

# St. Clare College

Autonomous, Bengaluru

UG END SEMESTER EXAMINATION-DECEMBER 2024

B.Com Tourism and Travel Management I SEMESTER

BCT 1424 Tourism Products of India - I

Roll No:  
Date:

TIME: 3 hours.

15

MAX.MARKS: 80

This paper contains FOUR printed pages and FOUR parts

## Instructions:

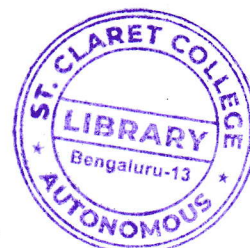
1. Verify and ensure that the question paper is completely printed.
2. Any discrepancies or questions about the exam paper must be reported to the COE within 1 hour after the examination.
3. Students must check the course title and course code before answering the questions.

## PART-A

Answer TEN questions. Each answer carries ONE mark.

[ 10 x 1 = 10]

1. Which is the correct characteristic of tourism?
  - a) Perishable
  - b) Movable
  - c) Separable
  - d) Invariable
2. What do you mean by wildlife tourism?
  - a) Visiting to waterfalls
  - b) Visiting to beaches
  - c) visiting to rivers
  - d) Visiting to flora and fauna
3. What is the significance of tourism?
  - a) Creating employment
  - b) Creating environment awareness
  - c) Cultural exposure
  - d) All of the above
4. Who is UNESCO headquarter located ?
  - a) Paris
  - b) United Kingdom
  - c) USA
  - d) Australia



5. When was Swadesh Darshan Scheme launched?
- a) 2012
  - b) 2013
  - c) 2014
  - d) 2015
6. Expand MICE
- a) Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions
  - b) Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Educations
  - c) Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions
  - d) Meetings, Intensives, Conferences, and Exhibitions
7. What is Buddhist tourist circuits ?
- a) Buddhist tourism Circuit is a trail of the sacred footsteps of Lord Buddha
  - b) Buddhist tourism Circuit is a trail of the sacred footsteps of Lord Mahaveera
  - c) This spiritual journey takes enthusiasts through destinations like Moodabidire
  - d) This spiritual journey takes enthusiasts through destinations like Karkala.
8. What is Caravan tourism?
- a) Caravan tourism is a type of travel where tourists use a caravan as both transportation and accommodation while exploring new destinations.
  - b) Caravan tourism is a type of a type of nature-based tourism that involves staying in a natural environment for one or more nights, typically in a tent, recreational vehicle (RV), or mobile home. It's a popular activity that's become a mainstream tourism product and a growing segment of the tourism industry.
  - c) Caravan tourism is a type of travel where tourists use the practice of traveling to beach for leisure or recreation.
  - d) Caravan also known as pilgrimage, is the practice of traveling to religious sites for spiritual significance. It's an ancient form of tourism and an integral part of the tourism industry.
9. Medical tourism refers to?
- a) Medical tourism is the practice of traveling to religious or spiritual places, either domestically or abroad, for a variety of reasons
  - b) It is a type of tourism that practice of traveling to participate in or watch a sporting event.
  - c) It is a type of travel that involves learning about history, culture, languages, art, and environmental issues through travel to a different country or region.
  - d) It is the practice of traveling to another country to receive medical care.

10. What are secondary accommodations?

- a) Hotels and resorts
- b) Airtels and floatels
- c) Rotates and cartels
- d) Youth hostels and camping sites

### **PART-B**

**Answer any THREE questions. Each answer carries EIGHT marks.**

**[ 3 x 8 = 24]**

11. What are the benefits of tourism?

12. Explain the features of island tourism.

13. State the importance of handicrafts of India in tourism sector.

14. Describe the physical features of India.

15. List out any 5 major national parks of India and explain the importance of national parks.

### **PART-C**

**Answer any THREE questions. Each answer carries TWELVE marks.**

**[ 3 x 12 = 36]**

16. Write a note on niche tourism.

17. Discuss the historical perspective of tourism.

18. Highlight the major cuisines of India.

19. Elucidate the factors affecting folklore in India.

20. Discuss the uniqueness of world heritage sites of India.

### **PART-D**

**21. Analyze the following situation and answer the sub questions**

**[10 Marks]**

The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue. The participants adopted a series of principles for sound management of the environment including the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan for the Human Environment and several resolutions.

The Stockholm Declaration, which contained 26 principles, placed environmental issues at the forefront of international concerns and marked the start of a dialogue between industrialized and developing countries on the link between economic growth, the pollution of the air, water, and oceans and the well-being of people around the world.

The Action Plan contained three main categories: a) Global Environmental Assessment Programme (watch plan); b) Environmental management activities; (c) International measures to support assessment and management activities carried out at the national and international levels. In addition, these categories were broken down into 109 recommendations.

One of the major results of the Stockholm conference was the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).



The 26 principles or the Magna Carta on the human environment are dealt with in great detail. For better understanding, the principles are grouped on their applicability and enforceability.

The Stockholm convention paved the way for other international conventions on the preservation of the environment such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1973. In the same line, the Parliament of India passed the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to give effect to the Stockholm convention.

The Stockholm convention was the first convention to discuss environmental issues on a global scale. The declaration proclaims truths relating to man and the environment such as man is the creator and moulder of his surroundings.

The declaration also reiterates the importance of preservation of the environment. It urges citizens to come together and protect the environment. The declaration recognizes humans as the greatest threat to the environment. Humans are responsible for almost all of the environmental destruction. Humans have altered the human environment also.

The declaration discusses in detail the role of underdeveloped nations in environmental problems and urges them to reduce their negative impact on the environment. The industrial countries are not free from problems, but their problems relate to industrialization and technological development.

**Sub Questions:**

- a. What are the objectives of stockholm declaration? (3 Marks)
- b. What is the significance of stockholm declaration? (3 Marks)
- c. Discuss the principles of stockholm declaration. (2 Marks)
- d. Which are three main categories contained in action plan? (2 Marks)

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