

$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 1. Which one of the following statements is not true about the equator?

- (A) It is known as great circle.
(B) It passes through the centre of the two poles North and South of the Earth.
(C) Equator is the only longitude which passes from the centre of the Earth.
(D) If you travel along the equator, it will represent shortest distance falling on the equator.

Answer – (C) Equator is the only longitude which passes from the centre of the Earth.

OR

How many time zones does the United States of America (USA) have?

- (A) 1
(B) 4
(C) 6
(D) 9

Answer – (B) 4

Q 2. Which transportation can take tourists up to the final destination point?

- (A) Water
(B) Road
(C) Rail
(D) Air

Answer – (B) Road

OR

Which means of transport is most suitable and cheap for long-distance travelling?

- (A) Road
(B) Rail
(C) Water
(D) Air

Answer – (B) Rail

Q 3. Which City has trams been running since British times?

- (A) Chennai
(B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Delhi

Answer – (C) Kolkata

OR

Which one of the following groups of Cities are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral Highway?

- (A) Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Mumbai
- (B) Delhi, Chennai, Guwahati and Mumbai
- (C) Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai
- (D) Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad

Answer – (C) Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai

Q 4. Which one of the following statements is true about the International Date Line?

- (A) It is an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth that runs from East to West.
- (B) It follows the meridian of 90° longitude.
- (C) It runs roughly down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean.
- (D) It separates one calendar day from one side to another.

Answer – (D) It separates one calendar day from one side to another.

OR

India's rank in the world in terms of the extent of railway network is

- (A) first
- (B) second
- (C) third
- (D) fourth

Answer – (D) fourth

Q 5. Which one of the following musicians was nicknamed as 'Tutiye Hind'?

- (A) Amir Khusrau
- (B) Tansen
- (C) Nayak Gopal
- (D) Haridas

Answer – (A) Amir Khusrau

OR

Which one of the following musicians was described as 'the leader of his time in the science of music'?

- (A) Tansen (B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Nayak Gopal (D) Haridas

Answer – (A) Tansen

Q 6. Which one of the following prominent musicians has described Indian music as 'the fire that burns heart and soul, is superior to the music of any other country'?

- (A) Pandit Ravi Shankar (B) Amir Khusrau
(C) Nayak Gopal (D) Amjad Ali Khan

Answer – (B) Amir Khusrau

OR

Which one of the following musicians has invented the Dhrupad form of music?

- (A) Mian Lal Khan Kalawant (B) Tansen
(C) Zakir Hussain (D) Haridas

Answer – (B) Tansen

Q 7. 'Sazindas' were singers from which one of the following places?

- (A) Punjab (B) Rajasthan
(C) Kashmir (D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer – (C) Kashmir

OR

Amir Khusrau was born in which of the following States of India?

- (A) Punjab (B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Kashmir

Answer – (C) Uttar Pradesh

Q 8. Which one of the following is not a folk dance?

- (A) Jagar (B) Bhaktaa

(C) Garba

(D) Bharatanatyam

Answer – (D) Bharatanatyam

OR

'Ghoomar' is a folk dance of which one of the following States?

(A) Gujarat

(B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Rajasthan

Answer – (D) Rajasthan**Q 9. Which site of the Indus Valley Civilization has the remains of a dockyard?**

(A) Lothal

(B) Harappa

(C) Mohenjo-daro

(D) Banawali

Answer – (A) Lothal

OR

Buddha was born at

(A) Lumbini

(B) Gaya

(C) Sarnath

(D) Kushinagar

Answer – (A) Lumbini**Q 10. In which period were wood, brick and stone used for building houses?**

(A) Harappan

(B) Vedic

(C) Mauryan

(D) Gupta

Answer – (B) Vedic

OR

The Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by whom?

(A) Pallavas

(B) Rashtrakutas

(C) Cholas

(D) Chalukyas

Answer – (B) Rashtrakutas

Q 11. The first city of Delhi called Indraprastha was built by whom?

- (A) Prithviraj Chauhan (B) Anangpal Tomar
(C) Yudhishthira (D) Humayun

Answer – (C) Yudhishthira

Q 12. Which one of the following is not one of the four 'Mathas' established by Adi Shankaracharya?

- (A) Dwarka (B) Puri
(C) Sringeri (D) Rameshwaram

Answer – (D) Rameshwaram

Q 13. Which one of the following is the Jain religious heritage where Mahavira attained Moksha?

- (A) Pawapuri, Bihar (B) Shatrunjaya, Gujarat
(C) Girnar, Gujarat (D) Shravanabelagola, Mysore

Answer – (A) Pawapuri, Bihar

OR

Dilwara Temples are located in which one of the following States?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) Gujarat (D) Rajasthan

Answer – (D) Rajasthan

Q 14. Which Gurudwara is the most sacred for the Sikhs?

- (A) Sis Ganj Sahib, Delhi
(B) The Golden Temple, Amritsar
(C) Rakab Ganj Sahib, Delhi
(D) Hemkund Sahib, Uttarakhand

Answer – (B) The Golden Temple, Amritsar

Q 15. Which one of the following is not a factor affecting tourism?

- (A) Geographical (B) Cultural

(C) Economic

(D) Scientific

Answer – (D) Scientific

Q 16. The headquarters of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is located in which one of the following countries?

(A) France

(B) Italy

(C) Poland

(D) Spain

Answer – (D) Spain

OPTIONAL MODULE-I (Travel and Tour Operation Business)

Q 17. Which one of the following is not a type of tour operators?

(A) Outbound tour operator

(B) Domestic tour operator

(C) Ground tour operator

(D) International tour operator

Answer – (D) International tour operator

Q 18. Who transported 16500 people to and from the Crystal Palace?

(A) John Mason Cook

(B) Thomas Cook

(C) Pallonji Katgara

(D) Jamshedji Dastoor

Answer – (B) Thomas Cook

Q 19. Which one of the following companies is the first Indian owned travel company?

(A) Lee and Muirhead India Pvt. Ltd.

(B) N. Jamnadas and Co. Ltd.

(C) Jeena Tours and Travels

(D) Travel Agents Association of India

Answer – (C) Jeena Tours and Travels

Q 20. For which city covered by the Luxury Rail Tour Package of Palace on Wheels, is the word 'romanticism' used?

- (A) Jaipur (B) Jaisalmer
(C) Ranthambore (D) Udaipur

Answer – (D) Udaipur

OPTIONAL MODULE-II (Hospitality Management)

Q 17. Which one of the following is a function of the housekeeping department in a hotel?

