

collection, or put it off for another day. You may not get the same opportunity again. Your sources, whether in the form of books, documents, sights or people may not be always available to you.

- Some thinking, a system screening and monitoring are crucial in data collection. Certain principles of selection and the development of a framework in which to operate, are as useful before you begin the work of data collection as they are during the process. If, for instance, you have to collect samples of response!, then spend some time in preparing your questionnaire. Consult your supervisor, speak to experts in the field and read some literature related to it. Your questionnaire should evolve out of all these. The kind of answers you get in your questionnaire will depend, to a very large extent, on the kind of questions you ask. Time spent on this exercise will save you from landing into many problems later. If you want to organize a group meeting, then selection of people, representation of cross-sections and preparation, by you, of questions, statements and interventions in the debate will be useful. Your ability to record or put down on paper various view points and arguments will enable you to store material. Remember, these group meetings may not always proceed as you plan originally. If it so happens do not get disheartened. Spontaneous and unanticipated responses are often very useful material. The important principle is thorough home work so that you approach your sources fully prepared and equipped, intellectually and psychologically. .

Some important things to remember are given here:

- Classification and cataloguing of data will enable you to make an effective use of your material later.
- You should note the date and place etc. of the interviews taken.
- Maintaining separate files of different kinds of sources will help you later at the time of writing your report.

1.4.3 Analysing Data

Analysing data may not in all the cases exist as a separate stage. It often overlaps with the earlier and later stages. Analysis of your source material begins immediately after you have started collecting data. Analysing data requires maintaining constant interaction with your source material, developing different ways in which to look at your data, applying different interpretations to it and finally translating your material into a set of arguments around which your report should be written. It is while going through your material again and again that you become clear about the various aspects of the theme under investigation and the possibilities it contains. This helps you in building your argument.

Remember, your data can be in the form of written records, articles, copies of rules and regulations, impressions, recorded interviews, your own diary, observations, questionnaires, government documents, newspaper clippings, and minutes of group meetings etc.. In other words you will have access to material collected from a variety of sources. As you sort them out you will realise that they contain facts and information on the one hand and impressions and opinions on the other. Quite often the two may be at variance with each other, and present a very complex and somewhat self-contradictory picture of things. While retaining the complexity (that is to say not simplifying it unnecessarily) you have to avoid making your report appear contradictory. **You can do this by distinguishing facts from opinions and making sure that other people's judgements do not appear as your own.** While scanning your data, for example, you may find that an official document on a particular monument may be very different from popular versions about the same monument. In another case, for Instance, media's handling of the environmental issues may not correspond with your own

discoveries in your region. In such situations you will have to record your own impressions without being dismissive or unfaithful to other versions.

1.4.4 Writing Your Report

Having collected and analysed your data, it is now time for you -to start writing. Needless to say you should first jot down your main points, then prepare a rough draft of your narrative and finally write (or type) your report. You can write in English or Hindi.

Your narrative may contain factual presentation along with your own views/opinions/observations. You may attach with your Project Report any documents etc. which you feel will highlight / support your main argument. If you have collected responses through a questionnaire as part of your data, you could attach a copy of the questionnaire as well. Use of illustrations, graphs and diagrams etc. will depend on the nature of your theme.

Originality and clarity are two vital components of your Project. Remember, your Project is a test of your analytical capacity and skills of communication. Report writing is not just an exercise in recording your impressions and writing your story. It is also an exercise in the organisation of your ideas. Therefore, do keep the following in mind while writing your report:

- Divide your report into sections and sub-sections. This gives a certain coherence to your report and prevents different ideas from spilling into different places.
- A well-structured report is easily comprehensible. Aims and objectives should therefore be stated very explicitly even if there is some repetition.
- Writing an introduction is important as it gives a certain entry point to your report. Similarly a conclusion helps you wind up your report and enables you to tie up various loose ends.
- Your report should not read like an assemblage of different sections but should be an integrated and structured whole. In other words you should divide your report into sections and sub-sections but make sure that they do not read like different pieces independent of each other. They should be related to each other and should form parts of your report.
- All your arguments should be neatly tied and logically culminated at the end of each section and again in your conclusion. At the same time the interconnections between different sections should be clearly maintained.
- You should write in your own language using simple words and short sentences as far as possible. A report written in a language not easily comprehensible often distracts the reader from the contents of the report. Treat your language a potent medium to communicate your ideas. The Project will be assessed on the strength of your methodology and ideas.

