
UNIT 8 FESTIVALS

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8.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this Unit you will know about:

- the nature of Indian festivals and fairs,
- some of the lesser known but equally popular and important festivals of India,
- the hidden treasure of the land of solitude —Ladakh,
- secular festivals of tourist importance,
- some of the newly created festivals under the aegis of tourism departments,
- tribal cultural traditions of India, and
- the role of the festivals and fairs in attracting the tourists as well as the role of the tourism

departments in utilising festivals and fairs for the development of the tourism industry as such.

8.1 INTRODUCTION

If we talk about festivals one can immediately draw a long list of religious festivals associated with various gods and goddesses, regions and traditions like **holi, diwali, christmas, id (ul-fitr; ul-zuha), Gur Purab**, etc. One can argue as to what potential do these festivals have as far the development of tourism is concerned. India, a land of vast cultural and regional diversities, has multi-faceted festivals too. Since religion dominates the life of individuals religious festivals have to dominate the cultural life of the people. However, here our purpose is not to discuss the common religious festivals like **holi, diwali, dashehra, id**, etc. We will touch upon only those festivals which are the chief centres of tourist attraction.

8.2 SEASONAL FESTIVALS

In India most of the festivals herald the beginning of a particular- season and the new harvest. Since India still lives in the villages and is predominantly an agricultural economy most of the Indian customs, traditions and festivals have their roots in the agrarian society itself. India has a variety of seasons. Each season brings happiness and new crops which provide opportunity for celebrations. However, here, we are purposely omitting the most common traditional seasonal festivals. Instead, we will highlight few of the newly created seasonal festivals of tourist importance.

8.2.1 Boat Race Festival

In Kerala boat race is the chief attraction of the tourists. It is a part of rejoicings of the new paddy harvest celebrated in the form of Onam. It is organised at two places. Alleppey (13-14 August) and Pulekunna (27 August).in Kerala. On this day various boat race competitions are held. People assemble in large number to watch the feat. The boats are quite long and are put on sail by several scores of boatmen.

8.2.2 Mango Festival

Mango festival, a brain child of tourism department is a recent entry among the festivals. It helps not only in the promotion of 'mango' cultivation but also becomes a great centre of tourist attraction, both domestic and foreign. Now-a-days mango festival is celebrated in almost all the major mango producing states. However, mango fairs of Saharanpur (U.P.), Panipat (Haryana) and Delhi 2- gaining popularity. Generally the celebrations take place in early July (at Panipat 3-4 July; at Delhi 8-10 July). Haryana tourism department is playing a pioneer role in the development of this particular festival. In 1993 in the 'Mango Mela' of Panipat more than 450 varieties of mangoes were presented by the participants. However, the festival did not confine strictly to the display of mangoes, instead many innovative practices were introduced by Haryana Tourism Department to attract the attention of the tourists. It was accompanied by various painting and quiz contests (for the age group of 7-16 years) open to school children and visitors. At Delhi, in 1994, over 500 varieties of mango were displayed and 'it brought nearly 50,000 tourist visitors. Here mangoes from foreign countries like Costa Rica, Jamaica, Pakistan, Kenya, Zambia and Venezuela were also displayed. The largest mango **Rajawaha** weighed 1 kilogram while the smallest **motidana** was of 2 grams in weight. **DTTDC**organised mango eating competition that attracted a big crowd. Besides, colourful cultural evenings also formed the part of the mela. Mangoes as well as its plants were also sold that fetched commercial crowd as well.

8.2.3 Garden Festival

Another newly created festival which is gaining popularity is the garden festival organised at Delhi by the **Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation**. The festival is still in its infancy, as it is hardly seven years old, but gradually becoming popular among tourists. This year (1994) it registered as many as 2000 entries. This festival is organised every year in the month of February for three days. Competitions of the flowers/ plants of various categories/seasonal flowers in potted plants, house plants, vegetables/ fruits, cutflowers, foliage plants, etc. are held. The competition is open to individuals and organisations, (nurseries, horticulture departments, etc.) The trophies and attractive cash awards are presented by DTTDC. The festival aims primarily to highlight the importance of horticulture and at enhancing the knowledge of the visitors in this field as well as to expose the participants to the new discoveries

in this field. It is not a garden show only but all materials pertaining to gardening can also be procured from various stalls — small instruments, rich decorative terracotta pots, and rich manure and seeds. DTTDC has started an on-the-spot painting competition for school children; flower arrangements for school children, cultural programmes, participation of nurseries, stalls of rare plants, amusement park, puppet and magic shows, tourism pavilion of different states of India, adventure park and martial art display. Even seminars are also organised to discuss the 'gardening' related problems, etc. With the efforts of DTTDC a mela atmosphere is created for the visitors to have fun. The festival is gradually assuming the status of a big carnival.

