

Tourism Geography

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Abstract: - Tourism geography is the study of travel and tourism, as an industry and as a social and cultural activity. Tourism geography covers a wide range of interests including the environmental impact of tourism, the geographies of tourism and leisure economies, answering tourism industry and management concerns and the sociology of tourism and locations of tourism. Tourism geography is that branch of science which deals with the study of travel and its impact on places.

I. INTRODUCTION

In current paper we will discuss about tourism in India. Tourism in India has shown a phenomenal growth in the past decade. One of the reasons is that the Ministry of tourism, India has realized the immense potential of tourism in India during vacations. India travel tourism has grown rapidly with a great influx of tourists from all across the

globe who have been irresistibly attracted to the rich culture, heritage, and incredible natural beauty of India.

India tourism with its foggy hill stations, captivating beaches, historical monuments, golden deserts, serene backwaters, pilgrimage sites, rich wildlife, and colourful fairs capture the heart of every tourist. In addition, a variety of festivals, lively markets, vibrant lifestyle, and traditional Indian hospitality, will make your experience as an india tourist truly unforgettable and fantastic.

Travel through the lovely Indian states and discover closely the resplendent colors and rich cultural locales of this incredible land. Our India tourism guide provides you a glimpse of travel and tourism in india ,india tourism information about south india tourism, north India tourism, and all the major tourist destinations, and tourism services of India.

II. MAJOR PLACE OF VISIT

India Tourism			
Andaman Nicobar Tourism	Andhra Pradesh tourism	Arunachal Pradesh Tourism	Assam Tourism
Bihar Tourism	Chandigarh Tourism	Chattisgarh Tourism	Dadra And Nagar Haveli Tourism
Daman & Diu Tourism	Delhi Tourism	Goa Tourism	Gujarat Tourism
Haryana Tourism	Himachal Pradesh Tourism	Jammu Tourism	Jharkhand Tourism
Karnataka Tourism	Kerala Tourism	Lakshadweep Tourism	Madhya Pradesh Tourism
Maharashtra Tourism	Manipur Tourism	Meghalaya Tourism	Mizoram Tourism
Nagaland Tourism	Orissa Tourism	Pondicherry Tourism	Punjab Tourism

III. MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS ACROSS INDIA

- Taj Mahal
- Khajuraho Temples
- Ajanta and Ellora Caves
- Hampi
- Kerala Houseboats
- Golden Temple
- Goa
- Varanasi Ghats
- Ladakh
- Brihadeeshwar Temple
- Kumbhalgarh Fort
- Mehrangarh Fort
- Konark Sun Temple
- Meenakshi Amman Temple
- Andaman Islands
- Mysore Palace

IV. VISA POLICY OF INDIA

India requires citizens of most countries to have a valid passport and apply for a visa at their local Indian embassy or consulate, before they travel. They can apply directly by mail or in person, or through their local travel services company. India has recently implemented an online method for citizens of 40 countries to apply and receive an e-Tourist Visa.

Nationals of Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal do not require a visa.

Citizens of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, DPR Korea, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, South Africa and Uruguay are not required to pay a fee when obtaining Indian visa

V. POLITICS

India is the world's most populous democracy. A parliamentary republic with a multi-party system it has six recognised national parties, including the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and more than 40 regional parties. The Congress is considered centre-left or "liberal" in Indian political culture, and the BJP centre-right or "conservative". For most of the period between 1950—when India first became a republic—and the late 1980s, the Congress held a majority in the parliament. Since then, however, it has increasingly shared the political stage with the BJP, as well as with powerful regional parties which have often forced the creation of multi-party coalitions at the centre

VI. e-TOURIST VISA

In order to boost tourism numbers,[57] Indian Government decided to implement a new visa policy, allowing visitors to

obtain a visa on arrival at 9 designated international airports by obtaining an Electronic Travel Authorization online before arrival without the need to visit an Indian consulate or visa centre.

The facility will be made available to citizens of about 180 countries in several phases. On November 27, 2014, India introduced its visa on arrival enabled by ETA facility for tourists and business visitors, to citizens of following countries – Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Laos, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue Island, Norway, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

VII. CONCLUSION

India's rich history and its cultural and geographical diversity make its international tourism appeal large and diverse. It presents heritage and cultural tourism along with medical, business, educational and sports tourism.

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