

⑥ Types of Tourism.

→ Cultural Tourism. (Man made)

→

India is a diverse country which is visible from its people, culture & climate. from the internal snows of Himalayas to the cultivated peninsula & from the desert of west to the humid deltas of the east Indian life style lovely glorifies its geography.

The Indian culture varies like its vast geo. people speaks in different languages, does differently follow diff. religion each diff. food. but are of same temperament.

A festival or a celebration is never constraint to the family or home. A whole community or neighbourhood is involve in bringing liveliness in nature.

Food of India

Rajasthan - Dal Batti churma,
gatha ka Saag, Kes Sangri
Ki Saag

Maharashtra - Bisi bele bhat

Gujarat - dhokla, Khandvi

Goa - Sea food, fish n Curry

M.P - Chapati, Eri n Poha

U.P - Lucknow - Awadhi Cuisine

Mathura n Vrindavan - Peda

Assam - fish n Curry n Bamboo dish

Kerala - Tamil - Dosa, Idli n Sambar

W.B - fish, rice Rasgulla

Festivals of India

Kerala - Onam - Boat Race

Bellary - Mango festival

Darjeeling, Tamil Nadu - Tea festival

Kerala - Elephant festival

Desert festival - Jaisalmer - Rajasthan

Religious Mela in India.

- 1) Kumb Mela - of the mela's
the Kumb mela is the
greatest and the most
important of India's fairs.
It is celebrated once in every

12 years at Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, Ujjain and Prayag (V.P)

It is also a meeting place for the main religious head in the country to discuss to exchange idea

2) Rath yatra of Puri - Puri is abode of Jagannath and one of the four holy shrine in India. It is in this holy city that the greatest & most colourful festival of Orissa Lord of Jagannath Rath yatra held in the month of June/July

3) Pushkar fair - It is located in Ajmer district of Rajasthan. Every year in the month of Nov. The world reunion Pushkar fair is held. Pushkar is famous for Brahma temple and holy pond where the pilgrim come to take a dip during this time. The fair is also popular as world largest cattle

fair where animals [Cattle] are sold and bought. Pushkar fair has taken an int. pace where tourist come from world to experience both the pilgrim as well as cattle. During this festival the local culturalist is highlighted through Cultural Shows, presentation of local Cuisine and handicraft. The tourist usually stay in Tented accomodation and experience the Culture along with the local first hand.

Classical dances of India

- 1) Kathak - North India - Jaipur, Lucknow
- 2) Odissi - Orissa
- 3) Kathakali - Kerala
- 3) Manipuri - Manipur
- 4) Kuchipudi - A.P
- 5) Yakshagana - Karnataka
- 6) Bharatanatyam - T.N
- 7) Chhau - Bihar, W.B. Orissa
- 8) Mohiniattam - Kerala

wildlife tourism

Benefits of wildlife tourism

↓
have to write myself

Introduction

The Indian peninsula is an Continent in itself whose geographical diversity has encouraged the flourishing of a whole range of wildlife with 350 species of mammals and 1002 species of birds in the country. Wildlife Sanctuary and national parks in India

- 1) Bharatpur national park - Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary)
Rajasthan - popular for migrant birds from Siberia and China.
like crane, gees, stork etc.
- 2) Dachigam wildlife Sanctuary - Kashmir, popular for rare hangul deer, black n brown bears, leopard.
- 3) Govind Sagar - W.S. - H.P.
popular for crane, duck, geese.

- 4) Corbett national park - Uttarakhand.
popular for tigers, leopard and Elephant. U.P., tiger, sloth
- 5) Dudhwa national park - ~~Rajasthan~~ ^{U.P.}, tiger
- 6) Sariska National park - Rajasthan
popular for sambar (Deer), cheetal
- 7) Ranthambore national park - Rajasthan
sloth deer, tiger
- 8) Bandhavgarh N.P. - M.P. tiger
- 9) Kanha N.P. - M.P. popular Bara
Singha Tiger
- 10) Shimpur N.P. - M.P. popular for
Chinkara, chousingha, nilgai
- 11) Periyar w.s. Kerala, popular for
Elephant, wild dog and Tortoise.
- 12) Vembanthol water bird sanctuary -
K.N. popular for herons, ~~water~~
Stork, pelican
- 13) Bandali N.P. - Karnataka, tiger
- 14) Bandipur - N.P. - Karnataka, tigers
- 15) Madhribaliya N.P. - Assam, ~~one horn~~
Variety of birds ~~Rhinoc~~
- 16) Kaziranga N.P. - Assam, popular
for one horn Rhino.
- 17) Manas w.s. - Assam, popular for
rhino and water buffalo.
- 18) Sunderban tiger Reserve - W.B.
tiger, white tiger.

- 19) Kadamba n.p - Maharashtra, leopard, Nilgai
- 20) Sarangir-gujarat, lions
- 21) Nal Sarovar n.p - gujarat - flamingos.

Char Dham of India

Kedarnath - Uttarakhand

Rameshwaram - T.N

Dwarka - gujarat

Jagannath Puri - Orissa.

- ⇒ Haridwar Sidhivinayak
Kashi Tripuri Balaji
Rudra

⇒ Rishikesh, Vaishodevi, Amarnath
Sidhivinayak, Banaras etc.

⇒ Sikh Pilgrimage Places.

- + Golden Temple
- + Hemkund Sahib (U.K)
- + Anantpur Sahib
- + Manikaran Sahib (H.P)
- + Bangla Sahib (C.P), Delhi.

