bhimbetika, deriving its name thanks to its mythological association with Bhima (one of the Pandava brothers), contains rock paintings which are about nine thousand years old and among the oldest in the world. The paintings, spread over approximately five hundred rock shelters and caves, are descriptive of the lives and times of the people living in these caves. From depicting everyday events like communal dancing, religious rites and hunting to animal symbols such as tiger, lion, elephant etc., these paintings exhibit Man’s innate nature to communicate through the medium of folk art.

It was many years before the rich tradition of folk art in India actually came to be recognized and taken seriously as opposed to being seen as the random musings and scribbling of the uneducated rural mind. Almost every region in India has developed its distinct style of expression on canvas, varying in its theme, medium used, objective etc. However a few styles stand out owing to their uniqueness as well as universal appeal. These include the following five styles.

1. **Warl Painting**

One of the simplest yet most symbolic forms of tribal painting, Warli traces its roots to a tiny tribe in Maharashtra called the Warli tribe. People of this agrarian-based tribe paint Warli figures consisting of birds, men, women and
trees on the mud-based walls of their houses, particularly to mark celebrations such as wedding, harvest season and birth. Using a relatively simple color scheme of bright white against an earthen background, the paintings center around a circle or a spiral, symbolizing the circle of life. An uncomplicated pattern consisting essentially of dots, crooked lines and triangles, forms the basis of this beautiful art, rapidly finding its way to every art lover’s collection. Unlike most other forms of folk art in India, Warli is characterized by the absence of mythological figures and religious icons. Instead it derives its inspiration from the social events and festivities of the tribe, with heavy concentration on themes such as marriage, men and women dancing in a circle, the flora and fauna etc.

2. Pata Chitra

A stark contrast to the relatively “secular” Warli paintings, are the Pata paintings of Orissa, which came into existence to popularize God and encourage His worship amongst the common people. It is believed that in 12th century A.D., the Ganga kings of Orissa commissioned the painters in Jagannath temple of Puri, to paint these in order to popularize the cult of Lord Jagannath. Heavily influenced by the Bhakti movement, these paintings largely center around two themes – Jagannath and Radha-Krishna. The name ‘Pata’ is derived from the material on which these paintings are made, a piece of cloth. The study of these paintings portrays the strong relationship that man shares since time immemorial with the Divine. Besides cloth, the Pata paintings are now being done on a variety of different media such as masks, toys etc.

3. Madhubani Paintings

By far the most well recognized and popular folk art forms in India, Madhubani originates from the region of Mithila in Bihar. Legend has it that at the time of his daughter Sita’s marriage to Lord Rama, King Janaka of Mithila commissioned the artists to do these paintings. Since then Madhubani has been painted mostly by the womenfolk on the walls and floors of their houses especially during festivals and important events such as birth and marriage. Traditionally the walls of the houses are first coated with cow dung and then mud, and the painting is made using rice paste and vegetable colors. Now days with its increasing popularity and demand, artists are resorting to mediums such as handmade paper, cloth and canvas to showcase their art to the world using poster and fabric colors.

4. Phad Paintings

These paintings belonging to Rajasthan (predominantly the Bhilwara district), are usually done on cloth in the form of a scroll and are world-renowned for their unique style and vibrancy. The Phads mostly depict the heroic deeds and
exploits of the local rulers and warriors such as the gallant Rajput warrior Prithviraj Chauhan, Amar Singh Rathore in the form of stories painted on long scrolls (An average Phad scroll is about thirty feet long). Often these paintings are made and carried from village to village, accompanied by singers narrating the associated tales.

What sets the Phad apart from the rest of folk paintings in India is the specificity and non flexibility in the use of color. A specific color scheme is employed wherein only a particular color is used at a time and each color pertains to a specific part of the painting for example, orange for limb and torso, yellow for ornaments and design, red for dress, green for vegetation etc. Each painting is highlighted with the help of black as outline. Traditionally only vegetable dyes were employed while painting Phads, but artists nowadays have started using modified waterproof earthen colors as an alternative.