Similar to the garden festival at Delhi an international flower festival is organised in April at Gangtok (Sikkim).

8.2.4 Tea Festival

The tea festival is celebrated in the major tea producing states of India like Himachal Pradesh and Bengal. At Himachal Pradesh, Kangra Valley tea festival is organised in June while another important tea carnival is celebrated at Darjeeling. At Coonor (Tamil Nadu) in January tea and tourism festival is organised. This festival is mainly planned to benefit the tea planters as well as those related with this industry. However, tourists also gather in large numbers to watch this unique event. International planters as well as Indian planters are offered package tour to acquaint themselves with the condition in different regions; encourage the planters to grow varieties of other regions, thus making them learn the methods involved in these regions. The ideal season to visit a tea garden is early winter. Tea is grown in the hilly tracts. The tourist in search of cool, peaceful and green place is encouraged to visit the tea-plantation. In this way, emerges a symbolic relationship between tea and tourism.

Easy accessibility is a contributing factor to the popularity of the tea districts as tourist destinations. The Nilgiris is two hours drive from Coimbatore; similarly one can reach Kangra valley in less than an hour from Simla, and Darjeeling can well be approached from Siliguri. Toy train taking the visitors in the heart of Darjeeling is another attraction. These spots attract the visitors for their scenic beauty, sanctuaries, various sports as well as avenues for photography. A visit to Assam tea plantation can also take one to the famous Kaziranga sanctuary. At Darjeeling

one can have a breath taking view of the magnificent snowcapped Kanchanjunga ranges. These tea festivals to doubt not only serve the commercial purpose but are also helpful in attracting tourists to plantation states which possess plentiful charms.

8.2.5 Kite Festival

Kite festival seems to be the very life of the city of Ahmedabad. At the time of **makarsankranti** (January 14) festival throughout Ahmedabad kite flying competitions are held. The history of kite flying can well be traced to medieval times and even today it is a very popular entertainment not only among the children but also among the elders. This festival is celebrated in Gujarat with kite flying, merry making and feasting. Throughout the day, young and old indulge in the joys of kite flying. This unique festival fills the skies with kites of different colours, shades, and shapes. With its increasing popularity International Kite Festival is celebrated every year at different venues (Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, etc.). In this festival not only people of different regions of India but also from Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Germany, Canada and USA participate. With the increasing popularity and creativity in the game, it is no longer confined to flimsy paper and bamboo creation of children. Now-a-days 'kite experts' produce kites in a variety of sizes, shapes and colours. Some of the kites have 300 to 600 tailed pieces. Kites are usually made of nylon sailcloth. The frames and tubing are of fiberglass or carbon graphite. Ahmedabad, the city of kites, has an International Kite Museum where kites of various sizes, colours and shape from all over the world are collected and displayed. On the kite flying day, competitions are also held in three basic events — i) kite flying, ii) kite cutting, and iii) kite exhibition. Kite festival accompanies lots of festivities as well. At Ahmedabad various contemporary Indian handicrafts are displayed at the stalls. Exciting range of Gujarati food is also prepared. The speciality of Gujarat **undhiyu** and **tal** and **papadi** can also be had on this day. Cultural programmes of famous Gujarati folk dances like **garba**, are organised. **Turkals** or illuminated kites are flown at night, lighting up the skies.

Interestingly kite flying is a popular sport all over the world. The Malaysian Government actively encourages it and contests are held regularly. In Thailand a unique kite flying custom is prevalent. There are male kites flown only by men and 'female' kites flown likewise by women. "A battle of sexes rages in the sky". In Japan they fly a kite weighing 2500 kg. made of 3000 pieces of paper. It takes 200 people to get it aloft and soaring.

