BTMC-131 HISTORY OF TOURISM -I

Tutor Marked Assignments
Course Code: BTMC-131
Total Marks: 100
(2026)

Section A

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

1. Elaborate the role of Agriculture, Society and religion in the development of tourism. Give suitable examples. 20
2. Describe the criteria and characteristics of discipline. Also discuss the different approaches of tourism studies. 20

Section B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. What are the seven wonders of the ancient world? 10
4. What are the major events covered under spectator Sports?. 10
5. Write a note on “Types of Discovery”. 10

Section C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6. What is tourism products and services? 6
7. What do you mean by “Responsible Tourism”? 6
8. What is “Dharma”? 6
9. How did seaside resorts grow? 6
10. Identify the areas of weakness of infrastructure in India? 6

1. Elaborate the role of Agriculture, Society and religion in the development of tourism. Give suitable examples. 20

Answer

Travel existed long before tourism became an organised industry. Early people moved mainly for survival, but agriculture, the growth of settled societies and religious beliefs gradually created new reasons and facilities for journeys. These three developments were closely connected. Agriculture produced a stable food supply; organised societies built towns, markets and routes; and religion encouraged people to visit sacred places beyond their homes. Together, they laid the foundation for trade, pilgrimage, education and leisure travel.

Agriculture and the growth of travel

In the hunting and gathering period, people frequently changed their location to obtain food and water. The development of agriculture, beginning thousands of years ago in different regions, encouraged permanent settlements. Farmers cultivated crops, domesticated animals and stored surplus grains. Some people could engage in trade, craft work, administration and other occupations. Surplus could also support people travelling for religious festivals or official work.

A place with regular food supplies was more attractive as a stopping point than a settlement where visitors had to carry all their provisions. This division of labour brought movement between villages and emerging towns.

Agricultural surplus made travel easier because merchants and visitors could obtain food away from their homes. Domesticated animals such as horses, camels and donkeys helped in carrying people and goods. Farmers also supplied inns and markets along important routes. Seasonal fairs developed where people bought seeds, animals, tools and other products. Such fairs later became places of entertainment and social gathering. For example, large cattle and agricultural fairs in India still attract people who come for both business and sightseeing.

Agriculture also shaped cultural landscapes. Irrigation works, gardens, plantations and rural festivals became attractions in their own right. Harvest celebrations such as Pongal and Baisakhi show how farming created traditions that now draw visitors. Tea gardens in Assam and plantation areas of South India illustrate the present-day connection between agriculture, local livelihoods and tourist interest. Modern rural and farm tourism therefore continue a very old relationship.