MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION, MUMBAI

1	Name of Syllabus	**C.C. in ECO-TOURISM** **(414107)**
2	Max. Nos of Student	25 Students
3	Duration	6 Month
4	Type	Full Time
5	Nos Of Days / Week	6 Days
6	Nos Of Hours /Days	7 Hrs (2 Hrs TH & 5 Hrs PR)
7	Space Required	Laboratory = 1000 Sq feet Class Room = 200 Sq feet TOTAL = 1200 Sq feet
8	Entry Qualification	S.S.C. + Any course pass in Tourism of MSBVE
9	Objective Of Syllabus/ introduction	Awareness of Safety precautions Knowledge of Tourism Concepts . Knowledge of Tourism Products of India & Geography for Tourism Knowledge of Indian Society , Culture & History, Travel Agency, Tour Operation And Guides, Escorts Ability to read schematic layouts / diagrams.. Knowledge of Business English, Entrepreneurship & Computer Application & Tourism Industry
10	Employment Opportunity	The trainee will either to be able to take up jobs with agencies which maintain and arrange such tours or with working experience will be in a position to start his own independent Business.
11	Teacher's Qualification	Diploma/Certificate in concern subject
12	Training System	Training System Per Week

Theory	Practical	Total
12 Hours	30 Hours	42 Hours

13 Exam. System

Sr. No.	Paper Code	Name of Subject	TH/PR	Hours	Max. Marks	Min. Marks
1	**41410711**	ECO-TOURISM	TH I	3 hrs	100	35
2	**41410721**	Tourism Concepts & Impact	PR I	3 hrs	100	50
3	**41410722**	ECO-TOURISM	PR II	6 hrs	200	100
		TOTAL			400	185

ECO-TOURISM

Theory - I & Practical – II ECO-TOURISM

What is ecotourism (Definition of ecotourism principles importance of ecotourism Defining environment, Environment and ecotourism who is an ecotourist? Priorities and preferences of ecotourists potential of ecotourism in Madhya Pradesh and current trends to ecotourism.

2. Ecotourism Resources

Different categories of resources: natural (wildlife, water, vegetation, flora and fauna climate, landscapes), built, cultural/heritage (industrial heritage, ancient monuments, rock paintings, religious sites), ecotourism events or products (adventure sports, historical cultural, commercial events etc.). Identification of ecotourism products (historical, cultural physical, nature, wild life, buildings) and Description of ecotourism activities (-trekking, white water rafting, wildlife, viewing/safari, camping, nature trails, cycling, fishing and angling river cruise, herbal tourism, urban ecotourism, rural tourism, nature education etc.)

Protected Areas brief description and types, protected area management, protection and conservation measures, role of protected areas in the field of education, protection of local culture /heritage, scientific research National Parks and Sanctuaries of India. National Parks and Sanctuaries of Madhya Pradesh, their wildlife and vegetation.

3. Sustainable tourism

What is sustainable tourism –drivers of sustainability – nature , society, commerce, human resource, Beneficiaries of sustainability, tourists, local community, future generations importance of sustainable tourism development, Community based tourism, features of sustainable tourism development – biodiversity, agriculture, management, transport etc. Examples of sustainable tourism in different areas of the world.

4. Advantages of ecotourism

a) To the community-

Long term economic benefits (tourist purchase, direct and incorrect employment, foreign exchange), preservation of the natural environment, employment (guide services entertainment, hotels/restaurants, local there operators supplier educating tourists, local skills/crafts, policing).

Social Benefits - stronger community feeling. Varied employment opportunities, improved transport and services, improved infrastructure, improved facilities, uliftment in the status of living of locals. Increase in community involvement in the role of community in policymaking, developing partnerships, local knowledge, giving consent /decision making, providing entertainment, handicrafts, souvenirs educating, publicity etc.

b) To the environment (avoids damage to flora and fauna, protects areas of outstanding natural beauty, improves the visual impact of buildings).

c) Preservation of culture and heritage

5. Disadvantages of ecotourism – Litter, waste, pollution, overbuilding, destruction of flora and fauna.

6. Codes of conduct for tourists and locals – respect mother earth leave nothing except footprints, be informed in advance, respect others privacy, use marked footpaths/trails support organizations that are committed to the environment, use eco friendly services, suppliers, travel companies, do not take anything except photographs, do not use products from animals at risk, communicate to tourists to raise local awareness on forest protection (respect for environment, conservation, knowledge of areas, plants, animals, prevention of environmental abuse).

7.Communication skills ways of spreading information on ecotourism (posters, leaflets, guide internet, audio visual aids, training centers, green campaigns, nature interpretation centre, Etiquettes and mannerisms, important precautions and conflict handling).

8. Waste management and conservation (recycling, reusing, careful use of water, careful use of energy, alternative energy sources , solar, biogas etc. waste recycling)

9. Staff training and involvement (Education assessment for – local community, Governments, non-government organizations, supply sectors of the tourism industry, tourists.)

10. Adventure tourism:- types of adventure activities and ecotourism, land Based (trekking, mountaineering, rock climbing etc.) water based (while water rafting, parasailing, surfing etc), safety measures etc.

11. Legal issues

- Ethical and legal responsibilities of travel agencies
- Ecotourism and a study of low relating to accommodation, travel agency, airways, surface transport, consumer protection Act 1986, Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904, Ancient Monuments and Archeological site and Remains Acts, 1972, Law relating to Foreigners Acts 1946, Foreign exchange Regulation Act 1973, Wild life protection Act 1972, Indian Forest Act- 1972. Trekking and camping rules memorandum of understanding.