5. Kalamkari Paintings

Literally translated, Kalamkari means “Art done with the help of a pen”. Originating about three thousand years ago, this form of folk painting has been kept alive in Andhra Pradesh through generations by essentially two schools of painting – Masulipatnam and Srikalahasti (deriving their names from the cities of their origin). The Masulipatnam school reflects the influence of Muslim rule in Golconda, as seen by the use of intricate Persian motifs and designs. The main painting is done with the help of hand-crafted wooden blocks, while the detailing is added later on with the help of a pen. In contrast the Kalahasti form takes inspiration from religion and temples, concentrating on Hindu mythology, God and epics.

4.6 Tourist Festivals of India

Festivals are commonly thought of as occasions that bring together and (re)interpret various symbolic elements of social existence of a group or community, with the effect of re-creating social relations and the symbolic foundations underpinning everyday life (Turner, 1969). The experience of so-called “local” and “ethnic” festivals has also become an important part of “cultural tourism” and hence of the international system of economic exchange and communication operated by tourism (Appadurai, 1996). However, many festivals are not constructed around distinctively “local” and/or “ethnic” sign patterns.

1. Elephant Festival - Every Year in March

Elephant Festival is the annual festival of the elephants held at the pink city of India - Jaipur. This year the festival will be celebrated on the 6th of March. There will be processions of elephants, camels and horses. Amongst the must
checkouts at the Elephant festivals are the elephant races, elephant polo matches and the tug of war between the elephants and the men.

2. Holi - Every Year in March

The festival of Holi begins on Duwadashi - on the twelfth day of the waxing moon of the month of Phalguna (6th March, 2004). Spirits run high as preparations for the festivities begin. Coloured powder (Gulal) is bought and prepared, long syringes called ‘pichkari’ are made ready and water balloons are bought and filled. Preparations are made to cook the special food items that exclusively are meant for this festival.

3. RathYatra - Every Year in June/July

One of the four most famous holy pilgrimages of the Hindus in India is the Jagannath Temple of Puri, Orissa. The festival of RathYatra celebrated here, is world famous for the enormous crowd of devotees that gathers to witness Lord Jagannath’s yearly journey in his huge chariot. Perhaps the only deity to be brought out of the temple every year, Lord Jagannath, with his brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra, goes to his garden house for five days, visiting his aunt on the way. At the end of the five days, the three siblings are brought back to the Jagannath temple in a procession called the UltaRath.

4. Tea Festival

The Teesta Tea and Tourism Festival, celebrated in splendid manner in the tranquil serenity of the hills of Darjeeling. The Festival is celebrated in series at Darjeeling, the Dooars and in Sikkim with a motive of promoting tourism heritage of these places.
The Teesta Tea and Tourism Festival in Darjeeling is jointly organized by the West Bengal Tourism, Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council and Sikkim Tourism and supported by the Govt. of India Tourism along with the Private Tour Operators and Hotel owners.

5. Garden Festival

Delhi heralds a spectacular flower show every year in February. The Garden Tourism Festival was introduced in 2004. A variety of flowers and exotic plants are displayed here. The event is organised by Delhi Tourism for three days. In 2012, the fest will be held in the last week of month February.

New Delhi’s annual Garden Show invites visitors to glance through the implausible exhibition just as the flowers are blossoming and the gardens are bursting with colour.

Displays include plants, flowers, trees and specially designed water gardens with exotic lilies and plants. The entry is open to all and no fee is charged at all. The Garden Festival, at Said-ul-Ajaib displays beautiful flowers, trees, alongside rockeries, fountains, theme based gardens, lily pool, horticultural demonstrations and activities.

6. Kite Festival

Gujarat is vibrant with the Kite Festival (MakarSankranti) which is celebrated with colors of joy, colors of life. The Kite Festival signify Gujarat’s ‘Cultural Strength’ and like the kites, Gujarat soars high to touch the skies to be the ‘best in the world.’

All over the State, in the Month of January, the serene blue sky with colorful kites look splendid and since morning to evening remains dotted with vivid splashes of color with kites in a variety of hues, shapes and sizes. The excitement continues with the onset of night. As the sun sets and darkness hovers over, youngsters continue competing each other in supremacy in the sky, now with the paper lanterns tied to their kite-strings. These lanterns known as tukkal swaying at the mild stroke of wind presents a lovely image while some try to cut off these tukkals and enjoy the fun.

