BTMC – 135 CONCEPT AND IMPACTS OF TOURISM

Tutor Marked Assignments
Course Code: BTMC-135
Total Marks: 100
(2026)

Section A

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

1. Write a detailed note on emergence of modern tourism in India. **20**

2. Define motivation. Explain Maslaw's Need Hierarchy Theory of Motivation. **20**

Section B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Define Ecotourism. Discuss the principles and guidelines of ecotourism. **10**

4. Discuss the main stages of a Destination Life Cycle. **10**

5. Write short notes on any two of the following: (**2x5=10)**

a) Transit Visitor
b) Excursionist
c) Mission Statement

Section C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6. Define Ancillary services in tourism. **6**

7. Why tourism is called leisure activity? Explain with the help of examples. **6**

8. What do you understand by intermediaries in Tourism? **6**

9. Write a note on Tourism Satellite Account. **6**

10. Explain the relationship between environment and tourism. **6**

1. Write a detailed note on emergence of modern tourism in India. 20

Answer

Travel has existed in India for centuries, but **modern tourism** is different from traditional journeys. Earlier, most people travelled for pilgrimage, trade, education, administration or family duties. Modern tourism gradually developed into an organised activity in which people also travel for leisure, recreation, cultural experiences, business and personal interests. Its emergence in India was influenced by changes in transport, living standards, government policies and the travel industry.

Historical background

Ancient India had important travel routes connecting pilgrimage centres, universities and markets. Places such as Varanasi, Bodh Gaya and important temple towns attracted visitors long before tourism became a separate industry. Inns, caravan routes and roadside facilities supported travellers. During the medieval period, trade routes and facilities such as sarais continued to help movement. These journeys created a foundation, but travel was difficult, expensive and generally limited to particular purposes.

Railways and the colonial period

The introduction of railways in the nineteenth century was a major turning point. Railway journeys connected distant cities, pilgrimage sites and hill stations at a scale not previously possible. Roads, steamships and later motor vehicles made destinations more accessible. British administrators developed or expanded hill stations such as Shimla, Darjeeling and Ooty as seasonal retreats. Large hotels, rest houses and transport links grew in important towns. However, the benefits of organised leisure travel were concentrated mainly among wealthier groups; tourism had not yet become a mass activity.

Air transport and changes after independence

Developments in aviation, especially after the Second World War, reduced travel time over long distances. After independence, tourism began to be viewed as a source of employment, foreign exchange, national integration and cultural understanding. The Sargent Committee, established in 1945, was an early organised effort to examine how tourism facilities and publicity could be improved. Government tourism offices, national development planning, improved accommodation and transport gradually gave the sector greater recognition.

India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), incorporated in 1966, helped develop hotels, transport, catering and other tourism-related services. State