

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF TOURISM- A STUDY OF KODAIKONAL

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ABSTRACT

In the dramatic and impact of tourism in development world which has improved a lot of provide necessary need in kodaikonal like food, education, business etc.. There is a consensus about the environment source in tourism and hospitality industry through negative effects of transportation and some activities related to tourism on the environment. In this sense, several proposals have been pointed out to pursue environmental sustainability of tourism activities and minimize their impact on climate change. In particular, some applications of information have a direct contribution to the reduction of the demand of supplies and energy by the tourism. The present paper has a double aim first, to focus on evaluating the potential of several applications to reduce the environmental impact of tourism activities. Second, considering the Spanish tourism industry, the paper aims to analyze the level of development of the environmentally sustainable technologies and the difficulties experienced in their implementation as well as the future challenges.

Keywords: Tourism development, environmental tourism, business.

I. INTRODUCTION

The continuous lot of exploitation like water, food, environment in tourism relies on, and greatly impacts, the natural environment in which it operates. Even though many areas of the world are conserved in the form of parks and protected areas, tourism development can have severe negative impacts. According to tourism and hospitality industry these can include:

- ✓ Depletion of natural resources (water, forests, etc.)
- ✓ Pollution (air pollution, noise, sewage, waste and littering)
- ✓ Physical impacts (construction activities, marina development, trampling, loss of biodiversity)

The environmental impacts of tourism can reach outside local areas and have an effect on the global ecosystem. One example is increased air travel, which is a major contributor to climate change. Whether positive or negative, tourism is a force for change around the world, and the industry is transforming at a staggering rate. But before we delve deeper into our understanding of tourism, let's take a look at the development of the sector in our own backyard. All these impact at the destination are a matter of concern particularly for the researcher. The tourism development in India too frees such environmental impact.

1.0 Objective of the studies:

- To make a survey of tourist new trends in kodaikonal.
- To assess the environmental impact of tourism in kodaikonal.

1.1 Hypothesis

- Tourism development at kodaikonal has take place beyond its.
- Tourism development is affecting environment at kodaikonal.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The key role players in the study are including the residents, local, government agencies, hoteliers, and business man. The nature of the study is very complex and explanatory to make it as convincing. To meet these objectives an in depth analysis of environment of the destination and its relational implication with tourism need of the study. So, whatever development is visible at kodaikonal that is because of tourism and if negative impacts appear because of development occurs, it is to be attributes to tourism. The data has been generated from various sources such as census of India, city board, divisional forest office. It must however be noted that often these secondary data are not in a form in which they could be used for purpose at hand. As a result, a number os estimate had to make. In order to get a nearly approximates status of environmental parameter discussed below were put into use. These parameter acts as potential pointer to indicate not only their influence in the present time but in terms of future also. As the present study dependent upon primary dtat as well as secondary sources. Primary data was collected through percentage from residents. A total of 100 residents were interviewed through questionnaires to test the hypothesis.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to the study take place [Joseph,s chen 2000]. There is an environment to need for natural hill station of kodaikonal for go green to help us to develop the nature of herbal trees and plants. Visitors are like to take a choice behavior is one of the most needed studies by many Visitors. Tourists take into account the various factors in terms of facilities, local attractions, falls, wild animals etc., before choosing their destination. Local attractions, accessibility, facilities and local resident are some of the factors that generate tourist flow to a particular location. Absence of any of these facilities may deter the tourists from travelling to enjoy the attractions of kodaikonal. Visitors on tourist destination by many Visitors have focused on the relationship between satisfaction to the customer as well as the quality of their various services and business. Services have various features like intangibility, inseparability, variability and perish ability. An attractiveness of a Visitors destination can be viewed as consisting of unique local features, cultural attributes, natural resources, infrastructure, services and business or others sources. The tourist product can be analyzed in terms of attraction, facilities and accessibility for the purpose of finding output of its attractiveness. Attractions are the major factors, which ensure the flow of tourists to a specific destination take place. The Visitors facilities are

those elements in Visitors product, which do not normally themselves provide the motivation for Visitors flows. But the absence of these facilities may deter the Visitors from travelling to enjoy the attractions. Accessibility relates to the mode of transportation to the destination choose and visit by Visitors and is best interpreted in terms of time and cost to reach the particular destination. Some Visitors analysed the attractiveness of a tourist destination on the basis of attribute analysis of a destination.

