



Social and environmental Impact of Tourism in India

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ABSTRACT:

Tourism in developing Countries like India has become one of the major sectors of the economy, contribution to a large proportion of the National income and generating large employment opportunities. It has Become the fastest growing service industry with great potentials for its further expansion and diversification. Tourism in India has several positive and negative impacts on society and man-made environment. The term environment refers to soil,air, water, flora, fauna, people and their social, economic and cultural condition.

KEYWORDS:

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Critical factors influence the future of Tourism:

- 1.The economic and demographic factors that favour increased tourism and its global distribution.
- 2.The limited resources namely, energy and water to sustain projected growth.
- 3.Stewardship of fragile environment.

Positive impact of Tourism on Society:

- 1) Improves quality of life
- 2) Increases Communication with other people.
- 3) Cultural identity of the host population.
- 4) Modernisation of Infrastructural facilities.
- 5) Growing variety of employment opportunity.
- 6) Promotes Cultural Exchange.



- 7) Preservation of historical sites.
- 8) Tourism tends to encourage the development of host community including various means of transports, health care facilities and sports centers, providing jobs, generating income promoting cross cultural awareness.

Positive impact of Tourism on Environment:

Environment is improved through Tourism development.

An outstanding example for co-ordination and protection of both environment and heritage was the government of India renovated old streets and old buildings as part of its effect to protect its heritage. In India heritage sites have been identified in Delhi and some of the buildings take Qutubminar have been illuminated scores of old palaces havelis (feudal residences) have heritage as well as creating new tourist accommodations eco-friendly with very little investment (Ex) In Karnataka the palace on Chamundi hills is converted into high class hotel.

Extra -ordinary care of environment:-

Service minded volunteers and local people take extra-ordinary care to keep the environment spice and span even through Lakshs and lakshs of devotees participate in the religious tourism. (Ex) Tirupathi.

Conservation:

Conservation means protection preservation and management of wild life and environment. Tourism now a days is being used as positive factor in the conservation of wild life and environment.

Fulfillment of the social need:

The creation of zoological gardens and animal parks fulfils a social feed. The urban societies and their children satisfy their usage to watch, the animals by visiting the zoological gardens and animal parts under stimulated conditions of naturalness. These place have become centres of attraction and education. Tourism are attracted to such places where nature remains essentially unspoiled. Above all the area's appearance.

Negative (visual and aesthetic) impacts of Tourism on society:

- 1) Tourism can increase tension, hostility and suspicion between the tourists and the local communities. Increased a sense of antipathy towards the tourists and the government.
- 2) Depletion of Natural resources like water resources, local resources and lakd degradation.



- 3) Loss of morals, increase in begging, prostitution, creating, mugging tourists, crime and gambling, Health Hazards, over crowding and congestion unwanted lifestyle changes, family, disruption and the exclusion of locals natural resources.

Negative Impacts of Tourism on Environment:

- 1) Pollution(air, water, noise, solid waste and visual).
- 2) Loss of natural landscape and agricultural lands to tourism development.
- 3) Loss of open space.
- 4) Depletion of Natural resources.
- 5) Water shortages.
- 6) Introduction to exotic species
- 7) Instruction and Alteration of eco systems.
- 8) Disruption of wildlife breeding cycles and behaviours.
- 9) Degradation of landscape historic sites and monuments.
- 10) The tourist generally have “throw away mortality”.Tourism industry generates and accumulates garbage. The steady increase tourist has led to litter and garbage piles. These attract rats bears and birds. The result is the whole habitat is altered. Garbage trails pave the path for soil erosion too.

Climate change:

Global Tourism is closely linked to climate change. Tourism involves the movement of people from their homes to other destinations and accounts for about 50% traffic movements. Rapidly expanding air traffic. Contributes about 2.5% of the production of Co2. Tourism is thus a significant contributor to the increasing concentrations of green house atmosphere.

Air travel:

Airtravel is a major contributor to the green house effect. Passenger jets are the fastest growing source of greenhouse gas emissions. The number of international travelers is expected to increase from 594million in 1996 to 1.6 billion by 2020 adding greatly to the problem unless steps are taken to reduce emissions.

Construction activities and infrastructure development :

The development of Tourism facilities such as accommodation water supplies restaurants and decoration facilities can involve sand mining beach and sand down erosion, soil erosion and extensive paving. In addition road and airport construction can lead to land degradation and loss of wild life habitats and deterioration of scenery.



Deforestation:

Construction of hill resort accommodation and facilities frequently requires cleaning forested load coastal wetlands are often drained and filled. sites for construction of tourism facilities and infra structure. The activities can cause severe disturbances and erosion of the local eco system, when destruction in long term.

Degradation of native culture:

Tourism causes in some tourist spots “ Xenophobia” and acculturation. Acculturation is a sign of degradation of rative culture.

Positive aspects in Tourism:

Though we faced lot of negative impact by Tourism. Tourism is a one of the best income earning industry.

Indian Tourism industry is ranked 11th place in the Asia pacific region and 62nd overall moving up 3 place on list of the world’s attractive destination . As per the Travel and Tourism competitiveness report 2009 by the world forum. it had been ranked the 14th place for best tourist destination and for its natural resources as it has most of the world heritage sites, both natural and cultural rich fauna and flora & strong creative industries in the country. Indian Tourism industry is ranked 5th in the long term (10 year) growth and is expected to be the second largest employer in the world by 2019. In air transport network India has bagged 37th rank for itself.

According to the world travel and tourism council in 2020 Indian Tourism Industry contributed 50,000 cores to GDP.

Indian export earnings from International visitors and tourism goods are expected to generate US \$51.4 billion (nominal terms) by 2019. Furthermore the sector which accounted for 6.4% of total employment in 2009 is estimated to rise to 7.2% of total employment by 2019. Nearly 20 million people are now working in the India’s tourism Industry.

Above all the comparing of incredible India, and the role of ministry the low-ticket tastes and low prices in the economy as a whole are the stimulating factors for the growth of Tourism.

Through Tourism we gained a lot. Hence we should rectify the Negative aspects in Tourism.



Remedial Measures:

Intelligent Tourism Management:

1. Intelligent tourism Management can contribute to the protection and development of the environment cultural heritage and the improvement of the quality of human life.
2. To fix certain criteria for planned tourism
3. To educate and inform people about the need for preservation of environment the department of Tourism, the government of India also launched a major advertising campaign.
4. The preservation of natural resources, area of tourist attraction, cultural and historical sites has to be considered in a long time perspective and this could be assured through legislative and administrative steps.
5. The legislation and necessary rules must be strictly enforced with the co-operation and understanding of the tourism industry in both its shorten and long term interest.

The earth has enough for every one's need but for everyone's greed -Gandhiji . if it is applicable to tourism and to auxillary industries that will solve the negative aspects in tourism.

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