

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Impact Studies are of great importance and work as eye openers for the Government and development agencies. The Government can take the clue to frame policies for the future development of the area. Many studies have been conducted in different countries of the world and various states of India on one aspect or the other viz. Pilgrimage tourism, Heritage Tourism, Nature and Leisure Tourism and Adventure Tourism etc. and their impact on Economic Development”, but very little work has been reported in Haryana and Uttarakhand and again more particularly in the Shivalik Hills region of both the states. This chapter deals with the studies conducted by various economists, researcher and experts in the field in various parts of the world, India, both the states of Haryana and Uttarakhand and the Shivalik regions of both the states. In short, the work has been reviewed and presented under the following broad heads:

- International Studies
- Studies conducted in various states
- Studies conducted in Uttarakhand and Haryana and the Shivalik Hills

2.1 INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Herbert G. Kariel and Patricia E. Kariel (1982):“Socio-Cultural Impacts of Tourism”-An example from the Austrian Alps”. The few studies which focus on the consequences of the impacts in mountain regions are restricted to individual areas, rather than presenting a generalized description or analysis. To help fill this gap, this paper presents three schematic models which can provide a conceptual framework encompassing three interrelated effects of tourism: its spatial influences; economic, infrastructural, and landscape changes; and changes in the life of the local population. Interviews conducted in four communities in the Austrian Alps, focusing on changes in these communities and resident’s perceptions and evaluations of them, and supplemented by published data from various sources are used to illustrate and check the correctness of these models. Residents' evaluations of tourism were overwhelmingly positive: money was cited as the outcome most liked. Least liked were effects on family life, with less time spent by parents with each other and their children, as well as impacts on relationships within the community and a substitution of competition for the former cooperative spirit. Residents emphasised the desirability of

maintaining local control and financing in order to maximize benefits for the community. In general, although there was some expression of a desire for the community not to grow too large, there was relatively little understanding of specific ways in which the growth of tourism could be controlled to accomplish this goal.

Alister and Wall (1982) in their book "Tourism: Economic, physical and social impacts" declared that till date, researchers on tourism impacts has concentrated upon individual components of each of main impact category. But in actual sense, the impact is rarely so confined. Researcher should integrate the findings within and between each impact category because each component of economic, social and environment can't be considered in isolation. He emphasized that the uncontrolled expansion of tourism industry has given rise to unfavorable impacts especially to the eco-fragile environments. Implementing a sustainable approach, which should invite community participation as well as private sector should solve these adverse impacts

Jenkins, C.L. (1990) working on the "Impact of the development of International Tourism in the Asian Region" examined ways in which policy may be devised to enhance the economic benefits from tourism. He stressed that economic benefits accruing from tourism are in themselves the product of wider policies aimed at encouraging and developing tourism. We should, therefore, look at the way in which external factors influence the total flow of visitors to a country, and then consider how the consequent impacts could be increased.

John Ap (1992) "Residents' perceptions on tourism impacts" a limited explanatory research on residents' perceptions of tourism impact has resulted in an underdeveloped theoretical orientation of research on this subject. This paper presents a social exchange process model as a theoretical basis for some understanding of why residents perceive tourism impacts positively or negatively. The model is based upon the concept of the exchange relation. Propositions are derived from the model to test the relationships between the model's components. These propositions have been developed from inferences based upon the social exchange literature.

Cooper, Featcher, Gilbert and Wanhill (1993) stated that any form of industrial development brings with it impacts upon social and physical environment in which it takes place. According to them, tourism industry is multi-sector activity; brings socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts; requires considerable planning if one is

interested to develop tourism on sustainable basis. After reviewing extensive survey, they concluded that tourism impacts seem biased as it gives a highly negative picture of tourism industry. They thoroughly examined the central concepts of carrying capacity and the various steps involved in its determination. They strongly advocated that impacts upon host community and host environment could be positive as well as negative. The planning requires careful co-operation and co-ordination of both public and private Sector.

Ap and Crompton (1993) working on "Residents Strategies for Responding to Tourism Impacts" reported four strategies that comprised a continuum for responding to tourism impacts: embracement, tolerance, adjustment, and withdrawal. The behaviors seemed to result from reactions to tourists' numbers and behavior rather than from a cultural gap. Two directions for future research were suggested: to relate residents' perceptions of tourism impacts to the behavioral strategies they adopted, and to develop an instrument for measuring the strategies continuum described.

Brian, Pizam and Milman (1993) in their study "Social Impacts of Tourism" investigated the perception of the residents of Nadi, Fiji towards the impacts of tourism and suggested that residents of communities dependent on tourism clearly differentiated between its economic benefits and social costs, and that awareness of certain negative consequences did not lead to opposition towards further tourism development.

Peggy (1994) assessed socio-cultural impacts in his study entitled "Assessing socio-cultural impacts: the case of Singapore," and suggested that tourism did not always bring benefits to host areas. The detrimental effects, whether all attributable to tourism or not were not the issue. What was of greater importance was that any effect, good or bad, should be monitored and appraised. A broad strategy could be suggested to manage the impacts. These examined the context of the society in terms of its demographic composition, ethnic distribution, religious and class structure and language. This would help determine the resilience of the people to cultural drift or the assimilation, examined the peace of tourist development where it was happening, how fast, how was it likely to affect and what impacts had occurred; evaluate how the adverse effects could be controlled and projected, what would happen, if tourist development accelerated unabated; decide whether the development should be controlled.

Howard (1994) argued that greater caution should be exercised, when the multiplier study is implied in measuring tourism economic impact. He says that there is confusion over different approaches to multiplier analysis, there are problems with the data used and attribution of tourist expenditure within a multiplier calculation is often either too wide or too narrow. It is however, probably sufficient to assess impact at the direct stage only and/or to trace relationships and linkages between sectors of the economy without expressing a multiplier value. The proliferation of multiplier studies and the feeling that no impact study should be without a multiplier value should be resisted and energies turned in more protective and meaningful directions.

Pearce, P. L.(1994) “Tourism-resident impacts: examples, explanations and emerging solutions”. This chapter examines the issue of tourism-resident impacts by offering the proposition that social impact effects may be real, since objective data can be found to verify their existence, or may be perceived, views held by the community that life is different. It is suggested that perceived views are as important as real views because if residents believe an impact does exist, their behaviour will be altered. After reviewing the literature on social impacts of tourism and the variety of models that have been developed to better explain this phenomenon, five emerging solutions to combat social impact problems are presented. Tactics proposed for reducing the decline of tourist-resident social contacts include better education and training, incorporating community perspectives in development, increasing resident opportunities, establishment of local equity and management committees, and increased research and monitoring of social impacts. It is concluded that the effects of the tourist-resident interaction process appear to have maximum social and psychological impacts on residents when the destination area is small, unsophisticated and isolated.

Richter, L. K. (1994) “Exploring the political role of gender in tourism research” This chapter is based on the subject that how the political role of gender relates to tourism. Gender differences in tourism throughout history are reviewed, areas of tourism research which have politically important gender issues are explored, and trends in political organizations and tourism that may affect emerging gender distinctions are presented. As an employment and ownership sector, a base is provided for prostitution, and arguments for sex tourism are explained. Marketing linking tourism with sex is uncontrolled throughout the industry, souvenirs continue to promote women as sex objects, and destination attractions remain male dominated preserves.

Despite the fact that the bulk of financial control of both the private and public tourism sectors lies in the hands of men, women have always been perceived as particularly appropriate for frontline tourism positions due to their assumed greater social and hospitable skills. It is concluded that if women were to achieve greater access to management and public policy positions, they may be able to exert greater power over decisions on areas such as health, social welfare and concern for the environment.

Swinglehurst, E.(1994): The chapter on “Face to face: the socio-cultural impacts of tourism” traces the socio-cultural impacts of tourism beginning in 18th century England to the present. From the advent of the Grand Tour, there has been little social or cultural contact between the more affluent traveler and the ordinary people of the countries they visited. Traveler's friends were his equals, but others with whom he came into contact were servants, innkeepers, boatmen and other peasants. Communication began to change in the late 19th century when wealthy tourists began to recognize the problems of the poor in the countries they visited. With the start of the jet airplane and mass tourism, a new era of tourism had begun and the age of travel pleasure-seeking had arrived. As the cultural gap between the worlds of the tourist and the resident are changing, so the roles of tourists and natives have blurred, with the tourists now seen as the carefree, fun-loving children of nature, while the residents are considered as seekers of knowledge and enlightenment. While tourists seek escape, residents try to learn how they can satisfy their demands for the good life.

Pandey et al (1995) reported that for a country poor in resources, tourism is an indispensable sector generating much-needed foreign exchange earnings as well as employment. The number of tourists visiting Nepal has risen annually over the past few years. Likewise, the gross foreign exchange receipts have shown substantial increases over the past decade. The number of tourists who visit Nepal is only a small fraction of those who visit Southeast Asia or India. The length of time spent by tourists in Nepal too is still comparatively short. Much of the foreign exchange earned in the sector is spent on importing commodities to sustain the industry. The sector also has introduced, as well as aggravated, environmental problems and degraded fragile natural resources. In some locations in the Tarai, Hill and Mountain areas, the influx of tourists has created a high demand for fuel wood consumption. Littering of mountains with paper and non-biodegradable waste during expeditions has caused additional problems. In addition to the physical degradation of the mountain areas, there are the associated

problems of erosion of local customs, drug abuse and theft. Above all, the tourism sector has made the country heavily dependent on it.