With this increasing popularity of kite flying not only among the Indians but also outside India kite flying has succeeded in attracting huge crowds not only from various parts of India but is a chief centre of attraction for the foreign tourists as well. **Gujarat Tourism Department** is paying special attention to explore this popular event to attract and increase the tourist output but adding colours to it. As we have seen every year in India now an International Kite Festival is being celebrated where participants from all over the world join. It is accompanied by cultural programmes, craft and food fairs etc.

Check Your Progress-1

- 1) Analyse the potential of tea festivals as tourist catchers.

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- 2) Discuss the developing interest of foreign countries in the kite flying festival.

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8.3 CULTURAL FESTIVALS

In this Section we will discuss those festivals which highlight the cultural tradition of India. Among these we have chosen those festivals which reflect on the traditional art of India and its potential for the development of tourism industry. There are in addition certain festivals which are recently 'created' by various state tourism departments to highlight the peculiar culture and tradition of the region.. These are now-a-days becoming chief centres of attraction among international tourists.

8.3.1 Elephant Festival

In 1990 the **Kerala Tourism Development Corporation (KTDC)** brought forth a novel idea to increase the number of foreign tourists i.e. the organisation of the **Great Elephant March**. Since then it is gaining in popularity and its strength has swelled. It is a four day extravaganza celebrated every year in January. The March starts at Trichur and ends at the heart of beaches — the Kovalam. It is led by 101 caparisoned elephants. Each elephant is adorned with gilded headgear and **mahouts** bear richly coloured parasols. The march begins with tantalising drum beats of **chenda** (a musical instrument) and the **panchavadyam**, a musical ensemble of five different instruments. Then follow the ceremonial feedings — here tourists are provided a chance to get close to these majestic users. This is followed, by **karagam** and **kaavadi**, the traditional folkdances. Tuskers then march from **Muduvvara** to Velangan Hills taking the tourists on a life-time trip. Enroute at Velangan Hills handicraft stalls and potters wheels provide a chance to shop. The second day backwater cruise in Kochi and Kathakali performances await the tourists. Third day at Allapuzha they are provided with charming **chundanvallom** (snake boats) for boating in Punnamada lake in Kuttanad and a Kerala style lunch is provided. Here boat racing is arranged. The fourth day the caravan reaches Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city of Kerala. In the wiling **Gajagosa** Yatra is again organised. Elephants march through the main roads of the city. Here, tourists can again have the chance to feed the elephants. Marshal art (Kerala) shows are also organised followed by the fine display of fireworks.

Organisation of this festival has proved more than a success. It has a positive impact on the inflow of foreign tourists and also acquaints them with the local cultural heritage of - Kerala.

8.3.2 Desert Festival of Rajasthan

Yet another creation of Tourism Department (RTDC) is the desert festival of Jaisalmer —a city of sand-dunes. Started in 1979, it has proved to be one of the great successes and the chief attraction for the foreign tourists. Every year, in February, the city comes alive with the brilliant colours, music and festivity. The desert festival coincides with the full moon in February. The desert throbs with life with rare rustic display of art and culture.

The pick of the festival is the desert folk music by the **Langas** and **Manganiyars**. The tribal **Gari** dances of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts are the highlights of the festival. Besides other Rajasthani dances — **Dhap, Gangane, Ghormar, Moria, Chari** and **Teralital** produce wonder in the desert.

Camel acrobatics, camel races, camel decor competition, polo, and tug-of-war are other adventures. To add to the excitement are held turban tying contests between Indians and foreigners, moustache contest and the grand finale with the selection of **Maru-Shri** —Mr. Desert. Camel Safaris are the main attractions at Jaisalmer for foreign and domestic tourists. However, foreign tourists require to take special permit from District Magistrate Jaisalmer to visit tourist places and villages which are located towards the Western side of National Highway No. 15 with the exception of Jaisalmer town. Ludarva, Amarsagar, Bada Bagh, Kuldhara, Akal Wood fossil park and Sam Sand Dunes.

Villagers participate in the festival with them in the best of their multi-coloured costumes. The handicrafts on sale include silver jewellery, handwoven wares, camel hide articles with intricate paintings in herbal dyes, colourful lack bandhej, Bandhej (tie & dye) cotton and silk fabrics, embroidered garments, camel hair blankets and rugs in ethnic designs.

