

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

TOURISM (SUBJECT CODE- 806)

CLASS XI (SESSION 2021-2022)
MARKING SCHEME FOR SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER FOR TERM - II

Max. Time Allowed: 1 ½ Hours (90 min)

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully
2. This Question Paper is divided into 03 sections, viz., Section A, Section B and Section C.
3. Section A is of 05 marks and has 06 questions on Employability Skills.
 - a) Questions numbers 1 to 4 are one mark questions. Attempt any three questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 05 and 06 are two marks questions. Attempt any one question.
4. Section B is of 17 marks and has 16 questions on Subject specific Skills.
 - a) Questions numbers 7 to 13 are one mark questions. Attempt any five questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 14 to 18 are two marks questions. Attempt any three questions.
 - c) Questions numbers 19 to 22 are three marks questions. Attempt any two questions.
5. Section C is of 08 marks and has 03 competency-based questions.
 - a) Questions numbers 23 to 25 are four marks questions. Attempt any two questions.
6. Do as per the instructions given in the respective sections.
7. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section/question.

SECTION A

(3 + 2 = 5 marks)

Answer any 03 questions out of the given 04 questions		1 x 3 = 3
Ans.1	Entrepreneur - An entrepreneur is a person who tries to meet needs of a customer through new ideas or ways of doing business and makes profit in return.	1
Ans.2	Importance of Business Planning - (Any two) (a) Estimating the money required to be spent (b) Estimating quantity of material required (c) Figure out how they can make the customer see the business as standing out uniquely when compared with competitors. (d) Setting realistic goals for motivating entrepreneurs	1
Ans.3	The stakeholders are : (any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government• The private agencies• The people	1

Ans.4	Green India Mission (GIM) (Any one) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Mission for a Green India or Green India Mission (GIM), is one of the eight missions under India's action plan for meeting the challenges of climate change. GIM is aimed at protecting, restoring and increasing forest cover. It includes a combination of plans for ecosystems, biodiversity, water, biomass, preserving mangroves, wetlands, critical habitats along with services like fuel, fodder, timber and non-wood forest produces (fruits, flowers, seeds, herbs, honey, etc). 	1
Answer any 01 question out of the given 02 questions		1 x 2 = 2
Ans.5	Customer needs can be categorized into four types of needs. (a) Served Needs: These are needs that customers know and are fulfilled by different businesses or the government. (b) Partially-served Needs: These are needs which are served through different products or services, but the customer is not completely satisfied and still faces problems while using. (c) Unserved and Known Needs: These needs are known by the customers, but not fulfilled by anyone in the market. (d) Unknown Needs: These are needs that people have, but are not aware or do not expect for it to get solved by a business.	1/2x4
Ans.6	Components of Green Economy (Any four) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy Green buildings Green transport Water management Waste management 	2

SECTION B

(5 + 6 + 6 = 17 marks)

Answer any 05 questions out of the given 07 questions		1 x 5 = 5
Ans.7	Motels - Motels was meant for local motorist and foreign tourists travelling by road. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motels were primarily designed to cater the needs of motorists and exclusively meet the demand for transit accommodation. They are mostly located outside the city limits in the countryside along the main highways on important road junction. 	1
Ans.8	Escorts: The tour escort is a qualified person who accompanies people travelling through different destinations, countries and abroad to assure the regular running of the planned trips. He provides the necessary support services for its entire duration.	1
Ans.9	Scale: It is an expression of ratio of distance in the map. It corresponds to the distance on the earth's surface. When maps are prepared according to scales, it represents the accuracy of the distribution of space.	1
Ans.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The great Mountain zone (any two) The Plains of Ganga and Indus The Desert region The Southern Peninsula 	1

