

# SEM 2-FYBCOM-EVS (ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES)

## UNIT 3-TOURISM & ENVIRONMENT



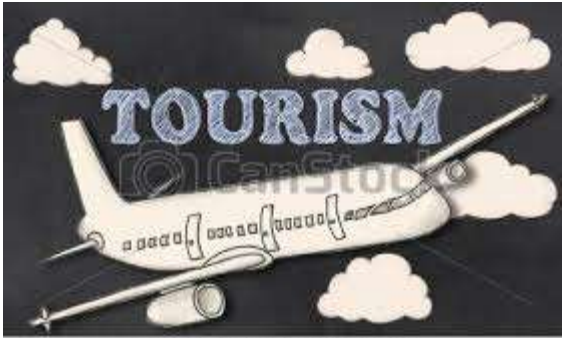
### ▪ SYLLABUS AT A GLANCE :-

- ❖ Tourism-Meaning, Nature, Scope & Importance
- ❖ Typology of Tourism, Classification
- ❖ Tourism Potentials in India & Challenges before India
- ❖ New Tourism Policy of India
- ❖ Consequences of Tourism-Positive & Negative Impacts of Economy, culture & Environment
- ❖ Ecotourism



## INTRODUCTION

- Various sectors like banking, research, education etc. play a vital role in the development of mankind & countries. Tourism Sector is also one of them. It is not just about exploring new places & rejuvenation, but also a lot more. It has a potential to develop a country by contributing economically & socially, serve mankind by offering facilities of Leisure, Pleasure, Recreation & Vacation.
- It is largely based on geographical factors as Geographical factors provide resources for tourism like- Topography, Natural beauty, culture, traditions & so on.
- It is a highly labour intensive industry.
- In developing countries like India, which has a huge diversity in natural & manmade factors, tourism plays an important role in its Growth & Development.



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## DEFINITION

- ❑ In 1976, The Tourism Society of England's definition was- "Tourism is a temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally work, live & their activities during the stay at each destination."
  
- ❑ Tourism, as defined at United Nations Conference on International Travel & Tourism in Rome (1963) includes-
  - Travel
  - Conventions
  - Pilgrimages
  - Family Gatherings
  - Visits to health spas
  - Travel for sight seeing & people on vacation.

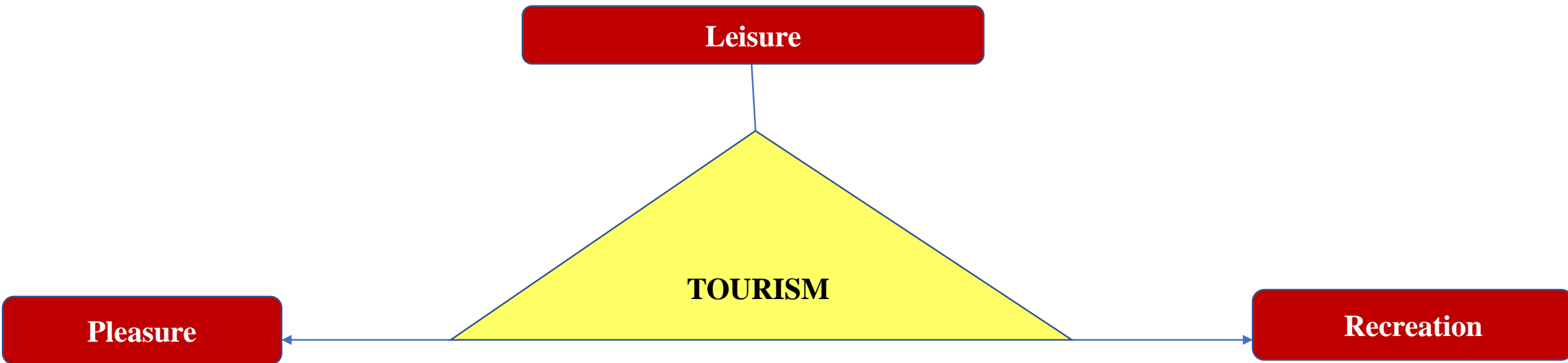
❖ Tourism is broadly understood with the help of 3 major aspects :-  
Leisure, Pleasure & Recreation.

❑ Leisure :- Use of free time for enjoyment.

❑ Pleasure :- It is a feeling of Happiness, Satisfaction & Enjoyment.

❑ Recreation :- It is done for enjoyment, when no one is working.

❖ Thus, a symptomatic definition of Tourism is-  
“Travel for leisure, pleasure, recreation or business purposes.”



## NATURE OF TOURISM

- Tourism is a very complex & fast growing industry, because of its multi-faceted activities, that produce tourist product.
- It becomes further complex, when it has to be promoted on large scale, which would involve different types of people, economy, land, attitude, tastes, expectations etc.
- If it continues to expand, more & more new destinations are identified & it becomes more & more organised.
- **Geographers** are mainly concerned with description & explanation of spatial patterns of tourist activities, the process of spatial spread of tourism & their development at local, regional, national & international scale.
- **Economists** are concerned with its contribution to economy & economic development of the destination area. Also foreign exchange & the payment balance make an important aspect.
- **Sociologists & Anthropologists** are interested in behaviour of the individual & groups who are travelling. Habits, customs, traditions & life styles of both-Hosts & Guests are studied by them in it.

## SCOPE OF TOURISM

- The scope of Tourism Industry is very vast.
- It includes all sectors of economy & can be governed by Public as well as Private Sector in coherence.
- It is supported by sectors like-Transportation, Telecommunication, Financial Sector & Educational Sector at a large scale.
- As it is a highly labour intensive industry, Research & Development as well as Human Resource activities form a major component of industry.

## IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM

- ❑ Tourism is a vital source of income for many regions & countries.
  
- ❑ Importance of Tourism was recognised in the Manilla Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 as –  
“An Activity essential to the life of nations because of it’s direct impacts on social, economic,cultural & educational sectors of national societies & on their international relations”.
  
- ❑ The Service Industries which benefit from Tourism,include-
  - Transportation Services such as- Airlines, Cruise Ships, Taxi Cabs
  
  - Hospitality Services such as-Accomodation including Hotels & Resorts
  
  - Entertainment Facilities such as-Amusement Parks, Casinos, Shopping Malls, Music Venues & Theatres  
It is an addition to shoppings done by tourists, such as- Jewellery,Clothes,Spices,Sweets etc.

