MB-123E

Sl.No. :

Total No. of Pages : 4

Fourth Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, June - 2023
(Non CBCS) (SLM NEW)
MANAGEMENT
ECO - Tourism and Sustainable Development
(Elective E : Tourism)

Time : 3 Hours **Max. Marks : 80**

Instructions : All sections are compulsory.

SECTION - A

Q1) Answer any Five Sub-questions. Each question carries three marks. **[5×3=15]**

a) What is Eco-Tourism.

b) Define Sustainable Tourism?

c) What do you understand by carring capacity?

d) What is NGO's?

e) What is Green hotels?

f) What do you understand by Nationalparks?

g) State any four wildlife sanctuaries in Karnataka.

SECTION - B

Answer any four sub questions. Each question carries 5 marks. **[4×5=20]**

Q2) Briefly explain any five principles of eco tourism.

Q3) Write a note on impact of tourism on wildlife.

Q4) Illustrate the direct and indirect economic benefits of eco tourism.

Q5) Write about Indian Environmental Laws.

Q6) Discuss the economic and cultural impacts of eco-tourism.

Q7) What is the impact that tourism industry has had on the Wetlands.

SECTION - C

Answer any three sub-questions. Each question carries 10 marks. **[3×10=30]**

Q8) Explain the socio cultural impacts of Eco tourism.

Q9) Explain about wildlife protection Act 1972.

Q10) Briefly explain the scope and challenges of wildlife tourism in India.

Q11) Discuss about any two Eco tourism destinations of Karnataka.

Q12) Write a note on challenges of sustainable tourism.

SECTION - D

13. Case (Compulsory) **[1×15=15]**

Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing categories of international tourism, attracting the attention of governments, the tourism industry and the popular press. However, recently, researchers have begun to investigate ecotourists themselves, identifying their demographic, psychographic, motivational and value-related characteristics. Some have focused on information sources used during trip planning,

Yuksom, is a small quaint town that is one of the many regions in the state of Sikkim. It is said that Yuksom used to be the ancient capital of Sikkim before the kingdom bestowed that honour on Gangtok. Over the years, Yuksom has emerged as an ecotourism destination that provides people who seek peace and tranquillity and yearn to rejuvenate themselves in the calm environment of the region. It also offers people with an opportunity to escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life while enjoying the natural bounties that the region has to offer. Tourists to Yuksom can reach the location by train and alight at the nearest railway station New Jalpaiguri in neighbouring state of West Bengal. Tourists would be required to travel another 150 kms by road to reach the town of Yuksom. Yuksom also acts as base camp from where trips to various locations within Sikkim originate. As a matter of fact, tourists have the option to trek to Goecha La, Tashiding and Dzongri hill from Yuksom. Moreover, new visitors who are unfamiliar with the place can also avail the services of tourist guides and reliable agencies that will escort them to various sites of interest that will help tourists to enjoy the natural bounties and unwind. They will also be exposed to the local customs, cultures and traditions of the communities living in the region. In addition, the Khangchendzonga national park is also in close proximity of the region. The Khangchendzonga area presents spectacular beauty which has the quality to enthral tourists and is surrounded by mountains which are snow clad throughout the year. Tourists are also presented with an opportunity to taste and sample the local cuisine which includes Yak Cheddar Momo that is a 'must-try' delicacy.

Tourists to Yuksom are also presented with an opportunity to undertake a highaltitude 'Yuksom-Dzongri' trek that trails around the Rathong Chu River to the west of Sikkim. The trail runs through thick forests, placid mountainous lakes and offers tourists with mesmerizing visuals of the Khangchendzonga that is the third highest mountain peak in the world. Records reveal that the number of tourist footfalls to the region of Yuksom has substantially increased over the past 15 years. According to existing records, the number of tourists increased from less than 2000 in 1990 to numbers in excess of 4500 in the year 2005. The two prominent seasons when

trekking is at its peak in the region occurs from March to May and September to November. with the maximum number of footfalls being recorded in the month of October. The numbers of tourists drastically drop in the monsoon months of June, July and August and also in the winter season that extends from December to February. However, there has been a significant rise in the number of tourists frequenting the region during the spring season. A large number of international tourists frequenting the region belong to the United Kingdom, the United States, Switzerland, Australia, Netherlands, France and Germany. Thus it can be concluded that Europe happens to be the largest market for ecotourism for the region of Yuksom.

The main tourist attractions in the area are Norbugang Coronation Throne At a 15 minute walking distance from Yuksom sits the most important historical site of Yuksom, the stone throne of Norbugang. It is the place where Chogyalb Phuntsog. the first religious king of Sikkim was crowned. The stone throne is shaded by a 300-yearold fir tree and still bears the memory of the ancient past. A foot print in front of the throne is said to belong to Lhatsun Namkha Jigme, one of the three venerated monks who consecrated the first Chogyal of Sikkim. The Chorten (stupa) near the throne contains soil and water from all over Sikkim. The site is protected by the archeological department of India. Dubdi Monastery This was the monastery established soon after the consecration ceremony of the first Chogyal. The monastery is located on a hill top above Yuksom surrounded by verdant forest. It can be approached by trekking only, negotiating steep slope for about half an hour. It is an ideal place for lamas seeking meditation recluse.

Questions :

a) What is the scope of eco tourism in Yuksom

b) What is the contribution of Yoksom in developing eco tourism destination in Sikkim.