Ans.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tangible /immovable resources (any two) • Tangible / movable resources • Intangible resources 	1
Ans.12	The World Tourism Organization defines 'Heritage Tourism' as 'an immersion in the natural history, human heritage, arts, philosophy, and institutions of another region or another country.	1
Ans.13	Historical Sites: The sites related to events, personalities and their belongings, incidences, battles, inventions laboratories and Factories of historical importance.	1
Answer any 03 questions out of the given 05 questions		2 x 3 = 6
Ans.14	<p>There are four types of meal plans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The American Plan: Abbreviated as "AP" means that the quoted rate includes three meals a day, i.e. breakfast, lunch, and dinner. 2. The Modified American Plan: Abbreviated as "MAP" means that the quoted rate includes two meals a day, including breakfast and either lunch or dinner. 3. The Continental Plan: Abbreviated as "CP" means that the quoted rate includes a continental breakfast, which consists of coffee or tea, juice, and bread. 4. The European Plan: Abbreviated as "EP" means that the quoted rate does not include any meals and is strictly for lodging. The property owner will charge for the food separately. 	1/2x4
Ans.15	<p>The Essential skills required for tourist guide are: (any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to provide correct and factual information • Ability to examine scripts and pictures • Interpret tourists in simple and easy language • Satisfying the curiosity of visitors through factual information 	2
Ans.16	<p>As you know, we all have curiosity to know about various places. When we learn about a place, we also have to study the history of a place in order to get a better understanding of that place. When people visit a site of historical importance, lot of questions arise in mind. For example when you visit Nalanda, A.S.I. excavated site, it can generate anxiety about the time it was constructed, why it was used, who constructed it? What is the meaning of each structure, who was the students, where they stayed, where all the structures disappeared etc.</p> <p>For Example: The Temple at Bodh Gaya was built during the period of Gupta is a reminiscent of the past. When a tourist visits Bodh Gaya, the stories related to the life of Buddha, Enlightenment act as an added value. Historical evidence in the temple are the railings of Emperor Ashoka, The Bodhi Tree (Pipal Tree), and the temple built during the Gupta Period which also gives clues to the rich architectural heritage. The legends, historical facts and evidences add to the experience of visiting the Temple. Similarly the monolithic sculptures in Mahabalipuram are an example of crafts man ship and skill.</p>	2
Ans.17	Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is a globally utilized collaborative means for achieving certain desirable shared objectives benefiting both the parties involved. PPP in tourism infrastructure was advocated and adopted as a means of development of tourism in India.	2

	<p>Considering its importance, UNWTO had even proposed such ventures as a means for Overcoming the slump in the travel business after the recent 2008-09 global economic crisis.</p> <p>Public sector's (Government) Interest-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industry advancement, • private sector promotion, • capital investment, • need to leverage available state finances etc. <p>Private sector's Interest - attractive business environment, encouragement and Pro-industry policies, low interest finance options etc.</p> <p>PPP as a mechanism to develop infrastructure in service sectors are aimed at achieving further development by maximum utilization of resources. This option is particularly explored especially when a State is not in a condition to take up big infrastructure development and maintenance projects due to financial constraints.</p>	
Ans.18	<p>Tourism has become one of the largest income earner and a very popular leisure activity. The factors responsible for the growth of tourism worldwide are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-Economic and Political developments • New ideas and innovative business strategies • Growth in Business • Changes and development in technology • Increased mobility • Increase in income level • Availability of less expensive tour packages, and low cost travel facilities options. • Increased network of roads, rail tracks and flights top several lesser known destinations. 	2
Answer any 02 questions out of the given 04 questions		3 x 2 = 6
Ans.19	<p>Documentation: A tourist for travel and during travel needs various documents such as, passport, visa, ticket, health documents and insurance etc. A tourist is governed by the law and regulations in force in the country which he visits. A tourism professional dealing with outbound and inbound tourists should be well versed with the information about what travel documentation do I need to travel outside his country and the preparation of these travel documentation. The various travel documents required for international travel include:</p> <p>i. Passport: An official document issued by the traveler's country of origin that certifies ones identity and citizenship and permits him to travel abroad. Passport is universally accepted international document that is sufficient for crossing the border and provides a person's identity and nationality. All passengers need a valid passport for international travel, regardless of the destination, but some countries require at least six months validity remaining on the passport.</p> <p>ii. Visa: A stamp marked on the applicants passport or a certificate issued by the immigration authorities of the country the traveler is visiting to indicate that the applicants credentials have been verified and he or she has been granted permission to enter the country for a</p>	3