Sauraha Chitwan National Park has brought a number of transformations in the socio-economic and cultural life of the villagers. At present, 34 resorts/lodges are operating just outside the Park. Most are located in and around auraha. Owned by the Tharus, hill migrants and Kathmandu citizens, these resorts/lodges employ over 400 workers. A few hundred more people work informally in the shops, small tea and beer stalls, restaurants, cultural troupes, and as canoe-rowers and construction workers. Resort owners, however, generally use their savings to promote their businesses in Sauraha or to expand into other areas, such as Kathmandu and Pokhara. Ghandruk, located north of Pokhara is an important village for trekkers destined for Annapurna Base Camp. The growing number of trekkers to the Base Camp has resulted in an increase in the number of resorts/lodges in Ghandruk. The recent drop-off in the recruitment of young Gurung men have been compensated economically by the increased tourist activities in Ghandruk. Although trekking activities have helped resort and lodge-owners and their families, they benefit little the other villagers who support themselves from army pensions or by engaging in agriculture. Gurungs have managed to participate in the tourism sector by setting up tea stalls and cold drink shops, while they practice livestock rearing along with traditional agriculture.

Chattopadhyay, Kunal (1996) study focus on economic aspects associated with tourism. He provided a comprehensive description of tourism development and its significance in context to third world countries. For the study, he used secondary data and attempted to highlight the importance of tourism development through case studies drawn from Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and the Caribbean Islands. In concluding part, he builds a model of international tourism demand for India.

Kreg and. Johnson (1996) in their paper “The economic values of tourism's social impacts” discussed identification and management of tourism's actual and perceived social impacts in destination communities, which have recently received significant attention. Research has enhanced the understanding of these impacts and their incorporation into tourism policy. The contingent valuation (CV) method is presented as a technique for furthering this understanding and incorporation. By measuring selected social impacts in an economic study, CV facilitates benefit-cost analysis of mitigation projects and contributes to integrated analysis of tourism's

diverse impacts. Results from a CV application in Oregon (USA) communities indicate a mean annual household willingness-to-pay of \$110 (policy model) to \$186 (commodity model) to reduce tourism-related traffic congestion. Results for mitigation of noise and provision of low income housing are also presented.

Acharya Pradeep (2001) observed that tourism can be termed as a socio-cultural institution with different economical, environmental, psychological, and political dimensions. Its impacts rest on host society whose ways of life are affected and on the tourists who take it as a very important part of their life time. It could be confirmed from the study that the tourism industry in Lumbini has become both service oriented and product oriented job generator; Increased income by job generation helped raise standard of living. In addition the diversification of various new economic activities could lessen the big social problem of unemployment. Tourists not only brought money to the region, they also carried along with them a strong and visible lifestyle. Their dress, food habits and merry making style brought some newness and uniqueness to the area of their visit. Everyday acquaintances with the foreigners and outsiders made it easier to be familiar with the life style of the others. Interaction and observations lifted their level of thinking resulting in a positive mind-set toward others and themselves. People accepted some new favourable cultural traits regarding the diversification of menu or costumes without cutting down their social values constituting their identity. Familiarity with different languages not only made the communication easier and better but also added a new and useful skill in their life. Tourism facilitated the development of the sense of place among the people. They were conscious about the heritage that has been preserved for many years. Consequently more care and protection was supplied to the cultural heritage collectively by them. Such a joint effort not only improved the attraction of the destination but also united people together.

Shakiry (2001) studying the value of pilgrimage tourism in Islamic countries revealed many perspectives in culture and economy. Exploring and developing religious land marks and facilities would lead to the rise of pilgrimage tourism. This issue addresses governments whose concern it is to boost pilgrimage, cultural and other types of tourism. They have to work for protecting the environment and beautifying the areas in the immediate vicinity of pilgrimage sites as well as providing these areas with the necessary services, including constructing ways to facilitate them.

Haley, Snaith and Miller (2004) in a study conducted on the Social impacts of

Tourism- A case study of Bath, U.K. revealed that the purpose of this study was to identify and examine the attitudes of residents in Bath (UK) towards tourism development. This paper believes that research conducted on hosts' perceptions of the impacts of tourism is predominantly descriptive and lacking in a consistent approach to measurement. The primary aim is therefore to establish a benchmark study for Bath, enabling future longitudinal and comparative analyses of host attitudes. A sample was secured from the residents, factor analysis and regression analyses were conducted to ascertain whether there were any underlying dimensions regarding their attitudes of tourism development, and if socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were useful predictors of residents' attitudes.

Bruce and Buan (2006) estimated that the number of person visiting Sylvan Lake was 906,744. According to the research findings from survey, 6.7 percent of the visitors were day visitors, 11.5 percent were overnight visitors, and the seasonal residents made up 1.8 percent of person visits. 37 percent of visitors were from Alberta. Central Albertans accounted for 33 percent of visitors, 22 percent were from the Greater Edmonton area, and 18 were belonged to Calgary area. 77 percent of visitors came to SylvanLake for pleasure/vacation. The lake/beach and other water-related activities were the top attraction to the town. Average visiting party size was 3.89. 73 percent of parties were family units; 21% were a group of family/friends. 85 percent of visitors were repeat visitors (have been to Sylvan Lake before). The average overnight length of stay was 4.9 nights. Cabin/cottage rentals had a longer average stay with 6.39 nights. Regarding visitor spending patterns, it was found that average spending per day per visitor was \$18.11. Overnight visitors spent an average of \$130.22 per night and seasonal visitors spent an average of \$50.58 per night. The average day visitor party spent \$71.18 per trip. Spending for food/beverages at restaurants was the highest category (\$30.40), followed by sports and recreation (\$15.89). Overnight visitors spent an average of \$638.10 per trip. Visitors staying in camp grounds spent an average of \$118 per night; visitors staying in hotels/motels spent on an average \$201 per night; and cabin renters spent \$259 per night. Overnight visitors' biggest spending category was accommodation (\$221.33), followed by food and beverage at retail stores (\$122.32), and food and beverage at restaurants (\$121.55). The average seasonal resident spent \$354.05 per week. Total annual spending by all visitors was estimated to be just under \$33.5 million. Overnight visitors accounted for 46 percent of spending,

followed closely by day trippers who accounted for 41 percent. The remaining 13 percent was from seasonal residents. Visitor's spending generated an economic impact of \$48.4 million on an annual basis and generated a total of \$5.8 million in tax and royalty revenue at all levels. They created \$13.8 million annually in labour income and 425 man years of employment. The majority of employment was created in the accommodation and food services industry (44%).

Herbert G. Kariel and Patricia E. Kariel (1982): in the study on "Socio-Cultural Impacts of Tourism: An example from the Austrian Alps" observed that the tourists leave their impact on the socio-cultural life of host communities. The few studies which focus on the consequences of the impacts in mountain regions are restricted to individual areas, rather than presenting a generalized description or analysis. This paper presents three schematic models which can provide a conceptual framework encompassing three interrelated effects of tourism: its spatial influences; economic, infrastructural, and landscape changes; and changes in the way of life or the local population. Interviews conducted in four communities in the Austrian Alps, focusing on changes in these communities and resident's perceptions and evaluations of them, and supplemented by published data from various sources, are used to illustrate and check the correctness of these models. Residents' evaluations of tourism were overwhelmingly positive: money was cited as the outcome most liked. Least liked were effects on family life, with less time spent by parents with each other and their children, as well as impacts on relationships within the community and a substitution of competition for the former cooperative spirit. Residents emphasised the desirability of maintaining local control and financing in order to maximize benefits for the community. In general, although there was some expression of a desire for the community not to grow too large, there was relatively little understanding of specific ways in which the growth of tourism could be controlled to accomplish this goal.

Charlie Cooper and Nigel Morpet (1998) in the paper on "The Impact of Tourism on Residential Experience in Central-eastern Europe: The Development of a New Legitimizing Crisis in the Czech Republic" argued that rapid and unfettered commercial tourism development in the historic core of Prague is playing a major role in the transformation of its social, spatial and cultural characteristics, changes which are encapsulating residential experience. Whilst recognizing the potential positive economic benefits of tourism argued that the inherent pressures of commercialization

and touristification are creating new tensions which, if not addressed, are likely to contribute significantly to the creation of a new legitimating crisis in the Czech Republic, one epitomized by an inability to establish universal support for neo-liberal capitalist accumulation as a sustainable path for political and economic reform. Although largely impressionistic in method, this exposition seeks to offer, with the aid of comparative analyses of other European cities, observations which provide insights that may benefit to a broader empirical investigation and debate on residential experience, one that is enhanced by the interdisciplinary links between housing and tourism. More specially, it explores the complex interrelationship between residential experience and tourism, arguing that the former illuminates a deeper understanding of the power relationships driving developmental processes in this case, tourist-driven regeneration. In their determination to achieve compatibility with neo-liberal accumulation regimes, the post-communist governments of the Czech Republic appear to be neglecting, at the macro level, the broader social and environmental objectives of minimizing social exclusion and protecting the nation's cultural heritage. It is too early to assess whether the new administration has recognized the need to realign policies closer to the traditional Czech value of political consensus. However, despite the creation of a distinct planning system within Prague, which recognised the emergence of a new 'income elite' alongside the 'socially weak', state-driven political and economic policies appear to be exacerbating these new social cleavages and creating the incipient signs of a 'clone city'. We suggest the need for an alternative vision of 'capitalism', one that enables the inclusion of a broad range of interests in decision-making, if Havel's dream of a 'civil society' is to be realised

Barke, M(1999) "Tourism and culture in Spain: a case of minimal conflict.". This chapter is an explanation to sort out why conflict between tourists and their hosts has been kept to a minimum, despite the massive numbers of tourists involved, the sheer rapidity of their growth, the variety of types of tourism and tourist destinations and the subsequent potential for conflict. It is argued that a number of factors are responsible for this situation, including: the economic significance of tourism. Spain's recent political history and the centralist/regionalist dichotomy all play some part in explaining the minimal conflict that has occurred. It is further argued that at a still deeper level, some aspects of Spanish social anthropology provide a more penetrative comprehension of the paradox, especially the concept of socio-centrismo which

provides many Spaniards with a strong sense of self worth. Some of the coping strategies that have been adopted by Spanish hosts to cope with their guests and various aspects of their behaviour provide another means of understanding the paradox.