- (A) Take care of the cleanliness of rooms
(B) Assign a room to the guest
(C) Maintain the room records
(D) Provide food and beverage facilities to the guests

Answer – (A) Take care of the cleanliness of rooms

Q 18. Which one of the following is not a function of the Bell desk in a hotel?

- (A) Handling guests' luggage during arrival and departure
(B) Making reservations in restaurants
(C) Making general purchases like medicines, postage stamps, etc.
(D) Keeping guests' luggage in left luggage room

Answer – (B) Making reservations in restaurants

Q 19. Which one of the following is a function of the travel desk in a hotel?

- (A) Assign a room to the guest
(B) Locate a guest in a specific area of the hotel
(C) Provide taxis for guests
(D) Handle the phone calls

Answer – (C) Provide taxis for guests

Q 20. Which one of the following is not an administrative department of a hotel?

- (A) Accounts (B) Purchase and stores
(C) Sales and marketing (D) Front office

Answer – (D) Front office

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q 21. Identify the following statements as True or False:

- (a) The Equator is called the Great Circle.

Answer – True

- (b) The inner longitude space increases towards the pole.

Answer – False

OR

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The latitude that passes through the centre of the Earth is called ____.

Answer – Equator

- (b) The line passing through 0° to the prime meridian, passes through ____ near London.

Answer – Greenwich

Q 22. Identify the following statements as True or False:

- (a) Earth's surface is flat.

Answer – False

- (b) Latitude and longitude are geographical coordinates that help in locating any point on Earth with precision.

Answer – True

OR

Fill in the blanks:

- (a) All lines of longitude cut lines of latitude at ____.

Answer – 90° (Right angle)

(b) All the _____ lines on the globe are complete circles.

Answer – Latitude

Q 23. Fill in the blanks:

(a) From equator to the North Pole, the area is called the _____.

Answer – Northern Hemisphere

(b) The earth is rotating on its axis once in _____ hours.

Answer – 24

OR

Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) The longitudinal extent of India is 68 degrees to 97 degrees West longitude.

Answer – False

(b) The local time difference between the easternmost and westernmost points in India is approximately two hours.

Answer – True

Q 24. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The imaginary line on the surface of the Earth that separates one calendar day from one side to another is called the _____.

Answer – International Date Line

(b) The place/country lying in the _____ has advance time in comparison to the place/country lying in the other direction.

Answer – East

OR

Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) Rail transport has transformed the whole world into a global village.

Answer – False

(b) Road transport is a flexible and reliable means of transport.

Answer – True

Q 25. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The name of Hindu Goddess _____ means 'Renowned Goddess of Desire'.

Answer – Kamakhya

(b) The _____ Temple of Hindus is known as The Shrine Eternal'.

Answer – Somnath

OR

Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) The birth place of Hindu God Sri Krishna is Ayodhya.

Answer – False

(b) God Rama, the king of Ayodhya made Nashik his temporary residence during the 14 years of his exile.

Answer – True

Q 26. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The place where 20 of the 24 Tirthankaras attained Moksha is _____.

Answer – Mount Parsvanatha

(b) A Buddhist religious centre was founded at Sanchi by _____.

Answer – Emperor Ashoka

Q 27. Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) Jesus Christ lived in the region of Palestine.

Answer – True

(b) The Christian temple is called a 'Synagogue'.

Answer – False

Q 28. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The word Khalsa means _____.

Answer – Disciplined (Disciplined army)

(b) The Islam was established in the year ____.

Answer – 570

Q 29. Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) Diplomats posted in a foreign country are called tourists.

Answer – False

(b) India is a country known for its friendly treatment to all visitors.

Answer – True

Q 30. Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) In 2014, the country from where India received the largest number of foreign tourists was UK.

Answer – False

(b) India's share of foreign tourists is less than 1% of world tourists.

Answer – True

Q 31. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Sustainable tourism includes the minimum impact of tourist activities on ____.

Answer – Environment

(b) Tourism is a fast emerging sector particularly after the ____ of the Indian economy since 1991.

Answer – Liberalization

Q 32. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The World Tourism Day is celebrated on ____.

Answer – 27 September

(b) The number of international tourists who visited Africa in 2015 was ____.

Answer – 53 million

Q 33. Identify the following statements as True or False:

(a) Communication is a process that involves at least two persons.

Answer – True

(b) Oral communication does not provide immediate feedback.

Answer – False

Q 34. Fill in the blanks:

(a) All those external factors that affect the business and are beyond the control of a business organization come under ____ environment.

Answer – Macro

(b) Selling is ____ oriented approach.

Answer – Product

OPTIONAL MODULE-I (Travel and Tour Operation Business)

Q 35. Fill in the blanks:

(a) It was only in ____ (year) that a separate Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation was created under a Cabinet Minister in India.

Answer – 1967

(b) The forerunner of the traveller's cheque which created in ____ year.

Answer – 1873

OPTIONAL MODULE-II (Hospitality Management)

Q 35. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The State of India that is called the 'land of spices' is ____.

Answer – Kerala

(b) Sondesh is a popular dessert from ____ cuisine.

Answer – Bengali

SECTION-B

Q 36. Define the term 'behaviour'.

Answer – Behaviour is the way in which an individual or a member of society acts. It determines the attitude and thinking process of a person and society. It is viewed in the context of an event, incident, or response.

OR

Define the term 'thematic map'.

Answer – Thematic maps are special maps that represent specific thematic information of a place. Such information includes climate, vegetation, rainfall, temperature, distribution of crops, minerals, industries, roads, railways, air routes, etc.

Q 37. Mention the incident about Tansen recorded in Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

Answer – It is recorded in 'Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri' that the Sufi saint Salim Chishti of Fatehpur Sikri expressed his last wish at the time of his death to hear Tansen's raga (music). Upon this, Emperor Akbar sent Tansen to him.

Q 38. Describe the Fire Altars', which were the most important features of Vedic architecture.

Answer – During the Vedic period, the construction of fire altars was an important part of social and religious life. These fire altars were established in the courtyards and mandapas of houses for fire worship, which was the most important feature of the architecture of that time.

OR

Describe two main characteristics of 'The Beautiful Temples of Orissa (Odisha)'.

