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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, Dec 2019

Programme: BBA T&HM
Course Name: Geography of Tourism
Course Code: TRAV 1004
No. of page/s:

Semester – I
Max. Marks: 100
Duration: 3 Hrs

Section A (20 marks) Attempt all the questions			
Q.1 (a to J) carries 2 marks each for correct answer.			
a)	Grey Tourism is tourism by 1. Snow Birds 2. Senior Citizens 3. Eco Tourists 4. Cultural Tourists	(2*10=20 marks)	CO2
b)	Hulhule international airport serves which chain of islands. 1. Maldives 2. Mauritius 3. Seychelles 4. Andamans		CO1
c)	The India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd (ITDC) was set up in which year?		CO3
d)	Capsule Hotels are found in which country. 1. China 2. Japan 3. Borneo 4. Thailand		CO2
e)	_____ is the national carrier of Australia.		CO2
f)	Dabolin airport serves which Indian resort. 1. Kashmir 2. Kerala 3. Tamil Nadu 4. Goa		CO1

g)	Holiday cottages known as a 'bachs' are commonly used as second homes in which country. 1. New Zealand 2. Australia 3. Fiji 4. Philippines		CO2
h)	San Antonio is a resort on which Mediterranean island. 1. Majorca 2. Minorca 3. Ibiza 4. Malta		CO1
i)	The 'Blue Lagoon' is located in _____		CO1
j)	The Channel Tunnel opened in 1. 1993 2. 1995 3. 1992 4. 1994		CO2
SECTION B (20 Marks) Attempt any 4 question, each question carries 5 marks only			
1	Describe the main geographical components of the tourism system.	(5*4= 20 marks)	CO 3
2	What is the importance of supplementary amenities and attractions?		CO 2
3	Analyze the relevance of maps in 21 st century geography of travel and tourism.		CO 4
4	Briefly do a swat analysis of Greek tourism.		CO 2
5	Examine the social impact of tourism on Venice.		
SECTION C (30 marks) (Attempt any 3 question, each question carries 10 marks only)			
1	Examine how the study of geography can contribute to a better understanding of tourism.	(3*10= 30marks)	CO 4
2	Illustrate the relationship between climate change and tourism through a flowchart.		CO 2
3	Examine the main tourism products of India with examples.		CO 4
4	Analyze the major patterns of tourism demand in Europe.		CO 3
SECTION D (30 marks) (Attempt both the question, each question carries 15 marks only)			
Q1.	Make a list of all the tourist destinations and major attractions within a periphery of 200 kilometers from New Delhi.	15	CO4

<p>Q2.</p>	<p>South Asia extends south from the main part of the continent to the Indian Ocean. The principal boundaries of South Asia are the Indian Ocean, the Himalayas, and Afghanistan. The Arabian Sea borders Pakistan and India to the west, and the Bay of Bengal borders India and Bangladesh to the east. The western boundary is the desert region where Pakistan shares a border with Iran.</p> <p>The realm was the birthplace of two of the world's great religions, Hinduism and Buddhism, but there are also immense Muslim populations and large groups of followers of various other religions as well. Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism are the top three religions of South Asia. While Pakistan and Iran are both Islamic republics, each represents a significant branch of that faith; Iran is predominantly Shia, and Pakistan is mostly Sunni. Religious differences are also evident on the eastern border of the realm, where Bangladesh and India share a border with Myanmar.</p> <p>Bangladesh is mainly a Muslim country, while most in India align themselves with Hinduism. In Myanmar, most follow Buddhist traditions. In addition, Sikhism is a major religion in the Punjab region, which is located on India's northern border with Pakistan.</p> <p>Examine the significance of physical and cultural features of South Asia.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>CO4</p>
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