Henrici, J.(1999) “Trading Culture: Tourism and Tourist Art in Pisac, Peru” uses Pisac village in Peru to argue that touristic discussion yields a 'misrecognition' of economic and social relations by circulating distorted representations and that such misrecognition of selling and manufacturing tourist art. Pisac recapitulates general touristic trends in that its plaza became within tourism development requisite for travelers wishing to obtain a view of, and to buy from, a typical and indigenous Andean market. This picture tends to highlight cultural oppositions even as it eclipses other differences among the peoples involved, and stresses a timelessness while emphasizing transformation.

Maria Angeles, Casado-Diaz (1999) “Socio-Demographic impacts of the residential tourism: A case study of Torrevieja, Spain” examines the impact of second-home developments on the socio-demographic structure of the population of Torrevieja, a Spanish coastal resort on the Costa Blanca. The migration of people to Torrevieja from other provinces and countries has affected the traditional structure of the local population, which has experienced a process of ageing concentrated specifically in those sectors with residential tourism. Differences between the socio-demographic characteristics of local people and migrants appear to be significant. A phenomenon of depopulation of the town centre and the dispersal of the population to the peripheral urban sectors could be noted.

Nicholas Haralambopoulos and Abraham Pizam (1999) “Perceived impacts of tourism: The case of Samos” investigates the impacts of tourism, as perceived by the residents of Pythagorion, a well-established tourism destination on the Greek island of Samos. Outcome of this study advocates that residents not only supported the current magnitude of the tourism industry but also favored its expansion. Despite this, the residents identified a number of negative tourism impacts that affected the town. These impacts included high prices, drug addiction, vandalism, brawls, sexual harassment and crimes. The study reconfirmed that those respondents who were economically dependent on tourism had more positive attitudes towards the industry than those who were not dependent on it.

Simon Milne (2001) “Tourism, economic development and the global–local nexus: theory embracing complexity” reviewed the complex links that exist between the tourism industry and process of economic development. A brief overview of the industry’s economic role at the international and national scale leads us into a discussion of local and regional involvement in the tourism industry. The study emphasized the need to develop a more rigorous understanding of the evolving tourism industry and how it influences processes of local economic development. The study highlighted the ways in which current attempts to understand the links between tourism and economic development were embracing the complexity of the industry and its influence on everyday lives. The study advocated ways of seeing and studying the economics of tourism geography, ways that reflected the cultural turn in the ‘new’ economic geography, and the increasing significance of networks and new information and communication technologies. A willingness to embrace complexity was essential if unpacked the ‘global’ nature of tourism development processes.

Andrew Chadwick (2002) “Socio-economic Impacts: Are They Still the Poor Relations in UK Environmental Statements?” discusses the treatment of social and economic impacts, within UK environmental impact assessment (EIA). Socio-economic effects have an uncertain status in EIA, guidance on their assessment is limited and their treatment is often partial and of poor quality. The paper presents the results of a recent review of the socio-economic component of UK environmental statements (ESs), which provides information on the extent, scope, balance and quality of socio-economic impact treatment. The review reveals that, although most ESs include some information on socio-economic issues, coverage tends to be narrowly focus on a small number of—primarily beneficial economic—impact types. Quantification of socio-economic impacts is also rarely attempted. The review findings are compared with those of similar studies undertaken in the mid-1990s, and the paper concludes with some recommendations for EIA practitioners relating to the treatment of socio-economic impacts.

Christian M Rogerson (2002) “Tourism and local economic development: the case of the Highlands Meander”. Local economic development (LED) planning is of major policy importance in post-apartheid South Africa. Although issues surrounding LED have attracted considerable policy attention, one neglected theme has been the role of tourism as a lead sector for LED. The aim of this article is to examine the

planning and workings of one tourism-lead LED initiative in South Africa. The case study is that of the Highlands Meander in Mpumalanga province, where towns are collaborating in their LED initiatives in order to promote the area's tourism products. A key finding is that this growing tourism initiative is currently not benefiting local black communities.

Karin Mahony & Jurgens van Zyl (2002) "The impacts of tourism investment on rural communities: three case studies in South Africa" is a significant research, both locally and internationally undertaken on tourism development and its impacts on the empowerment of rural communities. This article analyses the extent to which three tourism projects in South Africa, namely the Makuleke tourism initiative, Umngazi River Bungalows and the commercialization of Manyeleti Game Reserve have improved the livelihoods of rural communities and contributed to rural economic development. The projects are analysed in terms of both their economic and non-economic benefits, as well as their contribution towards the attainment of certain key policy objectives of the South African government.

Marie Kirsten and Christian M Rogerson (2002) "Tourism, business linkages and small enterprise development in South Africa". In this article, the findings are presented from over 60 detailed interviews conducted with key enterprises and entrepreneurs involved in tourism, outsourcing and small enterprise development in South Africa. The aim is to examine opportunities for outsourcing and business linkage development in South Africa's tourism economy, and to investigate the difficulties that confront the tourism SMME economy through examining the status of business linkages between large tourism enterprises and SMMEs in South Africa. The South African research is located within the context of existing works on tourism and small enterprise development in developing countries.

Sanjay K Nepal (2003) "Measuring Tourism Impacts: Interdisciplinary Perspectives from the Nepalese Himalaya", summarize the main findings of a large research project on tourism, environment and society in Nepal's Annapurna and Everest Regions by concluding that despite of some problems, overall trends in tourism indicate a positive impact on livelihood conditions of local communities. Tourism has been considered as conservation tool, as a social catalyst and as an income and employment generator

Abdoukhadredigene (2004) "Tourism Development and its Impacts in the Senegalese Petite Cote: A Geographical Case Study in Centre–Periphery Relations". This paper reveals that tourism has modified the traditional structure of the small rural societies of Senegalese by disrupting local tradition and breaking Islamic moral codes, and has spawned previously unknown social ills, such as prostitution and mugging. It has transformed many villages in the small rural into satellites for cheap labour, where locals, who have abandoned agriculture, are employed as menial laborers. The environment of traditional villages, formerly unpolluted, is now subject to an array of pollutant factors as tourist accommodation proliferates. In summary, tourism development in the small rural surrounding of Senegalese is pressing forward at a swift pace, oriented to maximizing profit and with the evident exclusion of most of the local population. Such development, and its related 'mis-developmental' impacts, can be usefully viewed as a concrete example of centre–periphery relations embodied in a concrete central touristic 'enclave' expanding on the local periphery; indeed, a laboratory for, and microcosm of, such asymmetrical relations. It is argued that locals must be better integrated into the tourism process in order to reverse the spiral of its adverse effects and promote integrated and sustainable development in harmony with the local economy.

A.J. Haley, Tim Snaith and Graham Miller (2004) "The social impacts of tourism a case study of Bath, UK". Purpose of this study was to identify and examine the attitudes of residents in Bath (UK) towards tourism development. This paper holds that impact research conducted on hosts' perceptions is predominantly descriptive and lacking in a consistent approach to measurement. The primary aim here is to establish a benchmark study for the city, enabling future longitudinal and comparative analyses of host attitudes. A sample was secured from the residents, and factor and regression analyses conducted to ascertain whether there were any underlying dimensions regarding their attitudes toward tourism development and whether socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were useful predictors of these attitudes.

Raul (2008) observed that over recent decades tourism has fostered intense economic growth in many small and/or island countries. However, the relationship between growth, tourism and economic size of these countries has never been satisfactorily explained. This paper aims firstly to analyse the determining factors of the intense tourism development observed in small countries; and secondly, to provide a

framework which helps to explain why small countries specialised in tourism have recorded relatively high economic growth rates over recent decades. Structural change at a sectoral level is the mechanism used to explain the rapid growth of small tourism countries. However, the lack of available data means that the empirical results are not conclusive.

Victor R Savage et al, (2004) "The Singapore River thematic zone: sustainable tourism in an urban context" explores the concept of sustainable tourism and how it applies to urban destinations such as Singapore. As tourism is an important industry in Singapore, in terms of employment, business activity and an income generator, the Singapore Tourism Board is continuously looking at potential avenues to make Singapore a competitive destination. The paper examines the use of thematic zones in Singapore as a strategy to achieve its ambition of becoming a tourism capital of the world. By focusing on a case study of the Singapore River thematic zone (one of the 11 thematic zones identified by the Singapore Tourism Board), assessed the viability of thematic zones in ensuring sustainable urban tourism.

Gjerald, O. (2005) "Socio-cultural impacts of tourism: a case study from Norway" examined residents' perceptions of socio-cultural impacts in the North Cape Community in Norway. Study suggested that those who were, and who were not economically dependent on the tourism industry perceived tourism positively. Both long-term and short-term residents believed that tourism's benefits outweighed tourism's costs. No noteworthy differences were found across socio demographic factors- education and marital status with respect to the residents' perception. The overwhelmingly positive response of the residents could be attributed to the current stage of destination development at the North Cape.

Hazel Tucker (2007) "Undoing Shame: Tourism and Women's Work in Turkey" discussed process of tourism and socio-cultural change in a Turkish village context by exploring how gender identities and gendered spaces were being reconstituted through tourism-related work. As tourism developed in the region surrounding the World Heritage Site of Göreme in Central Turkey, men became tourism entrepreneurs and gained tourism employment whilst women remained largely excluded from tourism work since in Göreme society, tourism work was considered a man's activity as it was inappropriate for women to work in the 'public area'.

