

STUDY OF TOURISM IN INDIA: POSITIVE IMPACT OF TOURISM AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Tourism and the environment have a very compound and inter-reliant relationship. In recent years, increasing notice has been paid to the effects of tourism and related developments and negative effects upon the environment. Like the vast majority of the human exercises, tourism additionally has positive and negative effect on the general public and condition in general. With the end goal of the examination, it is vital to survey and analyze both the positive and negative effects impartially. This section basically concentrates on some positive and negative effects of tourism and natural contamination and its effect upon condition.

KEYWORDS: Indian Tourism, Positive Impact, Negative Impact.

TOURISM AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

Like most of the human activities, tourism also has positive and negative impact on the society and environment as a whole. For the purpose of the research, it is important to assess and examine both the positive and negative impacts in a neutral way. The nature of the earth, both regular and man-made, is fundamental to tourism. Be that as it may, tourism's association with nature is intricate. It includes numerous exercises that can have unfavorable natural impacts. Large portions of these effects are connected with the development of general framework, for example, streets and airplane terminals, and of tourism offices, including resorts, lodgings, eateries, shops, greens and marinas. The negative effects of tourism improvement can slowly crush the ecological assets on which it depends. Then again, tourism

can possibly make advantageous consequences for the earth by adding to ecological security and protection. It is an approach to bring issues to light of ecological qualities and it can fill in as an apparatus to fund assurance of regular ranges and increment their financial significance.

POSITIVE IMPACT OF TOURISM

PRODUCING INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Tourism in India has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes 6.23% to the National GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India. Almost 20 million people are now working in the India's tourism industry.

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SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS

Tourism is chief source of foreign exchange earnings in India. This has unique impact on the balance of payment of the country. The tourism business in India created about US\$100 billion in 2008 and that is required to increment to US \$ 275.5 billion by 2018 at a 9.4% yearly development rate.

PROTECTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

Tourism helps to protect numerous places which are of historical importance by declaring them as heritage sites. For example, the Taj Mahal, the Qutab Minar, Ajanta and Ellora temples, etc, would have been rotted and devastated had it not been for the endeavors taken by Tourism Department to protect them. In like manner, tourism likewise helps in saving the natural habitats of many endangered species.

GROWTH OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Tourism tends to support the growth of multiple-use infrastructure that profits the host community, including various resources of transports, health care facilities, and sports centers, in addition to the hotels and high-end restaurants that provide to foreign visitors. The growth of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities.

PROMOTING PEACE AND STABILITY

As indicated by Honey and Gilpin the tourism business can likewise advance peace and consistency in creating nation like India by giving occupations, producing pay, differentiating the economy, securing the earth, and advancing culturally diverse mindfulness. Be that as it may, principle challenges like acknowledgment of

administrative systems, instruments to diminish wrongdoing and debasement, and so on, must be tended to if peace-upgrading profits by this industry are to be figured it out.

MAKING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Tourism can possibly help open constructive gathering of the environment and to spread consciousness of ecological issues when it carries individuals into nearer contact with nature and the environment. This contention uplifts attention to the estimation of nature among the group and prompt naturally cognizant conduct and exercises to safeguard the earth.

NEGATIVE IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

Tourism is also the reason in indistinguishable types of contamination from whatever other industry are outflows, commotion, strong waste and littering, discharging of sewage, oil and chemicals, even design/visual contamination.

REDUCTION OF LOCAL RESOURCES

Tourism can create pressure on local recourses like energy, food, and transport of these resources exacerbates the physical impacts associated with their exploitation. Because of the seasonal character of the industry, many destinations have ten times more inhabitants in the high season. A high demand is placed upon these recourses to meet the high expecorations tourists often have proper heating, hot water, etc.

LAND DEGRADATION

Essential land recourses incorporate minerals, fossil energizes, rich soil, backwoods, wetland and untamed life. Expands development of tourism and recreational offices has expanded the weight on these recourses and grand scenes. Coordinate effect on normal recourses,

both renewable and nonrenewable, in the arrangement of traveler offices is brought on by the utilization of land for convenience and other framework arrangement, and the utilization of building materials.

WATER POLLUTION

In the entire world water is one of the most natural resources. The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists. This can result in water shortages and degradation of water supplies, as well as generating a greater volume of wastewater. In dryer districts like Rajasthan, the issue of water shortage is main problem. This is usually common in enclosed harbor and places where natural water circulation is slow.

AIR POLLUTION

Tourism is for the most part considered a "smokeless industry. Transport via Air, street, and rail is ceaselessly expanding in light of the ascending to the rising number of visitors exercises in India. Transport emanations and discharges from vitality creation and utilize are connected to corrosive rain, an unnatural weather change and photochemical contamination.

NOISE POLLUTION

Noise generated by a centralization of travelers street and certain sorts of vacation spots, for example, amusement parks or auto/bike race tracks may achieve awkward and aggravating levels for close-by inhabitants and different sightseers. Such loud noise can regularly bring about ear harm and mental anxiety.

VISUAL POLLUTION

It might come about because of a few sources. These can be expected to ineffectively designed hotels and other facility buildings, which are

not perfect with neighborhood compositional style or not very much incorporated into the regular habitat. Different reasons can be poor support of structures and finishing hindrance of beautiful perspectives by improvement utilization of expansive and monstrous promoting signs. Littering of scene additionally brings about visual contamination.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEMS

The most well-known issue in tourist places is the littering of debris on the landscape. . This is because of vast number of individuals utilizing the region of picnicking. Despicable transfer of strong waste from hotel restaurants, and resorts create both litter and ecological health issues from vermin, sickness and contamination. It can likewise prompt the corruption of visitor destinations.

SOLID WASTE AND LITTERING

In regions with high centralizations of visitor exercises and engaging normal attractions, disposal is a difficult issue and disgraceful transfer can be a noteworthy despoiler of the regular habitat - waterways, picturesque zones, and roadsides.

DESTRUCTION AND ALTERATION OF ECOSYSTEM

An ecosystem is a geographic area including the entire living organism their physical surroundings such as soil as soil, water, and air and the natural cycles that sustain them.

Attractive landscape sites, such as sandy beaches in Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala, TamilNadu, lakes, riversides, and mountaintops and slopes, are often transitional Zones, characterized by species-rich ecosystems. The fear to and pressures on these ecosystems are often severe because such places are very eye-catching to both tourists and developers.

CONCLUSION

Tourism industry in India is developing and it has unlimited potential for producing work and gaining extensive measure of outside trade other than giving a boost to the nation's general monetary and social advancement. In any case, a great deal more stays to be finished. Eco-tourism should be advanced so that tourism in India helps in protecting and maintaining the assorted qualities of the India's regular and social situations. Tourism in India ought to be produced such that it obliges and engages guests in a way that is negligibly nosy or ruinous to the earth and manages and underpins the local societies in the areas it is working in. Also, since tourism is a multi-dimensional action, and essentially an administration industry, it would be fundamental that all wings of the Central and State governments, private area and willful

associations get to be distinctly dynamic accomplices in the Endeavor to achieve feasible development in tourism if India is to wind up distinctly a world player in the tourism business.

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