



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Skill Education	Date – 06.09.26
Question Bank (QB)	SUB: Introduction to Tourism (ITT) PART-B-UNIT-2- Introduction to Tourism	Note: Pl. file it in the portfolio
Name of the student	Class / Section	Roll no.

1. What is tourism?

Tourism refers to the activity of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for purposes such as leisure, recreation, business, education or visiting friends and relatives for a limited period.

2. Who is a tourist?

A tourist is a person who travels away from their usual place of residence and stays at the destination temporarily for purposes such as leisure, business or recreation.

3. What is a tourism impact?

A tourism impact is the effect that tourism activities have on the economy, environment, society and culture of a destination.

4. Name three major types of tourism impacts.

The three major types are:

1. Economic impacts
2. Social and cultural impacts
3. Environmental impacts

5. Give two positive economic impacts of tourism.

- Generation of employment opportunities
- Increase in income and business opportunities for local people

6. Give two negative environmental impacts of tourism.

- Increase in pollution and waste
- Damage to natural habitats and ecosystems

7. What is a tourism information source?

A tourism information source is a medium through which tourists obtain information about destinations, transportation, accommodation, attractions, activities and travel facilities.

8. Give any four sources of tourism information.

- Tourism websites
- Travel guidebooks
- Travel agencies
- Brochures and leaflets

9. What is a tourism organisation?

A tourism organisation is an organisation or agency that works to develop, manage, regulate, promote or provide services related to tourism.

10. Name one national tourism organisation in India.

The **Ministry of Tourism, Government of India**, is the central government body responsible for tourism-related policies and promotion at the national level.

11. Explain any three benefits of tourism.

Tourism provides several benefits:

1. **Employment:** It creates jobs in hotels, restaurants, transport, travel agencies and tourist attractions.
2. **Income generation:** Tourism brings income to businesses and local communities.
3. **Infrastructure development:** Tourism can encourage development of roads, airports, public facilities and other infrastructure.

12. Explain any three negative impacts of tourism.

Some negative impacts are:

1. **Environmental pollution:** Tourists may generate waste and cause air, water and noise pollution.
2. **Overcrowding:** Popular tourist destinations can become overcrowded, especially during peak seasons.
3. **Damage to culture and heritage:** Excessive tourism may affect local traditions, monuments and cultural practices.

13. How does tourism affect the local economy?

Tourism can increase the income of local communities by creating jobs and encouraging businesses such as hotels, restaurants, shops, transport services and handicraft stores. Tourists spend money at destinations, which contributes to local economic activity.

14. How can tourism help in the preservation of culture?

Tourism can encourage communities to preserve traditional dances, music, handicrafts, food, festivals, historical buildings and other cultural practices because these may attract visitors and generate income for local people.

15. What are the environmental benefits of tourism? Responsible tourism can help protect the environment by generating funds for conservation, supporting national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, creating awareness about nature and encouraging communities to protect natural resources.

16. Why is reliable tourism information important?

Reliable tourism information helps tourists make safe and informed decisions. It provides accurate details about destinations, accommodation, transportation, weather, attractions, costs, rules and facilities.

17. Explain the role of travel websites as a source of tourism information.

Travel websites provide information about destinations, hotels, flights, attractions, activities, travel routes, prices and reviews. They allow tourists to compare options and plan their trips conveniently.

18. What information can a tourist obtain from a travel guidebook?

A travel guidebook can provide information about:

- Tourist attractions
- Historical and cultural sites
- Accommodation
- Restaurants

- Transportation
- Local customs
- Maps and suggested itineraries

19. What is the role of tourism organisations?

Tourism organisations help develop and promote tourism. Their activities may include destination promotion, providing information to tourists, developing tourism infrastructure, supporting tourism businesses, creating policies and encouraging sustainable tourism.

20. Differentiate between positive and negative tourism impacts.

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Creates employment	May cause overcrowding
Generates income	Can increase pollution
Develops infrastructure	Can damage natural resources
Promotes local culture	May commercialise local culture
Supports conservation	Can cause pressure on ecosystems

21. Explain the general impacts of tourism.

Tourism has a wide range of impacts on a destination. These can be both positive and negative.

Economic impacts: Tourism creates employment, generates income, supports local businesses and can contribute to infrastructure development.

Social and cultural impacts: Tourism allows interaction between people from different cultures and can encourage preservation of local traditions. However, excessive tourism can sometimes lead to cultural changes or loss of traditional practices.