Ullman, Margaret (2007) "Social Impacts of Tourism & Domestic Immigration in Rural Communities" is an effort to revitalize sluggish local economies. Many non-metropolitan communities across the Interior West of the United States have turned to tourism and domestic in-migration as a means of ameliorating socio-economic problems like how do tourism and in-migration affects community identity, specifically locals, psychological sense of community, and how do changing socio-demographics influence community social and environmental values, and finally, what factors determine the nature of a community's experience with tourism? By utilizing census and interview data from two non-metropolitan communities (populations under 10,000) in Eastern Washington and Oregon, the research illustrated how the economic revitalization efforts had affected the local 'sense of community' and community relationships. The study revealed that in certain smaller non-metropolitan communities with moderate socio-economic changes, tourism and domestic in-migration have had little impact upon residents' personal well-being and collective sense of identity.

Bishnu Sharma, et al (2008) "Exploring Residents Perceptions" of the Social Impacts of Tourism on the Sunshine Coast, Australia" identified residents' perceptions of major social impacts from tourism and their social concerns. A survey of households on the Sunshine Coast region covering the hinterland residential, hinterland high tourist activity, coastal residential and coastal high tourist activity areas of the three shires (Caloundra City Council, Maroochy Shire and Noosa Shire) was carried out to assess residents' perceptions of social impacts. The paper suggested that if rates of resident perceptions were associated with actual impact, tourism had the highest impact on traffic congestion. Residents perceived that the opportunity to meet people from other regions of the world provided a valuable experience for locals to better understand their culture and society. It revealed that the principal area of concern was the lack of capacity of roads and transportation followed by perceived negative impacts on the surrounding environment and crime related incidents.

Nara Huttasin (2008) "Perceived Social Impacts of Tourism by Residents in the OTOP Tourism Village, Thailand" examined the relationship between demographic factors and Baan Tawai residents' perceptions of the social impacts of tourism development. It was observed that the residents positively perceived social impacts in term of job creation for women in the village. Additionally, they did not see any social changes brought in by tourism and do not think that tourism leads to an increase in

prostitution, vandalism, burglary, or drug abuse.

Milan Ambro (2008) "Attitudes of local residents towards the development of tourism in Slovenia: The case of the Primorska, Dolenjska, Gorenjska and Ljubljana regions" focused on the attitudes of local residents toward tourism development. It was observed that long-term residents were generally less favourable to tourism development. In contrast, perceived positive tourism impacts, cultural tourism, quality of tourism and leisure structure and quality of natural environment positively influenced local residents' perceptions of tourism development. The economic reasons for tourism development revealed by the attitudes of local residents were evident. Local residents were deeply concerned about the quality of their life and environment. Managers and planners should be aware that tourism development activities could evoke strong emotional responses of some groups of local residents. To avoid conflicts, local residents should be actively involved in the decision making process of tourism development.

Bishanu Sharma & Pamdyer (2009) "An Investigation of Differences in Residents' Perceptions on the SunshineCoast: Tourism Impacts and Demographic Variables" is an investigation to the differences in residents' perceptions of various tourism development impacts by the location of their residence, gender, age, annual household income level, ethnic background, occupation and the level of education attained. The study found that more residents living in the coastal area with high tourist activity nearby found a higher positive impact of tourism than residents of hinterland areas in the vicinity of high tourist activity. However, the residents of hinterland areas were more likely to perceive social impact positively than the people living in coastal areas. The results suggested that the residents of suburban areas perceived economic impact positively when compared with the residents of rural or urban areas. Significant differences were also noted for perceptions of tourism impacts according to respondents' level of household income, ethnic background and occupation. However, there was no notable difference in the perceptions of tourism impact in relation to respondents' age, gender and level of education.

Azizan Marzuki (2009) observed that tourism is always regarded as an important means to benefit local communities. The success of the developed countries in expanding tourism industry has inspired many developing countries including Malaysia to give a due recognition to the industry as the main driver in the nation's

economic development. Based on a case study conducted in Langkawi Island, attempt has been made to track the progress of tourism development of the island from 1986 to 2004. The Government and private sector had invested a lot of money in providing public infrastructure and facilities to boost the tourism industry in the island. Despite the massive amount of money spent on tourism development, no study had been conducted to relate tourism spending with the impact of these developments towards the local economy and socio-culture. The case study conducted from March to July 2004 explored and identified economic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts of tourism development in Langkawi Island. Forty semi-structured interviews with local stakeholders involving hotel managers, government and non-government organizations representatives, resort and tourism developers and community leaders were conducted and analysed using Ritchie and Spencer's 'framework method'. Two key issues viz.(1) the benefits of tourism development; (2) the costs of tourism development were identified and discussed. The analysis also found that despite the limitation and development issues, the benefits of tourism development in Langkawi far outweighed the costs accrued to the local populace.

Kitnuntaviwat and Tang (2008) show cased a structural model that explored residents' attitudes towards tourism developments and to what extent residents interface with destination sustainability strategies. Factors influencing these attitudes were examined using a model consisting of six latent constructs and eight path hypotheses. Findings from 432 resident-respondents from Bangkok, Thailand were analysed using LISREL (linear structural equations), a confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling procedure on the collected data. Results indicated that the residents' support was strongly affected by most constructs, except by the relationship between "sustainability attitudes" and "perceived negative tourism impacts".

2.2 VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA

Kapoor, N. M. (1976) conducted a study on Tourism Development and its Economic Impacts with special reference to Himachal Pradesh. He analyzed the role of tourism industry in the overall economic development of the state and suggested to formulate the strategy for the promotion of tourism. He concluded in this study that tourism in Himachal Pradesh as a distinct product and presented a vast potential for the state. He stated that tourism is perhaps one of the industries whose development ensured the simultaneous development with a number of other related industries.

Singh, Prit Paul (1978) stated that there is an unexplored area of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. The main objectives of his study were to analyze the various economic aspects of tourism with regard to the employment and income generation. He stated that there is a great potential for tourism development for Himachal Pradesh further he concluded that its development can help to generate employment, income, Government revenue and foreign exchange.

Misra, Sharma and Acharya (1981) discussed the role and impacts of tourism industry in India in comparison to 42 countries of different typed economies. They concluded that India, bestowed with almost all types of man-made and natural resources is still striving for tourism development. India's tourism infrastructure is modern and several agencies are engaged in setting up a sound base for tourism development. They suggested that improved airlines services and modern aircrafts which can facilitate the travelers to travel distant places in less time will be major factor in attracting tourists from major tourists generating countries of Europe and America.

Chand Amar (1982) made an attempt to study "Economic Potential of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh." The main objective of his study was to discuss and analyse the various infrastructure and superstructure facilities development in Kullu and Manali. The study also investigated the difficulties or the problem faced by tourists while visiting Kullu and Manali. the their stay at destination area. This study was based on both primary as well as secondary data. He concluded that tourism could be developed at best if it was formed as an integral part of Government policies for state's overall development. He also emphasized on proper planning, coordination, control, and legislations in order to develop tourism in the state. He concluded that proper marketing strategies were necessary for attracting more and more tourists to Himachal in general and Kullu and Manali in particular.

Krishnaswamy, J. (1982) observed that Maharashtra presents the case of a major State in the Indian Union possessing a relatively diversified industrial base and providing a major tourism plant, with about a third of the hotel rooms available in the entire country (over 4943 rooms). In this study main emphasis has been made on foreign as well as domestic tourists. State earnings from tourism, tax revenue, employment effects and tourism-induced regional growth were all examined. It concluded that important amongst the external economies generated were: Improvements made by the State Government in drinking water, health services and

sewage disposal in several districts and at all the hill stations visited by tourists, establishment of special schools to train personnel for the industry and the construction of roads.

Jayal, N. D. and Matwani, Mohan (1986) in their book “Conservation Tourism and Mountaineering in Himalayas” stated that the new travelers in Himalayas were often seasonal travelers who had visited many countries and knew how to reach to distant places. No doubt, these places were very tough, but provided very exotic attractions better say a list of “must see” places especially for adventure lovers. The authors emphasised on the service provisions and security arrangements. They also advocated opening the distant places of Himachal Pradesh for international tourists, but with proper security. The authors were of the view that tourism industry could be a significant contributor in state revenues. Transport facilities have improved. No difficulty was being faced in reaching from one place to other place. Air, Railway and road service was easily available for the important tourist places..

Singh T.V. and Kaur Jagdish (1986) highlighted the negative and positive impact of mountain tourism in their study entitled, “Paradox of Mountain tourism: case references from the Himalaya”. It revealed that Tourism created employment opportunities, earned foreign exchange, provided additional income and tax revenue, gave impetus to local arts and diversified economy, provided greater multiplier effect on income and employment and improved standard of living. At the same time, tourism created inflationary tendency, seasonal dependency besides uneven economic development. Tourism, especially mountain tourism, by its nature made of delicate paradoxes that were hard to reconcile. Tragedy with mountain regions was that as they tried to emerge from their subsistence economy, these were seized up by modern exploitative forces, rapid changes that the ecosystem finds hard to absorb it widened the gap between highland and lowland regions.

Gupta, U. K. (1987) pointed out that tourism in our country has developed rapidly (which is providing a number of benefits on socio-economic and environment fronts) in his book entitled “Tourism Potential in Northern India.” The development of the industry got momentum especially after 1947. The old monuments and places as well as havelies were being repaired, maintained nicely and properly as tourist attractions. These buildings had been given their original shape. A number of picnic spots and artificial tourist attractions have been developed either by public sector or by joint

venture of public and private sector for the amusement of tourists. Tourism corporations of different states have started investing large amounts on the places of tourist's interest in order to provide the comfort and other modern amenities so as to attract comparatively greater part of Global Tourist traffic. Apart from hotels, a number of alternative infrastructures for accommodation of tourists have been erected for tourist's stay. Transport facilities have been extended. There is no difficulty in reaching from one place to other place. Air, Railway and road service are easily available in the important cities of the country.

