

TOURISM

Student Handbook

Class XI



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi-110301

Tourism Concepts and Practices Student Handbook, Class XI

Price: ₹ 125/-

First Edition: April 2016, CBSE

Copies: 1500

Paper Used: 80 Gsm CBSE Water Mark White Maplitho

"This Book or part thereof may not be reproduced by any person or agency in any manner."

PUBLISHED BY: The Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education,

Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar,

Delhi-110301

DESIGN, LAYOUT: A-One Offset Printers, 5/34 Kirti Nagar, New Delhi-110015

Phone: 25414260

PRINTED BY

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण ¹प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

> सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

> > और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्राप्त कराने के लिए तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा

> ²और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई॰ को एतद्द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

- 1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
- 2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्त्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्त्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्त्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे:
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आहवान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका पिररक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणी मात्र के प्रति
 दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई उंचाइयों को छू ले;
- '(ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक है, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य के लिये शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।
- संविधान (छयासीवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

- 1. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
- 2. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- ¹(k) to provide opportunities for education to his/her child or, as the case may be, ward between age of 6 and 14 years.
- 1. Subs. by the Constitution (Eighty Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002

Preface

In an increasingly globalised world and the changing paradigm of urbanized living the demand for Hospitality and Tourism has increased manifold the world over. In this ever expanding sector, it has become essential to provide competency based vocational education. It is in this context that CBSE has launched a course in Travel and Tourism under Hospitality and Tourism stream.

The Student Handbook on Travel Resources in India explains about the various tourism resources of India such as Mountains, Rivers Lakes, Duns, Wetlands, Hill Stations, Sea, Beaches and Islands etc. The approach has been to provide a simple and comprehensive outline of as many concepts as possible.

It has been a deliberate effort to keep the language used in this student manual as simple as possible. Necessary maps and pictorial illustrations have been included to help the students to understand the concepts without any difficulty.

Practicing professionals from the field of Hospitality and Tourism comprised the team of authors for this book. The Board thankfully acknowledges their contribution in completing the book in record time. I hope this book will serve as useful resource in this subject.

The Board is grateful to the members of the Committee of Course for their advice, guidance and total commitment towards development of this course. We are indeed indebted to these academic advisors who have lent us the benefit of their rich and insightful experience. I would like to appreciate Vocational Education Cell, CBSE for coordinating and successfully completing the work.

Comments and suggestions are welcome for further improvement of the book.

Chairman, CBSE

Acknowledgements

ADVISORS

- Sh. Y.S.K. Seshu Kumar, Chairman, CBSE
- Sh. K.K. Choudhury, Controller of Examinations & Director (V.E.), CBSE.

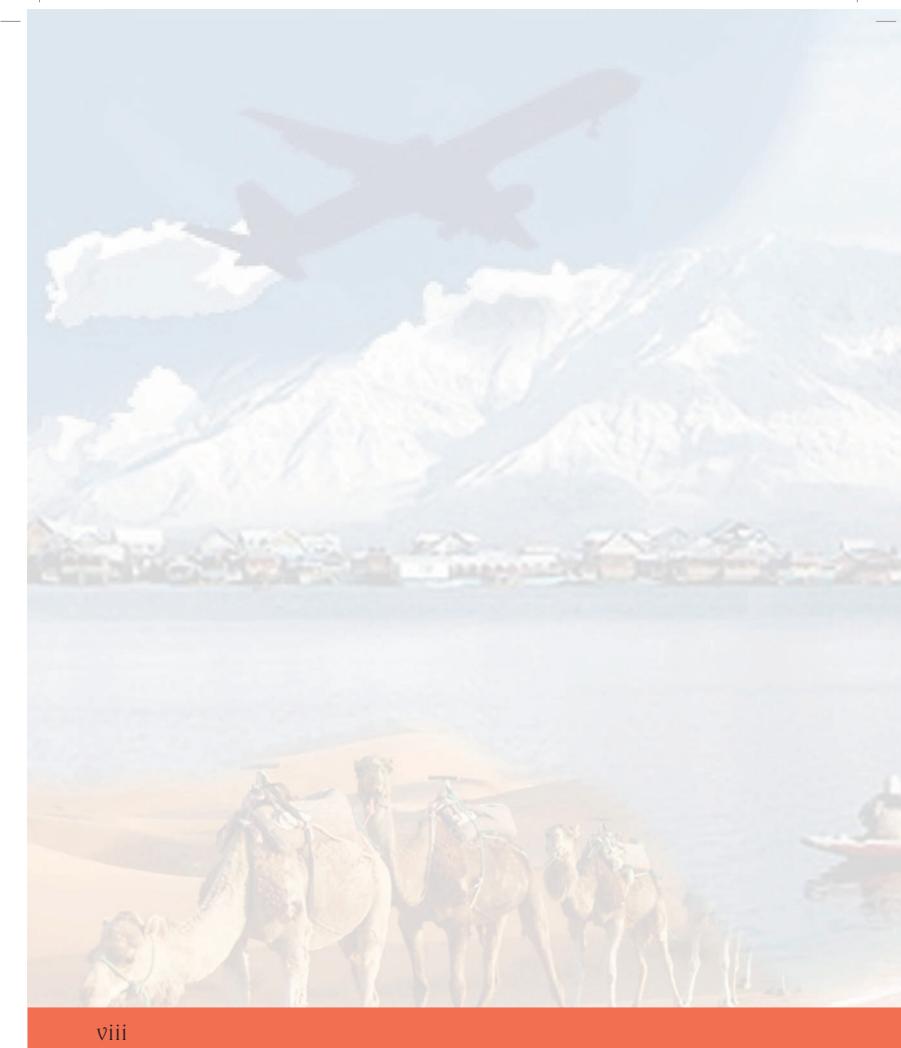
MATERIAL PRODUCTION GROUP

- Dr. Pawan Gupta, Chairman PGDM (Tourism & Leisure), IITTM, Noida
- Dr. Paramita Sukalbaidya, Assistant Professor, IGNOU, Delhi
- Dr. Riyaz Qureshi, Assistant Professor, and Coordinator, University of Kashmir
- Ms. Tangjakhombi Akoijam, Assistant Professor, IGNOU, Delhi
- Dr. P.J. Shyju, Assistant Professor, BHU

EDITING AND COORDINATION

• Dr. Biswajit Saha, Additional Director, (V.E.), CBSE

	CONTENTS	
5	Unit 1 Introduction to Tourism	1
	Unit 2 Tourism: A Historical Account	19
	Unit 3 Concepts of Tourism	34
7-7	Unit 4 Tourism Components-I	54
	Unit 5 Tourism Components-II	69
	Unit 6 Inter Linkage between Geography and Tourism Industry	85
	Unit 7 Inter Linkage between History and Tourism Industry	99
	Unit 8 Tourism Organisations and Trends	112
U		



UNIT-1 INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM

Contents:

- 1.0 Unit Overview & Description
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Defining Tourism
- 1.3 Elements of Tourism
- 1.4 Identifying the Tourist
- 1.5 Linkage between Leisure, Recreation and Tourism
- 1.6 Characteristics of Tourism Industry
- 1.7 Components of Tourism
- 1.8 Summary

1.0 Unit Overview & Description

This unit will introduce students to the concept of Tourism. Student will get acquainted with some of the terminologies frequently associated with tourism and tourism industry. It will help students to:

- understand the meaning of tourism
- develop awareness about the inter relationship between leisure, recreation and tourism
- understand the characteristic of the tourism industry
- learn about the elements and components of tourism

Resource Material:

Activity Sheet, Resource for Role Play, Pen, Projector and Computer.

1.1 Introduction

Tourism is commonly referred to as "the activity of visiting places for pleasure". The basic concept of tourism is based on the movement of people outside their own place of residence i.e. home area. Therefore, tourism can be considered as the movement of people within a city, state, country or across international boundary.

All of us at one point of time or other have taken part in some tourism activity; whether it is a visit to our grandparents staying at a nearby city or a day trip to visit the monuments in our own city or maybe a trip to a foreign country for a holiday and so on. During any of these tourism activities you must have noticed that many people are involved in providing the services such as the travel agent, guide, transporter, ushers, souvenir sellers and so on. Illustration1.1 shows all the sectors that are associated with the tourism industry; and how all of them come together to form the largest employers in the world i.e. the Tourism Industry.

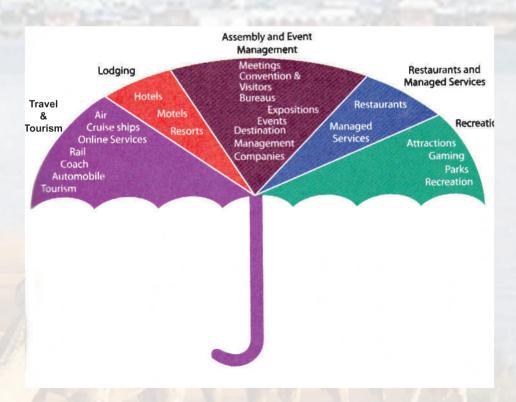


illustration 1.1: Scope of Tourism

Source: The Scope of Hospitality and Tourism (Walker, 2010)

In modern world, tourism industry is constantly changing and evolving; primarily because of its linkage with more than seven other industries such as - aviation, accommodation, surface transportation, water transportation, telecommunication, attraction management, travel facilitators, manufacturers of handicraft and souvenirs designed for visitors and related outlets and so on. The inter linkage of so many industries has indeed made the study and understanding of Tourism very interesting. To understand this global phenomenon better, let's start by defining Tourism.

1.2 Defining Tourism

The definition of tourism, the origin of the word 'Tourism' itself is in research. According to Theobald "Etymologically, the word tour is derived from the Latin word TORNARE/TORNUS and the Greek word TORNOS, meaning, changed in modern English to represent 'one's turn'. The suffix-ism is defined as an action or process; typical behaviour of quality. While the suffix-ist denote 'one that performs a given action' When the word tour and the suffixes-ism and –ist are combined, they suggest the action of movement around a circle. One can argue that a circle represents a starting point, which ultimately returns back to its beginning. Therefore like a circle, a tour represents journey in a round trip, i.e. the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point and therefore, one who takes such a journey can be called a Tourist".

Conceptually, tourism is defined as "the sum of the phenomenon and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non residents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity". This definition formulated by Swiss Professors Hunziker and Krapf was accepted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (WEST). Subsequently the International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO) broadened the concept to include various form of business and vocational travel as well. Till date, globally, this is the most popular definition of Tourism.

The definition of Tourism was further modified in an International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics held jointly by United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN - WTO) and Tourism Canada, in June 1991. The event was successful since, the conference resolutions came up with one principal finding. In 1993 United Nations accepted the reports and the principle finding that recommended that tourism be defined as:

"The activities of a person travelling to a place outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time and whose main purpose of travel is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the places visited."

The definition as put forward by UN - WTO and accepted by UN clearly identifies three things in connection with the nature of the business of tourism:

- i. It is about movement of people from their residence.
- ii. It is for a certain period of time has this definition was modified to more than 24 hours and less than 1 year for both International and Domestic travel.
- iii. And finally tourism is an economic activity.

1.3 Elements of Tourism

Elements of tourism refer to the basic fundamentals without which tourism activity of any kind is not possible. They form the base of tourism and all tourism activities are possible due to them.

The concept of tourism as a phenomenon involves the movement of people within their own country or across the national borders for a certain period of time. S. Wahab has noted that the anatomy of tourism phenomenon reveals, that, it is basically composed of three elements, namely;

- man (the human element as the creator of the act of tourism),
- space (the physical element to be necessarily covered by the act itself), and
- **time** (the temporal element which is composed by the trip itself and the stay at the destination).

The time element varies according to the distance between the points of departure and the destination countries or areas, transport means used and the length of stay at destination etc. These elements constitute the essential conditions for the existence of the phenomenon of tourism. There could be no tourism act without them.

Exercise-1

1.	Activity: Make a report regarding your last vacation and discuss in the class
2.	What are the elements of Tourism?

1.4 Identifying the Tourist

Tourism, as stated earlier in the chapter is a socio – economic phenomenon. As in any other economic phenomenon, it is important to understand what economic benefits are being received from the said activity. This analysis is possible only if the people taking part in the activity can be identified and their impact studied. This led to the process of identifying tourists and tourist related activities.

