

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
End-Semester Examination-2080
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - IV

Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism Geography
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Code: BTTM 443/343
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. is also known as Prime Meridian
 - a. 66.5° latitude
 - b. 0° latitude
 - c. 15° longitude
 - d. 0° longitude
2. The maldives is situated inhemisphere
 - a. northern hemisphere
 - b. southern hemisphere
 - c. eastern hemisphere
 - d. none of the above
3. Archipelago is the extensive group of-----
 - a. mountain
 - b. rivers
 - c. island
 - d. ocean
4. Which one factor is not likely to influence potential tourism demand?
 - a. Economic conditions.
 - b. Natural disasters.
 - c. Availability of Transportation
 - d. Local Cuisine
5. How many countries are there in South Asia?
 - a. 8
 - b. 12
 - c. 17
 - d. 22
6. Why don't people travel (Lansing 1960)?
 - a. Expense of Travel
 - b. Lack of time
 - c. Lack of Interest
 - d. All of the above
7. Largest continent is
 - a. Europe
 - b. Africa
 - c. Asia
 - d. Australia
8. Kina Balu Park is in
 - a. The USA
 - b. Vietnam
 - c. Malaysia
 - d. Thailand
9. is the cause of Deferred Tourism Demand
 - a. Outbreak of pandemic
 - b. Fully occupied Accommodation
 - c. Natural Calamities
 - d. All of the above
10. Which one of the followings is an example of a push factor?
 - a. Better job opportunities in a different country
 - b. Access to quality healthcare
 - c. Political stability in one's home country
 - d. Political unrest and violence in one's home country
11. Leiper's model is based on :
 - a. geographical region
 - b. TGR
 - c. TRR
 - d. TDR

12. Which one is the disadvantage of air transport?
- a. Expensive
 - b. Direct Route between two point
 - c. Fast
 - d. All of the above
13. True statement for climate is
- a. what you expect over long time
 - b. the scientific study is called climatology
 - c. it is what you get daily
 - d. both a and b
14. The highest peak of South Asia is.....
- a. Mt Elbrus
 - b. Mt Rush More
 - c. Mt. Everest
 - d. Mt. Kinabalu
15. The Shey Phoksundo Lake is in.....
- a. Annapurna Region
 - b. Dolpo Region
 - c. Sagarmatha Region
 - d. none of the above

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. The local time of Madrid (MAD), Spain is 05:00 hours on 30 November. What is the local time and date in Vancouver (YVR), BC, Canada? (MAD GMT: +1 AND YVR Pacific time GMT:-8) Elaborate your solution.
2. What is green house effect?
3. What is the local time of Damascus, Syria (GMT +3) when it is 1800 in Kathmandu? Elaborate.
4. Relate tourism with leisure and recreation and explain with an example.
5. Write a short note on South America highlighting its key tourism attractions.
6. What is carbon foot print?
7. How does seasonality in tourism affect the demand and supply of tourism?
8. What are the latitude and longitude? What is its application in tourism?
9. List out the differences between push and pull factors. How does it affect the decision of tourists while selecting destination?
10. List down the different national parks of Nepal.

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Examine the potential economic benefits of implementing sustainable waste management practices in the tourism industry.
12. Why is preservation of cultural heritage important and how can we preserve, protect and promote them? Write in detail.
13. Provide a detail account on tourism in SAARC countries. Discuss the concept of sustainability tourism business in Nepal.
14. 'Geographic component is the key factor in Leipers model'. Explain the other component of this model.
15. "Connectivity is the backbone of tourism" Justify the statement with the help of the different modes of transportation.

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the **case** given below and answer the following questions:

The region of Upper Mustang is known as "The Forbidden Kingdom" and Lomanthang, the historical capital as "The Ancient Walled City". Upper Mustang has been a very popular destination for foreigners and even more for domestic tourists. What makes the Upper Mustang region a very favorable and popular tourism destination is the exquisite landscape and its unique culture. The beautiful rugged landscape offers majestic and eye-catching views of the glorious mountains like Dhaulagiri and Annapurna, sky caves, canyons, etc. There are numerous places in Nepal and along the range of Hindu Kush Himalayan range that offers equally impressive natural scenic panorama, however, what is exclusive to Upper Mustang is the unique religion, culture, and its history associated to Tibet. Upper Mustang is now the only place where pure Tibetan culture exist today (since the invasion by China,