Negi, Jagmohan (1990) has made an attempt to highlight the impact of tourism. He stated that tourists are economically very important as it provide a source of income, employment and also brings infrastructure improvements which helps in regional development. In fact, he studied on tourism and travel concepts in Indian context. In his study, he discussed the socio-economic and eco-environmental impacts of tourism in developing countries. Further he stated that in India, tourism has emerged as a third largest foreign earner. Its inherent capability of employment generation for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled manpower is significant contribution in the economy.

Lal, Virender (1988), emphasized that training for tourism service providers is one of the major requirements of Himachal Tourism. He studied on training and development programmes for employees in Himachal Pradesh Tourism Corporation Ltd. The main objectives of study were to investigate the training policies of Himachal Pradesh Tourism Department with respect to employees and to investigate the existing patterns followed in the training programmes. For the study the data was collected through personal interviews as well as from secondary sources. The study concluded that training is one of the neglected area of this organization. There is hardly any training program for human resource development. There is almost no provision to send the employees for various courses organized by various universities and other tourism institution. Further he pointed out the shortcomings of promotion policy of Himachal Pradesh Tourism Corporation Ltd., which does not allow the promotion of deserving staff members.

Tyagi, Archana (1989) – viewed that Himachal Pradesh is a place with all ingredients of tourist's importance. In the study "Development and potential of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh" the main objectives were to examine the development

of tourism, its contribution to the society and identifying the tourism potential in the state. The data for the study was collected from both the primary and secondary sources. She concluded that having almost all types of tourism resources, the state could not achieve the name and game, which it should be on the map of tourist world because of its poor marketing strategies and image. Further she stated that even the role of Himachal Pradesh Government in tourism development was lacking. The various factors restricting the growth of tourism in the state were the lack of proper transport links and the government facilities for the stay of tourists.

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Orland (1990) revealed that the pilgrimage tourism sites in developing countries are subjected to extraordinary economic pressures and change. Often being the only remaining open spaces in densely populated urban or rural agricultural landscapes, they are in danger of being overrun, either by surrounding development, or by growing recreational uses. A site faces pressures from pilgrims, international tourists and local day-visitors, all with different goals and needs. There are two apparently conflicting goals: to increase international pilgrimage, tourism use of the site and to enhance the site for local day-visitors. Strategies have been presented which could reduce these present conflicts, allow for growth and respond to local management constraints.

Singh Shalini (1990) pointed out the importance of tourism in her paper entitled, "Economic significance of tourism," The paper also deals with the tourism receipts/incomes and how they effect a country's balance of payment. It influences national, regional and local economies directly and indirectly affecting development processes and tourism as generator of employment and the concept of multiplier. Economically, tourism holds a unique position. It takes in a cross section of the entire economy of a nation or region. The impacts of tourism revenues and activities cut across many skilled areas, industries and segment of population. It employs and offers

carrier opportunities for comparatively large section of semi-skilled and unskilled or entry level workers, for these and many other reasons, tourism is a major factor.

Kumar, Muneet (1992) viewed that tourism is an economic activity, which helps to earn foreign exchange. He studied on tourism development and its associated aspects. He also pointed out that apart from the foreign exchange earnings, tourism also plays a significant role as a medium of social and cultural development and promoter of employment. Tourism also promotes peaceful relations among nations and promotes goodwill and friendship among them. Today Indian Government is trying to exploit its tourism resources by providing series of incentives and by inviting private-sector participation. The organization of various fair and festival for attracting tourists, tax exemption for the investors' encouragement etc. shows the sincere efforts of Indian Government for promotion of tourism. Apart from effective and efficient marketing strategies through electronic media supported by print media followed by marketing through tour operators and travel agents indicates the bright future for tourism industry in India.

Krishna Menon, A.G. (1993) reported that trained 'cultural brokers' are more interested in making a sale than in providing better service or husbanding the cultural resource on which their future business depends. The people interviewed almost universally gave the impression that the foreigners were a necessary evil and they maintained contacts with them merely to exploit the economic opportunity that resulted with the arrival of tourists in their society. The few local people associated with the setting up of larger hotels at Jaisalmer were clearly politically and socially well connected, and had a more professional commitment to tourism. They moved in an elite social circuit and their lifestyles showed the difference: they did not influence the society at large. In socio-cultural terms, there has been a rise in the use of drugs, prostitution and tourist behaviour hurting local sensibilities. There could be a correlation between this and the promotional campaign inviting tourists in which the local people were depicted as fun-loving lay-about only interested in music and the local liquor. Even in a relatively remote destination like Jaisalmer, social activists were concerned at the growth of inflation, AIDS, and the predatory materialism taking hold amongst the youth of that traditional society. The tourism industry in India is still at a nascent stage of development. Its effects on the culture and environment have so far been marginal in relation to other forces of change - urbanization, industrialization and

modernization - which are operating simultaneously in the society. However, its effects in certain pockets - as seen in the case studies - can be significant, and need to be taken into account if tourism is to become a beneficial agent of change in future.

Bawa Manmohan Singh (1994), in his book entitled, "Environmental protection of the Himalayas" indicated some of the negative impacts of tourism development in the state. According to him, "River rafting too has contributed its share in polluting the banks of some rivers. Unfortunately, the rafting exercise is concentrated on particular stretches of certain rivers only. The stretch between Manali and Bhunter is an example. Hundred of empty tin cans, polythene bags and other leftovers can be seen littering the banks of Beas River."

Chattapadhyay, Kunal (1996) focused on economic aspects associated with tourism. He provided a comprehensive description of tourism development and its significance in context to third world countries. For the study, he used secondary data and attempted to highlight the importance of tourism development through case studies drawn from Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and the Caribbean Islands. In concluding part, he builds a model of international tourism demand for India.

Kumar, Nirmal (1996) conducted a study on tourism's economic contribution to Himachal Pradesh. The objective of his study was to discuss the role of tourism in state development. He found that the state could not find its due share in industry because of some problems of destinations in Himachal Pradesh. According to his study, there is sanitation problem, lack of water supply, parking problems, lack of local transport, lack of lifts and roadways etc. He concluded that the state has vast potentials for the industry. In past the state government and HPTDC has not given due consideration for tourism development and failed to exploit tourism potential up to the mark.

Bhatia, A. K. (1997) in the book "Tourism Development: Principles and practices" discussed the resources of India which could be transformed into tourism products and also made an attempt to analyze the development of tourism since 1945. In his study, he is of the view that India being a vast country has something to offer to everyone. The beauty of its ancient monuments, the beat and rhythm of its folk and classic dances that have come down the ages, the abundance of natural resources and above all its well-meaning charming people etc. are a few of the countless facets of India which are unique in itself. All above-mentioned inputs for a destination are quite

sufficient to make it paradise for tourists. First time Government of India recognized the importance of tourism industry in 1945 when Sergeant committee was constituted for the promotion of tourism in India. Another important step during this period was the opening of a chain of tourist offices in India and abroad. By 14 March 1967, the Department of Aviation and Tourism was formed into separate ministry designated as Ministry of Tourism designated as Ministry of Tourism and civil Aviation. To promote tourism, Indian Government commissioned ITDC on March 28, 1970. Since then the Government has announced a number of concessions and tax exceptions for industry development.

Dhar, Prem Nath (1997) conducted a study entitled “Development of Tourism and Travel industry: An Indian Perspective” and suggested a new tourism policy because of its economic contribution. He advocated speeding up the process of tourism development. Further, he emphasized on the development of soft tourism. “In uncertain decisions ‘smaller’ solution is always the better solution since then future generation will have a greater degree of freedom and better possibilities for adaptation to change environmental conditions.

Bansal, S. P. and Gupta, Sunil (1998) also indicated that Himachal Pradesh has great potential for tourism development. They emphasized on ecological impacts of industry and advocated that more emphasis should be given on environmental education. Environmental preservation is possible only when general awareness about ecology is imparted in society in general and educational institutions in particular. They stressed “the main objectives of this study program should be in a way that could provide the individual and social groups with awareness and knowledge, developing positive attitude and skills and abilities for developing a healthy environment. They also warned that the tourism development without proper environment conservation planning could further pollute the climate and natural resources can be over exploited.

Bhattacharya, B. (1998) attempted to review and analyze environmental impacts of tourism development in Himalayas. He studied Darjeeling Himalayas in details and stressed on proper environmental analysis and stated that the resource management calls for planning committees, administrative action and preservation. He presented a long list of do’s and don’ts to the tourist resources of Darjeeling Himalayas. He advocated Government of the state should check the degradation of natural resources by implementing the proper environmental policies.

Indo-Canadian study (1998) carried with the cooperation of Indian Government and financial support of Canadian International Development Agency stated that the valley of Manali is facing the threat of irreversible environment damage in the wake of widespread and haphazard tourism introduced urbanization. While there were only 10 hotels in 1986, the number has now risen to around 800. The resulting sewage and debris they eliminate intermingle and flow into the majestic Beas River. According to the study “the absence of any additional sewage disposable system has only complicated things further. There is no proper planning for waste disposal with garbage lying everywhere along with the riverbanks, further the increase in apple farming, the consumption of chemicals, pesticides, fungicides as well as other toxic chemicals has increased environmental degradation. Then there is the problem of polythene bags, its widespread use by tourists, which ultimately find their way to the river.

Lohumi, Rakesh (1998) in his article directed the attention of all these sensitivities to environment by citing the examples of Manali. According to him, “The failure of the Government to ensure planned expansion of the tourism industry and enforce building law has taken a heavy toll of the environment in this ecological fragile valley. If the recurring flash floods, frequent landslides and the increasingly erratic behavior of the river and its numerous tributaries is any indication then the valley is already on the brink of an ecological disaster.” The tourism industry witnesses a phenomenal growth over the past decade. But in absence of any effective regulatory measures, the inherently eco-friendly industry became a serious threat to the environment.