Environmental impacts: Tourism can support conservation and environmental awareness. On the other hand, uncontrolled tourism can result in pollution, waste, overcrowding and damage to natural resources.

Therefore, tourism should be properly planned and managed to maximise its benefits and minimise its negative effects.

22. Explain the typology of tourism impacts.

The impacts of tourism can be classified into different categories. This classification is called the **typology of tourism impacts**.

The main categories include:

1. **Economic impacts** – Effects on employment, income, businesses, investment and local economic development.
2. **Social impacts** – Effects on the quality of life, interaction between visitors and residents and community development.
3. **Cultural impacts** – Effects on traditions, customs, festivals, arts, crafts, language and heritage.
4. **Environmental impacts** – Effects on land, water, air, wildlife, natural resources and ecosystems.

Each impact may be **positive or negative** depending on how tourism is planned and managed.

23. Explain the different sources of tourism information.

Tourists can obtain information from many sources.

1. Official tourism websites:

Government and tourism-board websites provide reliable information about destinations, attractions, rules and facilities.

2. Travel agencies:

Travel agents can provide advice about transportation, accommodation, packages and itineraries.

3. Guidebooks:

Guidebooks provide detailed information about tourist attractions, local culture, accommodation and transportation.

4. Brochures and leaflets:

These provide concise information about destinations, attractions, hotels and activities.

5. Online travel platforms:

Websites and applications provide information such as reviews, prices, photographs, maps and booking options.

6. Personal recommendations:

Friends, family and previous travellers can provide useful information based on their experiences. However, such information should be cross-checked with reliable sources.

24. Explain the importance of tourism organisations.

Tourism organisations play an important role in the development and promotion of tourism.

Their major functions include:

- Promoting tourist destinations
- Providing information to tourists
- Developing tourism policies
- Supporting tourism businesses
- Improving tourism infrastructure
- Encouraging responsible and sustainable tourism
- Protecting cultural and natural heritage
- Attracting domestic and international tourists

Tourism organisations therefore help destinations develop tourism in an organised and sustainable manner.

25. How can tourism be made sustainable?

Tourism can be made sustainable by balancing the needs of tourists, local communities, businesses and the environment.

Some measures include:

1. Reducing waste and pollution.
2. Conserving water and energy.
3. Protecting wildlife and natural habitats.
4. Respecting local culture and traditions.
5. Supporting local businesses and communities.
6. Avoiding overcrowding at sensitive destinations.
7. Educating tourists about responsible behaviour.
8. Protecting historical and cultural heritage.

Sustainable tourism ensures that destinations can continue to benefit from tourism without damaging resources for future generations.

26. A popular hill station receives thousands of tourists every year. During the tourist season, the area experiences traffic jams, littering and water shortages.

a. Identify two negative impacts of tourism in this situation.

b. Suggest two measures to control these problems.

a. Negative impacts:

- Overcrowding and traffic congestion
- Waste generation and pressure on water resources

b. Measures:

- Introduce proper waste-management systems and regulate tourist numbers.
- Encourage public transport and responsible use of water.

27. A village is famous for its traditional handicrafts. Tourism has increased the demand for these products.

a. What is one positive economic impact?

b. What is one positive cultural impact?

a. Economic impact: Local artisans can earn more income and employment opportunities can increase.

b. Cultural impact: Increased demand can encourage the preservation and promotion of traditional handicrafts.

28. A student wants to visit a historical monument. His friend gives him information from an unverified social media post.

What should the student do before relying on the information?

The student should verify the information using reliable sources such as the official tourism department website, the official monument/heritage authority, a recognised travel guide or a reliable travel organisation.

29. “Tourism is both a blessing and a challenge.” Explain.

Tourism is a **blessing** because it creates employment, generates income, supports local businesses, develops infrastructure and promotes cultural exchange.

At the same time, it can become a **challenge** when it causes pollution, overcrowding, environmental damage and excessive commercialisation of local culture.

Therefore, proper planning and sustainable tourism practices are necessary to gain the benefits of tourism while reducing its negative effects.

30. Why should tourists use more than one source of tourism information before travelling?

Different sources may provide different types of information, and some information may be outdated or inaccurate. Comparing official tourism websites, travel guides, travel agencies and reliable reviews helps tourists verify information and make safer and better travel decisions.

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