Tibet has gone through massive cultural transformation). The 14th Dalai Lama, the spiritual and religious leader of Tibet in exile, stated that, "If you want to know what Tibet was like before the invasion of China, go to Lo". The untouched temples, monasteries, shrines, sky caves where monks used to meditate centuries ago, colorful festivals and red-robed lamas, the kingdom preserves not only the daily vernacular of Buddhist ethics, but a unique heritage of Tibetan religious art (NTC report, 2012). Until 1992, Upper Mustang was totally isolated from the rest of the world. No foreigners were allowed to enter the region of Upper Mustang. Foreigners were allowed to enter the district of Mustang, but not beyond a certain point which was considered the defining boundary between Upper Mustang and Lower Mustang. There could be several reasons why it was closed for foreigners. As aforementioned, Upper Mustang has historical and geographical links with the autonomous region of Tibet. When China invaded Tibet, a lot of Tibetans fled the country to seek refuge in the neighboring countries Nepal and India. Along with regular people, a lot of insurgents chose the route through Upper Mustang. Politically being a part of Nepal, but close enough to Tibet, Upper Mustang became a choice of camping sites for the insurgents. The insurgents camped in various locations of Upper Mustang for nearly two decades with support from CIA allegedly. The rumor is that after the US president Richard Nixon visited China in the 1970s, CIA withdrew its support for the Tibetan guerrilla. The government of Nepal also faced political pressure from China to take action on the Tibetan guerrilla camped and operating from Upper Mustang. Finally, in 1974, the Nepal government sent military troops to urge them to surrender and engage in a war if resisted. That was the end for the Tibetan guerrilla in Upper Mustang, however, some survivors still live as refugees in two refugee settlements in Mustang. Some people attribute the restriction of foreigners in Upper Mustang to this unique geo-political factor. Whereas, some attribute to the conservation of the fragile culture that could be under threat if it was opened to the outside world. Before 1950, Nepal was totally isolated from the external world. Agriculture was the primary source of revenue. The government of Nepal opened its door to the outside world in the form of tourism since early 1950 (Gurung&DeCoursey, 2000). After several decades, the tourism industry saw a rapid growth and has been the number one industry since the mid-90s. However, the beneficiaries of tourism have been limited to few concentrated urban areas and few popular rural destinations such as the Sagarmatha (Everest) region, Annapurna region, and Chitwan National Park (Gurung&DeCoursey, 2000). After the Ranas' rule, Nepal's politics has vastly transformed, but the restoration of democracy in 1990 has been significantly notable in the modern politics. The newly restored democratic nation placed great emphasis on rural development since 80 percent of the country was rural. With the success of tourism unequivocally conspicuous, the use of tourism to alleviate poverty and promote rural development was obvious. This was the consequence based on the successful model of community-based mountain tourism primarily in the Annapurna region and Sagarmatha regions (Gurung&DeCoursey, 1994). The opening of previously restricted areas to the outside world has become a trend in the 90s. In March 1992, Upper Mustang was officially open to the outside world. However, tourists interested in visiting Upper Mustang were required to obtain a permit before they could enter the region. Revenue generation was the dominant motive for opening Upper Mustang (Gurung&DeCoursey, 2000). Initially, the cost of permit was \$700 for 10 days per tourist. If the tourists are in the region beyond 10 days, they would have to pay \$70 for each additional day. Later, around 2005-2005, locals protested that the amount is too high and the numbers of tourists are going down. Several locals went to the unit office, took over the office, and did not let any tourist enter. Later, they decided to lower the entry fee to \$500. This permit fee is different than the conservation fee which is discussed later. The total number of tourists allowed to visit was set to 200 tourists per year. Realizing the increasing demand of tourists, the number was increased to 400 tourists per year just after two months. Six months later, the number of tourists allowed to visit increased to 1000. At present, there is no limit to the number of tourists that can visit Upper Mustang. It is not known when the number of tourists per year was increased to an unlimited number. Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) a branch of King Mahendra Trust for