Answer – Two main characteristics of the beautiful temples of Orissa (Odisha) :

1. The beautiful temples of Odisha have been built in the 'Nagara' style.
2. Their main architectural features include the 'Shikhara' (curved roof), the 'Garbhagriha' (sanctum sanctorum) where the main deity resides, and the 'Mandapa' resting on pillars.

Q 39. Write a short note on Bihu.

Answer – Bihu dance is a major folk dance associated with the Bihu festival of Assam state, which is performed with traditional Assamese music. Both men and women participate in it. 'Deori Bihu' and 'Mising Bihu' are its different forms, which express feelings of joy and sorrow.

OR

Write a short note on Lavani.

Answer – The word Lavani is derived from 'Lavanya' (beauty). It is the most popular music and dance form of Maharashtra, performed by beautiful women wearing nine-yard sarees to the beats of a dholak (drum). It mainly developed in the arid regions of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Q 40. Describe any two characteristics of 'Udaygiri as a holy place for Buddhists'.

Answer – Two characteristics of Udaygiri:

1. Located near Cuttack in Odisha, Udaygiri has been a major Buddhist site since the 6th century.
2. By the 8th century, it had become a major center of the 'Vajrayana sect' of Buddhist art and philosophy.

OR

Describe any two characteristics of 'Gurudwara Paonta Sahib as a holy place of Sikhs'.

Answer – Two characteristics of Gurudwara Paonta Sahib :

1. This holy Gurudwara is dedicated to the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh Ji, and is located in Paonta Sahib city in Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh.
2. The literal meaning of 'Paonta' is 'feet', which reflects the historical and religious significance of this place.

Q 41. Write a short note on 'Hazratbal as a holy place of Muslims'.

Answer – Situated on the banks of the Dal Lake in Kashmir, 'Hazratbal' is a very important and beautiful dargah (shrine). It is the only mosque in Kashmir which has a bulbous dome. It is of immense importance to Muslims because the holy hair of Prophet Muhammad is safely preserved here.

OR

Write a short note on 'St. John's Church as a holy place of Christians'.

Answer – St. John's Church is the oldest cathedral church in North India, built around 1852. It is situated in a beautiful natural environment surrounded by deodar trees in McLeod Ganj, Himachal Pradesh, which makes the devotees feel complete purity and mental peace.

Q 42. Write a short note on 'Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism'.

Answer – Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) is a fast-emerging form of tourism where travel is undertaken for business meetings, conferences, and exhibitions. This sector has developed significantly after the liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991.

Q 43. Explain 'information overload as a barrier to communication'.

Answer – Information overload means receiving too many messages or too much information at the same time. For example, if a receptionist receives 20 phone calls in 5 minutes, she will not be able to understand all the messages clearly, which will hinder proper communication.

Q 44. Explain 'coherence' as a principle of effective writing.

Answer – The rule of 'coherence' is very important to make written communication clear and effective. It means that there should be a mutual connection and harmony between sentences, paragraphs, and the entire message so that the meaning of the message can be clearly understood.

Q 45. Explain 'situation as a determinant of personality'.

Answer – The specific situations a person faces shape their personality traits. For example, whatever good or bad experiences a person gains during a job interview brings changes in their future behavior and personality development.

Q 46. Explain any three characteristics of Buddhist Stupas.

Answer – Three main characteristics of Buddhist Stupas :

1. **Structure** : Buddhist stupas were originally large mounds of low height made of circular bricks, whose base was high and terraced.
2. **Top Structure** : An umbrella-shaped stone was placed on the uppermost part (top) of these stupas.
3. **Religious Significance** : These stupas were mainly built to keep and preserve the holy relics of the Buddha safely, which later became centers for the spread of Buddhism.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of Buddha's Burial Mounds.

Answer – Three main characteristics of Buddha's burial mounds :

1. **Structural Design** : Stupas were originally large, circular mounds made of bricks with a high and terraced base. An umbrella-shaped stone was placed on their top.
2. **Preservation of Relics** : The main purpose of these stupas was to safely keep and preserve the holy bodily relics of Lord Buddha.

- 3. Pilgrimage and Tourism Centers :** These burial mounds built at places of important events associated with the life of Lord Buddha like Lumbini, Gaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar are today extremely holy pilgrimage sites and major centers of tourist attraction for Buddhist followers worldwide.

Q 47. Explain the significance of 'Amarnath as a holy place of Hindus'.

Answer – Significance of 'Amarnath as a holy place of Hindus' :

- 1. Location and Nature :** The Amarnath cave is located in an area surrounded by the snowy mountains of Jammu and Kashmir, which is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- 2. Religious Symbol :** The greatest religious significance of this cave is the ice Shivling that forms naturally here.
- 3. Pilgrimage :** This area is highly inaccessible and pilgrims are allowed to enter for 'darshan' (viewing) only for a very short period in summer when the snow clears.

OR

Explain the life of Guru Nanak after 1496.

Answer – Major activities in the life of Guru Nanak Ji :

- 1. Spiritual Experience :** After attaining enlightenment in 1496, he dedicated his life to the service of humanity.
- 2. Extensive Travels :** He undertook long journeys with Mardanaji and Bhai Bala to spread the message of love and brotherhood.
- 3. Medium of Preaching :** He preached through kirtans, bhajans, and ragas and asked people to stay away from superstition and the caste system.

Q 48. How do geographical factors affect tourism? Explain.

Answer – Geographical influences on tourism :

- 1. Impact of Climate :** Geographical climate determines the movement of tourists; for instance, in summer, people from the plains move towards cold hill stations.
- 2. Determination of Preference :** Tourists from cold regions travel to places with a warm climate in winter.
- 3. Center of Attraction :** The location, natural landscape, mountains, and geographical diversity of a place are what attract tourists towards it the most.

OR

Distinguish between visitor and tourist.

Answer – Difference between visitor and tourist :

Basis of Comparison	Visitor	Tourist
1. Scope	It is a very broad term.	It is a specific form of 'visitor'.
2. Purpose	It includes all people coming for jobs, business, diplomatic or social work.	It mainly includes purposes like leisure, recreation, health, pilgrimage, or sports.
3. Time Limit	There is no necessity of any specific time limit.	It is mandatory to stay at the destination for at least 24 hours.
4. Income	It also includes those who earn money by working at the destination.	A tourist does not do any work for which they receive remuneration or salary.

Q 49. How is travel cost affecting tourism in the world? Explain.