	<p>temporary stay within a Specified period.</p> <p>iii. Air Ticket: Confirmed returned air ticket. A one way air ticket is accepted only for students or working professionals (Student Visa or Work Visa holders), as well as dependents of the working professionals.</p> <p>iv. Travel Insurance: An insurance product designed to cover the costs and reduce the risk associated with unexpected events during domestic or international travel. Travel insurance usually covers the insured in two main categories: costs associated with medical expenses and trip cancellations.</p>	
Ans.20	<p>Latitude and longitude are two fundamental concepts of learning the location in earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latitude specifies the north-south point of destination, by taking the position from Equator (0°). All the latitudinal line circles parallel to earth. They are also known as the Parallels of Latitude. • Equator: Mid way between two poles, this divides the earth in to two hemispheres, i.e. Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere. • Tropic of Cancer: Located 23½° North of Equator. On 21 June noon, sunrays falls vertically on this line and it is also treated as the northern most limit of over head sun. • Tropic of Capricorn: It is located 23½° South of Equator. On 22 December noon, sunrays falls vertically on this line and it is also treated as the southernmost limit of overhead sun. • Arctic Circle: Located 66½° North of Equator. 24 hours sunlight is available on 21 June as the sun is on the northern most limits. • Antarctic Circle: Located 66½° South of Equator. 24 hours sunlight is available on 21 December as the sun is on the southernmost limits. • North Pole: It is the northern most point of earth, which is located at 90° North of Equator. • South Pole: it is the southernmost point of earth, which is located at 90° South of Equator. • Longitude specifies the east-west position of a point on the earth's surface from the Prime Meridian, ranging from 0° at the Prime Meridian to +180° eastward -180° westward. 	3
Ans.21	<p>The Archaeological Survey of India has safeguarded our rich history for 150 years. Sir William Jones initiated the archeological and historical pursuits in India. Publication of Asiatic Researches (1788) introduced a new area of interest on protection of the historical remains and numerous monuments in India. The surveys of Cunningham led to several discoveries such as monolithic capitals and other remains of Ashoka, specimens of architecture of Gupta and post-Gupta period; great stupa of Bharhut; identification of ancient cities namely: Sankisa, Sraswavit and kausambi.</p> <p>Treasure Trove Act 1878 is the premier institution in India concentrating on archaeological researches, explorations, excavations and protection and preservation of monuments and sites of national importance. A.S.I. functions under Ministry of Culture, Government of</p>	3

	<p>India. Its functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological researches • Explorations • Protection of the cultural heritage of the nation • Maintenance of ancient monuments and archeological sites • Regulate all archaeological activities <p>Definition of a 'monument': structure, erection and monument tumulus, cave, rock structure inscription, monolith, historical, or archaeological, interest has been in existence not less than 100 years (A.S.I.). There are approximately 3650 monuments under A.S.I., which include temples, mosques, tombs, churches, cemeteries, forts, palaces, step-wells, rock cut caves, and secular architecture that represent the remains or mounts/sites of civilizations.</p>	
Ans.22	<p>All states and union territories in India have a department/directorate of tourism responsible for routine functioning; planning and coordinating, and acting as a catalyst for all development and, promotion of tourism activities within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>This includes, development of tourist sites, printing promotional literature on different tourist destinations, holding of fairs and festivals, making films and video tapes on various themes and tourist attractions exploring new tourist destinations, encouraging and assisting the private sectors etc. With the increasing thrust on tourism by almost all states in recent years, especially for economic development, the functioning of these departments have diversified. This has led to the need for a separate wing to look into the development of tourism infrastructure and to handle its promotional and commercial aspects more professionally. Consequently, more proactive tourism states started establishing State Tourism Development Corporations (STDCs) following the pattern of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) set up by the central government in 1996 under the Ministry of Tourism. Few of the STDCs are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation • Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation • Kerala Tourism Development Corporation • Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation • Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation • Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation • Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation • Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation • Bihar Tourism Development Corporation 	3

SECTION C
(COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Answer any 02 questions out of the given 03 questions		
Ans.23	<p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p>i. Five Star Deluxe Hotels (International Hotels) - These are the modern western style usually located in the metropolitan cities and at primary tourist destinations. Such hotels have large number of rooms</p>	4