While you should not copy from other books, articles, website etc. citations are a legitimate exercise. Please observe the following instructions:

- The quotation should be relevant and the language should be that of the author.
- At the end of the quote, you should mention within the brackets, the name of the author and the title of the book alongwith the year and place of publication and the page numbers.
- In case you have quoted from a newspaper/magazine/journal, give the name of the magazine/journal, the number of the issue and the month/year of its publication.
- In case you have Quoted from a website, give the website address.

- Avoid lengthy quotes. Brief quotes often beautifully stress the point and blend easily into your text. A quote roughly of the size of about 50 to 100 words is quite reasonable.

Here is an example of a quote:

“Who are the travellers and the tourists? Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary defines a tourist as one who makes the tour for pleasure or culture. A nineteenth century dictionary had a more interesting definition: people who travel for the pleasure of travelling, out of curiosity, and they have nothing better to do and even, for the joy of boasting about it afterwards.” (Donald E Lundberg, **The Tourist Business**, Sixth edition, New York, 1990, p.1).

1.4.5 Submission of Project Report

Prepare two copies and send one to us on the following address:

Despatch Section, SED
Block 12,
Indira Gandhi National Open University,
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi -110 068
Ph. No. : 29535924-32 Extn. : 2216

Don’t buy project reports from market. All such project reports will be rejected.

Do keep a copy of your Project Report with yourself as we shall not send it back to you. Make sure your Project Report also has the declaration, given in Annexure C, duly signed by you and your supervisor.

1.5 EVALUATION

Upon its submission, your report will be sent to an examiner. You must secure a minimum of 40% in your Project Work in order to successfully complete your course.

Remember:

- Project Work should be original and in your own language;
- You should not copy or reproduce anyone else’s published or unpublished project or else it would be cancelled;
- Arguments should be substantiated by your data;
- Information should be properly documented;
- The research methodology adopted by you should be stated at the beginning of your work.
- Give a bibliography at the end. It should include all your sources like records, documents, reports, interviews, group meetings, newspapers, magazines etc. listed under separate heads.

Ensure that the quality of the Project Report is good. In case you secure less than 40% marks, you will have to do it all over again. In that case, you will have to send a Demand Draft of Rs. 600/- drawn in favour of IGNOU, payable at New Delhi, along with your Project Report to Despatch Section, SED, Block 12, IGNOU. (Please verify the fee applicable of the time of submission).

PART 2 : PROJECT SUGGESTIONS

Here we have provided you with a list containing broad themes from which you can choose your Project. Remember, these are not topics to be chosen. These are themes which can be applied to specific studies of areas, institutions or contexts. What you have to do is to pick any of the themes or any aspect of a theme given here and convert that into a topic according to your research inclination, priority and feasibility of study. **You are free to select a theme from outside this list and make a topic on it provided your supervisor approves it.**

The topic should be focussed and not general. For example “Marketing Tourism of India”. “Fair and Festivals of India” or “Environment and Tourism” are general topic, hence these should not be taken. Instead if you take up

- i) Marketing of Kerala by Tourism Department of Kerala;
- ii) Pushakar Fair and its importance in Tourism Field;
- iii) Impact of Tourism Development on Delhi’s environment etc. would be a suitable topic.

2.1 PTS-4 INDIAN CULTURE: PERSPECTIVE FOR TOURISM

- 1) The cults or groups in a region or locality with respect to their rituals, socio-religious practices and customs.. The study can also focus on specific rituals and customs practised among several groups or cults. Fairs, connected with local traditions, religion and/or social festivals. It can be a study of the economic transactions taking place in the fair.
- 2) Fine arts of a region especially various dance forms, music (both vocal and instrumental) and traditions of painting. The project may contain the documentary details pertaining to the practice of the fine arts as also the development and dispersal of these fine arts. You may also study the individual artists who have contributed at national or state level to the development of these art forms.
- 3) Regional forms of theatre including the folk forms. Study of the cinema in a region can also be undertaken. A comparative study of theatre or cinema can also be undertaken.
- 4) Architectural styles, their origin, development and present form. Study of individual monuments, their history, tourist flow, the state of conservation and management can also be of importance. Comparative study of styles and individual monuments can also be made.
- 5) Sculpture in a region. Comparative study of various styles and forms. Development of a particular style or form over a period of time can also be undertaken.
- 6) Archaeological sites in a region and their relationship with other sites. A comparative study of sites in a region, the tourist flow at these sites and ancillary attractions of any can also be studied.
- 7) Museum in your region/locality. The collection of artifacts in the museum and, their upkeep, interest of local population and tourists in the museum are visible areas. Study of specific category of artifacts in the museum etc. can also be undertaken.
- 8) Crafts and craftsmen specific to a region. The problem of authenticity in craft forms and their commercial potential as also the importance of a craft in the overall commercial production of the region.
- 9) Textiles -production of the small sector, the materials, designs etc. Development over a period of time. Special costume in a region, the development of regional styles over a period of time. Specialist craftsmen involved in the production and organisation of production can be studied.

