

SEMESTER-IV

Semester 4		Course Code	L	T	P	Credits	TE	TI	PE	PI	Total
Course ID	Course Title										
Discipline Specific Courses (DSC)											
	Eco Tourism		3	1	0	4	70	30	-	-	100
	Adventure Tourism-I (Land)		3	1	0	4	70	30	-	-	100
	Tourism Resources of India-IV(Religious)		3	1	0	4	70	30	-	-	100
MIC/Vocational Courses (VOC)											
	To be selected from the pool		3	1	0	4	70	30			100
Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)											
	To be selected from the pool		1	1	0	2	35	15	-	-	50
Value Addition Course (VAC)											
	To be selected from the pool		2		0	2	35	15	-	-	50
Total Credits						20	Total Marks				500

NOTES:

- After successfully completing 2nd Year, Diploma in Tourism & Travel Management (DTTM-88 Credits) will be awarded to the students.
- *If any candidate wishes to leave the program after two years, they must notify the department one month before the final exams. They are also required to submit an internship report and complete the 4-credit Internship Certificate.
- The Summer Internship Report shall be submitted by the candidates in the manner as specified by the department.

L= Lecture; T= Tutorial, P= Practicum; TI= Theory Internal Assessment; TE= Theory End Semester Examination; PI= Practicum Internal; PE= Practicum End Semester examination

240/BTM/CC401

Semester IV

CC401

Syllabus

Name of Subject: Eco-Tourism	Maximum Theory Marks: 100 (TE+TI+PE+PI=70+30+0+0)
Course ID:	Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Credits 4 (L-T-P = 3+1+0)	Core Course

Instructions for paper setter: The question paper shall be divided into two sections. Section 'A' shall comprise seven short answer type questions from the syllabus carrying two marks each, which shall be compulsory. The answer to each question should not normally exceed 100 words. Section 'B' shall comprise eight questions of 14 marks each (2 questions from each unit). The students will be required to attempt four questions by selecting one question from each unit. All questions will carry equal marks.

Course Outcomes: - After completing the course, students will be able:

- CO1:- To Analyze the principles and practices of ecotourism, and evaluate its impact on environmental conservation, socio-cultural preservation, and economic development.
- CO2:-To Design and develop sustainable ecotourism plans, incorporating carrying capacity assessment to minimize negative impacts on ecosystems and maximize benefits for local communities.
- CO3:-To Compare and contrast different approaches to ecotourism development, including national and international guidelines, policies, and best practices.
- CO4:- To Assess the role of ecotourism in achieving environmental, socio-cultural, and economic conservation, and propose innovative solutions to address emerging challenges and trends in the field.

COURSE CONTENTS:

Unit 1:	Emergence of Ecotourism, concept and definitions, growth and development. Ecotourism principles, profiling the eco tourists, Mass and alternative tourism, potential benefits from ecotourism, Eco-tourism in India Problems and proposed solutions
Unit 2:	Eco Tourism Resources in India: National Parks, Wild life sanctuaries, Tiger reserves, Biosphere reserves, wetlands, coral reefs, desert ecotourism. Eco tourism activities and their impacts on eco-tourism resources especially on wild life water based tourism resources and Mountains.
Unit 3:	National Tourism Policy: Guidelines for ecotourism development for government, for developers and operators, for visitors and for host population, Eco safe practices Case Studies, eco-tourism trends issues and challenges. Role of National and international agencies in promoting Eco tourism, (UNWTO, IUCN, WWF) The International Ecotourism society (TIES) and its work to promote eco-tourism in the world.
Unit 4:	Eco Tourism and Development: Community awareness and participants Contribution of ecotourism in environmental Conservation: -- Socio-cultural conservation and economic conservation. Carrying capacity assessment and management for eco-tourism. Emerging trends in Eco tourism. A case study of Kerala and Lakshadweep as an Eco Tourism destinations.

Suggested Readings:

- Bhatia, A. K., International Tourism, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- Bhatia, A. K., Tourism development: Principles, Practices and Philosophies, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- McIntosh, Robert, W. Goldner, Charles, Tourism: Principles, Practices and Philosophies, John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York, 1990 (9th edition)
- Mill, Robert Christie and Alastair M. Morrison, The Tourism System, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall, 1985
- Negi, J.M.S., Tourism and Travel- Concepts and principles, Gitanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1990
- Robinson, H.A., Geography of Tourism, Me Donald and Evans, London, 1976

MAPPING MATRIX OF COURSE:

Table: CO's - PO's, and CO's - PSO's Matrix for the Course: Eco-Tourism

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
CO2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2

CO3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2
Average	2.50	2.25	2.75	1.75	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.00	2.00

240/BTM/CC402

CC-502

Syllabus

Name of Subject: Adventure Tourism-I (Land)	Maximum Theory Marks: 100 (TE+TI+PE+PI=70+30+0+0)
Course ID:	Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Credits 4 (L-T-P = 3+1+0)	Core Course

Instructions for paper setter: The question paper shall be divided into two sections. Section 'A' shall comprise seven short answer type questions from the syllabus carrying two marks each, which shall be compulsory. The answer to each question should not normally exceed 100 words. Section 'B' shall comprise eight questions of 14 marks each (2 questions from each unit). The students will be required to attempt four questions by selecting one question from each unit. All questions will carry equal marks.

Course Outcomes: - After completing the course, students will be able:

CO1:- To Classify and explain various land-based adventure tourism activities, evaluate their safety standards and risk management strategies.

CO2:-To Design and plan a land-based adventure tour, incorporating appropriate tools, equipment, and safety protocols, and assess the environmental and social impact of such activities.