MakarSankranti (Kite Flying Day) marks the end of a long winter with the return of the sun to the Northern Hemisphere. According to the Hindu astronomy the sun enters the zodiac of Makara (Capricorn). Hence, it is called Uttarayan or MakarSankranti.
7. Boat Festival

The backwaters of Kerala apart from being a major tourist attraction are also venues for yet another splendid, unparalleled attraction of God’s Own Country - Boat Races. The boat festivals of Kerala are one of the chief and popular festivals of Kerala that tourist must experience during their Kerala travel and tour. Kerala boat races are an event that is as much part of the land’s ethos and is a sport that signifies the excellent team spirit, integration and amity of the people.

The vibrant fiestas that bring alive the tranquil Kerala backwaters, when fierce VallomKallies (boat races) and water carnivals erupt every year in a dramatic spectacle and hold tens of thousands of people spell-bound, cheering the action, laying bets, goading the boatmen to row faster.

Summary

Our country, Indian is a sovereign democratic republic. Religious tourism has existed since antiquity, and unlike commercial tourism, is not done for exclusively hedonistic purposes. Modern religious tourists are more able to visit holy cities and holy sites around the world. The most famous holy cities are Jerusalem, Mecca and Varanasi. Indian classical dance is a relatively new umbrella term for various codified art forms rooted in Natya, the sacred Hindu musical theatre styles, whose theory can be traced back to the NatyaShastra of Bharata Muni (400 BC). The music of India includes multiple varieties of folk, popular, pop, classical music and R&B. India’s classical music tradition, including Carnatic and Hindustani music, has a history spanning millennia and developed over several eras. The Indian fairs & festivals, folk arts and tourist festivals are the key elements in attracting various tourists.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write any two buddhist center names of Andhra Pradesh.

2. What is ‘Folk Art’.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write in detail about hindu religin centers of Andhra Pradesh

2. Explain about the Tourist festivals in India.
Duty-free shops (or stores) are retail outlets that are exempt from the payment of certain local or national taxes and duties, on the requirement that the goods sold will be sold to travelers who will take them out of the country. Which products can be sold duty-free vary by jurisdiction, as well as how they can be sold, and the process of calculating the duty or refund the duty component.

However, some countries impose duty on goods brought into the country, though they had been bought duty-free in another country, or when the value or quantity of such goods exceed an allowed limit. Duty-free shops are often found in the international zone of international airports and sea ports, but goods can be also bought duty-free on board airplanes and passenger ships. They are not as
commonly available for road or train travelers, although several border crossings between the United States and Canada have duty-free shops for car travelers.

These outlets were abolished for intra-EU travellers in 1999, but are retained for travelers whose final destination is outside the EU. They also sell to intra-EU travelers but with appropriate taxes. Some special member state territories such as Åland, Livigno and the Canary Islands, are within the EU but outside the EU tax union, and thus still continue duty-free sales for all travelers.

State-owned Indian Tourism Development Corporation is planning to revamp its only profit-making division - duty free shops - in both display and product range, to bring them up to international standards.

5.2 Malls

A shopping mall, shopping centre, shopping arcade, shopping precinct or simply mall is one or more buildings forming a complex of shops representing merchandisers, with interconnecting walkways enabling visitors to easily walk from unit to unit, along with a parking area — a modern, indoor version of the traditional marketplace.

Modern “car-friendly” strip malls developed from the 1920s, and shopping malls corresponded with the rise of suburban living in many parts of the Western World, especially the United States, after World War II. From early on, the design tended to be inward-facing, with malls following theories of how customers could best be enticed in a controlled environment. Similar, the concept of a mall having one or more “anchor” or “big box” stores was pioneered early, with individual stores or smaller-scale chain stores intended to benefit from the shoppers attracted by the big stores.

History

Numerous covered shopping arcades, such as the 19th-century Al-Hamidiyah Souq in Damascus, Syria, can be considered precursors to the present-day shopping mall. Isfahan’s Grand Bazaar, which is largely covered, dates from the 10th century. The 10 kilometer long covered Tehran’s Grand Bazaar also has a long history. The Grand Bazaar of Istanbul was built in the 15th century and is still one of the largest covered markets in the world, with more than 58 streets and 4,000 shops.