# TYPOLGY OF TOURISM- CLASSIFICATION

**TOURISM**

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graph TD; A[TOURISM] --- B[ ]; B --- C[DOMESTIC]; B --- D[INBOUND]; B --- E[OUTBOUND];
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**DOMESTIC**

**INBOUND**

**OUTBOUND**

Tourism is broadly classified into following three types :-

- ❑ **Domestic Tourism** :- It involves visiting tourism destinations within the country of residence. For example, Citizens of India, visiting tourist destinations of India.
  
- ❑ **Inbound Tourism** :- It involves Tourism from one country to another country, where none of the countries is a resident country.  
For e.g. Citizens of India, going on world tour, where they travel from one country to another country, besides India.
  
- ❑ **Outbound Tourism** :- It involves Tourism to another country besides the residing country. For e.g. -Residents of India, visiting Dubai.

## TOURISM CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF REGION

- **Internal Tourism** :- It involves movement within a country & is a combination of **DOMESTIC & INBOUND** tourism.
- **National Tourism** :- It involves movement between countries & is combination of-**DOMESTIC & OUTBOUND** tourism.
- **International Tourism** :- It involves tourism within the countries but is a combination of- **INBOUND & OUTBOUND** tourism

## CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM BASED ON-PURPOSE



**ECOTOURISM** is travelling to fragile & undisturbed landscapes on Earth.

It includes places which could be risky to life, but still beautiful for visit.

Places such as-Large Waterfalls, high mountains & even going deeper into oceans is a part of it.

In Indian Context, it involves nurturing tourism spots in an eco-friendly way.

Thus in India, places like- Sancturries, National Park,Botanical Gardens, Zoological Parks, Aquarium are also considered as sites of –Ecotourism.

## RELIGIOUS TOURISM



- ❑ It involves visit to Religious Places, places of worship & holy locations.
- ❑ For example-Trip to holy caves of Amarnath, The Golden Temple at Amritsar, Macca & Madina of Saudi Arabia etc.



## ADVENTURE TOURISM



- ❑ It is the travel for the purpose of experiencing Adventure.
- ❑ It involves- Trekking, Adventurous Sports etc.
- ❑ For example, A trip to Uttarakhand includes Sports of Adventure Tourism like-
  - River Rafting
  - Paragliding
  - River Crossing
  - Trekking

## BEACH TOURISM



- Travel to beaches to enjoy the sands & splashes of water.
- It also includes playing water sports on the beaches of-Konkan,Goa, Australia , Europe etc.

## CULTURAL TOURISM



❑ Travel to places of entertainment & landmarks of a particular country or a place. It includes man made events like-Tourism Festivals, Museums, Musical Concerts, Famous locations etc.

❑ For e.g. Travelling in Delhi to enjoy Qutub Minar Festival which is organised in November-December every year & Orissa Konark Dance Festival.



## WILDLIFE / NATURE TOURISM



- ❑ Tourism to natural sites is called as- Nature Tourism.
- ❑ It may not necessarily involve fragile nature sites like in Ecotourism.
- ❑ When the natural sites chosen belong to wild forests & animals, it is called as- ‘Wildlife Tourism’ for e.g.-  
Yellowstone National Park in USA, Masaimara National Park in Africa, Kaziranga National Park in Assam.

# MEDICAL TOURISM



## Ayurveda Tourism



- Travel for medical or health purpose, is called as- ‘Medical Tourism’.
- In India, Kerala has observed a rise in Medical Tourism particularly in Ayurveda in last decade.
- Medical Tourism is practiced due to 2 reasons, mainly –
  - ❑ Non-Availability of Medical Infrastructure in the place of residence
  - ❑ Relatively cheaper medical treatment in other countries
- As India offers cheaper & good quality medical service, it is a famous destination for medical tourism.
- Mumbai is famous for Allopathic Treatments especially for cancer & heart problems.

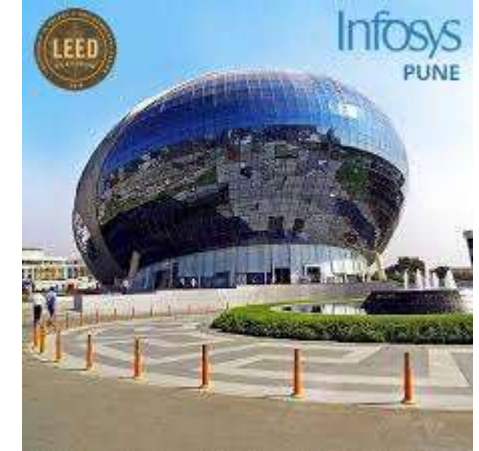
# EDUCATIONAL TOURISM



- Tourism for the purpose of education or gaining knowledge is termed as- 'Educational Tourism'.
- It includes-Field Trips, excursion by students, educational tours or Researchers.
- It can also include Historical Tourism by historians, archaeologists & academicians.



## INDUSTRIAL TOURISM



- Visiting industrial areas or industries for educational or business purpose is called as ‘Industrial Tourism’.
- It may include researchers, students, businessmen & general public who come with a view to understand the industrial patterns of past, present & future.
- The Coca-Cola factory & Parle Biscuit Factory in Mumbai & Infosys Campus in Pune are examples of famous industrial tourism destinations.

# GEOTOURISM



Lonar Lake



Siwalik Fossil Park



- Tourism to geologically important & extravagant places is Geotourism.
- Geotourism includes visit to places of visible landforms & geologically active locations like Crater lakes, Fossil Parks, active place boundary locations.
- The Siwalik Fossil Park in Himachal Pradesh & Lonar Crater lake in Maharashtra are the illustrative examples.

## FASHION TOURISM



- It is the visit to fashion hubs of the world like-Paris & Milan which are famous for their unique sense of fashion.
- It is practiced with a view to study, understand, trade or consume fashion.
- It is a combination of pleasure travel & shopping tourism.
- Kolkata & Mumbai are famous for fashion tourism centres.

## MUSIC CRUISE



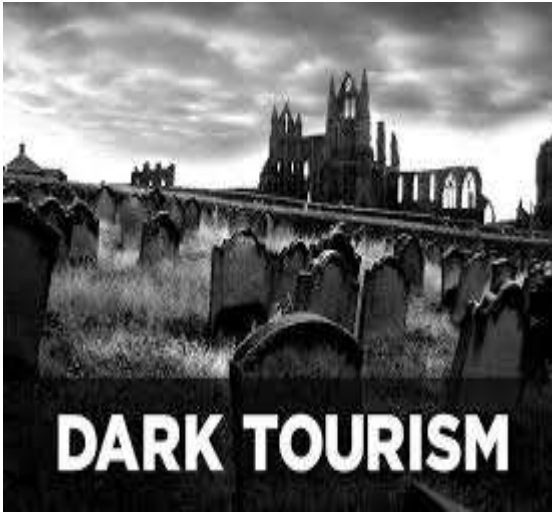
- It includes visiting places of musical importance, such as- Musical Events, shows & concerts.
- Music cruise or Music Tourism is crucial for small towns & villages, as it boosts their economy, but it is also important for cities, as it promotes cultural exchange on a large scale.
- Rajasthan is famous music tourism destination in India.