Nature Conservation (KMTNC) which later became National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) after the end of monarchy in Nepal. NTNC was first established in 1982 by a legislative act as an autonomous and non-profit organization mandated to work in the field of nature conservation in Nepal. NTNC has three conservation area projects: Manasalu Conservation Area Project (MCAP), Gaurishankhar Conservation Area Project (GCAP) and ACAP. When ACAP was first launched in 1986, it became the largest undertaking of NTNC and the first conservation and protected areas in Nepal. Annapurana Conservation Area (ACA) claims to be the first protected areas that allow residents to own private property and live within the boundaries while maintaining their traditional rights and access to the use of natural resources. In addition, ACA further claims to be the first protected area to refrain the use of army assistance to protect the dwindling natural resources. To operate ACAP, NTNC does not receive any financial assistance from the government of Nepal, but ACAP reserve the rights to conservation fee in the region of their operation which is their main source of revenue. It should be noted that, the \$500 from each tourist is not entry fee ACAP collects. The revenue generated from Upper Mustang goes to the department of immigration. The fee that ACAP collects is more like a conservation area fee which is about \$50. All the tourists entering Mustang district has to pay that, but only tourists visiting Upper Mustang has to pay additional \$500 per day in addition to the conservation fee. ACAP also depends on national and international donors to raise additional funds. ACAP has seven conservation unit offices to manage ACA effectively. One of the unit is located in Lomanthang, Upper Mustang. Upper Mustang came under the jurisdiction of ACA in 1992. While the primary focus of ACAP has been poverty alleviation and integrated agricultural development in other regions, its primary focus in Upper Mustang has been the management of controlled tourism and to promote heritage Conservation which is the major tourist attraction. With the success of tourism in the Upper Mustang region, the primary goal of ACAP with the implementation of sustainable tourism was to:

- i. To maintain the constant flow of tourists,
- ii. To minimize tourist's impact on the environment and culture, and
- iii. Develop local tourism-based enterprise.

Realizing the importance of local participation ACAP develop various local groups like local development committees and AmaSamuha (mother's group) in different villages. These groups have limited authorities when it comes to decision making, but those are limited to their village. For instance, the Ama Samuha of Lomanthang banned gambling in the village of Lomanthang and they mandate a monetary fine if anyone is found to gamble.

- a. What were the primary goals of ACAP for sustainable tourism? Explain
- b. How are locals minimizing tourist impact in their culture and environment?
- c. If you are a policy maker, what would you do to increase the flow of domestics and international tourist in this region?

THE END

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Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - IV

Subject: Entrepreneurship Development in Travel and Tourism
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Roll.No.....
Code: BTTM 445/345
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. What is the primary focus of entrepreneurship development in the travel and tourism industry?
 - a. Maximizing profits
 - b. Identifying competitors
 - c. Creating innovative solutions
 - d. Implementing strict regulations
2. HAN stands for
 - a. Hotel Association of Nepal
 - b. Human Association of Nepal
 - c. Human Activities Association
 - d. Hotel Activities Association
3. Which term refers to the process of turning innovative ideas into successful business ventures?
 - a. Sustainability
 - b. Entrepreneurship
 - c. Management
 - d. Marketing
4. Social entrepreneurship involves:
 - a. creating new charitable and civic organizations which are financially self-sufficient.
 - b. bringing new products or services to market.
 - c. involves a person or group who owns their own for-profit business.
 - d. involves revitalizing government agencies.
5. Which one is not the government institution of Nepal?
 - a. Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Civil Aviation
 - b. Nepal Tourism Board
 - c. Nepal Immigration Center
 - d. Association of Rafting
6. Which one destination in Nepal is renowned for trekking and mountaineering to attracting adventure tourism entrepreneurs?
 - a. The Kathmandu Valley
 - b. Lumbini
 - c. Pokhara
 - d. Bhaktapur
7. Shinloves driving a car. It gives him great personal satisfaction. His a desire to drive car connects to which one of the followings?
 - a. Extrinsic motivation
 - b. A Drive
 - c. Intrinsic Motivation
 - d. A Need
8. What is a business plan in the context of entrepreneurship?
 - a. A map of travel destinations
 - b. A summary of customer reviews
 - c. A strategy for achieving business goals
 - d. A list of competitor businesses
9. FWEAN stands for:
 - a. Foundation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal
 - b. Federation of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal
 - c. Future of Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal
 - d. Fifth Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal

10. Which one of the followings is the least likely to influence the timing of new business births?
- a. Government policies
 - b. Profitability
 - c. Consumer expenditure
 - d. Weather conditions
11. Sustainable entrepreneurship in the travel industry focuses on:
- a. maximizing short-term profits
 - b. ignoring environmental impact
 - c. promoting long-term growth and responsible practices
 - d. reducing customer satisfaction
12. FNCCI stand for :
- a. The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
 - b. The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Institute
 - c. The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Customers & Industry
 - d. The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Customs & Industry
13. Someone who improves an existing business can be called:
- a. an intrapreneur
 - b. risk taking
 - c. a professional
 - d. innovator
14. Which one is not an entrepreneurial motivational behavior?
- a. Creativity
 - b. Self-Efficacy
 - c. Taking Initiation
 - d. Fire Employee
15. PATA stands for:
- a. Pacific Asia Travel Association
 - b. Prolific Asia Trekking Association
 - c. Pacific Area Travel Association
 - d. Prolific Asia Travel Association

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Define entrepreneur. What are the characteristics of a successful entrepreneur? [1+4]
2. Explain entrepreneurship motivation. Discuss the factors which motivate a person as an entrepreneur. [1+4]
3. What is Tourism Entrepreneurship? Explain its importance in Nepal. [1+4]
4. Explain the concept and sources of innovation in the context of entrepreneurship in travel and tourism. [5]
5. List out the problems of small enterprises in Nepal with a suitable example. [5]
6. Mention any five government institutions supporting tourism in Nepal and explain any three of them. [1+4]
7. Mention any five differences between business and social entrepreneurship. [5]
8. Explain the process of entrepreneurship motivation with a suitable example. [5]
9. Define creativity. Explain the process of creativity in tourism. [1+4]
10. How does sustainable entrepreneurship benefit both the environment and the long-term viability of a travel-related business? [5]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Differentiate between an entrepreneur and a manager. [10]
12. Define tourism entrepreneurship. Explain the emerging issues of tourism entrepreneurship in Nepal. [2+4+4]
13. What do you understand by women entrepreneurs? Explain the characteristics of a woman entrepreneur. [4+6]
14. Define social entrepreneurship. What are the barriers to social entrepreneurship? Explain. [4+6]
15. Describe the challenges that entrepreneurs in travel and tourism may face when seeking financing for their ventures. [10]

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the **case** given below and answer the following questions:

Nepal is a country with diverse geographical terrain and no other country can beat the diversity found in its natural beauty. Not only that Nepal, is rich in culture and tradition, which can provide tourists with adequate opportunities to immerse themselves in the local lifestyle. Likewise, the country itself is home to several UNESCO World Heritage Sites, where all these heritage sites provide a glance at Nepal's history, art, and architecture. Also known for its vibrant festival celebration, visitors can witness and know about the traditional rituals along with its beliefs. Moreover, there are various adventurous activities such as trekking, rafting, bungee jumping, canoeing and paragliding that can attract tourists to Nepal making it a destination for those who want to indulge themselves in adventure sports. However, the adventure tourism industry in Nepal is not

free from challenges. With the potential of adventure sports in Nepal, Nepal should be prepared for the unfortunate consequences that happen sometime in this field. As such Nepal has to focus on the safety of the tourists and there is a need for better safety and security measures for tourists, which includes rescue operations, and exceptional infrastructure for emergency services as well. Tourism is a significant source of income for the country, and the safety of tourists can significantly impact the tourism industry in Nepal where ensuring the safety of tourists is pivotal for the country's continued growth and development. Moreover, it is very important for the government to take action against fraud cases. The videos spreading on social media clearly reflect the unusual activity shown by locals to foreigners. The trend of overpricing is increasing on certain things, which adversely affects the flourishing sector of tourism. Therefore, it's important to take action against those people by concerned authorities so that no problem shall arise against this. Then, the government should focus on the transportation system if it wants to bring in more tourists. Travelling from one place to another should be hassle-free for the tourists.

Questions:

- a. What are the problems faced by the Nepalese adventure industry according to this case? [5]
- b. What could have been the possible solutions to tackle the situation? [5]
- c. If you are a policy maker, what will be your focused area and why? [5]

THE END

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Roll.No.....