GostinyDvor in St. Petersburg, which opened in 1785, may be regarded as one of the first purposely-built mall-type shopping complexes, as it consisted of more than 100 shops covering an area of over 53,000 m2 (570,000 sq ft). The Marché des Enfants-Rouges in Paris opened in 1628 and still runs today. The Oxford Covered Market in Oxford, England opened in 1774 and still runs today.
The Passage du Caire was opened in Paris in 1798. The Burlington Arcade in London was opened in 1819. The Arcade in Providence, Rhode Island introduced the retail arcade concept to the United States in 1828. This was a forerunner of today’s shopping mall. The Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II in Milan, Italy followed in the 1870s and is closer to large modern malls in spaciousness. Other large cities created arcades and shopping centres in the late 19th century and early 20th century, including the Cleveland Arcade, Dayton Arcade and Moscow’s GUM, which opened in 1890. Early shopping centers designed for the automobile include Market Square, Lake Forest, Illinois (1916) and Country Club Plaza, Kansas City, Missouri (1924).

Fig. 5.1 Duty Free shop

An early indoor mall prototype in the United States was the Lake View Store at Morgan Park, Duluth, Minnesota, which was built in 1915 and held its grand opening on July 20, 1916. The architect was Dean and Dean from Chicago and the building contractor was George H. Lounsberry from Duluth. The building is two stories with a full basement, and shops were originally located on all three levels. All of the stores were located within the interior of the mall; some shops were accessible from inside and out.

In the mid-20th century, with the rise of the suburb and automobile culture in the United States, a new style of shopping centre was created away from downtown.

Components

1. Food court

A common feature of shopping malls is a food court: this typically consists
of a number of fast food vendors of various types, surrounding a shared seating area.

2. Department stores

When the shopping mall format was developed by Victor Gruen in the mid-1950s, signing larger department stores was necessary for the financial stability of the projects, and to draw retail traffic that would result in visits to the smaller stores in the mall as well. These larger stores are termed anchor store or draw tenant. In physical configuration, anchor stores are normally located as far from each other as possible to maximize the amount of traffic from one anchor to another.

3. Stand-alone stores

Frequently, a shopping mall or shopping center will have satellite buildings located either on the same tract of land or on one abutting it, on which will be located stand-alone stores, which may or may not be legally connected to the central facility through contract or ownership.

These stores may have their own parking lots, or their lots may interconnect with those of the mall or center. The existence of the stand-alone store may have been planned by the mall’s developer, or may have come about through opportunistic actions by others, but visually the central facility – the mall or shopping center – and the satellite buildings will often be perceived as being a
single “unit”, even in circumstances where the outlying buildings are not officially or legally connected to the mall in any way.

**Malls in Hyderabad:**

1. Inorbit, Cyberabad, Hitech City
2. City Center Mall, Bunjara Hills.
3. Hyderabad Central Mall, Punjagutta
4. GVK One, Bunjara Hills
5. SVM, Jubilihills
7. SanaliMall, Abids.
8. Pantaloon Retail India Ltd., Begumpet
9. iStore - AshokaMall, Bunjara Hills.

### 5.3 Cinema Halls

It is arguable that the word ‘cinema’ is most commonly used to refer to a physical place and location; the venue where films are shown – the ‘cinema theatre’. The ramifications for the use of Cinema as a locative noun position and frame other uses of the word into particular contexts both technical and cultural. By defining Cinema specifically as a place where films are shown then any broader application of the word is potentially consigned also to that specific location. Hence a definition of ‘cinema’ may be popularly accepted as ‘movies shown in a cinema’ – and this might be an easy enabler of common discussion, employing broadly accepted terms – but it is none the less highly problematic as it ties moving image works to a particular mode of viewing (and indeed a particular technical apparatus).

When, in real terms, the proportion of ‘movies’ viewed by the populous in a cinema-theatre is but a tiny fraction of the total ‘movies’ they will view via other mechanisms (namely TV in the home or on-line) then the definition of cinema as a ‘place where movies are seen’ is a dysfunctional and an inaccurate descriptor. Similarly, in defining cinema by the apparatus of its delivery we also constrain it to particular forms of technology connected to that delivery. Hence, despite five decades of video technology, the term cinema still has a popular
association with celluloid and projected 35mm film; a further small distinction used to separate a definition of cinema from other screen-based media such as TV.

