



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

MSc Geography

SOFT COURSE: GYS 455: Geography of Tourism

Course Learning Outcomes:

- CO1. Understand spatial distribution of resources in the evolution of tourism
- CO2. Assess partialities, 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.

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. Tourist's types – local, national and international. Impact of tourism – Economic impact, physical and environmental impact, socio-cultural impact.

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.

Unit 4: Case Studies – Major tourist centers. Hill Station – Mount Abu, Shimla, Kudremukha. Beach Points – Mangaluru, Vizag, Panaji, marina beach. Historical Centers – Badami, Bijapur, Mysore, Ellora and Tajmahal. Religious Centers – Shirdi, Kanyakumari, Tirupathi and Dharmastala. Dams - T B dam, Bhakra Nangal, DVC. National Parks – Dachigam national park, gir national park, Nanda devi national park, Periyar national park.

Essential Readings

1. Beeton, S. 2006, Community Development through Tourism, Landlinks Press.
2. Bhatia A.K, 1996, Tourism Development: Principles and Practices, Sterling publishers, New Delhi,
3. Bhatia, A.K, 1991, International Tourism-Fundamentals and Practices, Sterling, New Delhi,
4. Buckley, R. (2009): Ecotourism: Principles and Practices, CABI
5. Dora Smolcic Jurdana, 2006, Planning city tourism development – principles and issues, Tourism and hospitality management, volume no 12, no 2,
6. Holden Andrew, 2000, Environment and Tourism, Routledge, London Hunter C and Green H, 1995, Tourism and the Environment: A Sustainable Relationship Routledge, London,
7. Milton D.1993, Geography of World Tourism Prentice Hall, New York.

8. Mishra Jitendra Mohan. Sampad Kumar Swain, 2011, Tourism: Principles and Practices, Oxford University Press, ISBN0198072368, 9780198072362
9. Mustafa Mohammadi, Zainab Khalifah, 2010, Local People Perception towards Social, Economic, Environmental Impacts of Tourism, Asian Social Science, Volume No. 6, No.121
10. P K, Manoj, 2010, Tourism in Kerala: a study of the imperatives and impediments with focus on Eco-tourism. "Saaransh" RKG Journal of Management (ISSN: 0975-4601). 1. 78-82,
11. Robinson, H.1996, Geography of Tourism Macdonald and Evans, London,
12. Shiji O, 2017, Urban tourism- the case of India, International Journal of Advanced Education and Research, Volume No 2,
13. Stephen Williams, 1998, Tourism Geography, Routledge, London,
14. Suresh, K.T. (1994): Tourism Policy of India: An Exploratory Study, Equations, Bangalore
15. Tribe, J. (2009): Philosophical Issues in Tourism. Channel View Publications

