

MARKING SCHEME FOR 11TH (LEVEL 3) TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

Answer Key from Q1 to Q16

1-A Fit India Tour	1
2-C International Tourism	1
3-D ALL OF THE	1
4-C AGRA	1
5-B SAME DAY VISITOR	1
6-A IN- BOUND TRAVEL AGENCY	1
7-B CULTURE TOURISM	1
8-A (2)	1
9- MEDICAL TOURISM	1
10- ITINERARY	1
11- GROUP INCLUSIVE TOUR	1
12-2	1
13-STATE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	1
14-TRUE	1
15-FALSE	

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16 Tourism is the activity of travelling to destinations outside of one's usual environment for leisure, recreation, business, or other purposes. It involves visiting attractions, exploring natural or cultural landscapes, participating in activities, and experiencing different cultures.

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17 Itinerary Design: Travel advisors craft detailed itineraries that outline the client's daily activities, transportation arrangements, dining options, and leisure time. They strike a balance between structured activities and free time, allowing clients to explore their destination at their own pace while also ensuring that they make the most of their time away.

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18 Hospitality can be practiced in various contexts, including hotels, restaurants, tourism establishments, homes, and social gatherings, and it plays a crucial role in creating positive experiences and fostering goodwill between hosts and guests.

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19 Advising clients on travel insurance options and assisting with the purchase of suitable coverage to protect against unforeseen events such as trip cancellations, medical emergencies, or travel delays

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20 This sector includes hotels, resorts, motels, hostels, bed and breakfasts, vacation rentals, and other types of lodging establishments (Fig.1.9). Accommodation providers offer temporary housing for travellers, ranging from budget to luxury options.

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21 Outbound tourism comprises the activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside their country of residence and outside their usual environment for not more than 12 consecutive months for leisure, business and other purposes.

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22 Detailed Itinerary, . Flexible Itinerary, Themed Itinerary, Solo Travel Itinerary, Family-Friendly Itinerary, Budget Itinerary, Luxury Itinerary, Adventure Itinerary, Cultural Itinerary

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23 A **tourist** is a person who travels to a place for pleasure. **Tourism** is the business of providing amenities to tourists or the activity of traveling for pleasure. Below are some examples of how they are used.

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24 The tour operator vs. travel agent comparison highlights the difference between both professions. The main difference between a tour operator and a travel agent is that one plans holidays and the other sells them. Knowing how both careers differ and choosing which one to pursue requires understanding each position's duties

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25 European Plan (EP) includes only room rent and not food. It is also called a 'Room Only' plan and all other food and beverages need to be purchased separately by the guest. This plan is convenient for those tourists who take the room mainly for a night stay and intend to check-out early in the morning (before breakfast time).

Continental Plan (CP) is where the room tariff includes room rent and breakfast. Technically, it refers to the 'continental breakfast', however, the type/menu of the breakfast may vary according to the price of the tariff, type of hotel, location and so on. The plan is preferred by the tourists who intend to check-out in the morning before lunchtime. Getting breakfast in the accommodation facility itself enables the tourists to proceed with their travel plan without any break for a short meal.

Modified American Plan (MAP) also known as Half Board meal plan. It is a modified version of the American Plan and includes a room stay with breakfast and a choice of meal between lunch and dinner. This is an excellent choice of meal plan for tourists who plan to go out from the hotel after breakfast for a full-day sightseeing - exploration and come back by the evening.

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26 Passport and visa

Travel Insurance

Itinerary details and tickets

27 Domestic travel: refers to travel within the geographical borders of the home country. The documentation and permissions necessary for this type of travel are minimal to none.

- Inbound travel: the term is regarding the country in which the tourist travels. This travel brings in foreign exchange and is thus essential for the economy of the host country. The advisor needs to have information regarding the local conditions, rules and regulations of the destinations in the host country.
- Outbound travel: the term is in reference to the country from which the tourist is going to other countries for travel. The travel advisor needs to have in-depth and updated information on the visa regulations, visa acceptance/rejection record, local conditions and so on regarding the country to which the tourist intends to travel.

28 The purpose of tourism can be understood through several key dimensions:

1. **Economic Impact:** Tourism is a significant contributor to the economy. It creates jobs, stimulates local economies, and generates revenue through spending on accommodations, food, attractions, and services.
2. **Cultural Exchange:** Tourism facilitates cultural exchange between visitors and host communities. This interaction can foster understanding, appreciation, and respect for different cultures, traditions, and lifestyles.
3. **Recreation and Relaxation:** Many people travel for leisure, seeking relaxation, adventure, or new experiences. Tourism provides opportunities for individuals to unwind, explore nature, and engage in recreational activities.
4. **Education and Awareness:** Tourism can promote education by exposing travelers to new environments, historical sites, and cultural practices. It can also raise awareness about global issues, conservation efforts, and sustainable practices.
5. **Infrastructure Development:** The growth of tourism often leads to improvements in local infrastructure, such as transportation, public services, and facilities, benefiting both tourists and residents.
6. **Social Development:** Tourism can empower local communities by providing them with a platform to showcase their heritage and skills. It can also promote social cohesion and community pride.
7. **Environmental Conservation:** Responsible tourism can contribute to the preservation of natural resources and wildlife, encouraging sustainable practices that protect the environment.