• MUSLIM Pilgrimage place

- † Jama Masjid
- † Dargah of Sekh Salim chisti in fatehpur Seheri (Agra)
- † Hajiali (Mumbai)
- † Mosque in Lucknow

• Important Churches In India

- † Basilica of Bom Jesus (Goa)
- † St. Francis Xavier (Goa)
- † Madan Mawry (Chennai)

• Spiritual Tourist Destination in India

- † Kaulya - Ud - din Chisti (Ajmer Shrieff)
- † Shirdi - Maharashtra

• Parsani Temple in India.

- † Fire Temple (Mumbai)

• Buddhist pilgrimage Places in India

≠ Sacred places of Buddhism in India → Gautam Buddha has left his foot prints on the soil of India & his marks on the soul of his mankind before he entered nirvana the Buddha himself spoke of four places which pious believers ought to visit with feelings of faith & reverence. The Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath & Kushinagar.

• The Lumbini is a place where Lord Buddha was born & is situated in Uttar Pradesh. A shrine was built by Ashoka to mark the birth place of Gautam Buddha.

• Bodhgaya (Bihar) the next great landmark in history of Buddhism is the site where Buddha attained Supreme wisdom is sat meditation under the peepal tree which came to be known as Bodhi tree.

The Wholly Spot of enlightenment attract pious pilgrimage from far & near.

- Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh) it is in Sarnath that Gautam Buddha delivered his 1st sermon. Ashoka erected the pillar stone Stupa here.

- Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) is sacred to Buddhist as it is the place where under the grove the Lord pass into nirvana.

- Sravasti (Uttar Pradesh) is sacred to Buddhist because of the greatest miracle that happened here.

- Rajgirha (Bihar) is sacred to buddhist because of ~~sever~~ several reasons. buddha spent ~~sever~~ several days of his life here, the first buddhist council was held here & several of buddha's popular followers lived here.
- Vaisali (Bihar) is popular bcoz buddha visited it three times during his life time.
- Sanchi (M.P.). directed (allotted) to buddha.
Sanchi is a site that has no apparent connection with the history of gautam buddha. It is popular for the monument erected here by the Ashok & his following rulers.

Adventure tourism. [In Note no. 4]

- ≠ Aerial.
- ≠ Water based
- ≠ Land based.

Element of Adventure:

- ≠ Strength (physical)
- ≠ knowledge
- ≠ mental fitness
- ≠ Challenges
- ≠ Enjoyment

Aerial.

- ⇒ Parachuting
- ⇒ Sky Diving (4000 - 2200 ft)
- ⇒ Hang gliding
- ⇒ Para gliding
- ⇒ Para Sailing
- ⇒ Bungee jumping
- ⇒ Ballooning

Water Based.

- ≠ Rafting
- ≠ Canoeing & Kayaking
- ≠ Snuba diving
- ≠ Snorkelling
- ⓐ para sailing
- ≠ water Skiing
- ≠ Yacrafting.

Land Based.

- Mountaineering. Rocky
- Rock Climbing Snowy
- Trekking
- Skiing - Snow
- Heliskiing
- Motor Rally
- Safari.

Mountaineering ~~area~~ requires physical ability and suitable equipment. The higher the peaks the weather equipment will be needed which also rather costly. ~~from~~ mountaineering can be done both Rocky and Snowy mountain. The objective in mountaineering is to achieve the summit and enjoy the natural surrounding while doing so.

Principally there are these Indian states that have been popular of both Indian and foreign expedi

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There are Jammu and Kashmir
Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh
In the State of Jammu and
Kashmir there are 3 major
climbing areas.

⇒ Laddakh, Zaskar, Kishtwar.

In Uttaranchal one of the most
popular area of climbing is
the Gangotri Valley. In
Himachal Pradesh Himachal the peaks
around surrounding are more interesting
for the beginners.

Rock Climbing

Rock climbing originates as a means
of reaching technique of ascending
a high mountain. Of late it has
become a highly developed
sport in itself. The
climber moves up involving
knowledge of rope handling. Climbing
uses a rope to delay if someone
one another. One climber will
another holds the rope. To
protects against any falls or
slip.

~~Rock~~
 Perminent Rop climbing in Indian
 around to Delhi

- (1). Tul
 (2).

The western

Himachal pradesh (manali).

Uttarakhand (Nainital).

Trekking ⇒ The objective of
 trekking is to explore the
 flora & fauna and enjoy
 the natural surrounding
 while exploring the
 destination on foot.

The mighty Himalayas offer
 exciting & challenging
 tracks in India.

More Subliming Indian
 experience comes at a stock
 bottom best

Important Trekking area in India

- + Jammu and Kashmir → Padma-Tamaguru Trek
Pahalgam to Kalahoti
- + Uttarakhand - Gangotri, Valley of flowers
Kedarnath.
- + H.P - Shivalik; Dhawaladhar, Pangri
- + Sikkim - Yaksam to Zanathar
Bakhiem etc

Skiing → Is the practise of sliding over snow on runners called skis. attract to each foot. The feet of skis running under of - The Sensation of Speech is in control of various types of snow and condition is a challenge challenge. Skiing in India is in practise in Jammu and Kashmir (gulmarg & kuljri) Himachal Pradesh (Nasikande) Uttarakhand (Auli)

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Motor Rally $\Rightarrow$ is essentially not a race but this sport tests the endurance of man and machine is also test of skills of man. Some popular rallies and states are himachal

(1) Himachal Garo Rally
(2) The Khasi Jaintia Rally
(3) MRA Manipal Rally etc.