To this we can add still other other variations of definition; in particular cultural constructs around cinema. Tied with the idea of cinema as a ‘place’ is the notion that cinema, as a term, has particular cultural connotations. That ‘going to the cinema’ is not just an act of visiting a particular venue but involves a deeper consciousness of occasion and spectacle. The implications for movie works viewed under the umbrella of such cultural constructs is to invest them with certain expectations which are beyond the content of the film itself. This gives rise to a common understanding of Cinema as an experience; a manner of experiencing a moving image beyond the movie itself. Popcorn, dark theatre, loud sound, big-screen, communal environment, Saturday night date and so on, are the hall-marks of a ‘cinema experience’ and a popular cultural association of the word ‘cinema’.

5.4 Theatre

The earliest form of the theatre of India was the Sanskrit theatre. It began after the development of Greek and Roman theatre and before the development of theatre in other parts of Asia. It emerged sometime between the 2nd century BCE and the 1st century CE and flourished between the 1st century CE and the 10th, which was a period of relative peace in the history of India during which hundreds of plays were written. With the Islamic conquests that began in the 10th and 11th centuries, theatre was discouraged or forbidden entirely. Later, in an attempt to re-a India as one of the means of entertainment. As a diverse, multi-cultural nation, the theatre of India cannot be reduced to a single, homogenous trend. In contemporary India, the major competition with its theatre is that represented by growing television industry and the spread of films produced in the Indian film industry based in Mumbai (formerly Bombay), known as “Bollywood”. Lack of finance is another major obstacle.

Traditional Indian theatre

Kutiyattam is the only surviving specimen of the ancient Sanskrit theatre, thought to have originated around the beginning of the Common Era, and is officially recognised by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. In addition, many forms of Indian folk theatre abound. Bhavai (strolling players) is a popular folk theatre form of Gujarat, said to have arisen in the 14th century CE. Jatra has been popular in Bengal and its origin is traced to the Bhakti movement in the 16th century. Another folk theatre form popular in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh is
Swang, which is dialogue-oriented rather than movement-oriented and is considered to have arisen in its present form in the late 18th - early 19th centuries. Yakshagana is a very popular theatre art in Karnataka and has existed under different names at least since the 16th century. It is semi-classical in nature and involves music and songs based on carnatic music, rich costumes, storylines based on the Mahabharata and Ramayana. It also employs spoken dialogue in-between its songs that gives it a folk art flavour. Kathakali is a form of dance-drama, characteristic of Kerala, that arose in the 17th century, developing from the temple-art plays Krishnanattam and Ramanattam.

**Modern Indian theatre**

- Amazing Thoughts Theatre, Delhi
- Swatantra Theatre, Pune
- Fireweavers Theatre, Pune
- Tahatto, Bangalore
- Asakta Kala Manch,Pune
- Bihar Art Theatre

### 5.5 Theme Parks / Amusement Parks

In common language, **theme park** is often used as a synonym for the term ‘amusement park’. But a ‘theme park’ is actually a distinct style of amusement park. A theme park has landscaping, buildings, and attractions that are based on one or more specific themes or stories. Despite many older parks adding themed rides and areas, qualifying the park as a theme park, the first park built with the original intension of promoting a specific theme, Santa Claus Land located in Santa Claus, Indiana, did not open until 1946. Disneyland, located in Anaheim, California, built around the concept of encapsulating multiple theme parks into a single amusement park is often mistakenly cited as the first themed amusement park, but is instead the park that made the idea popular.

**Amusement parks** are terms for a group of entertainment attractions, rides, and other events in a location for the enjoyment of large numbers of people. An amusement park is more elaborate than a simple city park or playground, usually providing attractions meant to cater specifically to certain age groups, as well as some that are aimed towards all ages. Theme parks, a specific type of amusement park, are usually much more intricately themed to a certain subject or group of subjects than normal amusement parks.
Amusement parks evolved from European fairs and pleasure gardens, which were created for people's recreation. The oldest amusement park in the world is Bakken, north of Copenhagen, Denmark, which opened in 1583. In the United States, world’s fairs and expositions were another influence on development of the amusement park industry. Amusement parks have a fixed location, as opposed to traveling funfairs and carnivals.

Types of amusement park

1. Educational theme parks

Some parks use rides and attractions for educational purposes. Disney was the first to successfully open a large-scale theme park built around education. Named Epcot, it opened in 1982 as the second park in the Walt Disney World Resort. There are also Holy Land USA and the Holy Land Experience, which are theme parks built to inspire Christian piety. Dinosaur World entertains families with dinosaurs in natural settings, while the Seaworld and Busch Gardens parks also offer educational experiences, with each of the parks housing several thousand animals, fish and other sea life in dozens of attractions and exhibits focusing on animal education.

