

Environmental Impacts of Tourism in India

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Abstract :- Tourism has become one of the most important aspects of man's spatial behavior in modern times. Different kinds of tourism activity effect the natural and built environment. There is a complex interaction between tourism and the environment. The fact that a major part of tourism depends on nature include mountain, beaches, desert, forests, wild life, water – bodies & islands etc. Development of tourism is no doubt a major concern of many developing countries to day including ours. Tourism is picking up as the fastest growing service sector. The use of tourism to conserve eco-systems and cultures. It is nature dependent tourism. For ecological balance and preservation of the living systems of the earth, fauna, floral, and zoological importance and wild life conservation is essential.

The objective of the study is to explore the environment impacts of tourism in India. climate, topography, flora, and fauna, the level of economic development of the area, major sources of income, employment, sustainable development, biological diversity and environment protection .

Keywords :- Flora, Fauna, Topography, India, Diversity

Introduction :- The environmental Impacts of tourism involve water, Atmosphere, vegetation, Human settlement, and monuments Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries as well as the major source of foreign exchange earning and employment for many developing countries and it is increasingly focusing on natural environment. conservation of the heritage and the environment is a part of the sustainable development. Eco tourism as responsible travel to natural areas that is determined by local people, sustains their well being and conserves the environment. Survey, convention project, legislation, International convention, Education and Awareness all from an integral part of the

government's wildlife strategy. Site specific and issues specifies evaluation and documentation along with private and public interface and regulatory measures will create value for our wild life and natural habitats. Tourism is normally seen as a money minting industry. Wildlife protection Act, 1972 was enacted to govern all aspects of wild life conservation and protection of endangered species. Mountain tourism has a good potential for growth in India. Efforts should be taken to mitigate the harmful effects of tourism on the hill environment. Mountain tourism needs to be carefully organized. A proper planning focusing on the vital infrastructural areas will go a long way in harnessing its potential.

Environment Impact of tourism in India

(A) **Wildlife** :- Components of wildlife management

(1) Survey and documentation. (2) Conservation projects. (3) Legislations and enactment. (4) International conventions. (5) Wildlife tourism. (6)Education and awareness generation. (7) NGO and people's involvement.

(2) **National wildlife action plan (NWAP)** :- It was formed on October 1982 The action plan aims to preserve and conserve our rich heritage.

- Establishment of representative network of protected areas.
- Management of Protected Areas and habitat restoration.
- Wildlife protection in multiple use areas.
- Rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species.
- Captive breeding programmers.
- Wildlife education and interpretation.
- Research and monitoring.
- Domestic legislations and International conventions.

- Collaboration with voluntary organizations/bodies

(B) **Island & Beaches** :- The choice of islands and beaches as tourist destinations are as follows:-

- (1) General relaxation
- (2) Pilgrimage
- (3) Love for water and sand
- (4) Naturalists Botanists and Zoologists
- (5) Water sports

(c) **Hills and Mountains** :-

- Summer retreat** – with their climatic and geo – morphic condition they offer ideal summer retreats from the scorching heat of the plains.
- Natural surroundings** – confluence of various ecosystems; hills, forests, snow, rocks and carried relief and ecological features attract naturalists, bio- scientists, academicians, poets, sightseers, photographers.
- Pilgrimage centers** – Some of the hill stations also happen to be major pilgrim centres thus attracting huge tourist traffic. Vaishno Devi. Amaranth, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, Yamunotri.
- Mountain sports** – like mountaineering trekking as in leh, skiing, ice skating (as in Kufri Patnitop), helicopter skiing, river rafting (as in Manali), gliding etc, attract sport enthusiasts.
- Floral and faunal diversity** –wildlife and diversity of plant species make them ideal destinations for wildlife lovers. Bioprospectors have of late become a significant tourist component. Nanda Devi Sanctuary would be an example.
- Adventurists and diversity** – the mountainous terrain often lure many adventurers or explorers. Wanderlust accounts for but a small proportion of tourist traffic.
- Miscellaneous** – factors would include recreation leave after work, desire to visit friends, relatives, honeymoons, etc.

The Environmental Impact :- Different kinds of tourism activity effect natural and built environment. There is a complex interaction between tourism and the environment. The fact that a major part of tourism depends on nature: mountains, beaches, deserts, forests, wildlife,

water- bodies Amita plaumaron's table of Environment Impact of Tourism (1989).

Literature Review :- The old and related literatures area reviewed to get the in depth understanding of the research topic. Following are the some of the reviewed studies.

Ugur sunlu (2003) reported that the quality of the environment both natural and man made is essential to tourism.

