

A Case Study of Geographically Influence on Indian Tourism Industry

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Abstract – ‘Tourism Geography’—a sub-discipline which has emerged as a well-developed branch of geographical studies in India, Although this field demands attention of geographers to a wide range of areas, the current trend in India is inclined towards few aspects like trends of tourism flow, impacts of tourism on the environment or the sustainability of tourism, with some attention also focused on specific purpose tourism like adventure, sports, health and nature tourism. Feasibility of development of new potential destinations needs to be explored so that the benefits of tourism industry are homogeneously distributed. Geographical research in tourism should act as impetus to diversification of tourism into less developed and inaccessible areas.

Keywords: Tourism Geography, Tourism Industry, Cultural Heritage

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1. INTRODUCTION

India can simply brag of its rich social legacy. Travel and Tourism in India is a vital piece of Indian convention and culture. In old circumstances, travel was essentially for journey – as the blessed spots dabbling the nation pulled in individuals from various parts of the world (Knowles, et. al., 2007, Horner and Casas, 2006). Notwithstanding, the writing at summon does not allow introduction under the previously mentioned heads and a helpful arrangement of works is received considering the concentration of acquired research. Before going to the subject, it will be in the wellness of things to mention some initial objective facts concerning target, nature, and extent of transport topography that might be useful in recognizing the holes and future heading of research.

Geographers, especially in India, have given rather sparse consideration regarding this area. The past studies of research in geology bear declaration to it. The present part gives a concise record of the work done amid a limited ability to focus seven years (2003– 9) in this field. It is proposed to survey the current situation with inquire about in transport topography by sorting out the accessible material as indicated by real topics, for example, general hypotheses and standards, organize evaluation, activity stream examinations, local transport, urban and country transport, and transportation arranging/improvement (Singh 2003).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

P.K. Das' (2007) book (created out of his PhD paper), Geography of Air Transport in India, gives an investigation of system and also activity stream. The examination is limited to evaluation of just government-worked Indian Airlines, which makes it hard to affirm the claim of the book to add to the best possible comprehension of the patterns in air transportation advancement and monetary regionalization of the nation. A portion of the perceptions, for instance, pattern of dispersal in air administrations, coming to around 50 for every penny between nodal network, appear to be legitimate. Derudder et al. (2008) have conveyed to center the utility of aircrafts stream for mapping the world city systems. Vowles (2006) trusts that an investigation of air transport may help portray ideas, for example, availability and financial advancement designs, at different scales and worldwide economy. He has looked into the contemporary research and showed future research bearings. An exchange on rebuilding of significant ports of India, in the post-change period (1991– 2004), is exhibited by Gupta (2005).

In any case, some of them were not observed to be adequately 'geographic'. Here, logically, one might be alluded to Knowles (1993) and Horner et al. (2006), who talked about research motivation for the 1990s and surveyed the future research needs in transport topography separately. Crafted by Rodrigue (2003) and Knowles et al.(2007) are additionally helpful for streamlining the substance

of educating and research in this branch of topography.

Roy et al. (2008) have contemplated the rail organize taking Birbhum as a contextual analysis. They have connected diagram theoretic measures to acquire the connection between transport system and level of advancement in the territory and reason that hypothetical inferences don't adjust to the genuine circumstance. The introduction is scrappy and easygoing. Sriraman's (1998) accentuation is on the recovery and advancement of inland conduits as a favored modular framework in perspective of its many points of interest, regardless of its checkered history. He puts forth a defense for improvements of a powerful inland conduit organize inside a structure of an incorporated surface transport framework.

