**BANS 183: TOURISM ANTHROPOLOGY**
**TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT**
**(TMA)**

**Course Code: BANS 183**
**Assignment Code: BANS 183/ASST/TMA/July 2026 and January 2027**
**Total Marks: 100**

**There are two Sections in the Assignment. You have to answer all questions in all the Sections.**

## Assignment – I

**Answer the following in about 500 words each. 2X20= 40**

a. Define anthropology. Discuss the contributions of social and physical anthropology in the study of tourism.
b. Outline the different types of tourism with suitable examples.

## Assignment – II

**Answer the following in about 250 words each. (Write Short Notes) 3X10=30**

a. Define and discuss sustainable tourism with suitable examples.
b. Summarise the conservation and preservation work at Taj Mahal and Bhimbetka in India.
c. Who is a tourist? Explain the guest and host relationship in tourism with suitable examples.

**Answer the following questions in about 150 words each. 6X5=30**

a. Authenticity in tourism
b. Commodification in tourism
c. Eco tourism
d. Museums
e. Food as cultural heritage

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## a. Define anthropology. Discuss the contributions of social and physical anthropology in the study of tourism.

**Answer**

Anthropology is the scientific and comparative study of human beings, their origins, biological features, societies and cultures. The word comes from the Greek terms anthropos (human) and logos (study). It examines people in different places and periods to understand both the things they share and the ways in which they differ. Archaeology studies the material remains of earlier societies, linguistic anthropology examines language, social or cultural anthropology studies everyday social life, and physical or biological anthropology deals with human evolution, variation and adaptation. This broad view is useful in tourism because a journey brings people, places, customs, environments and ideas into contact.

Tourism is more than travelling for pleasure. It involves visitors seeking an experience and residents receiving them, providing services and sometimes presenting their own culture. Anthropologists study how these encounters affect identity, livelihoods, heritage and power relations. The two branches make different but related contributions.

**Contributions of social anthropology.** Social anthropology studies kinship, beliefs, rituals, economic exchange, institutions and the meanings people attach to their actions. Its main contribution to tourism is to understand the relationship between visitors and host communities. Through observation, interviews and participation in local activities, it can explain how the same festival or sacred place may carry one meaning for residents and another for outsiders. At a village festival, a tourist may enjoy the dance as entertainment while local participants regard it as an act of worship or community belonging. A sensitive tourism plan respects both views.

It also examines how tourism changes work and family life. When a village develops homestays, households may earn cash income, but their daily routines, division of labour and use of common spaces can change. Women may get new opportunities through cooking, guiding and handicrafts, although they may also take on extra unpaid work. Anthropological research helps identify who receives the money, who performs the work and whether benefits reach poorer households rather than only a few business owners.

Anthropologists also observe tourism over long periods rather than judging it by a single visit. Repeated fieldwork can show how the opening of a road, a new hotel or changes in visitor numbers affect land use and daily life. For instance, farmers may sell land to developers because tourist demand raises