

Reg. No.....

Name.....

**B A, B SC, B COM DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL 2026****UGP (HONS.) SEMESTER - 2: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSE****COURSE: 24UBBADSC106: SUSTAINABLE TOURISM***(For Regular 2025 and Improvement/Supplementary 2024 Admission)*

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks - 70

**PART – A*****Answer all questions, each carry 1 mark***

1. The term "ecotourism" was first popularized in 1983 by:
 

a) Nick Hetzer	b) Megan Epler Wood	
c) Héctor Ceballos-Lascuráin	d) Gro Harlem Brundtland	(CO3, R)
2. Which of the following best describes "economic viability" in sustainable tourism?
 

a) Increasing tourist numbers every year	
b) Long-term profitability that sustains employment and investment	
c) Attracting only wealthy tourists	
d) Maximizing foreign exchange earnings	(CO2, U)
3. The Rainforest Alliance is an example of a:
 

a) Government ministry	b) Tourism NGO and certification body	
c) Airline association	d) UN sub-agency	(CO2, R)
4. Which SDG focuses specifically on Climate Action?
 

a) SDG 11	b) SDG 12	
c) SDG 13	d) SDG 15	(CO4, R)
5. The concept of "Leave No Trace" is associated with which ecotourism principle?
 

a) Build cultural awareness	b) Provide financial benefits	
c) Minimize physical and behavioural impact	d) Respect local culture	(CO3, U)
6. Which document committed nations to Millennium Development Goals and placed tourism in poverty alleviation?
 

a) Rio Declaration 1992	b) Quebec Declaration 2002	
c) Johannesburg Declaration 2002	d) Brundtland Report 1987	(CO4, R)

7. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is primarily conducted:
- a) After tourism infrastructure is built      b) Before tourism development begins  
 c) When a destination is declining      d) During peak tourist season (CO2, U)
8. Community-owned lodges and cooperatives are examples of:
- a) Economic leakage prevention      b) Greenwashing practices  
 c) Overcrowding solutions      d) Mass tourism models (CO2, U)
9. "Science-based targets" for tourism businesses most directly relate to:
- a) Wildlife research      b) Reducing emissions aligned with climate science  
 c) Academic tourism curriculum      d) Cultural heritage mapping (CO2, U)
10. Which of the following is a core requirement of genuine ecotourism according to the Quebec Declaration?
- a) Maximising profit for tour operators  
 b) Unlimited tourist access to all natural areas  
 c) Actively benefiting local communities and protecting nature  
 d) Offering the lowest priced nature tours (CO3, U)

### PART B

***Answer any five questions, each carry 2 marks***

11. Define sustainable tourism and list the three pillars on which it is based. (CO1, R)
12. Define Sustainable Tourism Development (STD) and briefly explain its three fundamental objectives. (CO1, U)
13. Name and briefly explain any two measurement frameworks used to assess the environmental impact of sustainable tourism. (CO2, U)
14. State any two role and responsibility of media & influencers as stakeholder in sustainable tourism management. (CO2, U)
15. Define Eco-tourism and mention any two of its principles. (CO3, R / U)
16. State any two significances of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) for sustainable tourism. (CO4, U)

### PART C

***Answer any five questions, each carry 5 marks***

17. Explain the concept of socio- cultural sustainability in tourism with the help of practical examples. (CO2, U / An)

18. Explain the Destination Management Approach in sustainable tourism. In your answer, describe the three key strategic frameworks and illustrate each with a suitable real-world example. (CO2, An)
19. Discuss the negative economic impacts of ecotourism. (CO3, An)
20. Critically examine any five core differences between Sustainable Tourism and Ecotourism (CO3, E)
21. Compare the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by highlighting their key differences. In your answer, explain what made the SDGs a more comprehensive and inclusive framework. (CO4, An / E)
22. Examine the roles and responsibilities of NGOs and Academic and Research Institutions as stakeholders in sustainable tourism management. (CO2, An)

