



## LITERARY TOURISM: A GLOBALLY DEVELOPING GENRE

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## Abstract:

Tourism implies a more purposeful journey; it is travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. There are various types of tourisms e.g. Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Environmental, Adventurous, Sports, Historical, Management, Heritage, Ecological, Religious and Literary etc. Nowadays 'Literary Tourism' is mostly discussed among the writers, poets, critics, students and readers. It is a type of cultural tourism. It deals with places, events of the fictional texts and lives of their authors. Visit their homes and their graves also. It is a one type of secular pilgrimage. Dr. Mallikarjun Patil's travelogue titled "In Shakespeare's England--" is a literary tourist guide for the lovers of English literature in which we find vivid description of Oxford and Cambridge University, Stratford, Shakespeare's birthplace, Lake District, Canterbury etc. The sites like Indo-Tibetan road, forest guest houses where Rudyard Kipling stayed are also frequently visited by the tourist of overseas. Annual literary festival of Jaipur is of great attraction for the lovers of literature. Noted literary figures used to appear in the festival. Ramesh Mantri's 'Bangalore to Badami' a travelogue in Marathi is his experiences with great South Indian writers. Panipat' a novel in Marathi literature by Vishwas Patil is the output of his frequent visits to Panipat city in Haryana. Thus literary tourism is developing as world-wide genre.

## Introduction:

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. Tourism implies a more purposeful journey. It is travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. It has become a popular global leisure activity. The word "tour" is derived from Latin 'tomare' and the Greek 'tomos' meaning, 'a lathe or circle', the movement around a central point or 'axis'. This meaning changed in modern English to represent 'one's turn'. A circle represents strating points, which ultimately return backs to its beginning. There like a circle, a tour represents a journey that is a round trip, i.e. the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist. In this way "Tourism is temporary, short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes". This definition of tourism is made by Tourism Society of England in 1976. In 1981 the International Association of Scientific Expert in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home.

There are various types of tourisms e.g. Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Environmental, Adventurous, Sports, Historical, Management, Heritage, Ecological, Religious and Literary etc. There are essential requirement for tourism. They are time, money, mobility and motivation

Nowadays 'Literary Tourism' is mostly discussed among the writers, poets, critics and

readers all over the world of various languages spoken by them. Literary tourism is a type of cultural tourism. It deals with places and events from fictional texts as well as the lives of their authors. It includes a fictional character, visit to a place associated with a novel or novelist, such as their home, or visiting poet's grave. According to various scholars and critics literary tourism is a contemporary kind of secular pilgrimage. There is also long distance walking routes associated with writers, such as Thomas Hardy Way. Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), 19<sup>th</sup> century novelist's fictional work is considered as into 'Wessex Novels'. He immortalized his native Wessex by giving a landscape of a beautiful panorama of places, people, history, clusters, conventions, and superstitions etc. Literary tourists are specifically interested in how places have influenced writing and at the same time how writing has created place. In order to become a literary tourist we must love books and we should develop inquisitive mindset. There are various literary guides, maps, tours to help the tourist on his or her way. There are also many museums associated with writer's birth or literary career, and their home also.

Generally the most literary tourism is focused on famous works, more modern works. They are written to specifically promote tourism are called tourism fiction. Modern tourism fiction can include travel guides within the story showing readers how to visits the real places in the fictional tales.

The author like Dr. Mallikarjun Patil wrote a travelogue titled as 'In Shakespeare's England' -- Dr. Patil, being a professor of English literature visited England as a journey into the literary tourist. Dr. Patil's encounter with England is reminder for the generations

who schooled in English literature. Dr. Patil's journey took him throughout England. He has described with great vividness of Oxford University, where he had the opportunity to engage in study. The pages on Oxford and Cambridge are full of interesting about different colleges and the rich of the universities. John Shakespeare's house, believed to be William Shakespeare's birth place, in Stratford-Upon-Avon. Thus a trip to Stratford is mandatory for a scholar of English literature. Stratford –Upon-Avon is a market town and now an art town drawing three million visitors every year from England and all over the world. Dr. Patil has visited and experienced the glamour of the birth place of Shakespeare but also many writers, critics, professors, students of English literature visited Stratford-Upon-Avon to make the place as the literary pilgrim centre.