Negi, Jagmohan (1998) discussed the role of travel trade in tourism development. The travel agencies, tour operators and Government agencies, if run in professional manner can, not only develop revenue for value but also can play important role in regional balance and create conducive environment for industry through community participation. The study dealt with the operations and functions of travel agency, the service rendered by the travel agents, their rights and responsibilities, their professional status, grounds for their relation, licensing and linkages’ in relationship with national and international tourism organizations etc. He also emphasized on the requirement of specialized services of travel trade in order to face the challenges of global competitions.

Sawkar Kalidas (1998) observed that tourism plays an important role in the economies of both Goa and the Maldives. For the Maldives, it provided 17 percent of the gross domestic product, over 25 percent of government revenue and around 60 percent of the foreign exchange earnings; and for Goa, it generated 13.7 percent of the state's net domestic product, 7 percent of employment, and 7 percent of state tax revenues. Although both states capitalized on their comparative environmental advantages that is beach and sunshine, Goa also capitalized on its unique historical and cultural heritage, while the Maldives on its unique archipelagic and coral reef marine environment. Their products and approaches to tourism development were very different: Goa promoted heterogeneous tourism development with upscale and inexpensive charter tourism to international and domestic audiences while the Maldives concentrated on upscale, international tourism. The experiences in tourism of Goa and the Maldives varied in terms of their environmental impacts, social issues and conflicts and institutional responses.

Tourism in the Maldives began in 1972 and it then evoked the image of a lost paradise. The tourism industry of the Maldives was dependent entirely on environmental quality and since it established itself in the tourism market, it maintained its strong position in a rapidly growing market. A few critics in the 1980s proclaimed that environmental pollution had begun to raise its ugly head in the Maldives. However, the natural resources of the Maldives are still in a sufficiently pristine state and of very high aesthetic quality and environmental concerns are few. Environmentally unsound practices in solid waste and sewage disposal pose the most serious threat from tourism to the delicately balanced coral reef ecosystem of the Maldives. Though solid waste is a cause of environmental concern, at current level, it is more of an aesthetic problem. In the past, the portion of waste and garbage which could not be burned was dumped into the sea. This practice is now prohibited by law and waste incinerators and crushers have to be used in all resorts. Some of the resorts are turning to the latest technology in sewage treatment using UV radiation to produce virtually pure water. The Maldives has developed a very suitable form of tourism, appropriate for the small island environment. The present form of tourism development has not generated any serious environmental impacts. This has been accomplished through careful management. The government has developed appropriate policies, legislation and plans and instituted mechanisms to apply strict standards and regulations.

Sharma, N. M. (1998) discussed requirement of sustainable tourism strategies in Himalayas. He defined that the industry development should take place in economical efficient way not only for supporting the present needs but also for needs and aspiration of future generation. He advocated that the level of tourism activities has to be compatible with the preservation and enhancement of ecological balance, biological resources and their diversity so that the capacity of the environment to generate itself is not impaired. On the same lines, the development should be strictly within the limits of social carrying capacity of these areas.

Mishra Laukush (2000) observed that pilgrimage tourism is being recognized as a prime industry in most parts of the world for earning maximum foreign exchange. India is land of diversity, which is present in every walk of life - from air and water to social language and behaviour. Pilgrimages places are not destination only for our religious faith but they also strengthen our national unity and promote brotherhood.

Bezbaruah, M.P. (2002) measured some direct and indirect economic impact of tourism in his study entitled, "Measuring the economic impact of tourism in East India," he emphasized that tourism is a composite multi-dimensional activity made up of many activities whose effects are inter-related but not always seen. The number increases and the problem are compounded if we go to the periphery of activities which make tourism possible. Another problem is that even if the activities are identified, the impact is not always direct. The impact of various tourism-related activities can be broadly grouped into four categories.

- (i) Initial Effects: Sometimes called 'direct effects' these trace the impact generated by a certain quality of goods and services offered for final consumption in the sector itself and its constituents.
- (ii) Primary Indirect Effect: These effects trace the impact the given sector generates on the rest of the economy by way of intermediate consumption resulting from initial effects.
- (iii) Indirect Industrial Effects: This is the impact on the rest of the economy resulting from primary indirect impacts, i.e., indirect industrial effects indicates the member in which suppliers in the surveyed sector are affected when the given sector satisfies final consumption demand to a given money value.
- (iv) Induced Effect: This refers to the effects of household income arising from

initial and indirect primary and industrial effects that is injected back into the economy. This injection in the form of household spending will in turn, create indirect primary industrial and induced effects.

Gardner et al (2002) reported that accelerated growth of tourism in the Kullu District of Himachal Pradesh in the Himalaya over the past decade had substantial impact on the local society, economy and environment. Based on research focused in Manali and environs over this period, growth, development and impacts are described and explained by the unusual geopolitical and other factors which pertain in this area. The analysis shows that the rapid rate of growth which occurred in the early- to mid-1990's has not continued, that the current level of tourism activity may not be sustainable, and that the physical and cultural attractions of the area are compromised by some of the impacts of tourism. Kullu District contains spectacular mountain scenery and a fascinating cultural heritage with deep historical roots. For centuries it has attracted visitors and has catered to travelers and traders. From the beginning of the 1990's, violent conflict in Kashmir, upgrading of National Highway 21, improvement in communications, effective marketing, and growth of the Indian economy all have contributed to a very rapid growth in tourist visitations and supporting infrastructure which has occurred with both positive and negative effects.

Sharma (2005) in his book mentioned that Tourism in the rural areas is one of the new opportunities that are being created for those dwelling there. The chapters include: Growth of Tourism; Rural and Regional Tourism; Opportunities in Rural Tourism; Tourism and Farms; Problems of Tourist-Led Rural Growth; Agri. Tourism as a Commercial Venture; Rural Tourism Management; Economic Cycles in Tourism; Market Size of Tourism Industry; Tourism Impact on the Indian Economy; Growing Trend of Rural Tourism; Women in Tourism; Benefits of Tourism; Tourism and the Country; and General Guidelines for a Tourism Development Plan.

Das Gupta (2006) reported that the pilgrimage tourism plays a great role towards socio-economic changes. According to Indian sentiment the pilgrim centres or tirthasthan are visited by number of tourists to earn virtue. Such belief that by taking holy dip only once during 'makkarsankranti' earns that much of virtue which one can earn by visiting all the pilgrimage centres throughout the life. The pilgrimage tourism is a vital and living experience in pilgrimage sites have become important destinations, because they are closely linked with the cultural identity and heritage of a destinations

where also pleasure components are being added to the familiar pilgrim routes and itineraries. Thus due to continuous flow of pilgrims and tourists, the socio-economic life of the islanders are evident. Therefore, it can be said that pilgrimage tourism has opened several sources of cash earning and as a result several new occupations have emerged due to pilgrimage tourism.

Steiner (2006) observes that tourism's potential as a tool for poverty reduction in developing countries is still part of an endless controversy. He argues that one of the main problems of the debate is rooted in a missing nexus between micro- and macro-perspectives. The result is a lack of an adequate consideration of local socio-political power structures and their influence on development issues. Macro-perspective paradigms – like dependency or neoclassic theory – tend to argue from a Euro-centric perspective and largely ignore local political conditions. On the other hand, micro-perspectives – like the alternative development paradigm – emphasize local conditions, but tend to underestimate superior structures on the national level. On the contrary, this paper aims to demonstrate, that even if economic benefits of tourism are undoubted, the same benefits do not necessarily have equal beneficial impacts on development.

Sharma and Sharma (2006) described Tourism as a manifestation of leisure pre-supposes a socioeconomic milieu in which money and time-away-from-work can be accumulated to be spent at will. Tourism as a form of mobility suggests that culturally sanctioned reasons exist for leaving home to travel. Many countries depend heavily upon travel expenditures by foreigners as a source of taxation and as a source of income for the enterprises that sell services to these travelers. Consequently the development of tourism is often a strategy employed either by a Non-governmental organization (NGO) or a governmental agency to promote a particular region for the purpose of increasing commerce through exporting goods and services to non-locals. This book is intended primarily, for tourists, students, educationists interested in planning and planners interested in tourism development and management. The contents includes: • Tourism: An Introduction • Theoretical Analysis of Tourism • Sustainable Tourism Planning and Community Participation • Tourism, Small Enterprises and Community Development • Physical and Economic Development of Tourism • Strategies for Planning and Development in Tourism • Cultural Tourism and Development • Impact of Tourism on the Arts and Crafts • Tourist Studies in Anthropological Perspective • Cultural Constructions and Alternative Tourism •

Performance Measurement in Tourism Destination Development.

Matina et al (2008) observed that tourism and religion are historically related through the institution of pilgrimage from which the phenomenon of religious tourism emerged. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of residents welcomed religious tourists to the island and perceived the socio-economic impacts as positive. Differences in perceptions were found on the basis of religiousness measured as frequency of church attendance and age of residents. Furthermore, the study found that whilst religious tourists are perceived as being different from “ordinary” tourists and are seen as similar to the residents themselves, they are not necessarily preferred to non-religious tourists. Overall, there is strong evidence that economic considerations override other concerns by local residents. The paper suggests management and development strategies for developing other forms of tourism on the island, whilst maintaining its role as religious site.

