BTMC-133 HISTORY OF TOURISM -II

Tutor Marked Assignments
Course Code: BTMC-133
Total Marks: 100
(2026)

Section A

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

1. Explain what is meant by the Industrial Revolution. Discuss the main factors that led to Industrial Revolution and its impact with reference to tourism. **20**
2. Discuss the evolution of travel through the ages, highlighting the main stages and major developments in different historical periods. **20**

Section B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Discuss the aims and objectives of IATO **10**
4. Explain the role and responsibilities of a tourist guide with relevant examples. **10**
5. What are the different types of attractions? Explain with examples. **10**

Section C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6. Discuss major impacts of Renaissance with reference to tourism. **6**
7. Write a brief note on the Indian National Movement. **6**
8. What is the need of standardization in Tourism sector? **6**
9. Mention the salient features of National Tourism Policy 2002 in brief. **6**
10. Write short notes on **any two** of the followings. **(2 X3 =6)**
    a) Globalisation
    b) Imperialism
    c) Collaborative Campaigns

1. Explain what is meant by the Industrial Revolution. Discuss the main factors that led to Industrial Revolution and its impact with reference to tourism. 20

Answer

The Industrial Revolution was a period of major economic, technological and social change in which production moved increasingly from small workshops and homes to mechanised factories. It began in Britain during the second half of the eighteenth century and gradually spread to Europe, North America and other parts of the world. Machines powered by water and steam increased output, while new means of transport connected distant places. It was not a single invention or sudden event. It involved changes in industry, agriculture, trade, cities, employment and everyday life. These developments also created important conditions for modern tourism.

Main factors behind the Industrial Revolution

Agricultural improvements. New methods of cultivation, crop rotation, selective breeding and better tools increased food production in Britain. More reliable food supplies supported population growth. Agricultural changes also released some workers from farming, allowing them to seek employment in factories and towns. A larger workforce and expanding markets supported industrial growth.

Coal, iron and technological inventions. Britain possessed useful coal and iron resources. Coal supplied energy and iron was essential for machines, bridges and railway tracks. Innovations in textiles, such as the spinning jenny, water frame and power loom, made production faster. Improvements to the steam engine, associated particularly with James Watt, helped power factories, mines and eventually transport. Several innovations supported one another rather than operating separately.

Capital, trade and markets. Merchants, banks and investors provided funds for factories, machinery and transport improvements. Overseas trade, colonial commercial networks and growing domestic demand encouraged large-scale production. New financial and business arrangements helped industrial enterprises expand. These networks also had exploitative aspects, especially where colonial resources and labour were used unequally.

Transport and communication. Improvements in roads, canals, steamships and later railways reduced the time and expense involved in moving goods and people. Better postal arrangements and, during the nineteenth century, the telegraph made business communication more dependable. A factory system