Dr. Mallikarjun Patil also visited William Wordsworth's Lake District, and Bronte's 'Haworth Parsonage'. He knew the domestic world of Jane Austen. Dr. Patil is a Hardy Scholar. He visited Dorset, the heart of Thomas Hardy's Wessex. He also visited Hardy's house in Higher Bockhampton; Hardy's tomb at Stinsford and Hardy's statue in Dorchester. One day, When Dr. Patil was in London visited the site of Merchant Taylor's school where Edmund Spenser, the 'poet's poet' and 'poet-prophet' had his education. He has a chance to visit Canterbury. Everyone knows of Chaucer's association with Canterbury. The place that exercised greater influence upon him is the theatre where Chaucer's Canterbury tales are demonstrated. Here the life is full of courtly tales of chivalry, romance and sometimes horror. After much of Chaucer's glory, he visited Marlowe's monument. Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) was the 'Father of English Drama'. Each year a Marlowe stage festival takes place in Canterbury. He also visited St. Paul's cathedral in London where John Donne served as its esteemed Dean for several years. He also visited Pembroke college, where Dr. Samuel Johnson studied. Johnson wrote 'A Dictionary of the English Language' first ever in English. In this way Dr. Patil's book is 'a memoir' of a visit and a reminder that Indian travelers continue to visit England.

There is a new breed of tourists are trying to find out their favorite authors to discover locales set in novels or film adaptations of books. In Himachal Pradesh there is a proposal to consider developing sites along Indo-Tibetan road, where noted author Rudyard Kipling had stayed and wrote novels such as the

classic "Kim". Kipling had also at various places along the Shimla- Kinnaur route. Many British tourists are attracted towards Shimla, Dharamshala and Mussoorie come to trace their roots because their forefathers, great grandfathers etc lived here and died here. According to Historian Raja Bharin a tour conductor explained that same groups of the tourists of overseas have specific interest in Rudyard Kipling. In Shimla, Kipling had set many stories and stayed at various forest guest houses some of them which are present today

The Mumbai born author had spent a lot of time in the United States. It is also of literary importance to travelers. According to Stephen Burnett, "often we discover that literature tourism is one of the supporting branches of cultural tourism and depending on how robust the program is it can also be the dominant motivating factor in the consumer's travel decision." Burnett points out that UK attracts a lot of tourists with a taste for literature, literature can be linked to tourism. "Touristy places also help to attract people to literary festivals", says Binno K John who organizes the Kovalum Literature Festival in Kerala. Author and co-founder director of Jaipur Literary Festival Namita Gokhale Says it is open for literary expression it helps to understand the people and culture etc. Noted literary figures appeared in the festival e.g. Kiran Desai, Salman Rushdie, Shashi Deshpande, Manil Suri, Indira Sinha, Uday Prakash, Vikram Seth, U.R. Ananthmurthy, Javed Akhtar, Gulzar, J. M. Coetzee, V. S. Naipaul, Chetan Bhagat, Amish Tripathi and Taslima Nasreen etc respectively from 2006-2017.

A Marathi writer like Ramesh Mantri has written his experiences with his visits with R. K. Narayan, Manohar Malgaonkar, Shivam Karanth, V.K.Gokak, K.V.Puttappa in his book "Banglore to Badamee". Well-known Marathi novelist, Vishwas Patil wrote his novels after his visits to various places. His 'Panipat' is written after his visit to various places at Panipat in Haryana. 'All India Marathi Literary Meet' and 'Global Marathi Meet' are also noteworthy. The Massoorie based Indian Writer in English Ruskin Bond wrote the stories and novels based on the experiences of the foothills of Himalayas. Thus Literary Tourism is developing a world-wide genre.

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