

SECTION A : 75 MARKS
BAHAGIAN A : 75 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **THREE (3)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN :

Bahagian ini mengandungi TIGA (3) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

CLO1
C1

- (a) State the definition of sustainable tourism according to World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Nyatakan definisi pelancongan berkekalan mengikut World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

Ecotourism has been defined as a sustainable development tool by NGOs, development experts and academics since 1990.

Pelancongan eko dikatakan sebagai alat pembangunan berkekalan bagi bagi agensi bukan kerajaan, pembangunan pakar dan akademik sejak tahun 1990.

- (b) Carry out **FIVE (5)** criteria of Ecotourism in sustainable tourism development.
Berikan LIMA (5) kriteria pelancongan ekodalam pembangunan pelancongan berkekalan.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

All tourism should be sustainable - ecologically, socially, culturally and economically. Ecotourism differs from other forms of tourism through its dependence on the protection of natural ecosystems so that they, and their associated cultural values, can be visited and interpreted.

Semua pelancongan seharusnya lestari dari segi ekologi, sosial, budaya dan ekonomi. Pelancongan eko berbeza daripada pelancongan yang lain dengan bergantung terhadap perlindungan ekosistem semulajadi supaya nilai budaya yang berkaitan dapat dikunjungi dan ditafsirkan.

- (c) From the above statement, interpret **FIVE(5)** criterias of ecotourism.

*Dari kenyataan di atas, tafsirkan **LIMA (5)** kriteria pelancongan eko.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1
C3

The quality of the environment, both natural and man-made, is essential to tourism. However, tourism's relationship with the environment is complex. It involves many activities that can have adverse environmental effects. Many of these impacts are linked with the construction of general infrastructure such as roads and airports, and of tourism facilities, including resorts, hotels, restaurants, shops, golf courses and marinas. The negative impacts of tourism development can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which it depends.

Kualiti persekitaran, semula jadi dan buatan manusia adalah penting untuk pelancongan. Walau bagaimanapun, hubungan pelancongan dengan alam sekitar adalah kompleks. Ia melibatkan banyak aktiviti yang boleh merosakkan kesan alam sekitar. Kebanyakan kesan ini dikaitkan dengan pembinaan infrastruktur umum seperti jalan raya dan lapangan terbang dan kemudahan pelancongan termasuk resort, hotel, restoran, kedai, padang golf dan marin. Impak negatif pembangunan pelancongan secara tidak langsung dapat memusnahkan sumber alam sekitar yang ada.

- (a) Interpret the following impacts based on above statement.

Jelaskan kesan berikut berdasarkan kenyataan di atas.

- i. **THREE (3)** physical impacts on tourism development.

TIGA (3) kesan fizikal terhadap pembangunan pelancongan.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

- ii. **TWO (2)** physical impacts on tourism activities

DUA (2) kesan fizikal terhadap aktiviti pelancongan.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1
C3

The EIA document itself is a technical tool that identifies, predicts, and analyses impacts on the physical environment, as well as social, cultural, and health impacts. If the EIA process is successful, it identifies alternatives and mitigation measures to reduce the environmental impact of a proposed project.

Dokumen EIA itu sendiri adalah alat teknikal untuk mengenal pasti, meramalkan, dan menganalisis kesan terhadap persekitaran fizikal serta kesan sosial, budaya, dan kesihatan. Sekiranya proses EIA berjaya, ia mengenal pasti alternatif dan langkah-langkah pencegahan untuk mengurangkan impak alam sekitar terhadap projek yang dicadangkan.

- (b) Illustrate **THREE (3)** main stages of EIA procedure adopted in Malaysia.

Terangkan TIGA (3) tahap utama prosedur EIA yang diterima pakai di Malaysia.

[15 marks]
[15 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**

- CLO2
C1
- (a) Identify **FIVE (5)** examples of National Parks in Malaysia.
Kenalpasti LIMA (5) contoh Taman-taman Negara di Malaysia.
- [5 marks]
[5 markah]
- CLO2
C2
- (b) Explain **FIVE (5)** contributions of World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in supporting sustainable tourism in Malaysia.
Terangkan LIMA (5) sumbangan World Wildlife Fund (WWF) dalam menyokong pelancongan mampan di Malaysia.
- [10 marks]
[10 markah]
- CLO2
C1
- (c) State **FIVE (5)** roles and code of ethics for the following individual in sustainable tourism.
Nyatakan LIMA (5) peranan dan kod etika bagi individu berikut dalam pelancongan lestari.
- i. Tourist
Pelancong
- [5 marks]
[5 markah]
- ii. Tourism operator
Operator pelancongan
- [5 marks]
[5 markah]

SECTION B : 25 MARKS
BAHAGIAN B : 25 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **TWO (2)** structured questions. Answer **ONE (1)** question only.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SATU (1) soalan sahaja.

QUESTION 1
SOALAN 1

CLO1
C3

Ecotourism is a sustainable version of tourism in natural areas, including at the same time elements of rural and cultural tourism.

Pelancongan eko adalah versi pelancongan lestari di kawasan semula jadi, termasuk pada masa yang sama unsur-unsur pelancongan luar bandar dan budaya.

- (a) List **TEN (10)** principles of sustainable tourism that developed by Tourism Concern (1991) to shows the relationship between ecotourism and sustainable development.

Senaraikan SEPULUH (10) prinsip pelancongan lestari yang dibangunkan oleh Tourism Concern (1991) untuk menunjukkan hubungan antara pelancongan eko dan pembangunan lestari.

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

Ecotourism is accepted as an alternative type of sustainable development to subscribe the principles of sustainable tourism.

Pelancongan eko diterima sebagai jenis pembangunan berkekalan alternatif untuk melanggan prinsip pelancongan lestari.

- (b) Interpret **THREE (3)** systems of sustainability in ecotourism development to achieve the sustainability goals of ecotourism.

Jelaskan TIGA (3) sistem kemampanan dalam pembangunan pelancongan eko untuk mencapai matlamat kemampanan pelancongan eko.

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1
C3

Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world.

Impak negatif dari pelancongan berlaku apabila tahap penggunaan pelawat lebih besar daripada kemampuan alam sekitar. Pelancongan konvensional yang tidak terkawal berpotensi menimbulkan ancaman kepada banyak kawasan semula jadi di seluruh dunia.

- (a) List **FIVE (5)** impact of tourism from the aspect of environment in Malaysia.
Senaraikan LIMA (5) kesan pelancongan dari segi persekitaran di Malaysia.

- i. Positive impact

Kesan positif

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- ii. Negative impact

Kesan negatif

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

"Tourism Carrying Capacity" is defined by the World Tourism Organization as "The maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction".

"Pelancongan Had Daya Tampung" ditakrifkan oleh Pertubuhan Pelancongan Dunia sebagai "Bilangan maksimum orang yang boleh melawat destinasi pelancongan pada masa yang sama, tanpa menyebabkan kemusnahan persekitaran fizikal, ekonomi, sosio-budaya dan penurunan tahap kualiti yang tidak boleh diterima pengunjung".

- (b) i. From the above statement, adapt **THREE (3)** importance of carrying capacity in tourist destination.

*Dari kenyataan di atas, padankan **TIGA (3)** kepentingan had daya tampung di destinasi pelancongan*

[3 marks]
[3 markah]

- ii. Interpret **FOUR (4)** types of suitable carrying capacity can be implement to control a sustainability of tourist attraction.

*Jelaskan **EMPAT (4)** jenis had daya tampung yang sesuai digunakan untuk mengawal kemampuan di suatu destinasi tarikan pelancongan.*

[12 marks]
[12 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT