



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

MSc Geography

ELECTIVE COURSE: GYE 457: Geography of Tourism

Course learning outcomes:

- CO1. Understand spatial distribution of resources in the evolution of tourism.
- CO2. Assess spatialities, tourism development and its critiques.
- CO3. Critique worldwide economic, cultural, political and technological exchanges and connections that tourism brings.
- CO4. Rate tourism as a key sustainable sector in country's economic growth
- CO5. Evaluate socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts of tourism.
- CO6. Design sustainable tourism management plan using GST for tourism development.

Unit 1: Geography of Tourism: Definition, Nature, Scope and Extent. Concept of Tourism, Importance of Tourism. Relationship between Geography and Tourism, **Tourism Promotion** – Ecotourism, Agro-tourism, Heritage tourism and Adventure tourism. **Factors affecting Tourism** – Physical and Cultural factors. Tourism motivation, tourism as an industry.
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Unit 2: The Classification of Tourism and Tourists: Types of Tourism – Domestic and International Tourism - Adventure, Wildlife, Medical, Pilgrimage, Business, Leisure, Pleasure, Eco and Cultural Tourisms. Comparison between Mass and Alternative Tourism. **Tourists types** – Local, National and International. **Impact of Tourism** – Economic Impact, Physical and Environmental Impact, Socio-Cultural Impact.
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Unit 3: Infrastructural Approach for the development of Tourism – Mode of transportation, Agencies, Guides, License, Hotels, Resorts, Youth Hostels, Home stays, Govt. TB., Role of Foreign Capital and Impact of Globalization on Tourism, Environmental Law and Tourism Government Policies for Planning and Promotion of Tourism in India. State level tourism planning in India with special reference to Karnataka.
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Unit 4: Case Studies – Major Tourist Centers. **Hill Station** – Mount Abu, Shimla, Kudhuremukha. **Beach Points** – Mangalore, Vizag, Pangim, Marino Beach. **Historical centers** – Badami, Bijapur, Mysore, Ellora and Tajmahal. **Religious Centers** – Shiradi, Kanyakumari, Tirupathi and Dhamastala. **Dams** - T B Dam, Bhakranangal, DVP. **National Parks** – Dachigam National Park, Gir National Park, Nanda Devi National park, Periyar National park. – 14

References:

1. Bhatia A.K (1996): Tourism Development: Principles and Practices. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Inskeep. E (1991): Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach Van.
3. Kaul R.K (1985): Dynamics of Tourism and Recreation, Inter- India, New Delhi.
4. Kaur, J. (1985): Himalyan Pilgrimages and New Tourism, Himalyan Books, New Delhi
5. Lea, J. (1988): Tourism and development in the third world
6. Milton, D. (1993): Geography of World Tourism, Prentice Hall, New York
7. Peace, D. G. (1987): Tourism To-Day: A geographical Analysis, Harlow, Longman
8. Robinson, H. A.(1996): A geography of tourism, McDonald and Evans, London

9. Sharma, J. K. (ed.)(2000) : Tourism, Planning and Development- A new perspective, Kanishka
- Singh, R. L. and Kashi Nath Singh (Ed.) 1975: Readings in Rural Settlement Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi.