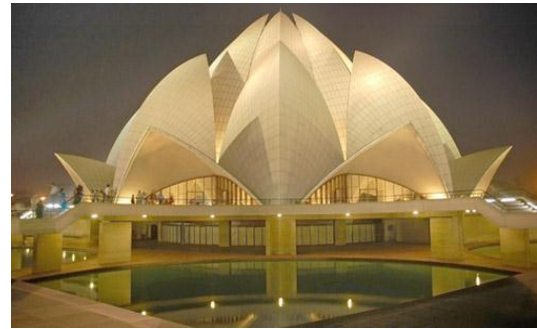
The real test for the future advancement of transport topography is more prominent collaboration with other sub-fields in geology and proceeding with cooperation with other significant controls, for instance, structural designing, financial aspects, and administration, which have solid accentuation on transportation. Transportation is an area that has encountered enormous development in the current decades. A few basic issues have been distinguished by Transportation Research Board of the United States (US) (2005) taking perception of changing circumstance with developing asset (mineral oil) crunch and an Earth-wide temperature boost (Knowles et al. 2007).

3. TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

The India Tourism Development Corporation keeps on being a main power in tourism advancement. It plays a promoting and consultancy part, as well as gives preparing to tourism and neighbourliness specialists and oversees visit organizations, lodgings, transportation frameworks, obligation free shops and eateries. The Ministry of Tourism likewise works in conjunction with organizations, for example, the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (iittm.org), the National Institute of Water sports (niws.nic.in) and the Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering (iismgulgumarg.com).

Northern India

India's capital, Delhi, on the River Ganges, has various social attractions, top class shopping and global cooking. The purported "Brilliant Triangle" is additionally situated in this region, and incorporates the city of Jaipur and notable Agra, home of the Taj Mahal. Urban communities in Rajasthan incorporate Jodhpur and Udaipur, while Amritsar and Chandigarh lie in the Punjab. Northern India is flanked by the Himalayan Mountains, which give an inside to experience tourism, with exercises, for example, trekking, mountaineering, boating and paddling.



Eastern India

Eastern India lies along the Bay of Bengal, and Kolkata is its biggest city. West Bengal's attractions incorporate magnificent castles, fortifications, sanctuaries, bazaars, exhibition halls and a memorable scaled down prepare, and this zone is likewise the nation's driving golf goal. The area of Assam, best known for its tea ranches, has various natural life jelly, lodging imperiled species, for example, the Asian elephant, Bengal tiger and Indian rhino. Kaziranga (kaziranganationalpark.com) and Manas (manasnationalpark.net) National Parks are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Shoreline goals incorporate the Andaman Islands.



Southern India

Chennai is one of the biggest and most noteworthy urban areas in southern India, offering many royal residences, sanctuaries and fortifications. Bangalore is famous for its gentle atmosphere and wonderful imperial royal residences, while Hyderabad is a city of vaults and minarets, sprinkled with brilliant bazaars. The territory of Kerala, along the southwestern seaboard, offers charming, pristine shorelines, interesting ports and resort towns, for example, Kovalam. The waterfront backwaters are a decent territory for cruising and untamed life viewing, and the coral islands of Lakshadweep, close Kochi, are a best area for jumping and snorkeling.



Western India

Mumbai's social attractions incorporate landmarks and galleries, frontier posts and slope stations, yet downtown Mumbai additionally offers brilliant shopping and feasting. The Arabian Sea coastline is described by beautiful angling towns encompassed by coconut forests, with a couple of created shoreline resorts, for example, Goa, Manori and Madh Island. Western India is additionally famous for its surrender frameworks, the most noticeable including the Ellora and Ajanti Caves, which contain old carvings and shake canvases.



4. TOURISM GEOGRAPHY AND ITS IMPACT IN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Tourism topography is the investigation of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and social movement. Tourism topography covers an extensive variety of interests including the ecological effect of tourism, the geologies of tourism and recreation economies, noting tourism industry and administration concerns and the humanism of tourism and areas of tourism.

Tourism topography is that branch of science which manages the investigation of travel and its effect on places.

Topography is essential to the investigation of tourism, since tourism is topographical in nature. Tourism happens in places, it includes development and exercises amongst spots and it is a movement in which both place qualities and individual self-characters are framed, through the connections that are made among spots, scenes and individuals.