Butler (1980) Environment impacts of tourism became the sole concern of tourism researcher in the 1980. Researchers have studied tourism impacts in planning marketable.

M. Ramdas(2014) reported that is to review conceptually and theoretically on the interrelation between impact of tourism towards environmental attributes of small islands.

S Hashem khani zolfani (2015) cited by 19 related articles jump to environment and crises management. How ever, despite the positive impacts of tourism, such as economic benefits, it has significantly contributed to environmental.

Objective of the study:-

- (1) Environment protection
- (2) Establishment of representative network of protected areas.
- (3) Sustainable use of natural resources.
- (4) Education and awareness generation of environment
- (5) Promoting public participation in activities that lead to the resolution
- (6) Afforestation
- (7) Knowledge and understanding of the environment

Scope of the study : -

- (1) Air, water and card pollution should be controlled.
- (2) Wild life education and training.
- (3) Eco- development in and around National parks and sanctuaries.
- (4) Generating income and employment.
- (5) Sources of foreign exchange earnings.
- (6) Awareness of environment problems.

- (7) Opportunely for economic development.
- (8) Sustainable development.

Research methodology :- The study is based on secondary data. Secondary data will collected from various sources like journals, manuals, books, reports, magazines, business new papers, etc.

Methodology used by SWOT Analysis

Strength :-

- (1) Botanical gardens and zoological gardens
- (2) biological & physical resources attract the tourist
- (3) Wild life sanctuary.
- (4) Beaches & Islands.
- (5) Pilgrimage centers.
- (6) Water sports and mountains sports.
- (7) Hill station and mountains.
- (7) natural surrounding
- (8) Floral and faunal diversity
- (10) Biosphere reserves
- (11) Specific Animal projects.

(B) Weakness :-

- (1) Discharge of industrial waste
- (2) Deforestation
- (4) Fresh water problem.
- (5) Over crowding and traffic jams
- (6) Natural habitat loss.
- (7) forest fires.
- (8) Damage to the landscape.
- (9) Increased pollution
- (10) undesirable social and cultured change.
- (11) Increase Tension and hostility.
- (12) Adverse effects on environment & Ecology.

(C) Opportunity :- (1) Travel to destination where the flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attraction. (2) Greater demands for local ford and crafts. (4) Ex – situ conservation Areas. (5) Ecological gardens and Botanical gardens. (6) Zoological parks and Biodiversity parks. (7) Support international human rights and labour agreements. (8) Generating Income and Employment. (8) Source of foreign exchange earning. (9) Promoting peace and stability. (10) Economic diversification. (11) Awareness of environment problems. (12) Opportunity of Economic development. (13) sustainable development.

(D) Threats :- (1) Loss of natural and architectural heritage. (2) Excessive use of natural areas. (3) Pollution by waste water, garbage, heating (4) Encroachment of building, facilities, and roads close to show. (5) Strain on public utilities and facilities. (6) Displacement of local population (7)

Loss of business by local enterprises (8) Dumping of solid waste (9) Infrastructural development. (10) Discharge of industrial waste. (11) Deforestation. (12) overcrowding and traffic jams loss of local identity. (13) Loss of local identity

Fact finding of the study :-

1. Built environment and cultural awareness and respect.
2. Greater tourist satification
3. Conservation of natural heritage.
4. Generating income and Employment.
5. Respect the privacy & culture of local people.
6. Protects lakes, waterfalls, coral reef.
7. Protected Area based ecotourism – national parks, sanctuaries & tiger Reserves.
8. Improved environment management and planning.
9. Education and awareness generation.
10. Participation in activities that lead to the resolution.
11. Loss of traditional culture.

Suggestions & Recommendations :-

1. Wildlife protection in multiple use areas.
2. Research and monitoring.
3. National conservation strategy.
4. Uses guides trained in interpretation of scientific or natural history.
5. Hires local people and buys supplies locality where possible.
6. Tour operators, government, individual communities eco tourists in the planning, development implementation & monitoring phase.
7. Built environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
8. Environmental education and awareness.
9. Protection & preservation of environment.
10. Sustainable use of natural resources.
11. Study protection and improvement of habitat
12. Afforestation.
13. Control pollution.
14. Promoting peace & stability.

Conclusion of the study :- India helps in preserving and sustaining the diversify of the India's natural and cultural environment. Tourism industry in India is growing and if has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange. The environment impacts of tourism include wildlife, beaches and island, hills and mountains. Travel to destination where the flora, fauna and cultured heritage. Ayurveda, yoga, natural health resorts and hill stations to attract the tourists.

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