# SUSTAINABLE TOURISM



- It is an eco-friendly tourism practice that aims at providing only positive impact on destination visit.
- Government is making efforts to use eco-friendly technology, educate tourist & industry operators to follow it.
- Installation of solar powered gadgets is the first & most important step towards sustainable tourism.
- Aurangabad is example of such sustainable tourism, where all hotels use only solar panels to obtain electricity.
- Sustainable Tourism, is also termed as 'Responsible Tourism'

## DARK TOURISM



- Visits to places that involve danger to life at present or have a history brutality are a part of 'Dark Tourism'.
- Places which have been stuck by a massive disaster in the past, are also visited in this type of Tourism.
- Examples :- Sites of- Jalianwala Bag Massacre & Chernobyl Disaster.

## HISTORICAL TOURISM



**VICTORIA MUSEUM, KOLKATA**



- Historical tourism involves travel to places of historical importance, such as- Forts, Palaces, Caves, Old Temples, Historical Museums etc.
- For e.g.- Taj Mahal of Agra & Victoria Museum of Kolkata

## DISASTER TOURISM



- It is the tourism in which site of disaster is visited in order to study or observe effects of a disaster occurred either recently or in past.
- It is mostly observed as the site of-Natural Disaster.
- Disaster Tourism tourists include- Politicians who visit disaster affected area to offer sympathy & help as well as Researchers who visit for Research, Observation & Report Making Purpose.

## SLUM TOURISM



## DHARAVI SLUMS



- Slum Tourism is conducted in order to experience poor condition of slums, conduct research on it & extend social service activities.
- In developing countries of Third World, like-India , Africa & Brazil, it is observed.
- For e.g.-Dharavi Slums

## WAR TOURISM



- When a place is visited during a war, without caring for one's life, is known as- 'War Tourism'.
- The visit can be for participating in protest rallies or to extend support to affected people.
- Visitors include-NGO People, Government officials or common people, who wish to witness the live war themselves.

## BUSINESS TOURISM



- ❑ Travel to other places for Business purpose is called as ‘Business Tourism’.
- ❑ Economically proliferating places like- State Capitals, Stock Market & Share Market, Banks, Industrial Development Zones are famous business tourism destinations.
- ❑ Metropolitan cities like- Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Pune etc are examples of famous business tourism centres.

## ISLAND TOURISM



- An Island is a piece of land, surrounded by seawater from all sides.
- It has an Ecology a bit different from main land.
- For e.g.-Andaman & Nicobar Islands in India, Coral Reefs, Shells & variety of fish under blue green water area attract great attention.

## COASTAL TOURISM



### Orissa Beach-Sand Sculpture



- ❑ Coastal areas are becoming popular due to Health Resorts, Beach Resorts & Water Resort Facilities.
- ❑ India has got a Coastal Line of 7500 square Km & offers several beach related & related Attractions.
- ❑ For e.g.-Konkan, Goa, Karwar in Karnataka, Orissa Beach etc.

## YOGA TOURISM



- India's greater contribution is its ancient system of Aerobics & Yoga.
- Variety of short term courses or crash courses are offered to national as well as international tourists.
- For e.g. –Yoga Capital of India- Rishikesh.
- 21<sup>st</sup> June is celebrated, worldwide, as 'International Yoga Day'.

## TOURISM POTENTIALS IN INDIA



- **Natural Resources** :- Geographical features like Topography, Location & Climate which act as Tourist Attractions are called Natural Resources of Tourism.

Examples :- Mountainous Areas, Snow clad regions & Coastal Areas

- **Man-Made Resources** :- Man-made structures or establishments which act as Tourist Attractions are called as man-made resources of Tourism.

Examples :- Museums, Historical Monuments & Tourism Festivals

❑ **Natural Tourism Potential** :- India has lot to offer, with it's diverse geographical features ranging from high mountains to low lying plains and waterbodies. It has the potential to satisfy all the tourism purposes demanded by different types of tourists.

The natural potentials of tourism in India can be studied by dividing them into 3 types, i.e.-

- High Mountainous Regions
- Plains
- Waterbodies

**Mount Abu**



**Shimla**



**Darjeeling**



**Coorg**



- ❖ **High Mountainous Regions** :- India has many mountain ranges which are present in all its directions. Mountains have a cooler climate & wilderness that attracts tourists. Due to altitude & topography, mountains serve as hotspots for adventurous activities like Trekking, Cycling etc. For example – Mount Abu in Aravallis Ranges of Rajasthan, Shimla in Himalayan Ranges of Himachal Pradesh, Darjeeling in Assam & Coorg in Karnataka

## River Ganges



## River Godavari



❖ **Plain Areas** :- Plains include- Natural features like-Rivers,Forests & sites of unique natural beauty ,along with deserts.Dams built up on rivers & Flora-Fauna of forests attracts tourists.Photographers, Wildlife Researchers & students visit forest quite often.

**Examples** :- Holy rivers of Ganga & Yamuna from North, Rivers like-Bhima, Krishna & Godavari from Southern India are famous tourist spots.

Forests of Chhattisgarh & Western Ghats are frequently visited by tourists.

Thar Desert in Rajasthan & Rann of Kutch in Gujarat

## Dhurandhar Waterfalls



## Gangotri Glacier



- ❖ Water Bodies include- Oceans, Seas, rivers & associated features like-Waterfalls, Natural Lakes & Ponds. Coastal tourism & Island Tourism are a result of actions of ocean & resultant attractions. A small waterfall as well glaciers with frozen water attract tourists & fulfil purpose of tourism.
- ❖ **Examples** :- Dhurandhar falls of Madhya Pradesh, Gangotri Glacier of Uttarakhand & Landforms created by Bay of Bengal & Arabian Sea.