Physical geology gives the basic foundation, against which tourism places are made and ecological effects and concerns are real issues, that must be considered in dealing with the improvement of tourism places.

► Economic Impact

Tourism has risen as an instrument of business age, destitution lightening and reasonable human improvement. Amid 1998-99, business age through tourism was assessed at 14.79 million.

Outside trade profit from the tourism part amid 1998-99 were evaluated at Rs.12,011 crore. Tourism has along these lines turn into the second biggest net outside trade worker for the nation. Tourism additionally contributed Rs.24,241 crore amid 1998-99 towards the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

► Thrust Areas

To accelerate the improvement of tourism in the nation a few push territories have been distinguished for achievement amid the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). The imperative ones are improvement of foundation, items, trekking, winter games, natural life and shoreline resorts and streamlining of assistance methodology at air terminals, human asset advancement and encouraging private division interest in the development of framework.

► Tourist Attractions

India is a nation known for its extravagant treatment to all guests, regardless of where they originate from. Its guest agreeable customs, differed ways of life and social legacy and beautiful fairs and celebrations held withstanding attractions for the visitors. Alternate attractions incorporate wonderful shorelines, timberlands and untamed life and scenes for eco-tourism, snow, stream and mountain crests for experience tourism, mechanical parks and science galleries for science tourism; focuses of journey for otherworldly tourism; legacy trains and lodgings for legacy tourism. Yoga, ayurveda and common wellbeing resorts additionally pull in visitors.

► Growth

Residential tourism is as old as the Indian culture. As indicated by accessible measurements, local tourism has developed generously amid the most recent one decade. It expanded to 167 million of every 1998 from only 64 million of every 1990, hence enlisting a compound yearly development of 12.8 for each penny. The development of inbound tourism since Independence has been very amazing. It was simply around 17 thousand out of 1951. From this level it rose to 2.36 million out of

1998. Tourism receipts then again have developed at a sensational rate of 17 for every penny to Rs.11,540 crore in 1998 from Rs.7.7 crore in 1951.

► Celebrations

Amid the Golden Jubilee festivities of India as a Republic, the Ministry of Tourism attempted extraordinary endeavors to broadcast the tourism capability of India. The principal ever Indian Tourism Day was commended on January 25, 1998. Bauddha Mahotsav was sorted out from 24th October to eighth November 1998. The Year 1999 was commended as Explore India Millennium Year by displaying a marvelous scene on the social legacy of India at the Republic Day Parade and sorting out India Tourism Expo in New Delhi and Khajuraho. The Wong La Millennium was held from April 1999 to January 2001. An uncommon logbook of occasions has been figured for featuring commitments to Millennium occasions by different places in every one of the States. An official site of the Ministry of Tourism has likewise been made for encouraging dispersal of data on tourism.

► Organisation

The associations engaged with the advancement of tourism in India are the Ministry of Tourism with its 21 field workplaces inside the nation and 18 abroad, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, India Tourism Development Corporation, Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering and the National Institute of Water Sports.

► Boosting Tourism

A portion of the current activities taken by the Government to support tourism incorporate give of fare house status to the tourism segment and motivating forces for advancing private interest as Income Tax exclusions, intrigue endowment and lessened import obligation. The inn and tourism-related industry has been proclaimed a high need industry for remote venture which involves programmed endorsement of direct speculation up to 51 for each penny of outside value and permitting 100 for each penny non-occupant Indian venture and rearranging rules with respect to the concede of endorsement to travel specialists, visit administrators and vacationer transport administrators.

CONCLUSION

The investigation discovered some conspicuous explanations for tourism geology:

- Scenic magnificence
- Geographical assorted variety

- Culture and legacy
- Preference of household visit because of money related reason

What's more, there were some distinctive purposes for not picking India as the principal decision as a visit goal because of inadequate:

- Safety and security
- Hygiene and tidiness
- Accessibility in remote spots
- Hospitality administration

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