- 10) Tribal cultures in your region. Their social, economic or religious institutions or practices may be studied. Comparative study of tribes in the above areas. Interaction between urban and tribal cultures. Policies regarding tribes (Government or non-Government) and its impact on tribes.
- 11) Government policies on culture -a critical study of these policies. The policies and their effect on tourism etc.

2.2 PTS-5 Ecology, Environment and Tourism

- 1) Local environment -description of the specific features.
- 2) State of conservation -local environment
- 3) Possibilities of developing tourism in your locality/region without harming the environment - various models.
- 4) Developmental activities in your locality and region and their impact on the environment.
- 5) The infrastructural facilities needed for an access to the environmental resources of your locality/ region.
- 6) Listing and Classifying the environmental resources of your locality/region.
- 7) Surveying the community's perception of its environmental resources.
- 8) Surveying the visitor behaviour with regard to local/regional environment.
- 9) Surveying the environmental protection measures adopted by the Hotels in your town.
- 10) An inventory of the local/regional flora and fauna.
- 11) Potential for the growth of tourism with specific reference to local/regional flora and fauna.
- 12) Study of the physical hydrology of your region/locality.
- 13) Awareness of Environmental Issues in your locality
- 14) Possibilities of interpreting the landscape of your locality and the tourist.
- 15) Rules and regulations regarding protection of environment in your locality.

NOTE :

Project should be based on fieldwork/attachment with industry or a case study.

It should not be copied from Internet/ Websites or bought from market. Such projects would be rejected.

2.3 PTS-6 TOURISM MARKETING

Marketing is a vast subject and in tourism it has a special relevance. For your Project, you can pick up any of the following themes:

- 1) Segmentation of tourist market and market analysis (domestic/international)
- 2) Consumer research i.e. profiling tourists (domestic or international tourists)
- 3) Promotion (promotion planning or analysing promotion campaigns carried out by destinations, tourism departments, tour operators, travel agencies etc.; organising promotional events: comparative analysis of promotion strategies; tourism fairs, travel marts. etc.)

- 4) Advertising, publicity and use of media for marketing.
- 5) Comparative analysis of pricing strategies.
- 6) Issues related to seasonal marketing
- 7) Familiarization tours
- 8) Marketing of any product or services like destinations, events, shopping, airlines, accommodation, tourist transport, travel agency, tour operators etc.
- 9) Linkages among various constituents of tourism industry
- 10) Role of technology in tourism marketing
- 11) Distribution Strategies
- 12) Socially responsible marketing

**You must retain the Project Guide till
you have completed the entire
Programme**

In case of any additional academic query you may write to:

Programme Coordinator, (CTS, DTS and BTS)
School of Tourism and Hospitality Services Management
Indira Gandhi National Open University,
Maidan Garhi,
New Delhi -110 068.

PART 3 : ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A

PROJECT PROPOSAL PROFORMA

Candidate's Information (to be filled by the candidate)

Date _____

Name _____

Programme Code (DTS/BTS) _____

Course Code

PTS	
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(give No.4,5 or 6)

Enrolment No.

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Address _____

Regional Centre _____

Study Centre Name _____

Code

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Title of the Project _____
(enclose the proposal/synopsis of the Project)

LETTER/CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (by the supervisor)

I hereby certify that the proposal for the Project entitled (Name of the Project) _____
_____ by (Name of the candidate) _____
has been prepared after due consultation with me. The proposal has my approval and has, to my
knowledge, the potential of developing into a comprehensive Project Work. I also agree to supervise
the above mentioned Project till its completion.

Mail one copy of Project Proposal Proforma to : Programme Coordinator (CTS/DTS/BTS) SOTHSM IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068
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Signature of the Supervisor)

Name: _____

Designation _____

Address _____

ANNEXURE B : First Page of the Project Report

Programme Code _____

Course Code _____

Enrolment No.

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Study Centre Code

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Regional Centre _____

TOPIC OF THE REPORT

Project Report submitted to the Indira Gandhi National Open University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Diploma in Tourism Studies/Bachelors Degree in Tourism Studies. I hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted elsewhere.

Signature of the Candidate _____

Name of the Candidate _____

Institutional Address, if any _____

Year _____

ANNEXURE C

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Project Report entitled (Topic of the Project) _____

submitted by (Name of the candidate) _____

is his/her own work and has been done under my supervision.

It is recommended that this Project be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

(Signature of the supervisor)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Study Centre: _____

Regional Centre: _____

Date: _____