2. Family-owned theme parks

Some theme parks did evolve from more traditional amusement park enterprises, such as Knott’s Berry Farm. In the 1920s, Walter Knott and his family sold berries from a roadside stand, which grew to include a restaurant serving fried chicken dinners. Within a few years, lines outside the restaurant were often several hours long. To entertain the waiting crowds, Walter Knott built a Ghost Town in 1940, using buildings relocated from real old west towns such as the Calico, California ghost town and Prescott, Arizona. In 1968, the Knott family fenced the farm, charged admission for the first time, and Knott’s Berry Farm officially became an amusement park.

3. Regional parks

The first regional theme park, as well as the first Six Flags park, Six Flags over Texas was officially opened in 1961 in Arlington, Texas near Dallas. The first Six Flags theme park was the vision of Angus Wynne, Jr. and helped create the modern, competitive theme park industry. By 1968, the second Six Flags park, Six Flags Over Georgia, opened, and in 1971, Six Flags Over Mid-America (now Six Flags St. Louis) opened near St. Louis, Missouri. Also in 1971 was the opening of the Walt Disney World resort complex in Florida, with the Magic Kingdom (1971), Epcot (1982), Disney’s Hollywood Studios (1989) and Disney’s Animal Kingdom (1998).
4. Present day amusement parks

The amusement park industry’s offerings range from large, worldwide type theme parks such as Disneyworld and Universal Studios Hollywood to smaller and medium-sized theme parks such as the Six Flags parks and Cedar Fair parks. Plus, countless smaller ventures in many of the states of the U.S. and in countries around the world. Even simpler theme parks directly aimed at smaller children have emerged, including Legoland opened in 1999 in Carlsbad, California (the first Legoland opened in 1968 in Billund, Denmark).

5.6 Resorts

A resort is a place used for relaxation or recreation, attracting visitors for holidays or vacations. Resorts are places, towns or sometimes commercial establishment operated by a single company. Towns which are resorts or where tourism or vacationing is a major part of the local activity are sometimes called resort towns. If they are by the sea they are called seaside resorts. Inland resorts include ski resorts, mountain resorts and spa towns. Towns such as Sochi in Russia, Sharm el Sheikh in Egypt, Barizo in Spain, Cortina d’Ampezzo in Italy, Druskininkai in Lithuania, Cancun in Mexico, Newport, Rhode Island in America, St. Moritz in Switzerland, Blackpool in England and Malam Jabba in Pakistan are well-known resorts.

In North American English, the term “resort” is now also used for a self-contained commercial establishment which attempts to provide for most of a vacationer’s wants while remaining on the premises, such as food, drink, lodging, sports, entertainment, and shopping. The term may be used to identify a hotel property that provides an array of amenities and typically includes entertainment and recreational activities. A hotel is frequently a central feature of a resort, such as the Grand Hotel at Mackinac Island, Michigan. A resort is not always a commercial establishment operated by a single company, although in the late twentieth century this sort of facility became more common.

Types of Resorts

All Inclusive Resorts

All inclusive resorts provide all of the common amenities of a resort and, at a minimum, unlimited food, drink, sports activities, and entertainment for a fixed price per person. Therefore, guests at an all inclusive resort simply pay one price to have an unlimited amount of food, drink, and activities.

Beach Resorts

Beach resorts are resorts that are located on or within a short distance
Many beach resorts have activities that include snorkeling, kayaking, scuba diving, parasailing, and boating. Some even have their own on-site beach, especially for guests.

**Golf Resorts**

Golf resorts include resorts that either have an on-site golf course or are located within a reasonable distance from one or more golf courses. Some accommodations at these resorts will come with golf passes to allow guests to play the course free of charge.

**Island Resorts**

Island resorts are resorts located on an island. Resort amenities usually include snorkeling, sun bathing, swimming, fishing, boating, parasailing, kayaking, along with other types of water sports.

**Lake Resorts**

Lake resorts include any resort located directly on or very near a lake. Most travelers visit lake resorts to go boating, fishing, swimming, or water skiing.