Subject: Global Distribution System Ticketing
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Code: BTTM 444/344
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. The way you decode the city Narita through Amadeus system is-----
 - a. CE Narita
 - b. JD Narita
 - c. DAN Narita
 - d. DAC Narita
2. The booking Code of Child is-----
 - a. CHD
 - b. ADU
 - c. INF
 - d. UMR
3. Change the Work Area A to be B through Amadeus
 - a. JDB
 - b. JRB
 - c. JMB
 - d. ADB
4. The way you encode country Nepal Through Sabre is
 - a. HCCC/
 - b. .LE
 - c. DC
 - d. DNA
5. Sign in code of Galileo is..
 - a. SOF
 - b. SIN
 - c. JI
 - d. SON
6. What is the sign out code of AMADEUS?
 - a. SO
 - b. JO
 - c. SOF
 - d. DO
7. Country codes are in-----letters.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
8. Itinerary Pricing Command of Amadeus is..
 - a. FQD
 - b. FQ
 - c. FXX
 - d. SS
9. Status HK reflects -----
 - a. booking canceled
 - b. booking on waitlist
 - c. booking confirmed
 - d. unable to confirm.
10. Seat sell command of Galileo is.....
 - a. TN
 - b. 1
 - c. SS
 - d. 0
11. Receiving from command of Sabre is-----
 - a. 6
 - b. -
 - c. N.
 - d. R.

12. The way you display the more flight through Sabre is
- a. SS
 - b. 1*
 - c. 2*
 - d. none of the above
13. Segment status HL reflect---
- a. itinerary on waitlist
 - b. itinerary confirmed
 - c. itinerary canceled
 - d. none of the above
14. What is the command of Ignore through Sabre?
- a. I
 - b. SI
 - c. IG
 - d. IT
15. DEL-MAA-NRT-DEL is the example of-----Journey
- a. round trip
 - b. circle trip
 - c. two way
 - d. one way

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. Retrieve the PNR WPXKN and split the passenger 4 and 6 through Amadeus [5]
2. Check the flight availability on 20Sep from KTM-IAD and complete the reservation for Mr Hari Shrestha, Ms Sarita Joshi and there 6 yrs daughter Jasana shrestha through Amadeus. [5]
3. Write the correct command of Sabre for the following entries: [5]
 - a. Flight Availability for KTM-DEL on 20Aug.
 - b. Move Down
 - c. Ignore
 - d. Request the WCHR
 - e. Retrieve PNR of passenger having surname KARKI.
4. What is consolidator fare and ticket exchange?
5. Describe the ARNK segment with a suitable example. [5]
6. What is Queue system in GDS? How do you start to count the Queue on Amadeus? [5]
7. Request the vegetarian meal and enter the passport details for Passenger 5 through Amadeus. [5]
8. What is EMD? Describe the types of EMD. [5]
9. Show the complete reservation process for Mr Sonam Lamathrough Galileo. [5]
10. Define IATA Timatic along with its features. [5]

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Define the term GDS. Describe the various steps to create the PNR from every GDS. [10]
12. What is E-ticketing? Highlight all the steps to issue the E-ticket through Amadeus. [10]
13. What is TST? What is the information contained on TST? [10]
14. What is Global Distribution system? Differentiate between Normal fare and Special Fare. [10]
15. Make the entry for : (Using Amadeus)
 - a. Message for First Time Traveler.
 - b. best fare pricing.
 - c. WCHR request for passenger 4.
 - d. Cancel Segment 3 and 6
 - e. Passport Details

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the **case** given below and answer the following questions:

A guest visits your office and enquires about best possible fare to London for New Year. You quote him the lowest available fare and he happily buys the ticket. However, neither you or him pay attention to the fare rules and restriction.

On the day of flight passenger misses his flight. He gets upset and visits you again and you have to handle the customer well. He is no more ready to pay any charges.

With reference to above scenario answer the following:

Questions:

- a. What are the possible issues that you as a ticketing officer did not pay attention to which resulted to this service delivery failure?
- b. As a cheaper fare having more restriction was it not your duty to explain it to the client in advance to avoid last minute surprise to the client?
- c. How best do you think that you can now address this situation where client is at your office after missing his flight and wanting to reschedule to nearest date to ensure he reaches London for Christmas?

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Roll.No.....