Answer – Travel expenses and tourism dynamics:

- Market Incentive :** When the cost of travel and related services like tickets, hotels is low, it accelerates tourism activities and people travel more.
- Form of Barrier :** Expensive travel rates become a major barrier to tourism development because tourists cut down on their travel plans.
- Economic Determination :** Travel expenses are a major determinant of tourism, which forms the basis of the travel decision for most tourists.

(OPTIONAL MODULE-I)

Q 50. Explain any three functions of the outbound tour operators.

Answer – Three functions of outbound operators:

- Package Design :** They design tourism packages for tourists from their own country to travel to foreign (overseas) countries.
- Documentation Work :** They help tourists in preparing and obtaining passports, visas, and other travel documents.
- Contracts and Coordination :** They enter into contracts with local operators in the destination countries for accommodation, local transport, and sightseeing services.

Q 51. Explain any three functions of wholesale travel agency.

Answer – Working methodology of a wholesale travel agency:

1. **Bulk Purchasing** : They purchase components of travel services in large quantities from major service providers.
2. **Package Restructuring** : By combining these individual services, they prepare attractive tourism packages.
3. **Distribution System** : They sell packages through retail agents instead of directly to the customer and earn their income from wholesale discounts.

(OPTIONAL MODULE-II)

Q 50. Explain how legal changes' impact the hospitality industry.

Answer – Impact of legal changes on the hospitality industry:

1. **Change in Tax Structure** : Amendments to tax laws like VAT, GST, or service tax increase the cost of services. Due to this, hotels and restaurants are forced to increase their prices, which affects the tourist demand.
2. **Regulatory Compliance** : Changes in the regulatory environment make the business processes of hotels and restaurants difficult. New amendments to hygiene, fire safety, and licensing rules force hotel management to change their working methods.
3. **Impact on Operating Costs** : Additional investments have to be made to meet the new legal standards, which increases the burden on the hotel's budget.

Q 51. Explain how 'competition' impacts the hospitality industry.

Answer – The impact of competition in the hospitality industry is as follows:

1. **High Level of Services** : To survive in the market, healthy competition among hotels motivates them to provide better and high-level services to their customers.
2. **Pressure from External Factors** : Often, sudden changes in economic or regulatory factors (like security restrictions) reduce the number of tourists, making the competition among hotels to attract customers very intense.
3. **Business Strategy** : Due to competition, hotel managers have to constantly change their strategies so that they can maintain their existence in the market and minimize business losses.

SECTION-C

Q 52. How is road map important for the tourists? Explain in six points.

Answer – Importance of road map for tourists:

1. **Route Information** : It provides accurate information about motorable roads in various seasons in a specific area.
2. **Road Classification** : Through this, National Highways, State Highways, District, and Village roads can be identified separately.
3. **Details of Facilities** : These maps contain information about petrol pumps, boarding and lodging facilities, and public assistance centers.
4. **Distance Estimation** : The 'distance table' given in it is extremely important for travel time and decision making.
5. **Smooth Commuting** : National and State highways facilitate the smooth movement of tourists, which can be easily seen on the map.
6. **Business Planning** : This map helps tourists to choose the best route to reach their destination.

OR

How has Air Transport played an important role in the development of tourism? Explain in six points in Indian context.

Answer – Role of air transport in the development of tourism :

1. **High Speed** : Air transport is the fastest means of travel, making tourist destinations accessible by covering distances of thousands of kilometers in a few hours.
2. **Time Saving** : By covering more distance in less time, tourists can spend more time at their destination, which is essential for the growth of tourism.
3. **Global Connectivity** : Air traffic has established India as a 'global village' by connecting it with other nations of the world.
4. **Freedom from Geographical Barriers** : This transport is capable of overcoming ground barriers like inaccessible mountains, dense forests, deserts, and flooded areas.

5. **Entry of Foreign Tourists** : About 97% of international tourists in India come by air route only, which increases foreign exchange earnings.
6. **Modern Facilities** : The modernization of major international airports like Delhi, Mumbai, and the facility of special charter flights have given a new momentum to India's tourism.

Q 53. Explain the three steps in the process of convening a meeting.

Answer – Three steps in the process of convening a meeting :

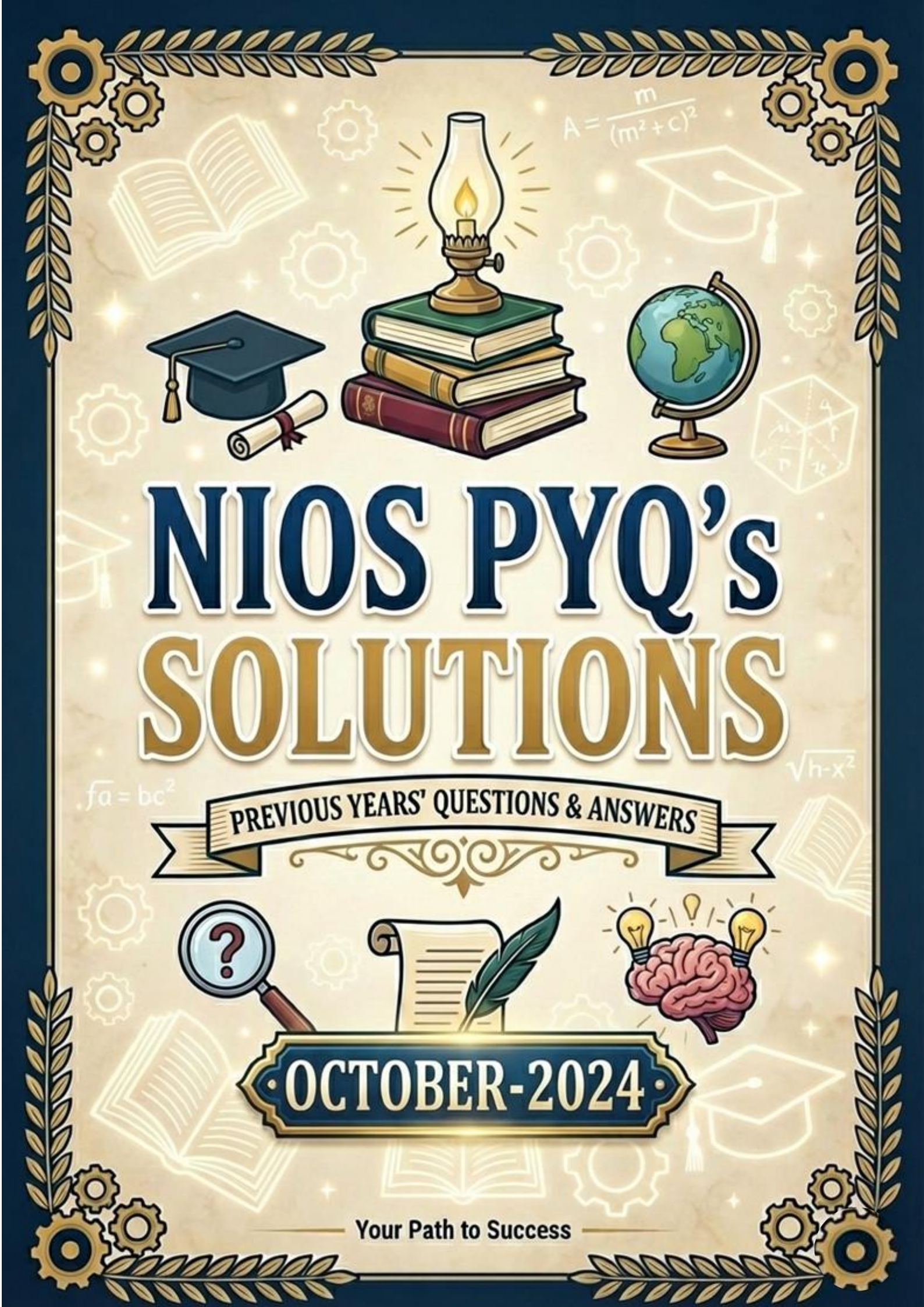
1. **Notice** : The person organizing the meeting gives written notice of the meeting to the concerned members. This notice clearly mentions the date, time, venue, and main topics of discussion (agenda) of the meeting.
2. **Agenda** : A list of important issues to be discussed in the meeting is prepared. A copy of the agenda is sent to all members before the meeting so that they can prepare and discuss only the referenced topics.
3. **Minutes of the Meeting** : Every issue discussed during the meeting is deliberated upon in detail. Finally, the decisions taken are kept as an official record. This written record is called the 'minutes' or 'details' of the meeting.