**Luxury Resorts**

A luxury resort is a very expensive vacation facility which is fully staffed and often boast many visitor activities and attractions such as golf, water sports, spa and beauty facilities, skiing, natural ecology and tranquility. A luxury resort is an elite luxury property which exhibits an exceptionally high degree of customer service and hospitality. A flawless execution of guest services will be the resort staff’s and managements main concern. A luxury resort will commonly also feature a superb architectural interior and exterior design as well as an interesting physical location.

**Mountain Resorts**

Mountain resorts are resorts located on or at the base of a mountain. Activities include down-hill skiing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, sight seeing and more.

**Famous Resorts of Hyderabad**

1. Aalankrita - Hyderabad’s 4 Star Resorts, Shameerpet
2. Pragati Resorts, Jubilihills
3. Dream Valley Resorts, Bunjarahills
Summary

Recreation is an activity of leisure, leisure being discretionary time. The “need to do something for recreation” is an essential element of human biology and psychology. Recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, or pleasure and are considered to be “fun”. Shopping is an adventure of a vibrant kind in India. Exotic images of an India, of silk, spices and saris are alive even today in quintessential bazaars where the passing of time has little meaning. Our Duty Free Shops and Shopping Malls are attracting foreign tourists particularly toward their shopping activities. The cinema halls, various theaters, theme parks, amusement parks and resorts are rendering their services to tourists for their rest and recreation.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define ‘Souvenir’.

2. What is a Resort ?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe about the role of duty free shops in tourism promotion.

2. Write about the theatres of India.
Introduction

The days of traditional type of tourism are almost over and the industry is preparing itself to launch specialisations of different newer and emerging forms of tourism e.g. eco-tourism, rural and farm tourism, finer aspects of cultural tourism and adventure tourism.

The fascination of the word adventure is perhaps that most people think of it as a life being lived at a far greater intensity than normal. Adventure tourism is a rather different concepts and at variance from adventure. It differs from adventure tourism as a normal excursion differs from expeditions. Adventure itself can be classified into Hard and Soft type. Hard adventure involves essentially the prescribed elements and requires zeal, great enthusiasm and will e.g. activities like exploration of north and south pole, scaling higher peaks, searching deep sea caves, manned space missions, exploring virgin high gradient rivers etc. Where as soft adventure involves less physical risk, exploring the areas which have been frequented and using equipment and services of experts, guides etc. These activities are trekking, water skiing, parasailing, surfing, cruising, yatching etc.
Adventure tourism is a form of travel in which the perception (and often the reality) of heightened risk creates a special appeal to certain segments of the travel market (Tourism – Principles). Adventure tourism is a special form of tourism. According to John Canning, the fascination for the word adventure is perhaps that most people think of it as a life being lived at a far greater intensity than normal (John Canning). Adventure activities and sports are generally outdoor activities involving risk and excitement and are taken in conjunction with nature. Moreover, the unpredictability of ‘nature’ adds to the thrill and unexpectancy of the adventure activities.

Link with Recreation

According to Charles R. Goeldner, J.R. Brent Ritchie and Robert W. McIntosh, “Recreation” is a diverse industry. Ralph clearly sees recreation’s main purpose as one of recreating or revitalising people so that they may efficiently return to their routine activities which are not recreational but economically gainful work. Meyer and Brightbill define recreation as ‘activity voluntarily engaged in during one’s leisure time and primarily motivated by the satisfaction or pleasure derived from it’.

Recreational Industry centres on participation in sports, curative spas, sun bathing and social contacts in a relaxed atmosphere. Generally, all adventure activities and sports are outdoor recreational activities and herein lies the link of adventure tour with recreation.

According to the nature of the sports, the activities which involve risk may be classified into three types namely land based, which includes ground sports, water based which includes water sports, and aero based related to aerial sports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land based Sports</th>
<th>Water Sports</th>
<th>Aero Sports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Trekking</td>
<td>2. Canoeing</td>
<td>2. Gliding or Soaring</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Ice Skating</td>
<td>5. Skin diving</td>
<td>5. Sky diving</td>
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6.1 Various Land Based Sports

**Land Adventure**

Adventure on land can be a safari, which does not necessarily mean wild life excursion. Modern day safari primarily has a tourist group travelling caravan style over a long specified distance. Safari could be desert jeep safari or wild life excursion or travelling the amazon jungle where the element of adventure exists. Motor rally also constitutes an adventure sports. It tests the endurance of man and machine along with the navigation skills of a person.