12. Tourist management:- purpose of visitor management (ensuring the destination is sustainable), elements of visitor management (marketing, capacity vs demand , market segmentation , activity zones, visitor control, monitoring, benefits to visitor management of developing new products (increases numbers of visitors, enhances the visit/experience increases repeat visits, encourages higher spending, extends the season for visitation, increases sympathy for causes i.e. wildlife.)

13. Environmental impacts of ecotourism – positive environmental impacts (on wildlife, vegetation, ancient monuments, letter, pollution, construction, infrastructure,) different examples of the positive and ergative environmental impacts of tourism preservation of the Taj Mahal (India) , creation of national parks, maintenance of forests, the importance of environmental policies for travel and tourism (whether natural or artificial is a fundamental ingredient of the tourism product).

14. Tour Operators :- Types of operators identify and describe the different and products types of tour operator; large, small, outbound, inbound relationship of outbound operators to inbound operators (identify principles , policy, practice , ways of monitoring etc). types of products/packages offered by an ecotourism tour operator (cruising, nature based, activity based, adventure sports based , budget oriented , group size oriented) environmental commitment made by tour operators (member of societies/organization, mission statements and objectives, education, employment , support to local communities , funding use re-cycled paper, use environmentally friendly materials etc).

15. Role of Tour Guide/Tourists Manager (health and safety, services, education, comfort services. prevention of damage to environment, maintain good relations with suppliers and local community, ensure timeliness, maintain good relations, as representatives of the department/company protect/guard the interest and reputation.)

16. Accommodation for Ecotourism **:-** types of accommodation used in ecotourism (ecolodges, traditional hotels) methods of site selection (location, size ,proximate to ecotourist location, protection of cultural attributes of site, visual aspects, land quality, energy and water efficient location) use of resources at ecotourist sites: (solar/wind/hydraulic power , re-usable resources, waste management, conservation).

17. Hospitality :- Basics of hospitality (and restaurant/campsite setup, table laying, cutlery and crockery and its use, service methods, billing, lining types and wash cycle, public area cleaning , telephone etiquettes, guest dealing and guest relations, complaint handling, basic recipes , qualities of a waiter/receptionist/steward, personal hygiene and grooming etc) Describe how environmental initiatives can be incorporated into a hospitality firm (limit water and electricity consumption, use eco friendly detergents, waste separation at source, provision of information for guests), how a hotel company communicates and implements its environmental policies to consumers (re-use towels, linking heating and lighting to outside temperatures, use of organic products on menus etc.)

18. Understanding Policies on Ecotourism **:-** National policy, Karnataka ecotourism policy, Himachal ecotourism policy, Gujarat ecotourism policy, Madhya Pradesh ecotourism policy.

19. Carrying Capacity :- Identification of the influences that limit the capacity for visitors before damage to the locality (physical, social, cultural, ecological, administrative, visitor experience etc.)

20. Project preparation (need to make a project, basis and role of ecotourism planning-local level, tourism policy, marketing, economic, infrastructure , education /training, activity), assessment of ecotourism potential sites, destination planning principles and considerations (tourist characteristics/travel patterns, attractions, accommodation infrastructure, transportation network, land availability, socio cultural factors , environment indicators, economic factors)

21. Marketing Ecotourism methods of marketing ecotourism products (specialist brochure, information through specialist agencies , focused on likely ecotourism , links with publishers, links with TV programmes.) influence on ecotourism of the marketing mix (product, price, place, promotion, physical environment, people, process).

22. Need of forming Ecotourism societies benefits of having ecotourism societies (protection of destinations, research, membership, books/publication, education)Describe the international ecotourism society guidelines (enhance quality of life, minimize environmental impact, enhance consumer education, minimize the social and ecological costs of large visitor numbers etc.)

23. Monitoring- Identification of the methods of monitoring environmental implications of ecotourism (auditing, analysis)

24. Non-Governmental sector – influences of the voluntary sector (pressure groups, tourism concern etc.)

25. Guide category G-1 training:- Identification of all Mammals common birds and insects, Identification of common trees, and knowledge of interesting facts about them, general knowledge about forests of the National parks, knowledge of animal tracks and signs, wildlife census and census figures, knowledge of interpretation centre, tourist rules, do’s and don’ts geology and geomorphology of the National Parks/Sanctuary, knowledge about the forests of the area, certificate of training in first aid.

Practical - I – Tourism Concepts & Impact

Proposed field visits **-**

a) Visit to Ecotourism destination with jungle Lodges and Resorts, Bangalore

b) Visit to Kanha National Park/ Bandhavgarh National Park

c) Visit to Corbett National Park, Uttranchal

d) Local field visits for assignments given.

2. Proposed assignments :-

a) Development of a trek route and conducting a trekking activity on the designed trek route (ITI campus or near by forest area)

b) Camping arrangement (ITI campus) – Layout of a camp site, tent pitching, organizing a camp for local youth.

c) Vermicompost (structure and preparation).

d) Designing of Eco structures like eco hut, signage, dustbins, and furniture

e) Documentation of local tribal folk lore, cultural tales.

f) Listing of local flora and fauna and describing them.

g) Adventure activities.

h) Any other.

3. Equipment requirement for training purpose.

a) For camping training- Backpack Dome Tents, Regular Tents, Toilet tents, Mattress, Sleeping Bag, Rucksacks, Petromax/lamps, Utensils for cooking and serving etc.

b) Binoculars – 10 x 50 Olympus

c) Digital Camera – 10 mega pixel

d) Video Camera

e) LCD projector and Screen

f) Computer

g) Provision for Vermicompost structure requirements.

h) Drawing board and drawing material

i) GPS for laying out a trek route. j) First Aid kits.

Equipment list:

Sr. No.	Item/ Specification	Quantity
1.	Mini Bus	01 No.
2.	Video camera	01 No.
3.	Still digital camera	01 No.

****