CO3:-To analyze the infrastructure and facilities offered by various destinations for land-based adventure tourism in India, and evaluate the challenges and issues faced by the industry.

CO4:-To integrate knowledge of land-based adventure tourism activities, safety standards, and risk management strategies to recommend sustainable and responsible adventure tourism practices in India.

COURSE CONTENTS:

Unit 1:
Explaining of the terms: Risk, Disaster, Rock Climbing, Rapling, Artificial Wall Climbing, Hiking, Camping, Nature Walks, ATV Tours, Sherpa, Road head, Tree line, Snowline, BMC, AMC, map reading, Flag-Off & Flag-In ceremony. Concept, Definition, Scope and Nature of Land Based Adventure Tourism. Land based adventure tourism resources in India.
Unit 2:
Soft/hard trekking & Mountaineering: Concept, history, tools & equipment's, popular domestic destinations, seasons and basic minimum safety standards for land-based adventure tourism related activities. Case studies of Hampta Pass & Valley of Flowers Treks along with Stock Kangri & Mount Dev Tibba mountaineering expeditions with map work. Indian Mountaineering Foundation (IMF): Functions, Rules for mountain expeditions, cancellation of permits and bookings. Land Based Adventure Tourism in India-Facilities offered; issues and challenges.
Unit 3:
Skiing, Desert Safaris & Car Rallies: Concept, history, tools & equipment's, popular domestic destinations, seasons and basic minimum safety standards for land-based adventure tourism related activities. Land Based adventure tourism: Products and infrastructure.
Unit 4:
Land based adventure activities: Motivations and involved potential risks with its management. Popular domestic destinations of land-based adventure tourism. Land Based Adventure tourism: Organizations and training institutes in India.

Suggested Readings:

- India -A Travel Survival Kit by Geoff Crowther & Others. Lonely Planet Publication.
- India -A Travellers Companion by Pran Nath Seth.
- Tourism Products of India -Dr. I.C. Gupta & Dr. Sushama Kasbekar.
- Tourism in India -V.K. Gupta, Gian Publishing House, Delhi.
- Hill Stations of India -Gillan Wright, Penguin Books, New Delhi.

MAPPING MATRIX OF COURSE:

Table: CO's - PO's, and CO's - PSO's Matrix for the Course: Adventure Tourism-I (Land)

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	3

CO2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3
CO3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
Average	2.00	2.75	1.50	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.00	2.75

240/BTM/CC403

CC-403

Syllabus

Name of Subject: Tourism (Religious)	Resource of India IV	Maximum Theory Marks: 100 (TE+TI+PE+PI=70+30+0+0)
Course ID:		Time Allowed: 3 Hours
Credits 4 (L-T-P = 3+1+0)		Core Course

Instructions for paper setter: The question paper shall be divided into two sections. Section 'A' shall comprise seven short answer type questions from the syllabus carrying two marks each, which shall be compulsory. The answer to each question should not normally exceed 100 words. Section 'B' shall comprise eight questions of 14 marks each (2 questions from each unit). The students will be required to attempt four questions by selecting one question from each unit. All questions will carry equal marks.

Course Outcomes: - After completing the course, students will be able:

CO1:-To Analyze the significance and impact of religious tourism in India, and evaluate the strategies to promote pilgrimage tourism while minimizing its negative effects

CO2:- To Compare and contrast the main teachings and philosophies of various religions in India, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, and Sikhism, and design a pilgrimage tour itinerary that respects and showcases their cultural and religious heritage.

CO3:- To explain the cultural and religious significance of various pilgrimage sites in India, including Four Dhams, Varanasi, and Amritsar, and assess their potential for sustainable tourism development.

CO4:-To integrate knowledge of religious teachings and philosophies to develop a responsible and sustainable religious tourism practice in India, respecting the cultural and religious heritage of diverse communities.

Unit 1:
Religious Tourism: Concept, Definition and Significance, Trends and Pattern in Religious tourism in India, Strategies to Promote Pilgrimage Tourism in India, Impacts of Pilgrimage Tourism. Problems and Prospects of Religious Tourism in India
Unit 2:
Hinduism: Main Teachings & Philosophy, Buddhism: Main Teachings & Philosophy, Jainism: Main Teachings & Philosophy
Unit 3:
Islam: Main Teachings & Philosophy, Christianity: Main Teachings & Philosophy, Sikhism: Main Teachings & Philosophy
Unit 4:
Hinduism: Four Dhams: Badrinath, Rameshwaram, Puri and Dwarka, Varanasi, Mathura Vrindavan, Haridwar, Vaishno Devi, Allahabad and Tirupati, Buddhism: Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Jainism: Mount Abu, Palithana, Islam: Ajmer, Christianity: Goa, Sikhism: Amritsar

Suggested Readings:

AbidHussain, S. 2003 (reprint) The National Culture of India, National Book Trust, NewDelhi.

- Basham, A.L., 1985 (reprint) The Wonder That Was India, Rupa % Co., New Delhi
- Hay, Stephen, (Ed.) 1992, Sources of Indian Tradition, 2 vols., Penguin Books, Delhi
- Nadakarni, M.V. 2006, Hinduism: The Gandhian Perspective, Ane Books India, New Delhi
- Radhakrishnan, S. 1999 (Oxford India paperback) Indian Philosophy, 2vols., OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi.

MAPPING MATRIX OF COURSE:

Table: CO's - PO's, and CO's - PSO's Matrix for the Course: Tourism Resource of India IV (Religious)

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2
CO2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
CO3	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2
CO4	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2

Average	2.00	3.00	1.50	1.75	1.25	2.75	2.00	2.00	2.00
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