

Task:

1. What attracts foreign tourists to the country?
2. Does tourism bring profit to the country and why?
3. What are the visitors to the country provided with?
4. You are a representative of the tourist company. Make a report about the perspective of tourism in the nearest future.

2.19. INDIA: A PASSAGE FROM THE PAST

In the last 240 years, India has completed an epic journey from empire to British colony to the world's largest democracy.

1757	The British East India Company gains control of Bengal after Lt. Col. Robert Clive defeats French and Mogul forces.
1858	After a century of growing influence on the Subcontinent, the British government takes direct control of India.
1906	Muslims establish the Muslim League to defend their interests against the Hindu majority.
1920	Mahatma Gandhi takes over the Indian National Congress and presses for "nonviolent disobedience".
1935	The British government approves a constitution that gives Indians more political
1942	power.
1947	The Congress party passes a resolution calling on the British to leave. India gains independence one day after Pakistan is created and D.Nehru
1974	becomes prime minister.
1994	India explodes its first nuclear device, but declares it has "no intention of producing nuclear weapons".
	India's rupee is made fully convertible.

... a republic with an area of 1,261,597 sq. miles, population – 846,000 mln., member of the British Commonwealth in South Asia.

Capital: New Delhi. Largest cities: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

AGRICULTURE	Cattle, goats, sheep, poultry, horses. Rice, sugarcane, jute, cotton, peanuts, mustard, tobacco, spices, vegetables, fruit, tea, coffee, wool.
MINERALS	Coal, manganese ore, petroleum, iron ore, copper, bauxite, marble,
INDUSTRIES	granite.
EXPORTS	Cotton, jute, silk textiles, engineering, iron and steel, sugar, chemicals, pottery, shipbuilding, hydroelectricity.
IMPORTS	Tea, jute, coffee, leather, iron ore, peanuts, sugar.
	Machinery, wheat, cotton, oil, vehicles, chemicals, rice, metals.