Besides the festival site there is the golden fort built by Rawal Jaisal, the founder of the city A.D. 1156, Jain temples and Havelis of merchants rivalling the rulers places. Besides around Jaisalmer there are beautiful lakes — Amar Sagar (5 km), Mool Sagar (7 km), Bada Bagh (6 km). Around 40 km. from Jaisalmer is Desert National park.

Jaisalmer is well connected by rail and road with major cities of India. Indian airlines operates regular flights-up to Jodhpur and Vayudutupto Jaisalmer. RTDC runs a small tourist village in the Moornal Hotel Campus. It is situated on a plateau beneath the fort. To provide the tourist life time enjoyment RTDC not only provides hotel room accommodation but hut and tent facilities too. RTDC also provides package tours.

8.3.3 Music and Dance Festival

Needless to say that classical music and dance is at the heart of Indian culture. It speaks culture speaks itself in these art forms. The Tourism Department is making efforts to exploit this vast potential of Indian culture to attract the tourists in large number in particular regions. Some of the more famous of these festivals are listed below:

Mahabalipuram Dance Festival:	Mahabalipuram,
Pattadakal Dance and Bijapur Music Festivals:	Bijapur
Khajuraho Festival:	Khajuraho
Dhrnpad Mela:	Music festival at Varanasi
SankatMochan Music Festival:	Varanasi
Tannetar Fair:	Surendra Nagar, Gujarat
Surya Dance Festival:	Trivandrum
Konark Dance Festival:	Orissa
Tansen Festival:	Gwalior

Konark, Khajuraho and Mahabalipuram dance festivals are the carnival of dances where the leading exponents of various dance forms give their dance performances in the perfect architectural setting of the temple complexes, inside the temple complexes, in an open space/mandap. Here Odissi (Orissa), **Bharat Natyam** (Tamil Nadu), **Kuchipudy**, **Manipuri**

(Manipur), **Balinese** Dance (from Indonesia), Kathakali, Karagam (Tamil Nadu), **Kathak** (U.P.), and **Kathakali** (Kerala) are performed.

This unique idea of exploiting traditional Indian art and culture for tourism promotion fetched good results. These festivals are now becoming popular and large crowds visit to watch this cultural carnival. Not only the local tourists but foreign tourists flock in large number. Here they get on idea of the cultural tradition of India at one place in the perfect natural surroundings.

These festivals are generally accompanied by the craft **melas** where local and regional artists gather with their fineries. Besides, tourism departments provide attractive package tours at the time of the event to the tourists to visit the nearby areas of tourist importance.

Among the folk dance festivals Tarnetar fair of Gujarat (at Sunderanagar) possesses its uniqueness of style. It represents the fine synthesis of folk art, folk music and folk dance. It is an annual feature held at the temple of Trineteshwar at Gujarat from 4-6 of the month of **Bhadrapad** (September). It attracts a mammoth crowd. It is famous for Tarnetar Chhatris, umbrellas of beautiful intricate embroidery with mirror work and motifs of animals birds, etc. It represents the creative drives of the region. It is also a place where the matrimonial alliances among the **Bharwad** community are struck. **Gujarat Tourism** Department makes arrangements for guided tours of Tarnetar both from Ahmedabad and Vadodara. Here one can also enjoy Gujarat delicacies and typical **Kuba** huts and tent villages and the real rural and folk culture comes alive.

On similar lines music festivals are organised at various centres. At these festivals one can have the festive out burst of **shehnai**, exuberant notes of **sitar**, and soft strains of **veena**. Besides classical music concerts are also performed. Tansen festival on the anniversary of music maestro Tansen is held in the classic surrounding of Gwalior. Similarly Bijapur Music festival is held in the perfect Adil Shahi atmosphere. These festivals are gaining importance and are being provided all necessary help to make the event successful.

8.3.4 Religions Melar

Of the **Melas** the **Kumbh mela** is the greatest and most important of India's periodical fairs. It is celebrated once in every twelve years at Nasik, Ujjain, Prayag and Haridwar. It is also a meeting place for the main religious heads in the country to discuss and exchange ideas. Millions of pilgrims visit these **melas**. They now attract a large number of international tourists also.

