Vegetation in India. Account for climate change causing loss of

vegetation.

5. Time.

Explain the concept of elapsed time and varying

longitude.

4. Bring out the relationship between latitude and

that attract the tourists.

3. Enumerate the important mountain spots in Asia.

2. Tourism.

1. List out the difference between geography and

Answer any FIVE questions out of the following.

PART A — (5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Maximum: 100 marks

Time: Three hours

GLOBAL TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

Tourism

Third Semester

December 2014/January 2015

M.B.A. Degree Examination

MBMW 3002

promoted as tourism destination.

promote tourism in your state that can be

important. suggest such places of geographical

place.

reasons for major tourist attractions of this

In your opinion, what all could be the basic

triangle.

Identify the various tourist spots in Golden

Case Study Questions:
6. Illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of road transport system of India.

7. Explain about transcontinental highways.

8. Write a note on GMT variations in time zones.

PART B — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions out of the following.

9. Discuss about major tourism destinations in India.

10. Discuss the planning and development of tourism in different climatic regions.

11. Examine the international inland and ocean transport network.

12. Discuss the role of GIS and remote sensing in tourism geography.

13. Discuss the climate and vegetation of Africa.

14. Give an international tour plan linking major tourist locations of the world for 30 days.

15. Write an elaborate note on water transport system in India linking domestic tourists' locations.

16. Elaborate on relationship between geography and tourism.

PART C — (1 × 20 = 20 marks)

Compulsory.

17. Golden Triangle of India:

Golden triangle is one of the most popular tourist circuits of India which includes Agra, Delhi and Jaipur. It is called as triangle because all these three cities are situated more or less from the same distance. These cities are well connected by rail, air and bus. Delhi – the capital of India and erstwhile the capital of great Moguls is divided into two parts such as old Delhi and New Delhi. New Delhi is the well planned and organised. Delhi the cosmopolitan city of India is the hub of entertainment and shopping. The most famous monuments are India Gate, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk, Qutub Minar, Jantar-Mantar, Laxmi Narayan Temple, Akshardham Temple, Bahai Temple etc. Agra is the medieval city of India situated on the banks of the river Yamuna was founded by the Sultan Sikandar Lodi is globally acclaimed for the marvellous architecture of its world famous monuments and the UNESCO world heritage sites such as Agra fort, Fatehpur Sikri and Taj Mahal. Jaipur is the picturesque capital of Rajasthan is also called as the pink city India. The beautiful architecture, rich ethnicity, marvellous heritage hotels and the colourful fairs and festivals are the major tourist attractions of this place.