Popular land base adventure revolves around mountain or concept of mountain such as wall climbing, which also has international competitions. Trekking and camping is the most basic forum of mountaineering. Mountaineering basically is tougher than trekking, as it requires specialised skills which can only be acquired by training. For this mountaineering institute has been established by Govt. of India to promote and provide trained trainers. Rock climbing is a part of mountaineering but many a times it is performed as a separate sport. Latest fad is to go for mountain biking along with a camping trip.

Skiing is a popular activity with both – international and domestic tourists. In Asia, India was the first country offering heli-skiing, a relatively new sport.

India as a country has a lot to offer to the adventure tourists. Professionalism on the part of tour operators and government agencies, is required while designing and developing the correct mixture of adventure tour product/service for tourists belonging to all classes and budgets.

So far the notion prevails that adventure tourism is a very costly affair and a budget class tourist cannot afford it. This notion stands contradicting to the belief that youth is the target market segment and youth is and will never be a high spender. If notion is correct then you cannot sell your product.

6.2 Water Sports

Water/Aqua adventure can take place in beautiful waterfalls, heart-throbbing springs, glacial lakes and splashing oceans.

Diving is the most common aqua sports snorkelling; scuba diving and tethered or surface supplied diving are popular, especially to check out the beautiful ‘Coral Reefs’. Though now-a-days deep sea diving is also gaining popularity. White water rafting and Canoeing are very popular with the adventure seekers. Flat Water adventure sports such as water skiing, wind surfing and surfing are so popular that they have annual competitions.
6.3 Air - Sports

Aerial sports became popular almost since the airplane was invented. The Federation Aeronautique Internationale (FAI) which oversees all international aerial competition, was founded in 1905, just two years after the Wright Brothers famous first flight.

The oldest form of aerial adventure is Ballooning. Balloons used for these activities are of two types

– Hydrogen filled and Hot air balloon, which though heavier than Hydrogen is neither flammable nor explosive. Balloons filled with Helium are also used. To promote this product Department of Tourism conducts Ballooning Fairs at Delhi and Ahmedabad every year. Even today, a very small number of people might have experienced the thrill, hence, opportunities to sell this tourism product are ample and market is open.

Adventure seekers also go for Parachute Jumping and Sky Diving but both require the use of aircraft and is a costly affair, moreover, proper training is required.

Another aerial adventure, Paragliding is also done using light aircraft, but differs from parachute jumping since the shape of chute used in this activity is almost flat and rectangular from above.

Parasailing though is a more recent development where the use of jeep or speedboat on water helps in towing the parasailers and stopping of the machine results in parasailers’ descent.

Gliding or soaring is also popular though considering a bit risky. Hang-gliding is a variation of gliding which has become very popular. It has full FAI status. Micro lighting, a different version of gliding uses three wheels and an engine and hence the technicalities are a bit different.

Other than these Bungee Jumping can also be considered a form of aerial adventure. The most important precaution before participating in any from aerial adventure, is to take into consideration the weather observations and trainer’s experience as well as his training background of precaution are not taken in this direction can prove to be very costly experience.

Summary

Adventure travel is a type of tourism, involving exploration or travel to remote, exotic and possibly hostile areas. Adventure tourism is rapidly growing in popularity, as tourists seek different kinds of vacations. India is a great country
which has been one of the most sought after destinations for adventure tourism in the world. There is the endless scope of adventure tourism in India because of its diverse landscape & topography and climate. Adventure tour in India will provide you an exhilarating experience of lifetime. India Offers a wide range of adventure sports for tourists. Trekking and Skiing in the Himalayas, White Water Rafting on the Ganges and Beas, Camel and Jeep safaris in the deserts of Rajasthan, Paragliding in Himachal, Watersports in Goa and Scuba Diving in Lakshadweep and Andaman are just some of the options available to the adventure seeking tourists. The perennial challenge of the Himalayas for mountaineers. Coniferous forests and flower meadows welcome the trekker. And the rapids of snow-fed rivers are ideal for white water rafting. Lakshadweep offers excellent wind surfing, snorkeling and scuba diving in the crystal clear waters of the lagoons which surround each island.

**Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is ‘Adventure Tourism’?

2. Name any two Air based adventure activities?

**Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Write the concept and features of adventure tourism.

2. Explain about various features of water based adventure sports.