#### PART D

***Answer any one question, this question carries 10 marks***

23. Explain the seven core principles of ecotourism and discuss how each principle contributes to the sustainable management. (CO3, U / An)
24. Examine the significance of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) in shaping the global agenda for sustainable tourism. (CO4, E)

#### PART E

25. **CASE STUDY, each question carries 5 marks.**

##### **The Andaman Dilemma — Paradise Under Pressure**

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, one of India's most ecologically sensitive destinations, has witnessed a dramatic surge in tourist arrivals over the past decade — growing from 200,000 to over 650,000 visitors annually. The islands are home to rare coral reefs, tropical rainforests, and indigenous tribal communities, including the Jarawa and Sentinelese peoples, who have minimal contact with the outside world.

Tourism has brought visible economic growth — hotels, water sports businesses, and souvenir markets have multiplied rapidly. However, most of these businesses are owned by mainland investors and large resort chains, leaving local islanders with low-paying seasonal jobs. A significant portion of tourism revenue flows back to the mainland, and locally grown

food and handmade crafts are rarely used by tourism businesses, which prefer cheaper imported supplies.

Environmentally, the damage is severe. Coral reefs near Havelock Island have bleached due to tourist boat anchoring and irresponsible snorkelling. Plastic waste has accumulated on previously pristine beaches. Freshwater sources are under stress due to the rapid construction of large resorts. No comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment was conducted before several major hotels were built in ecologically sensitive coastal zones.

Socially, indigenous communities face growing pressure. Tourist boats regularly violate the government-mandated buffer zones around tribal reserves in search of "tribal tourism" experiences, threatening both indigenous safety and cultural integrity. Local residents in Port Blair report rising costs of living, overcrowding, and reduced access to public beaches.

A small cluster of community-run eco-lodges on Neil Island offers a contrasting picture. These lodges employ only local residents, source all meals from nearby farms, conduct guided nature walks led by trained local naturalists, cap visitors at 30 guests per week, and contribute 10% of all revenues to a coral reef restoration fund. They have recently received certification from a recognized sustainable tourism body and actively educate visitors about the fragility of island ecosystems.

Despite this promising model, the eco-lodges face severe competition from large resorts that market themselves as "eco-friendly" without holding any certification or demonstrating measurable sustainable practices.

Based on the case study above, answer the following questions:

- A) Using the three pillars of sustainable tourism — Environmental Integrity, Socio-Cultural Equity, and Economic Viability — analyse the negative impacts of unregulated tourism growth in the Andaman Islands. For each pillar, identify at least one specific problem from the case and suggest one practical measure to address it. (CO2, An / C)
- B) The community-run eco-lodges on Neil Island reflect several principles of ecotourism. Identify any four ecotourism principles visible in their model, explain how each principle is demonstrated through their practices, and discuss how this model differs from the large resorts that engage in greenwashing.

(CO3, An / E)

- C) As a sustainable tourism consultant appointed by the Andaman Tourism Board, recommend a strategic action plan to transform the islands into a genuinely sustainable destination. Your plan must reference the Destination Management Cycle, the roles of at least three key stakeholders, and any two relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(CO2 / CO4, C / E)

CO	Course Outcome Description	CL	Questions	Total Marks
CO1	To understand the concept, Approach, and Scope of Sustainable Tourism.	R, U	11,12	4
CO2	To analyse the core principles of sustainability in tourism development, guiding principles for sustainable tourism planning and management. Applying sustainability into tourism policies and practices.	R, U, An, C	2,3,7,8,9,13,14,17,18,22, A, C	54
CO3	To evaluate the relation between ecotourism and sustainable tourism.	R, U, An, E	1,5,10,15,19,20,23, B	41
CO4	To understand the concept of sustainable tourism agenda and the importance of global agreements and declarations in shaping sustainable tourism policies and understand its application.	R, U, An, E	4,6,16,21,24, C	31