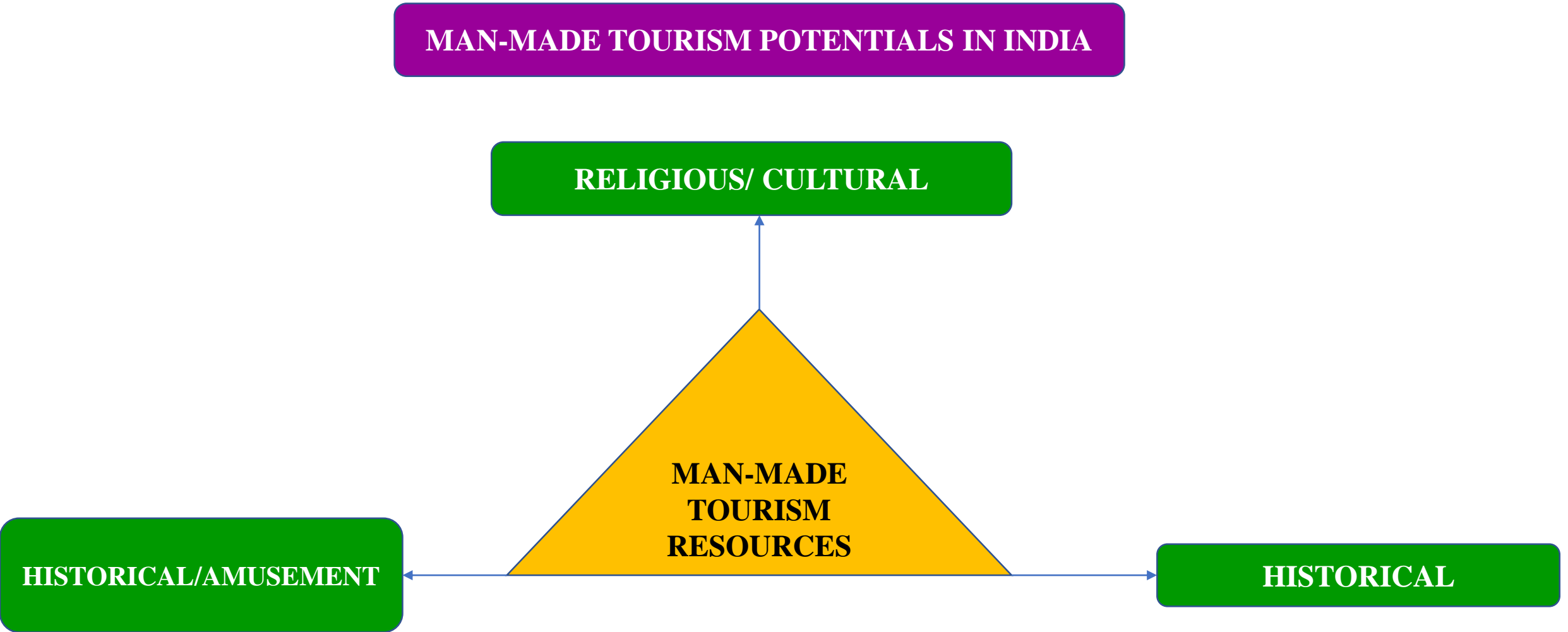
**MAN-MADE TOURISM POTENTIALS IN INDIA**

**RELIGIOUS/ CULTURAL**

**MAN-MADE  
TOURISM  
RESOURCES**

**HISTORICAL/AMUSEMENT**

**HISTORICAL**



❑ **Religious/ Cultural Sites** :- Pilgrim sites & sites of cultural showcase or exchange are all considered as a part of man made tourism attractions. There are numerous religious places spread across country.

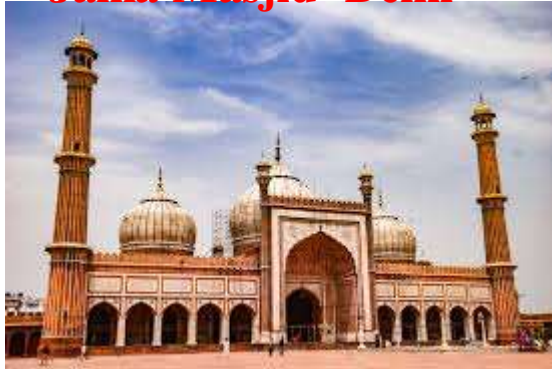
**Goa Churches**



**Vaishnodevi Temple**



**Jama Masjid- Delhi**



**Puri Jagannath**



**EXAMPLES  
OF  
RELIGIOUS  
PLACES IN  
INDIA**

**Golden Temple- Amritsar**



**12 Jyotirlingas**



- ❑ Similarly, many cultural programmes are organized to attract tourists from all over the world, which showcase India's varied cultural regimes.

### Jaisalmer Desert Festival



### Khajuraho Dance Festival



### Rann Utsav in Gujarat



**CULTURAL  
PROGRAMMES  
IN INDIA**

# HISTORICAL SITES

❑ Historical sites include monuments & places of historical importance. In India, there are several such monuments, places & objects that depict its mythological & post mythological history. These places satisfy the curiosity & explorative attitude of Researchers, historians & other interested people.

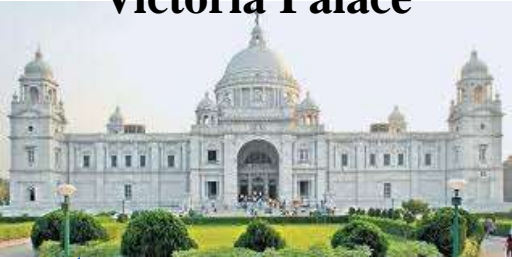
**Taj Mahal**



**Qutub Minar**



**Victoria Palace**



**Ranchi Stupa**



**HISTORICAL SITES**

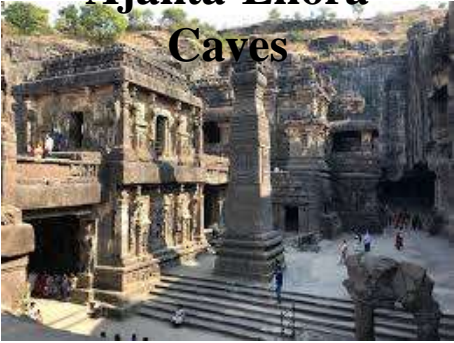
**Shivaji Maharaj Fort**



**Jalianwala Baugh**



**Ajanta-Ellora Caves**



**Ram Janmabhoomi**



**Kingdom of Dreams- Gurgaon**



**Adlabs Imagica**



**Essel World**



**Filmcity-Goregaon**



**AMUSEMENT  
SITES IN INDIA**

**Akshardham -Delhi**



**Ramoji Film Studio**



**Wonderla Park-Bangalore**



**CHALLENGES  
FACED BY  
INDIA IN  
TOURISM**

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graph TD; A[CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIA IN TOURISM] --> B[OVER POPULATION & PRESSURE ON RESOURCES]; A --> C[LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE]; A --> D[POLITICAL INSTABILITY]; A --> E[UNFORESEEN EVENTS (DISASTERS)]; A --> F[LESS STRICT & NON SUPPORTIVE GOVERNMENT POLICIES]; A --> G[LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER];
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**OVER POPULATION & PRESSURE ON RESOURCES**

**LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

**LACK OF SKILLED MANPOWER**

**POLITICAL INSTABILITY**

**LESS STRICT & NON SUPPORTIVE GOVERNMENT POLICIES**

**UNFORESEEN EVENTS (DISASTERS)**

## FIRST TOURISM POLICY (1982)

- With the prospect of hosting the Asian Games of 1982, The Indian Government had to start thinking about accommodating, transporting & entertaining large number of visitors attracted by the event.
- This awakened a serious public interest in tourism, enhanced by the fact that Tourism was India's largest earner of foreign currency.
- The objectives of this policy is to develop tourism industry in such a way that it :-
  - Becomes a unifying force nationally & internationally fostering better understanding.
  - Helps preserving Indian heritage & culture, projecting the same to the world.
  - Brings socio-economic benefits in terms of employment, income & revenue generation & foreign exchange etc.
  - Gives direction & opportunity to the youth of the country to understand the aspirations & view point of others & helps in greater national integration.

## THE NEW TOURISM POLICY 2002

- Government of India, announced New Tourism Policy (2002) with an aim to project India as a worldwide brand in order to ensure benefits from escalating travel & trade globally & the infinite potential in India that has not been tapped as a tourist destination.
  
- Objectives of National Tourism Policy (2002), are as follows :-
  - Placing tourism as a main economic growth engine
  - Harnessing multiplier effects of Tourism besides direct effects for generating employment, development of economy, providing momentum to Rural Tourism
  - As a main tourism growth driver, more focus is being laid on domestic tourism
  - Placing India as a worldwide brand so as to benefit from escalating travel & trade globally & the infinite potential in India that has not been tapped as a tourist destination
  - Private Sector's critical role is acknowledged with administration working as a catalyst & pro-active facilitator.
  - Developing & creating integrated circuits of Tourism on the basis of Heritage, culture & unique civilisation in India in partnership with Private Sector, States & other agencies
  - Ensure that tourists coming to India, get mentally rejuvenated, physically invigorated, spiritually elevated, culturally enriched & "Feel India from within".

**SWAGAT (WELCOME)**

**SAFAI (CLEANLINESS)**

**SOOCHANA (INSTRUCTIONS)**

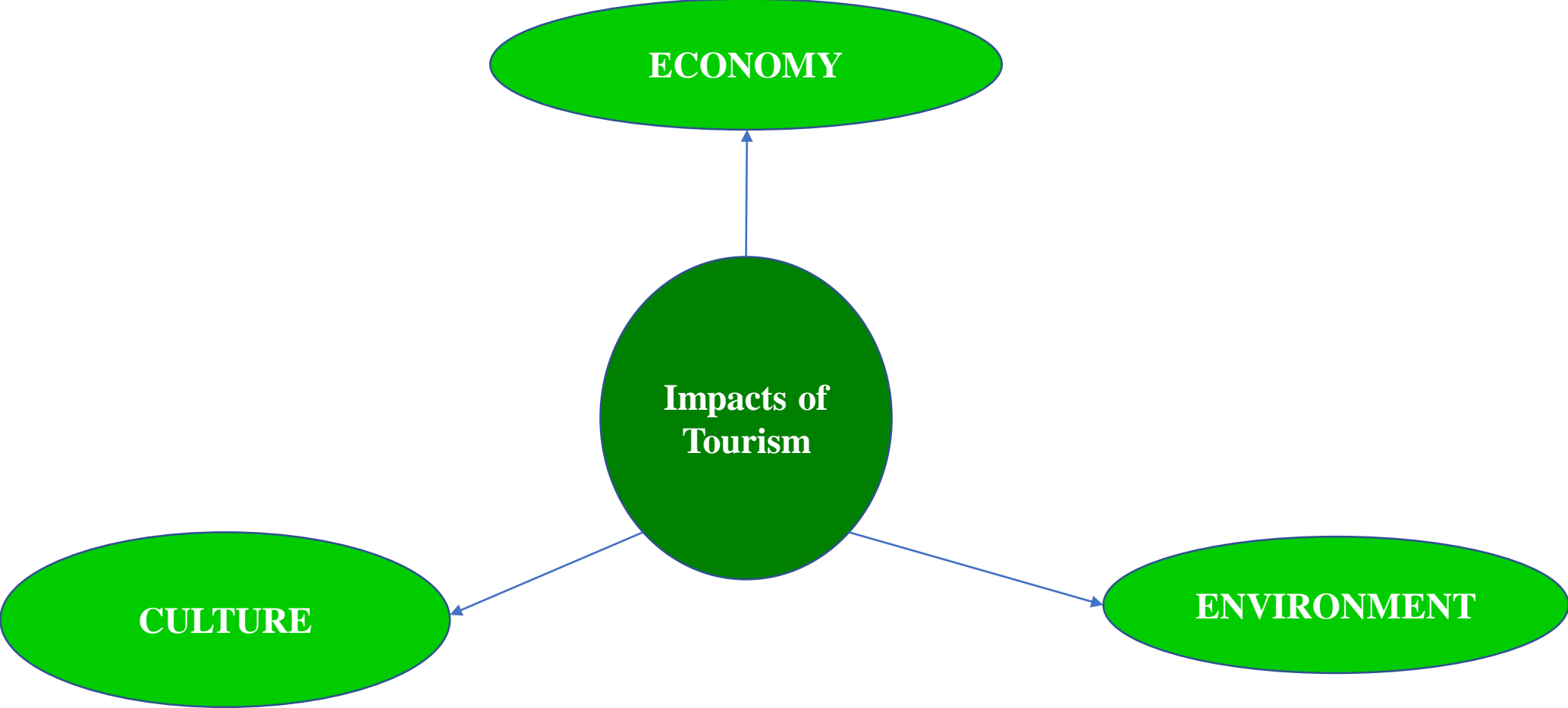
**7S OF NEW  
TOURISM  
POLICY 2002**

**SAMRACHANA  
(INFRASTRUCTURE)**

**SUVIDHA (FACILITY)**

**SAHYOG (COOPERATION)**

**SURAKSHA (SAFETY)**



## POSITIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON ECONOMY

- ❖ **Increased Domestic Income & foreign currency earnings** :- The Travel & Tourism sector generates income & wealth for private individuals, companies & National Governments. At international level, the money that tourists spend in a country can make a considerable contribution to the economic output of the country. Many developing countries are turning therefore to tourism as a way of increasing their foreign currency earnings which can be used to improve status of health, education & social facilities.
- ❖ **Economic Multiplier Effect** :- At local level, revenue generated by tourism development leads to multiplier effect. The money which is spent by visitors in the destination area is re-circulated in the local economy.
- ❖ **Increased Employment** :- Ability of Tourism to create jobs is one of the main reasons of encouraging it's development. It offers direct employment in hotels, travel agencies & as a tour guide, whereas indirect employment is offered in the associated sectors like construction, banking & transport companies.
- ❖ **Improved Infrastructure** :- There exists a direct relationship between tourism & infrastructure. Tourism development contributes to infrastructure improvements in destination areas ranging from basic supplies like water & electricity to luxury facilities like-Airport & Telecommunication.

## NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON ECONOMY

- ❖ **Leakage** :-A leakage occurs in tourism when money is lost from a destination area.This could be because the hotels are owned by companies that operate in other countries & the profits are taken away from local area.Further local supplies are often over looked & large travel & tourism companies buy their goods & services centrally in order to get best prices.Responsible Tourism can help reduce leakage.
- ❖ **Decline in traditional employment** :- Tourism development can cause loss of traditional jobs when workers move from industries, such as farming, forestry, mining & fishing into service jobs in tourism.It's a major problem faced by developing countries where people engaged in the primary activities are getting attracted to service sector jobs for economic gains.
- ❖ **Seasonal Unemployment** :- Seasonal unemployment can be a problem in tourist destinations which are not active all year round, putting extra strain on local & national government resources.However, measures to extent the tourist season not only will create extra revenue for business but will also increase employment.
- ❖ **Increased Living Costs** :- An influx of visitors during holiday, can increase the price of goods & services particularly when demand is high in peak season.This affects local people, making them pay higher price for food, drinks, entertainment & transportation etc.Extra charges maybe levied on the local community to survive.

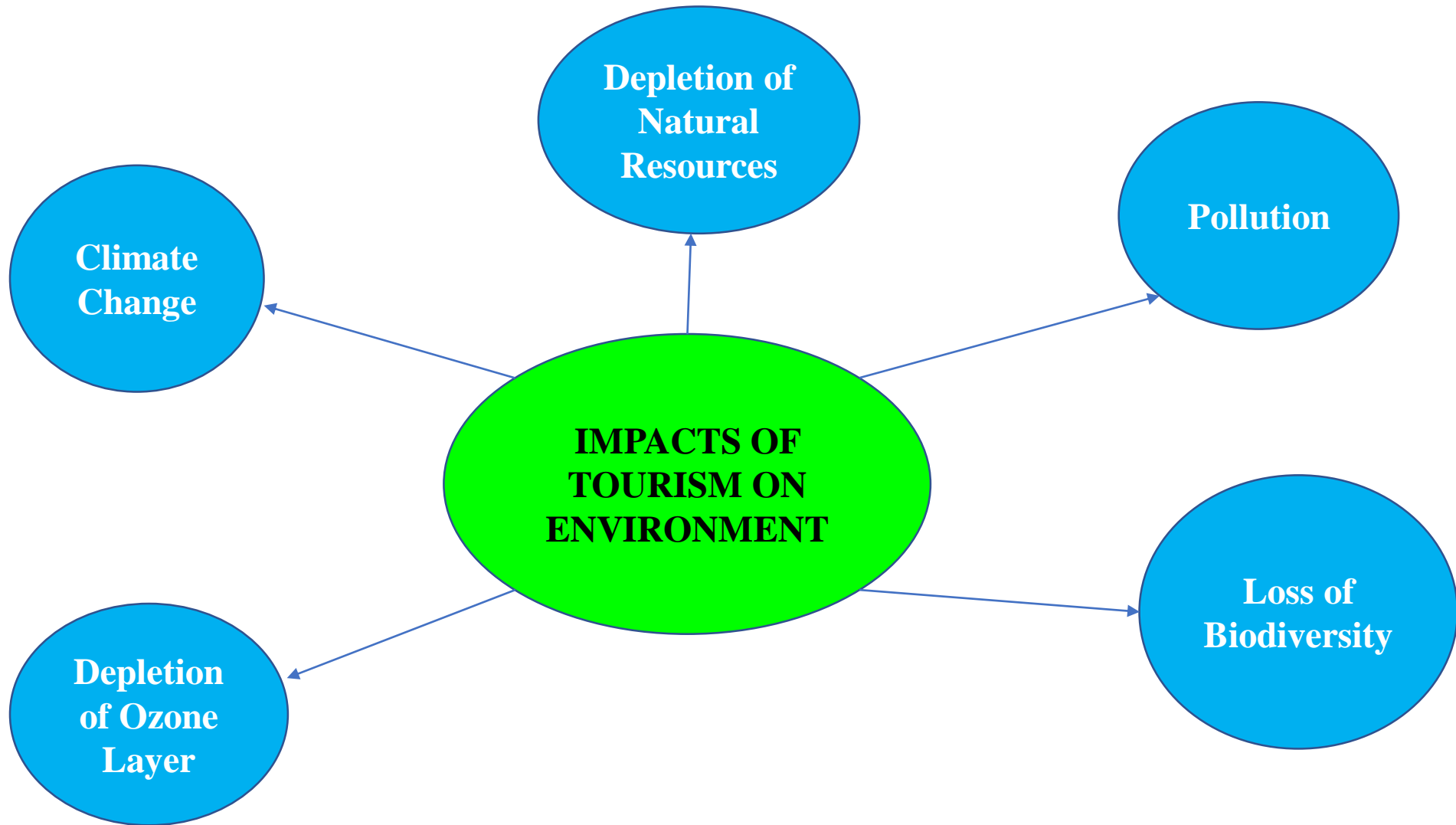
## POSITIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

- ❖ **Better Leisure Facilities** :- Demand for tourism & related activities in a destination leads to the development of leisure & recreational facilities which were not present earlier. It gives an advantage to the local community as even they can enjoy the facilities to the fullest.
- ❖ **Frequent Social Events** :- To boost tourism, the frequency & variety of social events increase in the destination. It not only attracts tourists from other areas but also helps the local culture to grow.
- ❖ **Conservation of Local Heritage** :- Besides natural beauty, cultural features like monuments & cultural landmarks also attract tourists. Hence, local & state government take extra efforts to conserve the heritage structures, so that they always remain attractive.
- ❖ **Improved Life Style** :- With additional leisure & economic opportunities, the lifestyle of local people improves. An increase in income causes increase in educational & health status. This causes improvement in standard of living.
- ❖ **Restricts Brain-Drain** :- Brain-Drain is a result of lack of employment & educational opportunities in the residential country. Tourism brings in development leading to infrastructural development, making available education & employment. Thus there is no need for people to travel to other countries, thus brain-drain gets restricted.

## NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

- ❖ **Overcrowding** :- Sometimes at certain destinations, the number of people who visit, exceeds the holding capacity. It not only puts pressure on resources, but also irritates local community as their day to day life activities get restricted & earlier kind of peaceful life cannot be lived.
- ❖ **Poor Sanitation** :- Due to insufficient infrastructural facilities & over-crowding, the sanitation facilities are poorly managed. It is evident, especially in case of religious tourism destinations as people from different socio-economic-educational backgrounds gather there & sanitation gets poorly managed.
- ❖ **Intrusion of outsiders** :- People visiting a destination belong to different societies. They are outsiders for the destination. Sometimes, they settle there or start interfering in local activities which may not be accepted by local people.
- ❖ **Demonstration Effect** :- Local community observes various social & cultural values demonstrated by the visitors. The visitors often try to portray their affluent side & this influences the local people the youth in particular. Demonstration effect may lead to positive & negative changes. Positive changes may include the urge to get educated & negative changes may include the urge to get richer through unfair means, establish liquor shops & imitation of other cultures.
- ❖ **Increased crime & anti-social activities** :- Demonstration effect leads to crimes & anti-social activities. Comparitively poor local community may indulge in robbery, theft & murders of visitors to acquire their valuables or engage in crimes against women.

❖ **Loss of native culture** :- There is assimilation of the local culture with several other cultures when visitors visit destination. It causes loss of native culture & associated values.



- ❖ **Depletion of Natural Resources** :- Tourism leads to overcrowding & higher demand for natural resources like-Water, Food, Land, Energy etc. It leads to faster depletion of natural resources.
- ❖ **Pollution** :- Destinations which were earlier clean & green, undergo pollution.Increased use of technology & luxurious products, lead to air, water, land & noise pollution.
- ❖ **Loss of Biodiversity** :- Development of tourism activities over a land, needs deforestation.It is carried out on a large scale causing loss of floral (Plant) biodiversity.Faunal (Animal) biodiversity is lost due to intrusion of people in their habitat.
- ❖ **Depletion of Ozone Layer** :- Increased quantities of Greenhouse gases from air conditioners, refrigerators & less use of conventional energy sources, cause depletion of ozone layer.
- ❖ **Climate Change** :- Depletion of natural resources, loss of biodiversity & ozone depletion is causing Climate Change.It is not only affecting local community but also their indigenous activities, but tourism is also getting affected due to unreliable climate patterns.

# ECOTOURISM



## ECOTOURISM

- ❑ Ecotourism is an integrated programme, that is “Nature Based, Ecologically Sustainable, where education & interpretation is a major constituent, where local people are benefitted.”

### THENMALA



- ❑ Thenmala in Kerala is the first planned Ecotourism destination in India, created to cater to the Eco-Tourists & nature lovers.



Ranthambore National Park



Bandhavgarh National Park



**MAJOR  
NATIONAL  
PARKS IN  
INDIA FOR  
ECOTOURISM**

**Gir National Park & Sanctuary**



**Kanha National Park**



**DO'S OF  
ECOTOURISM**

**Entire non-degradable litter should be disposed in municipal dustbin strictly**

**Observe sanctity of holy sites, temples & local cultures**

**In case of temporary toilets set up near campsites, after defecation, cover with mud or sand.**

**Cut noise pollution.**

**Respect privacy of people while taking photographs.**



## IMPORTANCE OF ECOTOURISM IN INDIA

- ❖ Ecotourism developed in India in 1970's & 1980's.
- ❖ It was globally identified as means of achieving twin goals of-Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Development.
- ❖ The most significant feature of Ecotourism society in India is it's capacity to generate large scale employment opportunities, particularly in remote & underdeveloped area.
- ❖ It offers enormous potential for utilising natural resources like-Landscapes, mountains, biodiversity areas, rivers etc. for the benefit of people.
- ❖ Ecotourism is not only a travel statement; it gives the message of our relationship with nature & it's own habitats.
- ❖ India became a very common name for Ecotourism,because of it's natural resources & beauty.
- ❖ Ecotourism focuses on Indian local cultures, wilderness, adventures & environmental protection.

## EFFECTS OF ECOTOURISM IN INDIA

- ❑ **Increase Foreign Exchange** :- Ecotourism is one of the important industries that earn foreign exchange for a country without actually exporting any material goods.
- ❑ **To help in the development of infrastructure facilities** :- Development & improvement of infrastructure facilities are other important benefits offered by the Ecotourism industry. Thus tourist expenditure is responsible for stimulating other economic activities of a country.
- ❑ **To help in balanced regional development** :- Economically backward regions mostly have places of high scenic beauty which if developed for Tourism Industry, will help to bring a lot of prosperity to the local people.
- ❑ **To help in generating employment** :- Tourism industry is highly labour intensive industry that generates employment for highly skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled labour in sectors like-Hotels, Restaurants, Travel Agencies, Tourism Offices, Shops etc.
- ❑ **To help in maintaining peace & understanding** :- Ecotourism creates awareness & appreciation of other country culture & nature. A fundamental requirement for ecotourism to be practiced is control on access to an area. Various hill stations or beaches therefore do not get categorised as Ecotourism destinations as it is impossible to control access to them. National Parks & Wildlife sanctuaries are on the other hand, most comfortable to regulate access & thus most suitable as Ecotourist Destinations. The protected area network in the country, therefore becomes the most logical starting point for development of ecotourism.



**Kerala**



**Sunderbans**



**MAJOR  
ECOTOURISM  
DESTINATIONS  
IN INDIA**

**Himalaya Mountain**

**Goa**



**Crocodile Park**



**Garhwal**



**Corbett National Park**



**MAJOR  
ECOTOURISM  
DESTINATIONS  
IN INDIA**

**Kodaikanal**



**Shimla**



**Sikkim**



## ECO-TOURISM DESTINATIONS OF INDIA

- ❑ **Kerala**- It is also known as- ‘God’s Own Country’.It is situated in the lap of southwestern coast of India.Ecofounders find Kerala as-Green Heaven.Sandy beaches, Tropical dense forests-Enhance the natural attraction to the nature lovers.Several animals & plant species are found in Kerala.Nilgiri mountain range draws tourist attention.There are many wildlife sanctuaries in Kerala.In Kerala, tourism activities are mainly based on nature & facilities from it.
- ❑ **Sundarbans**-World’s largest natural delta :- In West Bengal,Sundarbans is a place,that introduces real meaning of Ecotourism.Here, Royal Bengal Tiger is found.Wildlife & Bird Sanctuaries, Crocodile projects are the main attractions for the eco-visitors.Tidal rivers, water channels, large mangrove trees give feeling of adventure & essence of freshness.Mangrove swamp in the south of West Bengal is the place,where Royal Bengal Tigers rule.These big majestic cats are fascinatingly beautiful & extremely dangerous at same time.Deers, Antelopes, Gaur & wild pigs have also made this marshy land as their habitat.
- ❑ **Himalyas** :- The whole mountain ranges of North India give tourists a perfect picture of an Eco-Tour.Several places like-Kulu,Manali,Ladak,Dharamshala,Dalhousie are specially known for it’s natural beauty to the nature lovers.The eco-visitors can witness magical show of sunrise & sunset from the different corner of mountain range.Himalaya ranges are famous for trekking & camping.