OR

How to face an interview? Explain in six points.

Answer – Six points for success in an interview:

1. **Prior Preparation** : Success depends on preparation. Practice answering potentially difficult questions and take the help of mock interviews.
2. **Confidence and Control** : Stay calm during the interview. Introduce yourself while entering and shake hands confidently.
3. **Distance from Distractions** : Keep your mobile phone switched off. Do not keep any distracting object near you during the interview.
4. **Eye Contact** : Talk while looking into the eyes of the interviewer. This shows your confidence and positive attitude.
5. **Positivity** : Do not repeat any negative comments. Present every answer of yours with positivity and honesty.
6. **Honesty** : If you do not know the answer to any question, politely decline and promise that you will gather the information and share it with them. Avoid making wrong guesses.



$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{a} = bc^2$ $\sqrt{h-x^2}$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐

Q 1. Which one of the following is a negative economic impact of Tourism?

- (A) Increase in income (B) Receipt of Foreign exchange
(C) Increase in employment (D) Increase in import

Answer – (D) Increase in import

Q 2. Which one of the following is a positive environmental impact of tourism?

- (A) Reduction in cultivable land due construction of infrastructure.
(B) Increase in landslides due to human intervention.
(C) Environmental pollution by local transport biofuel consumption.
(D) Increased cleaning drives for tourist attraction.

Answer – (D) Increased cleaning drives for tourist attraction.

Q 3. Which one of the following statements about Longitude is not correct?

- (A) Lines of longitude are parallel.
(B) Its distance is in degree east or west of the prime meridian.
(C) All lines of longitude cut lines of latitude at 90° (right angles).
(D) It is an imaginary line which runs from North Pole to South Pole.

Answer – (A) Lines of longitude are parallel.

Q 4. Which cities does the Golden Triangle Highway connect?

- (A) Delhi-Agra-Jodhpur (B) Delhi-Agra-Udaipur
(C) Delhi-Jaipur-Jaisalmer (D) Delhi-Agra-Jaipur

Answer – (D) Delhi-Agra-Jaipur

Q 5. Which luxury train connects small cities of Rajasthan, including Shekhawati?

- (A) Heritage on Wheels (B) Fairy Queen
(C) Bharat Darshan (D) Palace on Wheels

Answer – (A) Heritage on Wheels

Q 6. Which Coastal State has maximum number of major seaports?

- (A) West Bengal (B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Maharashtra (D) Gujarat

Answer – (B) Tamil Nadu

Q 7. Who among the following musicians is attributed the invention of Qawwali?

- (A) Tansen (B) Hapa Charan
(C) Amir Khusrau (D) Mian Lal Khan

Answer – (C) Amir Khusrau

Q 8. Bharat Ratna Pandit Ravi Shankar was a renowned player of which instrument?

- (A) Veena (B) Sarod
(C) Sarangi (D) Sitar

Answer – (D) Sitar

Q 9. "Morulem" is a traditional Folk Dance of Which State?

- (A) Goa (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Daman and Diu

Answer – (A) Goa

Q 10. Where did Buddha attain Mahaparinirvana?

- (A) Lumbini (B) Kushinagar

(C) Sarnath

(D) Gaya

Answer – (B) Kushinagar

Q 11. The four "Dhams" or sacred places of Hindus are:

(A) Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Varanasi

(B) Badrinath, Haridwar, Puri and Rameshwaram

(C) Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameshwaram

(D) Dwarka, Puri and Rameshwaram and Sringeri

Answer – (C) Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameshwaram

Q 12. Mount Parsvanatha is a religious heritage site for:

(A) Hindus

(B) Sikhs

(C) Buddhists

(D) Jains

Answer – (D) Jains

Q 13. Which one of the following states Hemkund Sahib is located?

(A) Himachal Pradesh

(B) Uttarakhand

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Maharashtra

Answer – (B) Uttarakhand

Q 14. Which State had the highest number of foreign tourists visiting in 2014?

(A) Rajasthan

(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Maharashtra

(D) Kerala

Answer – (B) Tamil Nadu

Q 15. Which one of the following is an disadvantage of oral communication?

- (A) It provides immediate feedback.
- (B) It provides an opportunity for a dialogue.
- (C) It does not provide record or reference.
- (D) It is fast and saves time.

Answer – (C) It does not provide record or reference.

Q 16. Which one of the following is not included in 7C of communication?