Gulam Nabi (2009) mentioned that Tourism as a service industry acts as a social and cultural link, the range of which extends from accommodation and transport to hospitality and entertainment. All these activities which cater to the needs of tourists can be termed as the tourist system. In order to understand it, an analytical system has been devised to provide a broad basis. In a developing economy like India, which is suffering from a resource crunch, particularly foreign exchange, it is the need of the hour that every opportunity should be exploited at the right time. The present work is an attempt to show the academic world how tourism can be used as a tool for socio-economic growth if the effort is directed correctly. Tourism as an industry has influenced various segments of society through the multiplier effect. It includes hotels, motels, restaurants, transport, shopping, entertainment and other allied economic activities including export of handicrafts, paintings, jewelry and wooden articles. The economic significance of tourism can be studied in relation to its contribution to increased foreign exchange earnings, conservation of resources, utilisation of wastelands, increase in employment opportunities and income of local people. This book is aimed at identifying the economic benefits generated by tourism development and its impact on the social lifestyle of the people. The discussion is at a serious level and students, scholars and professionals connected with tourism will find it thought-provoking, interesting and enlightening.

Debadyuti Das, Sushil Kumar Sharma (2009) “An assessment of the impact of

tourism development at Varanasi: perspectives of local tourism businesses” attempts to assess how far tourism development in a host region results in both positive as well as negative impacts. A series of paired t-tests were carried out between the expectation of the tourism business community on tourism impacts and their experience with the same, which revealed that their expectation was remaining unfulfilled on all eight positive impacts. Results of t-tests pertaining to eight negative impacts further indicated that the experience of the community with two negative impacts is significantly poor compared to their apprehensions. The study findings pertaining to step-wise multiple regression analysis have revealed that four tourism impacts are most influential in shaping the future scenario of tourism at Varanasi.

Paramasivan and Sacratees (2010) reported that with the number of international tourist arrivals now surpassing over 800 million people per annum and expected to reach over 1600 million by 2020, tourism has consequences for the natural environments and communities it comes into contact with. This book reflects changes in the relationship between tourism, society and the natural environment in the first decade of the new century. Alongside the updating of all statistics, environmental policy initiatives, examples and case studies new material has been added. This book is divided in four major sections which focus on different aspect of Environmental Impacts of Tourism. The first section deals the tourism and its impact on global and regional environment. The next section goes straight to the Tourism and its Impact on Natural Resource Issues. The third section reviews the Tourism and its Impact on Threats to Specific Resources. The fourth and the last section deals with the Tourism and its Impact on Economy, Inland areas, Historic and Cultural Resources. The book is original in taking a holistic view of the tourism system and how it interacts with the natural environment, illustrating the positive and negative effects of this relationship, and importantly how tourism can be planned and managed to encourage natural resource conservation and aid human development. The book gives the real picture of what's happening in around the world with regard to tourism and environment. The present book is an attempt towards enlightening and awaking students and general readers to understand the complexities of our environment and spread the message as to what should be done and what should not be done to protect our planet earth. It is amazing as to how concerned citizens can affect the changes. It will be useful to policy makers, environmentalists, NGOs, the tourism industry, research scholars and students

in the field of environmental valuation, tourism management, and all those interested in the related study.

Mishra et-al (2011) observed that since last few decades, tourism industry in India has been growing at a rapid pace and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange besides giving a fillip to the country's overall economic and socio-cultural development. It is thus imperative to examine the dynamics of the relationship between tourism sector expansion and economic growth in India. In this paper, the relationship between real GDP, foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings from tourism in a developing country like India has been investigated using popular time series methodologies. The findings of this study confirms the tourism-led growth hypothesis maintained earlier for other countries that tourism has a positive impact on the economic activity and hence, the GDP growth of India. The study also validates the stable long-run relationship between tourist activities and GDP growth rate. It means that if tourists activities increase, the GDP growth rate improves via increase in foreign exchange earnings. It provides the rationale of government role for providing and generating the tourism facilities in India. Fortunately, India has several unique opportunities for different types of tourism including traditional tourism, rural tourism, medical tourism, cruise tourism, adventure tourism, and wellness tourism. The country has great potential in coastal tourism, mountain climbing and layout tourism adventures trip and tremendous opportunities in the areas of echo and safari tourism

The hotel and tourism-related industry has been declared a high priority industry for foreign investment which entails automatic approval of direct investment up to 51 per cent of foreign equity and allowing cent per cent nonresident Indian investment and simplifying rules regarding the grant of approval to travel agents, tour operators and tourist transport operators. The government joined hands with leading airlines, hoteliers, holiday resorts and tour operators, and offered them a wide range of incentives and bonuses during the period between April and December, 2009. In spite of the aforesaid initiatives, the major constraints in the development of tourism in India is the non-availability of adequate infrastructure including adequate air seat capacity, accessibility to tourist destinations, accommodation, and trained manpower in sufficient number. Besides, the poor visitor, experience is another obstacle in the growth of tourism sector which is due to inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor hygienic

conditions and incidents of touting and harassment of tourists in some places.

Kiran A Shinde (2011) examined the role of religious institutions and charitable trusts in the religious tourism industry in India that involved more than 100 million trips to pilgrimage sites every year. It argued that such visitor influx was sustained partly due to the active engagement of charitable trusts in religious tourism. Their contribution was explained using the case study of Vrindavan, a pilgrimage site in north India where charitable trusts were central to the religious tourism economy. By weaving two concepts, the process of decision making in third sector organizations and the formation of religious capital demonstrated how private and public trusts administered temples, arranged necessary tourism infrastructure (accommodation, food, transport) and mediated religious experience for visitors. The environmental influences, transactional factors, and organizational processes determined their involvement that largely depended on “religious giving” framed through ritual performances and patronage relationships in the pilgrimage economy. In promoting religious capital, trusts helped to maintain religion in the public sphere.

Ray et al (2012) observed that rural tourism in West Bengal, India. Rural tourism promotes the local economy, socio-cultural changes and life style of the people residing around the tourist locations. Tourism to the area has created tremendous impact on the local economy, life style and socio-cultural changes among the rural people in and around this tourist destination. Rural tourism at this location improved civic amenities like communication, sanitations, transport facilities and standard of living. All the 160 selected respondents revealed their awareness of rural tourism and spiritual tourism showing that 30 percent were familiar with the concept of rural tourism, 28 percent with spiritual tourism and the remaining 42 percent showed a keen interest to learn about both. The study further revealed that Kamarpukur has great prospects as a rural tourism destination as well as pilgrimage tourism. The interest of tourism and heritage conservation is complementary and thus tourism and culture become partners in the developmental process. It can be said that with rich traditions of religious tourism, India can emerge to be a promising destination for modern tourism. All 60 respondents surveyed at Ramakrishna Mission were involved in the effective utilization of rural human resource and organizing the available funds. About 62 percent respondents in the local community showed a keen interest for direct involvement in community development. In the local government, about 42 percent

offered their full support to the safety and security of the community subject to government sanction of the requisite fund. About 75 percent respondents of the tourist pilgrims were found to be regular dedicated visitors who directly participated in community building by rendering various services. The community also economically benefited from the visits of these tourist pilgrims as the pilgrims indulged in lavish local purchases of the indigenous handicrafts.

Vijayanand, S (2012) in a study conducted on Socio Economic Impacts in Pilgrimage Tourism revealed that the pilgrimage tourism is playing a major role in socio-economic development. He observed that for many countries of the region, the economic significance of pilgrimage tourism is very large when measured against GDP and exports. For many countries in general and the least developed countries in particular, pilgrimage tourism is a sector in which they have comparative, if not competitive, advantages for which they can efficiently convert domestic resources into foreign exchange. If appropriately used, such foreign exchange can purchase the investment goods necessary to support more broadly based economic development policies. . The study has demonstrated that the social significance of pilgrimage tourism, measured in terms of employment (especially unskilled labour), is very large. It has also illustrated that appropriate pilgrimage tourism-related interventions can play a role in raising the standard of living and in reducing poverty in local communities. It is often necessary, however, to develop and implement policies that take advantage of the potential benefits of pilgrimage tourism in socio-economic development. In some cases, this is simply a matter of increasing awareness so that the joint benefits to pilgrimage tourists and local communities can be —factored-in at the planning stage. In other cases it may involve reducing leakages (or retaining pilgrimage tourist spending). In yet other cases —affirmative action may need to be taken to capture the benefits.

2.3 STUDIES IN UTTARAKHAND AND HARYANA

Gupta. S.K (1998) in his study entitled, “Tourism in Garhwal Himalaya: Strategy of Sustainable development also discussed the developmental issues related to tourism in Garhwal Himalayas which are as fragile as study area”. He concluded that one of the essential facts in planning and development of mountain regions is that mountains are inherently weak system having meager tolerance for human artifacts. The tragedy of these fragile habitats is about the great number of people both local and visitors. Despite tremendous increase in tourist traffic, there is also the greatest threat

to the Himalayan ecosystem. But there is no coordination among the decision makers, local people, N.G.O.'s, subject experts and other related bodies. Mountain tourism has a tendency to spoil the unspoiled. Only research based planned development, based on well conceived sustainable tourism policy, respective limits to growth and involving local people can promise desired results. Whenever these simple truths are ignored, tourism grows self-destructible.

Gupta S.K and Raina (1998) in his study entitled, "Tourism in Garhwal Himalaya: Strategy of Sustainable development also discussed the developmental issues related to tourism in Garhwal Himalayas which are as fragile as study area". He concluded that one of the essential facts in planning and development of mountain regions is that mountains are inherently weak system having meager tolerance for human artifacts. The tragedy of these fragile habitats is about the great number of people both local and visitors. Despite tremendous increase in tourist traffic, there is also the greatest threat to the Himalayan ecosystem. But there is no coordination among the decision makers, local people, N.G.O.'s, subject experts and other related bodies. Mountain tourism has a tendency to spoil the unspoiled. Only research based planned development, based on well conceived sustainable tourism policy, respective limits to growth and involving local people could promise desired results. Whenever these simple truths are ignored, tourism grows self-destructible.