**Kulu**



**Dharamshala**



**Ladakh**



**Dalhousie**



**TOURIST  
PLACES OF  
HIMALAYA**

- ❑ **Andaman & Nicobar Islands** :- They are the garden of natural beauties & an attractive spot for nature lovers. In deeper water of Bay of Bengal, animals, marine life, plants add to the existing beauty. The fresh & clean environment, well-maintained roads attract all tourists from the world. These islands are covered by dense jungles & surrounded by several coconut trees.
  
- ❑ **Coorg** :- Exploring hill stations & its natural possession, world famous waterfalls, **Irruppu, Abbey & Nagarhole National Park** are worth making one's Eco vacation extremely enjoyable.
  
- ❑ **Garhwali** :- Snow capped mountains, beautiful meadows, serene lakes & dense forests offering amazing wildlife view are some of the embedded geographical features of this Northern region of country.
  
- ❑ **Kodaikanal** :- The whole beauty of this small place is assembled in its beauty of untouched serene lakes & caves, which are full of offering diverse range of eco-adventure. This place is situated in Tamilnadu.
  
- ❑ **Sikkim** :- With the joy of trekking in the second highest peak of world, **Kanchenjunga**, exploring the Rhododendron trek & beautiful land of Orchid, Sikkim is unmatched anywhere else in the world.

**Kanchenjunga Peak**



**Iruppu**



**Abbey**



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**Nagarhole National Park**



- ❑ **Shimla** :- Opportunity to enjoy Oak & Rhododendron forest exploration, ice-skating & Himalayan sight seeing makes this small hill station one of the most favourite vacation spot for domestic as well as international tourists.
  
- ❑ **Corbett National Park** :- It was the first National Park of India meant for conservation of tigers. This beautiful sanctuary at the foothills of the Himalaya is a flourishing place for flora & fauna. The Corbett National Park is 145 km away from Lucknow & 51 km away from Ramnagar. This 201 square mile park has plenty of deers & wildboars. It has 110 species of trees, 50 species of mammals & 580 species of birds.
  
- ❑ **Chennai Crocodile Bank** :- It shelters 7 species of crocodiles. Occupying an area of 3.2 hectare, it is also the largest crocodile breeding centre in India. It is located 42 km away from the coast of Chennai, the sanctuary plays host to a number of Indian & African crocodiles & Alligators. This bank has produced more than 6000 crocodiles. It is also a large reserve of venomous & non-venomous snakes.

## NATIONAL ECOTOURISM POLICY & GUIDELINES

National Ecotourism Policy & Guidelines of the Ministry of Tourism. after considering the National Policy on Tourism, has defined the following cardinal principles for the development of Ecotourism :-

1. It should involve the local community & lead to the overall economic development of the area.
2. It should identify the likely conflicts between resource use for tourism & the livelihood of local inhabitants & attempt to minimise such conflicts.
3. The type & scale of tourism development should be compatible with the environment & socio-cultural characteristics of local community.
4. It should be planned as a part of the overall area development strategy, guided by an integrated land use plan while avoiding intersectoral conflicts & ensuring sectorial integration, associated with commensurate expansion of public services.

## ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES

- ❑ One of the most disturbing facts about Ecotourism is that it is mainly promoting the intrusion into wilderness area, national parks, isolated tribal areas & even the areas having no trace of any permanent settlement.
- ❑ Tourists opting for such tourism often belong to the prosperous strata of society & are ready, capable to pay for everything, they wish, thus consumerism becomes a focal theme.
- ❑ Tour Operators surrender to ever-increasing demands made by visitors & to facilitate, entertain them, they build up completely artificial landscape in the area, having mega resorts, luxury hotels & shopping centres.
- ❑ Such changes cost almost the entire ecosystem badly. Many flora & fauna species lose their natural habitat & in long run, this may even lead to species extinction.
- ❑ Tourism competes with other forms of development & human activities, for natural resources, especially land & water.
- ❑ The use of natural resources subsequently leads to the transformation of ecological habitats & loss of-Flora & Fauna.
- ❑ Land transformation for tourism development can directly destroy ecological habitats.



- ❖ Ecotourism Society of India (ESOI) is a non-profit organisation with the sole aim to promote & ensure environmentally responsible & sustainable practices in the tourism industry.
- ❖ The society was formed in 2008 by a group of eminent professionals from Tourism Industry, as well as , environmentalists, under the advise of The Ministry of Tourism.
- ❖ The Ecotourism Society of India is dedicated to the promotion of sustainable & responsible tourism practices within the Tourism Industry.
- ❖ All funds/income generated are utilized towards achieving objectives of Ecotourism Society of India.

## OBJECTIVES OF ECOTOURISM SOCIETY OF INDIA

- Tabulate eco-sensitive areas, where Tourism will have an impact on the social, cultural & natural environment.
- Make strategies & efforts to ensure long term (perpetual) sustenance of the environment.
- Work with empowered bodies to establish carrying capacity & sustainable tourism practices which include conservation of nature & wildlife & allow local communities to benefit from Tourism.
- Tourists & visitor population as well as Tourism practices must allow nature to re-generate itself.
- To work with government bodies, to develop policies & codes of conduct for promotion of sustainable tourism & help implement the same.
- To work towards certification of tourism service providers.
- To act as a watchdog for excessive consumption of natural resources & any negative impact in tourism sector.
- To support research in tourism environment related areas.

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- Work with service providers to enhance quality of their products & services to a level, so they can be sustainable & eco-friendly.
- Encourage use of appropriate local practices, materials, art, craft, architecture & food.
- Encourage minimum conspicuous consumption & prevent excessive energy consumption.
- Encourage energy saving practices, water harvesting, use of solar & other natural energy sources.
- Encourage low pollution generating practices & minimise carbon footprint.
- Organise training & other activities to create awareness on Ecotourism, Sustainable & responsible tourism.
- To collaborate with like minded bodies & implement Ecotourism objectives in India & abroad.