29 1. Detailed Itinerary: This type provides a comprehensive day-by-day plan, including specific activities, attractions, meals, and accommodations for each day of the trip. It is ideal for travellers who prefer thorough planning and want to maximise their time at each destination

2. Flexible Itinerary: A flexible itinerary outlines general plans and key activities but allows for spontaneity and improvisation. It provides a framework for the trip while leaving room for travellers to adjust their plans based on changing circumstances or unexpected opportunities.

3. Themed Itinerary: Themed itineraries focus on specific interests or activities, such as culinary experiences, outdoor adventures, cultural immersion, or historical exploration. They cater to travellers seeking immersive experiences centred around a particular theme or passion.

4. Solo Travel Itinerary: Solo travel itineraries are designed for individuals travelling alone, emphasising safety, independence, and solo-friendly activities. They often include tips for meeting other travellers, navigating unfamiliar environments, and maximising solo travel experiences.

5. Family-Friendly Itinerary: Family-friendly itineraries cater to the needs and interests of travellers with children, featuring family-oriented activities, kidfriendly accommodations, and practical tips for travelling with kids. They prioritise convenience, safety, and fun for travellers of all ages.

6. Budget Itinerary: Budget itineraries are tailored to travellers seeking affordable travel options, highlighting budget-friendly accommodations, transportation, and activities. They include money-saving tips, free or low-cost attractions, and strategies for minimising expenses without sacrificing quality or experiences.

7. Luxury Itinerary: Luxury itineraries are designed for travellers looking for high-end experiences, luxury accommodations, gourmet dining, exclusive tours, and personalised services. They focus on indulgence, relaxation, and pampering, providing a lavish travel experience.

8. Adventure Itinerary: Adventure itineraries appeal to adrenaline junkies and outdoor enthusiasts, featuring adventurous activities such as hiking, trekking, snorkelling, zip-lining, or wildlife safaris. They prioritise thrilling experiences, off-the-beaten-path destinations, and adrenaline-pumping adventures.

9. Cultural Itinerary: Cultural itineraries immerse travellers in the local culture, traditions, and heritage of a destination, featuring visits to museums, historical sites, cultural events, festivals, and interactions with local communities. They provide insights into the cultural fabric of a destination, fostering crosscultural understanding and appreciation.

10. Round-the-World Itinerary: Round-the-world itineraries are tailored to travellers embarking on extended journeys spanning multiple countries or continents. They include complex travel logistics, multi-destination flights, visa requirements, and strategic planning to optimise the itinerary and minimise travel time and costs.

30 1. Domestic Travel Insurance*

As the name suggests, **domestic travel insurance** is limited to your trips being taken within the borders of the country. These policies typically cover a wide range of expenses, including medical costs, emergency transportation, and lost or stolen baggage. They can also provide you with peace of mind knowing that you are protected in the event of an unexpected event. Having such a policy will ensure that you are covered in the event of an unexpected event and that you can enjoy your trip without worry.

2. International Travel Insurance*

As opposed to domestic insurance, **international travel insurance** is the type of policy you purchase when you are taking an international trip. While travel insurance may be optional when travelling domestically, you may not have a choice when planning your international travel. Some countries have made travel insurance a requirement for all tourists. Some of these regions and countries where having travel insurance is mandatory for tourists include the Schengen region, Cuba, Romania, Turkey, and UAE.

3. Group Travel Insurance*

If you are travelling in a group or have booked a slot to be a part of an organised tour, you may be insured for the duration of your trip under **group travel insurance**. This covers several possibilities during your trip, such as loss of luggage, loss of passport, medical emergencies, trip cancellation or interruptions, and more. The sort of coverage offered may depend on the sub-type of policy chosen. Some of the benefits of such a policy may include lower costs and coverage for all travellers in the group (if included in the policy details). Group travel insurance can be a valuable way to protect yourself and your group from unexpected events while travelling.

4. Single Trip Travel Insurance*

This is a common **travel insurance coverage** that you can purchase to cover a single trip of yours. It is preferable for those who seek inclusive coverage for their trip. This type of policy may not be mandatory in some international locations and most domestic destinations, but it is advisable to get this policy. It may offer you some peace of mind during your trip, as it may help you stay prepared to face at least some of the probable difficulties encountered during your trip. This kind of policy may be more suitable for people who undertake not more than one or two trips a year, as it will offer you the necessary coverage. .

5. Multi-trip Travel Insurance*

If you are a frequent traveller, i.e., you already have multiple trips planned for the next few months, you may want to consider multi-trip **travel insurance**. As opposed to single-trip travel plans that can only be purchased per trip, multi-trip plans cover all your trips for the next twelve months. The maximum coverage offered per trip is 180 days, but the coverage will cease once you have returned from the trip before that. Multi-trip plans cover domestic as well as international trips and can save you the effort to buy multiple policies to cover each of your trips.

6. Senior Citizen Travel Insurance*

If you are purchasing travel insurance for someone who is over 60 years of age, you may want to consider **senior citizen travel insurance plans**. Usually, it offers coverage for people only between the ages of 61-70. Other variants of senior citizen travel insurance may also be available for people between 70 years to 85 years of age. You may check with your insurance provider to get a better idea of the coverage offered as well as the age group that can be covered under this policy.

7. Student Travel Insurance*

Students from India are travelling to various countries across the world to pursue higher education. When abroad, they may face a range of problems for which they may need financial support. To cover these possibilities, you may want to consider student travel insurance. In addition to all the commonly covered possibilities (baggage loss, medical emergencies, etc.) this type of policy may also cover study interruptions.