Subject: Tourism and Environment
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Code: BTTM 442/342
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. What is ecology?
 - a. The study of physical surroundings of a place
 - b. The study of social and cultural surroundings of a place
 - c. The study of living organisms and their environment
 - d. The study of economic surroundings of a place
2. What is the carbon footprint?
 - a. The amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a person, organization, or product
 - b. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by a person, organization, or product
 - c. The amount of oxygen emitted by a person, organization, or product
 - d. The amount of oxygen absorbed by a person, organization, or product
3. Which one of the followings is a crucial aspect of business partners coordination?
 - a. Competition
 - b. Lack of communication
 - c. Collaboration
 - d. Independence
4. Why is it important for businesses to reward effort?
 - a. To discourage employee motivation
 - b. To promote a negative work environment
 - c. To foster a culture of recognition and appreciation
 - d. To discourage employees from achieving their goals
5. Which one example does NOT represent an environmental impact assessment key performance measure?
 - a. Pollution levels in nearby water bodies
 - b. Habitat disturbance extent
 - c. Noise levels during construction
 - d. Biodiversity conservation initiatives
6. What is the primary goal of environmental impact assessment?
 - a. To promote resource conservation
 - b. To evaluate potential environmental consequences
 - c. To implement environmental policies
 - d. To monitor key performance measures
7. What is the primary purpose of wastewater treatment in municipalities?
 - a. Increase water pollution
 - b. Decrease water quality
 - c. Protect public health
 - d. Promote water scarcity
8. Which one area of a tourism establishment typically consumes the most water?
 - a. Kitchen
 - b. Housekeeping
 - c. Guest room
 - d. Restroom

9. What is the purpose of an energy efficiency action plan?
- Assess current energy performance
 - Set energy performance goals
 - Implement energy-saving measures
 - All of the above
10. What is the purpose of the energy hierarchy principle?
- To prioritize actions that avoid energy consumption
 - To prioritize actions that reduce energy use
 - To prioritize actions that generate energy from renewable sources
 - All of the above
11. Proper waste management has a positive impact on tourism by:
- increasing pollution
 - degrading natural resources
 - improving visitor experience
 - negatively impacting public health
12. Which one sector can contribute to noise pollution through activities like parties and loud music?
- Agriculture
 - Healthcare
 - Tourism and hospitality
 - Education
13. Which one pollutant is commonly associated with vehicle emissions?
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
 - Methane (CH₄)
 - Water vapor (H₂O)
14. What do responsible tourists do to support local communities during their travels?
- Purchase souvenirs from international chains
 - Engage in activities that disrupt local cultural practices
 - Visit local artisans and businesses
 - Avoid interaction with local communities
15. Which one country is known for its commitment to sustainable tourism practices?
- United States
 - Thailand
 - Costa Rica
 - Russia

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SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 × 5 = 40 MARKS)

Answer any **EIGHT** questions:

1. How does responsible tourism differ from traditional tourism?
2. Explain the importance of community-based tourism initiatives in promoting responsible travel and ensuring local communities benefit from tourism activities.
3. What are the potential sources of indoor air pollution, and how can they impact human health?
4. What is the significance of waste management in the tourism industry?
5. Explain the importance of energy management in Nepal's tourism industry.
6. How can water consumption be controlled in different areas of a tourism establishment?
7. How can biodiversity be protected and conserved?
8. Examine the potential economic benefits of implementing sustainable waste management practices in the tourism industry.
9. Discuss the concept of sustainability and its importance in the tourism industry
10. What is a carbon footprint?

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. How can sustainable tourism practices be implemented and what are the benefits of doing so?
12. Analyze the effectiveness of environmental policies and strategies in achieving sustainable development goals, using real-life examples.
13. Compare and contrast renewable energy management and non-renewable energy management in the context of sustainable tourism.
14. What are alternate energy sources, and why are they important for sustainable development?
15. Ecotourism is often viewed as a powerful tool for environmental education and conservation awareness. Analyze the educational aspects of ecotourism and how it can contribute to fostering a greater sense of environmental stewardship among travelers.

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the **case** given below and answer the following questions:

Kathmandu, the capital city of Nepal, faces numerous challenges in its electrical infrastructure, especially concerning the wiring system. Overhead wires, illegal connections, poor maintenance, and insufficient capacity are some of the prevalent issues.

One of the primary challenges in Kathmandu's electrical system is the extensive use of overhead wires. These wires are susceptible to damage during natural disasters, including earthquakes, windstorms, and heavy rains. Additionally, they pose serious safety risks, such as electric shock and fire hazards, especially in densely populated areas.