- (A) Cleanliness
- (B) Completeness
- (C) Correctness
- (D) Conciseness

Answer – (A) Cleanliness

Q 17. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The ___ divides the Earth into two Hemispheres.

Answer – Equator

- (ii) The ___ is an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth that runs from North Pole to South Pole.

Answer – Longitude

Q 18. State whether True or False:

- (i) India has two time zones.

Answer – False

- (ii) In order to calculate the time difference between two places, it is not enough to know the longitude of both the places.

Answer – False

Q 19. Answer in one word:

(i) Who was the Guru of Amir Khusrau?

Answer – Sheikh Nizamuddin

(ii) Which musical instrument was invented by Amir Khusrau?

Answer – Sitar

Q 20. Fill in the blanks:

(i) During the reign of Ashoka, many monolithic stone pillars were erected on which teachings of ___ were inscribed.

Answer – Dhamma

(ii) The Lion Capital of the Sarnath Pillar has been adopted as the ___ of the Indian Republic.

Answer – National Emblem

Q 21. Fill in the blanks:

(i) The sacred place, which was the capital city of Sri Krishna's Kingdom and has some very important temples is ___.

Answer – Dwarka

(ii) The sacred place, where Sri Ram built a bridge over the sea to Sri Lanka when he went in search of his consort, Sita ji is called ___.

Answer – Rameshwaram

Q 22. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Prophet Mohammad got Prophethood at the age of ___ in the year 610 AD.

Answer – 40

(ii) The Hijri Era started in the year ___.

Answer – 622 AD

Q 23. Fill in the blanks:

(i) 'Atithi Devo Bhava' means ____.

Answer – Guest is God

(ii) Tourism that involves interaction of tourists with local people and their cultural life is called ____ Tourism.

Answer – Rural

Q 24. State whether True or False:

(i) In India, Tourism is the largest Industry.

Answer – False

(ii) About ten million people are employed directly or indirectly in Tourism Industry.

Answer – True

Q 25. Fill in the blanks:

(i) The lowest Decadal Growth Rate of Foreign Tourists Arrival in India between 1951 and 2010 was in ____.

Answer – 1990

(ii) The highest percentage growth rate of Foreign tourists in India between 1997 and 2015 was registered in the year ____.

Answer – 2003

Q 26. Fill in the blanks:

(i) UNWTO stands for ____.

Answer – United Nations World Tourism Organization

(ii) According to UNWTO Annual Report of 2015, the country that gets the highest number of Tourists in the world is ____.

Answer – France

Q 27. State whether True or False:

(i) India is included in the top ten countries in terms of international tourism arrivals.

Answer – False

(ii) Europe gets the largest international tourism arrivals.

Answer – True

Q 28. Fill in the blanks:

(i) An exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons is called ____.

Answer – Communication

(ii) A language which is special to science, commerce, technology, trade or profession is called ____.

Answer – Jargon

Q 29. State whether True or False:

(i) 'Emotional Stability' is a personality trait listed under the MBTI Approach.

Answer – False

(ii) People with Perceiving Type Personality are flexible and spontaneous.

Answer – True

Q 30. State whether True or False:

(i) Marketing is satisfying the needs of the buyer.

Answer – True

(ii) Marketing is a part of Selling.

Answer – False

Q 31. Define 'Values'.

Answer – Values are those ideals that apply equally to everyone in society, such as honesty, respect, and compassion; these are the building blocks of norms.

OR

Define 'Norms'.

Answer – Norms are the formal rules of a society that regulate the members of a community, group, or society to maintain harmony.

Q 32. Explain why Tourism is considered as an industry.

Answer – Tourism is considered an industry because it involves the movement of people from one place to another, which requires basic amenities like transport, accommodation, food, and beverages. It generates employment opportunities and economic activities for the local people, thereby boosting the economy.

Q 33. Write a note on Carnatic Music.

Answer – In South India, music is primarily associated with devotion to God. This South Indian music is known as Carnatic music. It was recognized in the 8th century by Bhakti saints, who used music, dance, and singing to please God, giving birth to the Guru-Shishya tradition.

Q 34. Describe any two characteristics of musical instrument 'Flute'.

Answer – Two characteristics of the 'Flute' :

1. It is a wind instrument in which sweet sound is produced by the flow of air through its holes.
2. This instrument is specially associated with Lord Krishna, and its reference is found since the Vedic period.

OR

Describe any two characteristics of musical instrument 'Sarangi'.

Answer – Two characteristics of the 'Sarangi' :

1. The Sarangi has a bow-shaped string and is representative of India.
2. The sound of the Sarangi is very close to the human voice, which is why it is considered the best accompanying instrument in India.

Q 35. Mention any two superior town planning skills of the Harappans.

Answer – Two superior town planning skills of the Harappans :

1. Their cities were built in a highly planned manner in a geometric shape or grid layout.
2. The roads intersected each other at right angles, and an advanced drainage system was also present.

SECTION-B

Q 36. Explain two main features of 'Rock-cut Temples'.

Answer – Two main features of 'Rock-cut Temples' :

1. These temples were made by cutting massive rocks, which is a testament to their durability and eternal stability.
2. They had decorated walls and large rooms. The Kailash Temple of Ellora and the 'Ratha' temples of Mahabalipuram are prominent and wonderful examples of this.

OR

Explain two main features of 'Cave Architecture'.

Answer – Two main features of 'Cave Architecture' :

1. In cave architecture, caves were built by cutting mountains; for example, Ajanta and Ellora caves in Maharashtra and Udayagiri caves in Madhya Pradesh.
2. Inside these caves, Buddhist Viharas, Chaityas, Mandapas, and pillared temples of Hindu deities are found.

Q 37. Explain any two barriers to communication.

Answer – Two barriers to communication :

1. **Noise** : Unwanted signals or sounds, such as the noise of machines, hinder the reception of the desired message.
2. **Distance** : When there is a large distance between the sender and the receiver (without technical devices), it creates an obstacle in hearing and communicating.

OR

Explain two main objectives of meeting.

Answer – Two main objectives of a meeting :

1. To provide information to the members on a specific topic and to describe it.
2. To understand a situation and to exchange feedback, ideas, and experiences among the members.

Q 38. Explain what makes a 'Presentation' effective.

Answer – To make a presentation effective, the speaker must first know their audience. The presentation should be brief and focused on the main topic. Staying calm and relaxed while speaking, maintaining eye contact with the audience, and using simple words makes it highly effective.