IV. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

Since the purpose of questionnaire was to know the responses of major stake holders. i.e. the tourist and local residents, the percentage method was used to derive information on the attitude of the above mentioned stake holders. It was found that information about attitude could be interpreted meaningfully through percentage and mean ranking method. According to data analysis consists of gender, age, resident and visitors of kodaikoanl of the respondents.

Gender	Number of respondents	
	In number	In percent
Male	15	71.4%
Female	6	28.6%
Total	21	100%

Table4.1 Gender of the respondents

According to table 4.1 the gender, among the total 21 respondents, 15 respondents are males that accounts 71.4% of the total respondents and the remaining 6 respondents are females which accounts 28.6% of the total respondents this investigation implies that all first level hotels that are found in Madurai town are run by males were as the participation of females is low in the number.

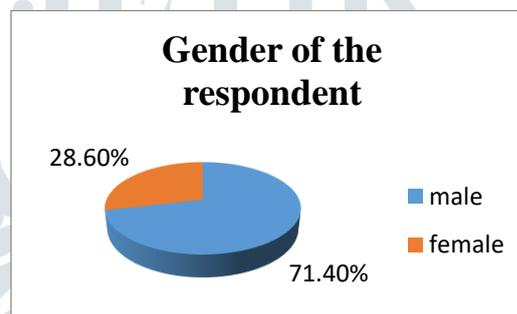


Figure 4.1 Responses of male and female percentage

According to Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage	Number of respondent	
	frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	8	38.1%
Agree	10	47.6%
Undecided	3	14.3%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	21	100

Table 4.2 Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage

The table 4.2 indicates performance to Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage from the total respondent among 38.1% respondents replied that they strongly agree, 47.6% respondent of the total respondents replied they are agree, of the total of 14.3% respondents are replied undecided. And none of the participant are not engaging disagree and strongly disagree. From the above data the majority of to Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage.

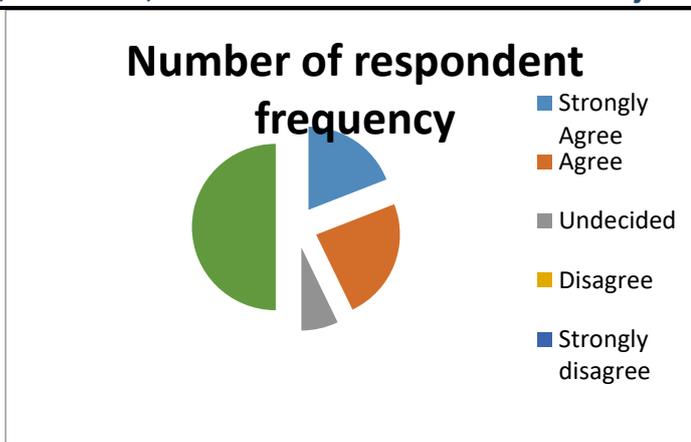


Figure 4.2 Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage

According to Tourism improve the quality of life	Number of respondent	
	frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	10	47.6%
Agree	8	38.1%
Undecided	3	14.3%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	21	100

Table 4.3 Tourism improve the quality of life

The table 4.3 indicates performance to Tourism improve the quality of life percentage from the total respondent among 47.6% respondents replied that they strongly agree, 38.1% respondent of the total respondents replied they are agree, of the total of 14.3% respondents are replied undecided. And none of the participant are not engaging disagree and strongly disagree. From the above data the majority of to Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage.