In 2015, the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal severely damaged numerous overhead electrical wires in Kathmandu, leading to widespread power outages and significant inconvenience to residents. Illegal and unauthorized connections to the electrical grid remain a significant issue. These connections not only lead to electricity theft but also overload the system, resulting in frequent power disruptions for law-abiding consumers.

A study conducted in 2019 revealed that almost 30% of electricity consumed in Nepal was stolen, causing substantial revenue losses for the government and power distribution companies.

Inadequate maintenance of the electrical infrastructure, including the wiring system, has been a major cause of frequent breakdowns and power outages. Neglecting essential repairs and upgrades can lead to prolonged disruptions in electricity supply.

In 2020, a large part of Kathmandu experienced an extended power outage due to the failure of an aged transformer, highlighting the repercussions of inadequate maintenance.

Kathmandu's rapidly growing population and urbanization have put immense pressure on the existing electrical infrastructure. The system's capacity might not be sufficient to meet the increasing demand for electricity, leading to power shortages during peak hours.

During the scorching summer months, the demand for electricity surges due to the widespread use of air conditioners, often causing power outages in various parts of the city.

To mitigate the risks associated with overhead wires, the government and power distribution companies have been gradually investing in underground cabling projects. Moving the wires underground would not only enhance the safety and resilience of the system but also improve the city's aesthetics.

The installation of underground electrical cables in some parts of Kathmandu, such as heritage sites and tourist hubs, has already demonstrated positive outcomes.

To combat electricity theft and unauthorized connections, stricter enforcement measures and penalties have been implemented. Legal actions, including fines and imprisonment, are taken against those found guilty of electricity theft.

In 2021, the Nepal Electricity Authority reported that it had arrested several individuals involved in electricity theft, sending a clear message about the government's commitment to tackling this issue.

Significant investments have been made to upgrade and maintain the existing electrical infrastructure. Regular maintenance and timely repairs are crucial to ensuring the system's reliability and reducing power disruptions.

In 2018, the Nepal Electricity Authority initiated a comprehensive maintenance plan, resulting in a notable decline in the number of breakdowns and outages in the subsequent years.

Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, has been a focus to reduce the strain on the electrical grid and enhance overall energy efficiency. Incentives and subsidies are provided to promote the adoption of renewable energy technologies.

Several public buildings, including schools and hospitals, have been equipped with solar panels to harness clean energy and reduce their dependence on the conventional grid.

Exploring and implementing smart grid technologies can optimize the management and distribution of electricity. Smart grids enable real-time monitoring and control, leading to more efficient energy consumption and improved grid stability.

In 2022, a pilot smart grid project was launched in a selected area of Kathmandu, showcasing the potential benefits of this technology.

The challenges faced by Kathmandu in its electrical wiring system are complex, but concerted efforts are being made to address them. The shift towards underground cabling, strict measures against electricity theft, infrastructure upgrades, promotion of renewable energy, and smart grid implementation all contribute to a more resilient and efficient electrical system. By continuing these initiatives and remaining responsive to emerging challenges, Kathmandu can build a sustainable and reliable electrical infrastructure for its citizens and contribute to the nation's overall progress.

- a. How can tourism move ahead with present challenges?
- b. How can we minimize the problems mentioned above?
- c. Is underground cabling a solution to the problem? Relate your answer in the perspective of tourism and environment.

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
End-Semester Examination-2080
Bachelor of Travel and Tourism Management (BTTM)
Semester - IV

Roll.No.....

Subject: Business Finance
Full Marks: 100 Pass Marks: 50

Code: BTTM 441/341
Time: 3: 00 Hours

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)

Tick the best answers.