The **Magh mela** held at Prayag, the Eclipse fair at Kurukshetra, **Kartikai** festival at Arunachala in South India, **Kans-ka mela** at Mathura, **Ganga Sagar mela** in Bengal and **Pushkar mela** held annually on the banks of the lake Pushkar near Ajmer in Rajasthan have immense potential for tourism, both international and domestic.

Rath Yatra of Puri

Puri, the, abode of Lord Jagannatha and one of the four holy strinces (**chaturdhama**) of India, is a place of colourful festivals — the most famous of which is the rath yatra — festival of chariots. The **ratha yatra** has a special significance to pilgrims who throng Puri. The three deities Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra are taken in three huge Chariots in a thundering procession to their summer temple for a week. In mid-April the famous **chandana yatra** at Puri is performed in which the **chalantipratima** (moving images of the deities) have a ritual boat ride after a refereshing bath in the sandal wood scented water. This is followed by **snana yatra** (festival of bath) in which the main images are installed on their bathing platform and given a ceremonial bath. Then comes the annual sojourn of the three deities riding their grand chariots to their garden house. The deities there take new attires (**vesha**) every day and after a lapse of eight days they return to the main temple riding their chariots drawn by devotees.

This festival is an experience of a lifetime. The event is internationally known. At the time of the **yatra** large number of foreign tourists assemble, apart from millions of Hindu devotees. In Puri, tourists, both domestic and foreign, have added attraction to watch the architectural marvels of the temples as well as the vast virgin seacoast.

8.3.5 The Hermit City: Ladakh

Ladakh is the land of monasteries. Here nearly fifty per cent of the population is Buddhist. One can see even today many ancient Buddhist carvings and main-walls intact. The oldest monastery (**gompa**) — Deski — lies in the lush green Nubra valley. This land, comparatively isolated from the mundane worldly noise, pollution, population explosion, etc., preserved its secular cultural tradition.

In all there are thirteen major '**gompes**'. They own large states and are quite rich. They rent out their agricultural land, indulge in money lending, etc.

Festivals of this unique land are also unique in every sense. The festival of '**Losar**' marks the beginning of New Year. It is the most popular Buddhist festival celebrated in the eleventh month of the Buddhist calendar. The celebrations are believed to have begun in the 15th century when Ladakhi King Jamyang Namgyal decided to have celebrations before the battle with the neighbouring king Skardu. He was afraid that only few would survive the battle. He won the battle but the practice of these celebrations since then became a regular practice and can be equated with the **diwali** festival of the rest of India. The whole city is illuminated and prayers chanted. A great fire is lit to shut out the evils of the ending year followed by a great Ladakhi dinner — **gothak**. The festival rejoicings continue for three days. Processions, horse shows and banquets mark the rejoicings.

Another major festival is held to mark the anniversaries of the individual monasteries (**gompas**). Most of these are held in winter — **Mothos** in January, **Chimre** in September. **Thiksey** and **Sati** in December. The solitary celebration is of **Hemis** (the **Gompa** of **Gompas**). It is held in June (summer) and it attracts many tourists to watch this spectacular celebration. On this occasion Lamas dance in slow languorous movements to the accompaniment of Cymbals, drums and weird looking pipes. They dance with grotesque marks and elaborate costumes. Chang (a locally brewed alcoholic drink) is drunk. The dance portrays the battle and victory of good over evil.

These Ladakhi festivals are chief attractions to foreign tourists. Every year large number of foreign tourists flock in the city of serene calm. However, these peculiar and unique Buddhist festivals have yet to gain the required attention of the domestic tourists. Since the city has tremendous potentials of a good tourist spot for its snowy peaks, green valleys, mountaneous

terrain and 'unique' cultural tradition the Tourism Department has to work hard to highlight the importance of the great 'Hermit City'.

8.4 TRIBAL FESTIVALS

Every year **Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation** (MTDC) organises a tribal festival in Gavilgarh fort of Vidarbha, at Chikhaldara. It is the only coffee producing area in Maharashtra and known for its wild life. It has a tribal museum and a botanical garden. It has the, legendary Bheema kund where Bheema is said to have washed his hands after slaying the Keechaka. Here lives the Korku (the Austric people), Gavalis, Basodes, Gonds, Madias, Kolams, etc. One gets charmed with their talents in crafting unusual musical instruments, their simplicity and their innocent smiles. In the tribal festival various tribal dances are performed. Korkus perform **Bihawoo** which is the marriage dance of Melghat. It is participated by both men and women who dance to the tune of **dhots** (drums) and **sundri** (short **shehnai**). Another Korku dance, **pola**, is performed in worship of the bullocks. It is performed with the accompaniment of the **tasha** (a percussion) instrument. **Holi** dance is also performed (for 7 days) following the harvest.