Q 39. Distinguish between Extroversion and Introversion as personality traits.

Answer – Extroverts are socially open, express themselves freely, and feel energized by spending time with people. In contrast, introverts are quiet and shy. They prefer deep and meaningful social interactions and feel better being alone.

OR

Explain 'Conscientiousness' as a personality trait.

Answer – Conscientiousness is an important personality trait according to the Big Five model. Such people tend to show self-discipline. Their main goal is always to act responsibly and achieve their goals and accomplishments.

Q 40. Explain 'Agenda' in the context of a Meeting.

Answer – In the context of a meeting, an 'Agenda' is a list of topics and issues that are to be discussed during the meeting. A copy of the agenda is sent to every member before the meeting starts so they can prepare, ensuring the meeting focuses only on the relevant issues.

Q 41. How does Geography helps in travel and tourism? Explain any three ways.

Answer – Geography helps in travel and tourism in the following ways :

1. **Location determination :** It helps tourists pinpoint any specific area or destination on a map.

2. Calculating time-lag : It makes it easy to find out the geographical time difference between the origin and destination places.

3. Setting the global clock : With the help of longitude, it helps determine the correct clock time in a global perspective.

OR

Explain the concept of 'Sustainable Tourism' in three points.

Answer – Three main points of the 'Sustainable Tourism' concept :

1. Sustainability of resources : Its main objective is to ensure the continuity and protection of regional and local resources so they are preserved for future generations.

2. Establishing balance : It emphasizes maintaining a proper and suitable harmony among economic, socio-cultural, and environmental factors.

3. Attention to carrying capacity : Tourism is developed in such a way that it does not put immense pressure on the natural environment's capacity and does not reduce the quality of life.

Q 42. Explain any three points of importance of maps in tourism.

Answer – The importance of maps in tourism is as follows :

1. Comprehension of large areas : Maps make large geographical areas easily understandable, allowing tourists to see diverse elements at a glance.

2. Displaying spatial diversity : Compared to written explanations, understanding the spatial diversity and patterns of a place is easier and clearer through maps.

3. Systematic collection of information : Maps are organized and highly suitable for collecting spatial information like routes, distances, and paths.

Q 43. Explain any three points of significance of Varanasi as the most sacred among the holy places of Hindus.

Answer – Religious and cultural significance of Varanasi (Kashi) :

1. City of Lord Shiva : Situated on the banks of the holy river Ganga, this city is specifically considered the city of Lord Shiva and is the most sacred pilgrimage for Hindus.

2. Hub of temples and idols : There are more than two thousand temples and over half a million idols established here, mostly related to Lord Shiva and his family.

3. Ancient center of education : Along with religious importance, it has been a major center of ancient Gurukuls and education; foreign travelers have also called it the 'Athens of India'.

OR

Explain any three points of significance of Satrunjaya, Gujarat as a holy place for Jains.

Answer – 'Satrunjaya' in Gujarat has special significance in Jainism :

1. Site of attaining Moksha : It is an ancient traditional pilgrimage site where it is believed that the first Tirthankara Rishabhdev and his main followers attained Moksha.

2. Huge temple complex : Within this nine-walled area, there are hundreds of small and large ancient temples, including seven temples built by Vastupala in 1231 AD.

3. Difficult yet holy journey : The 12-mile journey here is considered extremely difficult, yet every year on a specific day, around 20,000 devotees come here for Darshan.

Q 44. Distinguish between International and Domestic tourists. Explain any three points of difference.

Answer – Differences between international and domestic tourists :

Basis	Domestic Tourist	International Tourist
1. Geographical Boundary	These tourists travel outside their residence but within the geographical boundaries of their country.	These tourists travel to another country on a foreign passport.
2. Currency Flow	In this, only local currency is transacted and circulated.	Their arrival brings foreign exchange, which increases the country's foreign exchange reserves.
3. Documents	Legal documents like a passport or visa are not required for travel.	A passport and a visa from the respective country are mandatory for travel.

OR

How do Government Policies affect tourism? Explain any three points.

Answer – Government policies play an important role in the development of tourism :

- 1. Subsidies and packages :** Subsidies and special tourism packages offered by the government to promote tourism attract domestic and foreign tourists in large numbers.
- 2. Relaxation in Visa rules :** A liberal visa policy and relaxation in travel rules make it easier for foreign tourists to enter the country.
- 3. International promotion :** To attract tourists from various countries, the government organizes exhibitions and campaigns like 'Incredible India' abroad, which encourages tourism.

Q 45. Write an essay on Buddha's Teachings.

Answer – In his teachings, Gautama Buddha primarily taught that the root cause of all human suffering is endless 'desire'. To be free from suffering and attain Nirvana (Moksha), it is essential to control and conquer desires.

- **Eightfold Path :** To achieve this goal, he preached the 'Eightfold Path'. This includes Right View, Right Resolution, Right Speech, Right Conduct, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Meditation.
- **Simple language and morality :** Buddha delivered his teachings in Pali and Prakrit, the simple languages of the common people, and laid maximum emphasis on life's virtues and moral values.

OR

Write an essay on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak.

Answer – Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of Sikhism, was born in 1469 in Talwandi near Lahore. After attaining enlightenment in 1496, he traveled extensively to spread the message of love and brotherhood.

- **Key Teachings :** He preached that God is one and formless. He strongly condemned the caste system, superstitions, and idol worship.
- **Equality and human virtues :** He emphasized virtues like humility, charity, forgiveness, and truthfulness. To bring equality to society, he started the practices of 'Sangat' (sitting together and listening) and 'Pangat' (sitting together to eat in a Langar/free kitchen).

Q 46. Describe any six points of 'Emerging Dimensions of Tourism'.

Answer – Emerging new dimensions of tourism :

1. **Health tourism** : Arrival of foreign tourists for world-class medical treatment, Ayurveda, Yoga, and naturopathy at a low cost.
2. **Spiritual tourism** : Visiting India in search of peace and God, as it is a confluence of various religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, etc.
3. **Adventure tourism** : Due to geographical diversity, adventure sports like trekking and rafting are developing.
4. **MICE tourism** : Arrival of corporate tourists for business Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions.
5. **Rural tourism** : This involves a direct connection between tourists and local people regarding their cultural life.
6. **Sustainable tourism** : Developing tourism while caring for the environment, ensuring it remains safe for the needs of future generations.

OR

Describe any six 'factors affecting tourism in the world'.