In an international forum held in 1936, the committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations first proposed that a 'foreign tourist' is one who 'visits a country other than that in which he habitually lives for a period of at least twenty four hours'²

In the year 1945, the United Nations (which had replaced League of Nations) endorsed the proposed definition, but added to it a maximum duration of stay of less than six months.





The UN-WTO (1991) recommended that an **international tourist** be defined as 'a visitor who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence for at least one night but not more than one year, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited', and that an international excursionist, eg. cruise ship visitors, be defined as 'a visitor residing in a country other than which he/she has his/her usual environment for less than 24 hours without spending the night in the country visited and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited'.

This definition covers:

(i) Tourists, i.e. temporary visitors staying at least twenty four hours but not more than one year in the country visited and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- a. Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport);
- b. Business, family, mission, meeting.
- (ii) Same day Visitors/Excursionists, i.e., temporary visitors staying less than twenty four hours in the country visited (including travellers or cruises).

The statistics should not include travellers who, in the legal sense do not enter the country (air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area and similar cases).

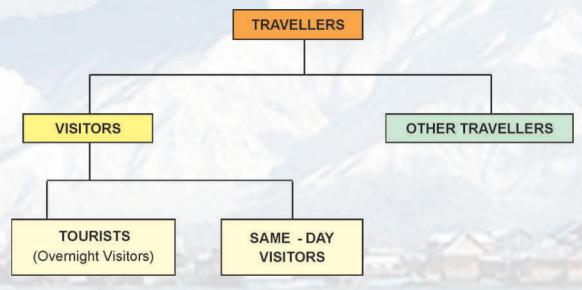


illustration 1.2: Traveller Typology

Source: Travel and Tourism Research Association

Similarly, UN-WTO (1994) recommended that a **domestic tourist** be defined as "Any person, regardless of nationality, resident in a country and who travels to a place in the same country for not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than following an occupation remunerated from within the place visited". The concept of international and domestic tourists will be dealt in greater details in Unit 3.

1.5 Linkage between Leisure, Recreation and Tourism

It is often said that tourism activity is taken up as a recreational activity during leisure time, except for say business travel. The word leisure and recreation are used frequently in context to Tourism. It is interesting and important to understand the inter linkage between Leisure, Recreation and Tourism; in order to develop better understanding of the concept of tourism.

The Latin translation of Leisure means 'to be free' while recreation can be thought of as those pursuits that one is engaged in during leisure time. In illustration 1.3, the inter linkage between the three can be seen for better understanding.

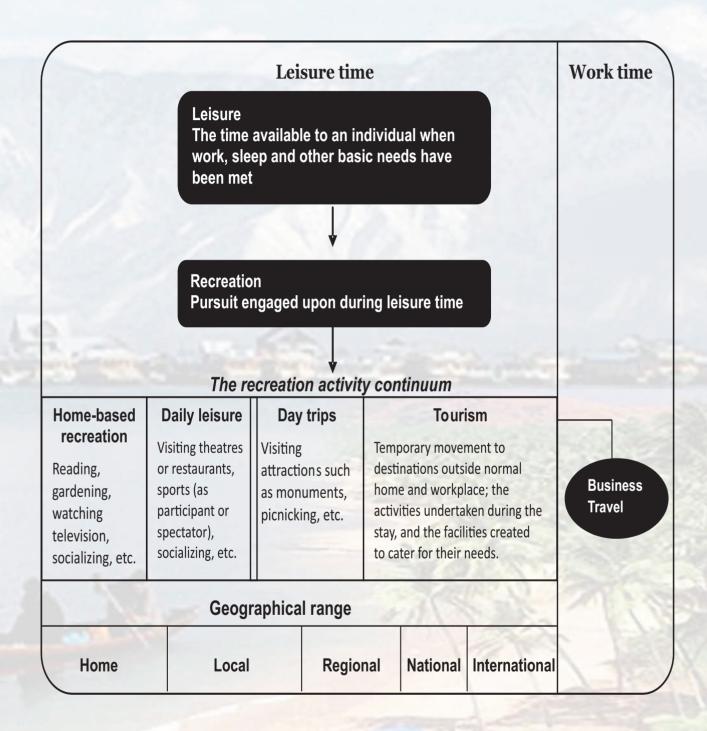


illustration 1.3: Linkage between Leisure, Recreation and Tourism

Source: Boniface and Cooper, 1987