Banjara dance of the nomads is performed amidst bright costumes ornaments, scarves and vocal music.

Dances of Gonds are another spectacle of the festival. Gonds dance **ghorpad**. They make time markings on their body, put peacock feathered crown on their head and **ghungaroo** (belled anklets) on their feet. Two male dancers imitate the movements of the **ghorpad**, a member of the septik family. Another Gond dance performed is **dhemsa**. It is a stick dance performed both by men and women, decorated with animal skins, leaves, teak wood and flowers. Konakan Adivasi dance, **dongardev**, is performed by holding tribal torches. Young boys play **duff**, a percussion instrument known as **duff vadan**. Acrobatics form a part of the dance.

The pioneer attempt of MTDC to encourage the tribal cultural tradition is not only path breaking but also a towards the development of tourism in the area and to revive and keep alive the

traditional art forms of India. MTDC, provides proper accommodation and restaurant facilities to make tin stay comfortable.

A similar tribal festival **Adivasi mela** is also held annually at Chotanagpur (in Ranchi, Bihar) every year where tribal culture art and tradition are exhibited. In Gujarat one can visit Dang, Saputara, to watch the tribal dances, drama and music. **Saputara Summer Festival** organised by **Gujarat Tourism** highlights the rich tribal culture of the Dangi adivasis.

8.5 FESTIVALS, FAIRS AND TOURISM

Let us now analyse the significance of festivals and fairs for the development of tourism. We have already- seen how the tourism department, capitalising on the rich cultural tradition of India, has worked for the promotion of the tourism .prospects of the country. Pilgrim flows account for a very large percent of domestic tourism as well .as foreign tourists. Fairs and festivals not only reflect the vast cultural heritage of India but have over the years become big attractions for tourists. Tourist departments attempt to tick up with the zonal cultural centres for making arrangements at important tourist destinations to organise cultural evenings, light and sound shows, craft bazars, food plazas and fairs. Fairs and festivals all round the year have borne fruits. These tourist promotion activities not only provide enjoyment to the tourists and exposes them to the vast cultural tradition of India but also create employment, earn valuable foreign exchange and help in the socio-economic development of the area as well as in the preservation of national heritage and environment.

Check Your Progress-3

- 1) If a person is interested in visiting Ladakh, as a tourist guide what would you like him to see and explain. Discuss in 60 words.

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- 2) In what way has MTDC succeeded in developing culture and tradition of the tribals of the region?

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3) How can one link festivals with tourism promotion? Discuss.

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8.6 LET US SUM UP

In the present Unit we have discussed various seasonal and cultural festivals of India. This analysis omits a discussion on the common and well known festivals and fairs of India. Here a greater emphasis has been put on some of the more peculiar festivals from regions not well exposed as well as those newly created festivals which are gaining popularity on account of their peculiar nature. A write-up is given on tribal traditions of India (tribal festivals), life at desert (desert festival of Rajasthan) and a special section is devoted on the city of Ladakh. However, in general almost all the festivals and fairs of India are closely related to the Indian village society. With them rural India comes alive. One can also clearly point out the importance of 'seasons' and 'monsoons' hidden in the very life of India. .

The Unit also reflected the efforts of Tourism Department to make these festival and fairs more attractive, to add colour to them so that more and more tourists can be attracted, both domestic and international. The Unit also emphasised the importance of close linkages between the tourism and the traditional Indian festivals and fairs of India.

8.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Check Your Progress-1

1) See Sub-sec. 8.2.4

2) See Sub-sec. 8.2.5

Check Your Progress-2

- 1) See Sub-sec. 8.3.1
- 2) See Sub-sec. 8.3.3

Check Your. Progress-3

- 1) See Sub-sec. 8.3.5
- 2) See Sub-sec. 8.3.4
- 3) 3See Sub-sec. 8.3.5



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