Answer – Six major factors affecting tourism globally :

1. **Good income and economic condition** : The higher the purchasing power and per capita income of the tourists, the more tourism will increase.
2. **Paid holidays** : Leave entitlements in corporate or government jobs provide people with both time and money for travel.
3. **Travel cost** : Low or reasonable travel costs promote tourism, while excessively high prices act as a barrier.
4. **Technology and Internet** : Easily available information about destinations on the internet and online booking have made tourism highly accessible.
5. **Package providers** : Convenient tour packages offered by tour operators make traveling easier for tourists.

6. **Media influence** : Promotion through print and audio-visual (TV) media attracts tourists worldwide to new destinations.

Optional Module I (Travel and Tour Operation Business)

Q 47. Which was the first Indian-owned travel company?

- (A) Jeena Tours and Travels
- (B) Lee and Muirhead India Pvt. Ltd.
- (C) N. Jamnadas and Co. Ltd.
- (D) TAAI

Answer – (A) Jeena Tours and Travels

Q 48. When was Travel Agents Association of India established?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1951
- (C) 1961
- (D) 1967

Answer – (B) 1951

Q 49. What does GIT stand for?

- (A) Great India Tours
- (B) Group India Tours
- (C) Group Inclusive Tours
- (D) Great International Tours

Answer – (C) Group Inclusive Tours

Q 50. What do IATO stand for?

- (A) International Association of Travel Operators
- (B) Indian Association of Travel Operators
- (C) International Association of Tour Operators
- (D) Indian Association of Tour Operators

Answer – (D) Indian Association of Tour Operators

Optional Module II (Hospitality Management)

Q 47. Which one of the following is not a function of the Housekeeping Department in a Hotel?

- (A) Provide food to the Guests and Staff
- (B) Take care of cleanliness of rooms
- (C) Maintain Linen Room and supply linen to rooms and other Departments
- (D) Maintain Guest Laundry facility

Answer – (A) Provide food to the Guests and Staff

Q 48. Which one of the following is not an Operational Department of a Hotel?

- (A) Front Office
- (B) Maintenance
- (C) Food and Beverage Service
- (D) House Keeping

Answer – (B) Maintenance

Q 49. The three A's of Tourism Industry are:

- (A) Appeal, Accessibility and Accommodation
- (B) Attraction, Availability and Accommodation
- (C) Attraction, Accessibility and Accommodation
- (D) Appeal, Availability and Accommodation

Answer – (B) Attraction, Availability and Accommodation

Q 50. Which one of the following is not an Administrative Department of a Hotel?

- (A) Accounts
- (B) Purchase and Stores
- (C) Sales and Marketing
- (D) Front Office

Answer – (D) Front Office

Optional Module I (Travel and Tour Operation Business)

Q 51. State whether True or False:

(i) John Mason Cook was the first organized Travel Agent in the world.

Answer – False

(ii) The first organized excursion or tour was by train from Leicester Station for Lough Barough in 1841.

Answer – True

Optional Module II (Hospitality Management)

Q 51. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Undhiyu is a dish from ___ Cuisine.

Answer – Gujarati

(ii) Bajre Moth ki Khicdi is dish from ___ Cuisine.

Answer – Rajasthani

SECTION-C

Optional Module I (Travel and Tour Operation Business)

Q 52. Explain what is an online travel agency.

Answer – An Online Travel Agency (OTA) is a modern digital platform that provides travel and tourism services. It functions similarly to an offline travel agency, but its entire operation is conducted via the internet and websites. It connects its services with the global distribution system to deliver them to customers.

Key features and services :

1. **Digital operation :** These companies do not physically own the products; instead, they source services from suppliers and offer them on the internet.

2. **Diverse services** : These agencies provide facilities like air ticket reservations, railway tickets, hotel bookings, bus reservations, and the sale of tourism packages.
3. **Online payment** : They use e-commerce, allowing customers to make immediate payments via credit/debit cards or net banking.
4. **Growing popularity** : Due to the increase in cyber population, the demand for OTAs is rising rapidly as it is the fastest medium to get information and make bookings from home.

Q 53. Explain what a Tour Operator does.

Answer – A Tour Operator is an organization in the travel industry that acts as a manufacturer of tourism products.

Their main functions are as follows :

1. **Creating tourism packages** : Tour operators buy service components in bulk from various providers like hotels, transport companies, and guides, and combine them to create an attractive 'Tour Package'.
2. **Marketing and sales** : They market tourism packages, determine their prices, and sell them either directly to customers or through retail travel agencies.
3. **Responsibility and implementation** : Tour operators are fully responsible for providing the scheduled services during the trip and ensuring their successful execution, including hotel bookings, transport, and local sightseeing.
4. **Image building** : They transform a country's tourism resources into 'salable materials', acting as key ambassadors who shape the nation's tourism image.

Optional Module II (Hospitality Management)

Q 52. Explain the role of Front Office in a Hotel.

Answer – The Front Office is the most important department of any hotel because it is the first point of contact between the guest and the hotel staff. For any visitor, this department provides the first impression of the hotel.

Main functions of the Front Office :

1. **Reservation** : Its primary function is to reserve rooms for the future, which is the main source of the hotel's income.

- 2. Registration :** This department welcomes guests upon arrival, completes registration formalities, and settles bills at the time of their departure.
- 3. Information and Communication :** Coordinating telephone calls, messages, mail, and parcels inside and outside the hotel is the responsibility of this department.
- 4. Guest Services :** This department is responsible for providing guests with information about the city and hotel facilities, as well as meeting their special needs through the bell desk, concierge, and travel desk.

Q 53. Distinguish between 'Lanai' and 'Suite' as types of rooms in a hotel.

Answer – Main differences between a 'Lanai' and a 'Suite' in a hotel :

Basis of Difference	Lanai Room	Suite Room
1. Main Feature	It has a balcony that offers a view of a garden or natural scenery.	It has a living room connected to one or more bedrooms.
2. Facilities	It has standard comfortable amenities, mainly focused on sightseeing/views.	It has expensive furniture, luxury amenities like complimentary fruit baskets, chocolates, and sometimes a private kitchen.
3. Rent	The rent may be the same as standard rooms or slightly higher.	It is the most expensive of all hotel rooms.
4. Users	It is mainly in resort hotels for tourists who want to enjoy the scenery.	It is intended for Very Important Persons (VIPs) such as industrialists, film stars, or politicians.



Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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