Mehta (1999) observed that Uttarakhand Himalayas has the area specific comparative advantage of promoting different types and categories of tourism and tourist related activities based on local resources and indigenous technology used in the utilisation and management of these resources. As such the planning for tourism policy should aim (i) gainful employment, (ii) to promote production potential based on comparative advantage and marketing opportunities of local production, (iii) to promote skills and capability of local communities, (iv) to promote accessibility of local people health and education, (v) to promote economic and financial support systems, requisite technology and the related extension and credit facilities needed for tourism related activities and (vi) to promote women's involvement in community development.

Singh, T.V. (2002) discussed in his paper the malaise tourism of globalised mass tourism and the pursuit for alternative forms of tourism, including Eco-tourism. It then focuses on a form of alternative tourism, called altruistic tourism that has recently

emerged in the Himalayas. This volunteer tourism is in practice in the Kanda Himalayan Community in Uttarakhand state has brought socio-economic transformation in this insular region.

Farooquee, Tarun and Maikhuri (2008) observed that some of the major positive socio-cultural impacts include income generation and employment, opportunities from both camping and rafting to the local people, infrastructure development like hotels, lodgings and camps, the improvement in social services such as access to electricity, communication and telecommunications. The negative socio-cultural impacts include increased out-migration, frustration among the youth and cultural degeneration. This article argues that tourism needs to be sensitive to local cultural and environment norms and beliefs for it to be accepted by local people and promote sustainable development. This is possible, if all the stake holders (government, operators and local people) collaborate in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring.

Karar, Arnab (2010) observed that tourism has become an engine of economic development and plays a great role towards socio-economic changes. According to Indian sentiment the pilgrim centres or tirathasthans being visited by the number of tourists to earn virtue. Haridwar 'The gateway to the abode of Gods' is one such holy city situated at the base of Shivalik ranges of high Himalayas, as well as on the flow path of the river Ganga. It is a centre of Hindu religion and mysticism for centuries. Lakhs of devotees from all over India visit Haridwar every year to take a dip at the 'Har Ki Pauri' in the holy river Ganga to earn virtue. Not only domestic, but also foreign tourists visit the place throughout the year. The tourism industry has played an important role centering Haridwar.

Singh Shalini (2010) mentioned that eco-tourism is entirely a new approach in tourism. Born in its current form in 2002, when the United Nations celebrated the "International Year" of Ecotourism. Today's market place is becoming greener and more environmentally sensitive than ever, with 85 percent of the industrialised world, citizens believed that the environment is the number one public issue. This attitude has evidently had an effect on the rise in popularity of ecotourism. It has emerged one of the most important sectors of the international tourism industry. It is a responsible travel to natural areas that safeguards the integrity of the ecosystem and produces economic benefit for local communities. The earnings from eco-tourism industry result in socio-economic status of the host community.

Mahapatra (2011) observed that rafting contributes to the economic growth of the region. Further, it may play a role in promoting environmental awareness indirectly by experiencing first hand beauty of a river, individuals who would otherwise be indifferent to environmental issues may gain a desire to protect and preserve that area due to their positive outdoor experience. Moreover, the river rafting industry may contribute to the protection of rivers from hydroelectric power generation, diversion for irrigation, and other such developmental activities. The focused information was collected through questionnaire for primary data from randomly selected individual i.e. local people, primary (camp management) and secondary professionals (local shop owners, employees, etc.) of the industry likewise some other relevant data were assessed by collecting disclosure of population in groups. The study revealed that social disturbances in the region were increasing and promoting loss of traditional values. The effects may be low at present but if not checked, in due course of time the local identity and traditional values of this region may be challenged, however the exposure experience and social progress may balance the impact, if not influenced rapidly. Similarly, pollution due to increased vehicular emissions, traffic congestion and unplanned constructions are adversely impacting the society and pose threat to change in local climate. Therefore like all wilderness activities, rafting must balance its growth economically, culturally with the conservation of biodiversity and environment around it as a natural resource and habitat. Hence, a sustainable means of developmental approach should be undertaken by the government through implementation of some strict rules, making the raft and camp owners aware about their social responsibility towards the local people and making it perceivable to the villagers. It can thus rightly be argued that the expectations from the development of River Rafting and Camping industry on the banks of The Holy Ganga have not been up to the mark. The high inflow of tourists, passiveness towards social and environmental concerns accompanied with lack of proper implementation of rules and regulations have accounted for the same. Also the fast and sometimes uncontrolled growth is leading to the degradation of the environment and loss of local identity and change in traditional culture which threatens the social life of the people. Therefore it's potential for a sustainable development in this Himalayan region is taking a negative path.

ParthSarathi Mahapatra ,H.B.Vasistha and Rajiv Pandey (2011) in this paper addresses the social and environmental impact of river rafting industry with special

focus on river Ganges The number of tourists enjoying rafting varies with seasons and comprises of 32 percent foreigners and 68 percent national tourists. The result indicates that due to improper management and lack of directional approach from state agencies, the potential contribution of the industry remained quiet minimal for socioeconomic development in the remote region. The impact on the local identity and traditional culture though moderate were also apparent and reported by locals. Environmentally, it lacks the monitoring of solid waste management generated from kitchen to defecation within submergence zone.

Himadri Phukan, Z. Rahman, P. Devdutt (2012) observed that Infrastructure has been globally recognized as an important factor in shaping the economy of a country. Infrastructure influences the industrial growth of a country to a great extent. The perceived importance of a spiritual destination attracts the potential tourists to the place. However, the actual decision of the tourist, in turn, is influenced by the infrastructural supports he would be getting during the course of his visit. Spiritual tourism, as one of the major service sector industries in the state of Uttarakhand, contributes significantly to the state's economy. Thus, it is apt to analyse the impact of these linked factors on spiritual tourism of Uttarakhand. The present paper examines the importance of infrastructure in the development of the state. A Time-Taste-Technology model has been developed to analyse the significance of infrastructure in attracting tourists to a destination, in general, and to the state in particular. The major infrastructural elements have been identified and categorized into two broad categories – IT and Non-IT infrastructures. Data for the study have been collected from the domestic and international tourists visiting Haridwar and Rishikesh, two most important spiritual towns in the Uttarakhand state. A questionnaire survey method of data collection strategy was employed in order to obtain the responses of the main Impact of Infrastructure on Spiritual Tourism in Uttarakhand with Special...stakeholders of spiritual tourism in the state. An infrastructure-Tourist-Economy-Model has been proposed. It was observed that there are ample scopes to adopt appropriate strategies to enhance infrastructures at the spiritual destinations which, in turn, can be used for marketing of the destinations.

Renu Malra (2012) in her book observed that in the dramatic impacts of tourism in the developed world which has improved, and often provided the necessary example, for developing countries to follow. Tourism obviously has advantage as a contributor to

economic development that has other activities might not have. But this is only the one side of the coin. For instance tourism accounts for 7 percent of the total carbon emission through air travel and tourism also contributes in it in the form of movement of people to destinations through automobiles and other means of transport. Due to overuse of the place in the form of frequent walking by tourists to a place result in degradation of that area like in mountain areas it result into naked peaks. The tourists leave the garbage that causes pollution, in the book among the most visited places of India: Mussoorie and Nainital are studied on different parameters to assess the impacts of tourism on these areas natural environment, physical environment and carrying capacity.

Vijayanand (2012) observed that Pilgrimage, whether religious or secular, is experiencing resurgence around the world. This includes the motives for pilgrimage, activities during the pilgrimage and the influence of tourism on it. The findings showed that the visitor population ranged widely from very religious orthodox pilgrims, through "traditional" pilgrim tourists to secular tourists. The features of the present day pilgrims can be represented on a scale that may be described as secular versus spiritual, and tourism versus pilgrimage. The findings highlight the increasing convergence of old fashion pilgrimage and current tourism, which have much in common. Additionally this research emphasises the expanding nexus of old holy sites, society, politics, ideology and culture. This article supports the idea that the economic impact of religious tourism should not be neglected or under estimated, although religious institutions have traditionally attempted to downplay this in the past.

Kumar Anjani Sudha (2013) revealed that Eco-tourism is entirely a new approach in tourism. Born in its current form in late 1980s, eco-tourism came off in age in 2002, when the United Nations celebrated the "International year of Eco-tourism. Today's market place is becoming greener and more environmentally sensitive than ever. 85 percent of the industrialized world citizen's believe that the environment is the number one public issue. Eco-tourism has emerged as one of the most important sectors of the international tourism industry. It is a responsible travel to natural areas that safeguards the integrity of the eco-system and produces economic benefit for local communities. The earnings from eco-tourism industry result in socio-economic status of the host community. Destination communities are the basic element of eco-tourism. They are the focal point for the supply of accommodation, catering, information,

transport and services. Over the last three decades, there has been growing debate on the magnitude of tourism in developing countries, and its impacts and implications in the host regions are enormous. Due to tremendous growth and its adverse consequences in the host region, the concept of tourism has now changed from mass tourism to ecotourism/responsible tourism/nature oriented tourism. Eco-tourism holds a very bright future in Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) and has acquired great significance in the recent times, but this potential has not been tapped effectively. Due to tremendous growth and its adverse consequences in the host region, the concept of tourism has now changed from mass tourism to eco-tourism/responsible tourism/nature oriented tourism. Seeing this, the present study has focused on the perceptions of socio-cultural impact of ecotourism in Uttarakhand.

Nawaz Ahmed (2013) pointed out that sustainable tourism can be taken in four different interpretations that include economic sustainability of tourism, the ecologically sustainable tourism, and sustainable development tourism with both focus for environment as well as long term feasibility of the industry and finally tourism as a part of strategy for sustainable development. In this paper integrated approach and establishment of new plans for the sustainable development of tourism in Uttarakhand have been adopted to synthesise all the findings and give feasible suggestions and recommendations for further development of tourism in the region.

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