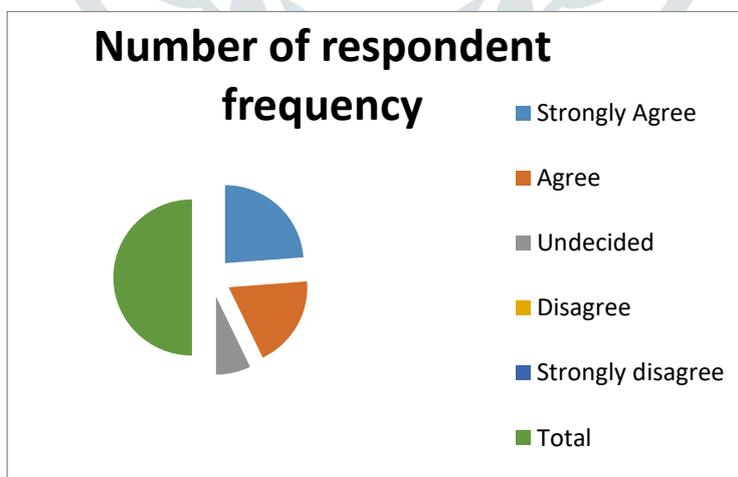


Figure 4.3 Tourism improve the quality of life

According to Road infrastructures is better due to tourism	Number of respondent	
	frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	11	48.6%
Agree	8	39.1%
Undecided	2	12.3%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	21	100

Table 4.4 Road infrastructures is better due to tourism

The table 4.4 indicates performance to Road infrastructures is better due to tourism percentage from the total respondent among 48.6% respondents replied that they strongly agree, 39.1% respondent of the total respondents replied they are agree, of the total of 12.3% respondents are replied undecided. And none of the participant are not engaging disagree and strongly disagree. From the above data the majority of to Responses of tourism create job opportunity percentage.

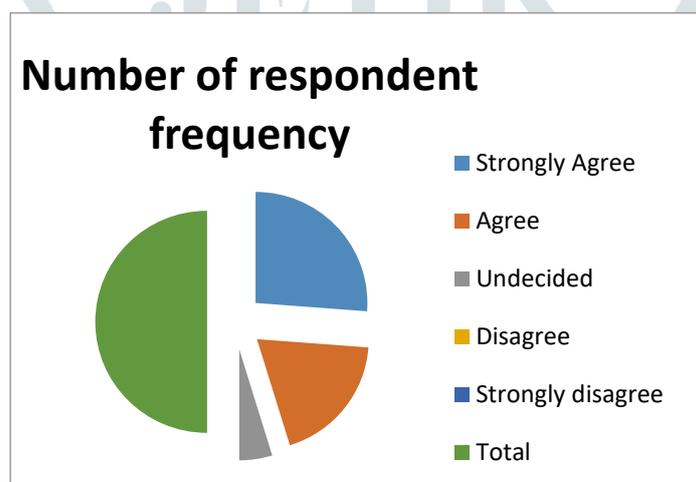


Figure 4.4 Road infrastructures is better due to tourism

V. DISCUSSION

- The resident and tourist agreed in above percentage
- Tourist creates employment but local get low payment in job.
- Tourist creates the problem in night time while using alcohol.
- Tourist gives the business to local person but only in seasons.
- The tourist can improve every year from Indian and foreigners.
- Tourist can get accommodation in hotels while getting high tariff in seasons.
- The residents are getting trouble in winter season like changing climate condition.

VI. CONCLUSION

Most of the tourist and residence in kodaikonal agreed and given percentage basis of result to conclude the environmental problem and factors of a growth of the tourism industry. Through this study the visitor had made an attempt to identify the hurdles of development of the resident for kodaikonal for environmental impact to keep the nature of the hill station and historical development and improvement of kodaikonal. These are developing visitor may vary and result in development of environmental conditions of this region and it may vary and offer and creation of many more job opportunities for employment and business. While the state government is taking a lot of necessary actions to develop the destinations of more visitors to arrive the kodaikonal and keep the environment to develop the local resident life, Local community and vistoris are also should take the responsibility to promote them to the next level. Innovative ideas and effective destination and places takes conservation practices may result in increase of number of visitors and promotion of foreign exchange revenue.

VII. REFERENCES

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