1. Mr. Ashish has been enjoying loan from a bank Rs. 390,000 and the interest rate is 12% per annum. How much interest is paid semiannually?
a. Rs. 46,800
b. Rs. 145,000
c. Rs. 23,400
d. Rs. 11,700
2. What is the present value of cash flow of NPR 50,000 each year for 5 years with interest rate of 8% per annum?
a. Rs. 34,029
b. Rs. 209,635
c. Rs. 189,635
d. Rs. 199,625
3. The future value of Rs. 800,000 after 8 years @ 12% per annum will be.
a. 323,106.58
b. 1,980,770.54
c. 1,568,000
d. 96,000
4. Which one of the followings method take in account the time value of money?
a. Payback Period Method
b. Accounting rate of return
c. Net Present Value
d. All of the above
5. Write the full form of FPO:
a. Future Public Offering
b. Further Public Offering
c. Financial Public Offering
d. Further Purchase Order
6. If sales are Rs. 500,000, Purchases are Rs. 250,000, carriage inward is Rs. 25,000 and wages are Rs. 50,000, what is the gross profit percentage?
a. 45%
b. 35%
c. 40%
d. Can not calculated
7. Outstanding rent is treated as:
a. income
b. expenses
c. short term liabilities
d. long term liabilities
8. Retained earnings is treated as:
a. expenses
b. assets
c. income
d. owners Capital
9. Mrs. Giri deposit Rs. 10,000 in a savings account today, that pays 5% compounded annually. How much will she have in her account after ten years?
a. Rs. 10,500
b. Rs. 16,289
c. Rs. 16,829
d. Rs. 15,000
10. The full meaning of NRB is:
a. Nepal Rastiya Bank
b. Nepalese Royal Bank
c. Neplese Rastra Bank
d. Nepal Rastra Bank
11. Riskiness is measured by:
a. covariance
b. mean
c. correlation
d. coefficient of variation

12. Which one of the followings is current asset but not the quick asset?
- a. Cash
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Debtors
 - d. Bills receivable
13. Primary Market is also known as:
- a. capital market
 - b. new issue market
 - c. money market
 - d. financial market
14. Insurance Premium is :
- a. fixed assets
 - b. expenses
 - c. loan capital
 - d. owner's capital
15. Dividends are distributed to.
- a. staffs
 - b. debenture holders
 - c. equity shareholders
 - d. managers

9. Differentiate between the primary and secondary markets.
 10. The balance sheet of a company as on 31st Dec, last year was as follows:

Capital and liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	400000	Plant & machinery	250000
Retained earnings	60000	Furniture	140000
10% debenture	40000	Account receivable	130000
Bills payable	50000	Inventories	70000
Account payable	100000	Cash	20000
		Bills receivables	40000
	650000		650000

Additional information:

Cost of goods sold for the year was Rs. 600000

Net profit after tax Rs. 80000

Required:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| a. Current ratio | [1] | d. Stock turnover ratio | [1] |
| b. Liquid ratio | [1] | e. Earnings per share | [1] |
| c. Debt equity ratio | [1] | | |

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 × 10 = 30 MARKS)

Answer any **THREE** questions:

11. Solve the followings:

- a. If you deposit money to day in an account that pays 6.5percent annual interest, how long will it take to doubly our money? [5]
 b. What's the future value of a 7percent, 5-year or dinary annuity that pays NPR 300each year? [5]
 12. What do you mean by public issue? List out its major activities. [2+8]

13. Consider the following information

Probability	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.10
Return (PCBL) %	12	17	22	9
Return (SCBNL) %	8	14	20	26

Required:

- a. Expected return and risk on Stock PCBL. [3]
 b. Expected return and Risk on Stock SCBNL. [3]
 c. Covariance and correlation between Stock PCBL and Stock SCBNL. [4]

14. Consider the following cost and revenue or two projects:

Year	0	1	2	3	4
Cash flow (City Hotel) Mio	(350)	130	130	130	130
Cash flow (Patan INN) Mio	(290)	90	110	150	210

Assume required rate of return is 8%.

Which investment project do you choose on the basis of NPV and IRR? [10]

15. What do you know about Security Board of Nepal (SEBON)? Describe the functions of SEBON. [3+7]

SECTION D: CASE STUDY (15 MARKS)

16. Read the case given below and answer the following questions:

Your sister is in need home loan of NPR 4,000,000 to purchase residential house. Remaining amount will be used from her pocket. As you are the student of business finance, you have to guide her for the further process. She also told that she will pay all the principle and interest within 5 years paying equal installment every year. She said that her income from salary per year is Rs. 500,000 and she earns Rs. 2,000,000 per year as rental income. She can save about 75% of her income every year. Advise her about

the loan procedure by answering the following questions. Is it suitable to the bank to provide the loan?

Assuming that the interest on loan is 10% per annum

- a. Which documents are needed for loan processing? [3]
- b. What is the yearly installment? [3]
- c. Calculate the principle amount and interest amount that should be paid every year to clear the loan within 5 years. [3]
- d. How much interest will the customer pay within 5 years? [4]
- e. Find the fraction of principle that she will pay within 3 years. [2]

THE END