	<p>normally ranging between 200 to 1000 rooms. They are categorised by certain internationally accepted system of classification and standard which includes various facilities and services, restaurants, particular size of rooms, lobby, bathrooms, business centre facilities, swimming pool and other luxurious services</p> <p>ii. First Class Hotels (A-Class Hotels) - These are a luxurious hotel that contains the most of the facilities that are provided in the Five Star hotels.</p> <p>iii. Commercial Hotels - These hotels cater primarily to people who are visiting a place for commerce or business. Commercial hotels are located in important commercial and industrial centres of large cities.</p> <p>iv. Resort Hotels - These hotels are located near mountains, beaches and other areas abounding in natural beauty. Resort hotels cater to the needs of the holiday maker, the tourist and those, who by reasons of health, desire a change of atmosphere. Rest, relaxation and entertainment are the key factors around which resorts are built.</p> <p>v. Apartment Hotels - A hotel that rents furnished accommodation as a long term residence from months up to several years and usually provides all hotel services. These hotels are suitable for those who need to stay far from home for a long time. The prices in apartment hotels are often lower than in ordinary hotels. Apartment hotels are located in big cities and operate exclusively under European plan where no meals are provided to the guests.</p> <p>vi. Floating Hotels - These hotels are located on the surface of the sea, river or lake water. House boats of Kashmir and Kerala which are very popular among tourists are the best examples of floating hotels. In some countries old luxury ships have been converted into floating hotels and cater the demand of large number of tourists.</p> <p>vii. Heritage Hotels - Heritage hotels are old monuments or palaces converted into hotels which offer a royal experience to its guest. In India heritage hotels' cover running hotels in palaces/castles/forts/havelies/hunting loges/ residence of any size built prior to 1950.</p>	
<p>Ans.24</p>	<p>Geography is popularly studied as Physical and Cultural geography.</p> <p>Physical Geography deals with the earth and its features. As a science it studies the lithosphere (Earth, its crust, Weathering, Soil Formation, Rocks, Agents of denudation, Wind, Sea, etc. Each area has developed in to sub branches such as Population Geography, Environmental Geography, Economic Geography, Cultural Geography etc.</p> <p>Cultural Geography - It is associated with cultural features of a place. The defined area shares some common characteristics that is visible through the expressions of people and their living. The cultural features are evolved out of some geographical phenomenon, which has a greater significance in the everyday life of people in that area. The forms of expression include traditions, rituals, worships, festivals and even behaviour of people. For example, lakes are treated with reverence in Sikkim. Though this reverence is out of religious beliefs, people staying nearby lakes carry it through generations. The space of the lake remain holy, hence the locals and visitors don't attempt to pollute it. Another example is River Ganga, the pious and ancient river of India. River Ganga is treated with great reverence and for many people it is the centre of life and irrespective of age people worship River Ganga, and for every important ceremonies Water from River Ganga is used. Thus, Cultural Geography plays a crucial role in tourism. In short, the following</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>are the main features of Cultural Geography :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the location in terms of a distinct geographical phenomenon. • Influence of the geographical phenomenon in the daily life of people. • Recognition and acceptance of local people on the specific feature. • Evolution of culture, traditions, and its expressions and the interference of the geographical feature in it. <p>Various forms of geographical features act as pulling factor in tourism. Curiosity is the major factor that pushes tourists to visit a destination. Depending up on the uniqueness of a place/destination in terms of geographical feature, and the awareness of the people about it draw visitors.</p>	
Ans.25	<p>The Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) was established in 1982 as an apex body of the tourism industry. Founded in the general interest to promote international understanding and goodwill, the major functions of the IATO are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Unifications of various associations representing different interest within the entire industry by putting together a common platform and working programme. ii) Creation of a strong lobby with the Government to ensure prompt participation in decision making with the Government, prior to enacting of new laws, revision of policies and/or otherwise and protect the interest of travel trade. iii) Interaction with related Government Ministries/Departments, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Diplomatic Missions etc for addressing crucial industry issues at various levels. Co-ordination with other International Tourism Bodies and Associations worldwide. iv) Arrangements of special quotas with domestic airlines for offering fixed discount fares for members and/or IATO teams taking business travel within the country. v) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, encouraging and assisting in the development of tourism throughout the country and to take initiatives to secure the welfare of the Tourism Trade in all respects. vi) To set up and maintain high ethical standards in the industry. vii) To get affiliation with similar organizations in other countries. viii) To promote equal opportunities for all visitors to enjoy the Tourism & Travel facilities without distinction of race, color, creed or nationality. ix) To assist students by scholarship to pursue higher education, study and research particularly in the field of Development of Tourism and International brotherhood both in India and outside the country. 	4