CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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An essential part of any research is to provide the review of studies related to the present investigation. The term ‘review’ means revision or glance over, or refer back on. It implies locating, reading and evaluating reports of research as well as observation and opinion that are related to the individual’s planned work.¹

Review of research studies pertaining to the problem under investigation is of fundamental importance to provide insight into the problem, broaden the general concepts and principles and sharpen understanding. It also helps the researcher in finding out the methodologies, priorities and importance. It gives a clear picture about the past studies and its results. A summary of previous research provides evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and untested. Since research is based upon past knowledge, this step helps to eliminate the duplication of what has been done and also provides useful hypotheses and helpful suggestions for significant investigation.²

By studying the works of other investigators one can avoid futile and irrelevant topics, vain efforts and ineffective approaches already discarded by his predecessors. Hence the investigator has attempted to collect related literature available in the field of study.

The review of past works enabled the researcher to have a clear picture of what has been done in the field. Many studies were conducted in the area of tourism pertaining to types of tourists, types of tourism, impact of tourism on environments, residents, expectation on tourism, attitude of tourists, infrastructural specialties etc. The major findings of the related studies undertaken in India and other countries differ due to the diversity within or between regions, their institutional environment, period of study, data base, specification of variables and the choice of different combinations of variables. The following studies were reviewed to throw sufficient light on the subject matter of the present research.

Resource abuse by tourism has been documented in several parts of the world with warnings about the decreasing ability of the natural environment and its custodians to cope. Darling and Eichhorn (1969)\(^3\) outlined the impact of visitors on fragile environments in various national parks. Kent (1971)\(^4\) and Meyers (1976)\(^5\) documented the pollution,


congestion, and aesthetic blight on account of high rise hotels etc. and the overall deterioration of Waikiki, Hawaii, on account of tourism development. Cohen (1978)\(^6\) opined that the resilience of the ecosystem, the tourist flow levels, the intensity of site use, the rapidity of development etc. correlate positively with negative environmental impacts in tourism destinations.

Paker (1974)\(^7\) pointed out that the positive impact of tourism included employment opportunities, modernization of facilities and increasing transportation access. The negative impacts were found to be loss of trust in catering to tourist, infusion of socially denounced activities, and a general breakdown in traditional familial values.

Doxey (1975)\(^8\) studied the impact of tourism and mentioned three categories in the tourism impact namely broadening and diversifying the economic base, providing tax revenues and employment. The social and environmental/physical impacts are regarded generally as negative because of degradation, congestion, over crowding and pollution.

Abraham (1977)\(^9\) revealed the varying attitudes of residents and entrepreneurs towards tourism. There is a negative attitude towards tourism as perceived by the residents. There is a positive correlation between, economic dependency on tourists and residents attitudes. Those residents employed in tourism were more favourably disposed towards tourists than those not employed in a tourism-related business. This specific impact that affects the residents mostly include traffic conditions, litter, noise, vandalism, occurrences of alcoholism and inflated prices of goods and services.

William (1979)\(^10\) classified four major categories of components in tourism namely stages of development of tourism, types of tourist, types of tourism and types of impacts. There is a strong positive correlation among these variables.

Vijaya Kumar (1991)\(^11\) points out that the main reasons for poor performance of tourism in India are location at distance far away from the main tourist originating markets, inadequacy of tourism infrastructure, no concentration of tourist flow into a few areas, short tourist season in India,

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continued regional conflicts and terrorists activities, lack of credibility of
tourism data, health and security concerns and varying tax burden on
tourism industry.

Bhatia (1991)\(^{12}\) pointed out the importance of good environment for
bright tourism. Today environmental pollution poses a serious threat to life
on earth and this is true not only of the areas where there is a great
concentration of industries, but also areas where there is a great
concentration of tourists. Uncontrolled growth of industries, shops and also
slums near tourist spots are creating problems of environmental pollution.
The well known economist analyst and futurologist, Herman Khan,
described the rapidly expanding tourism as “Tourism is the next only to
atomic power in its potential for environmental destruction”. Mass tourism
has brought in its wake certain ecological and environmental pollution
problems. Tourism must be used as a positive factor, in environmental
improvement. Physical planning and area development are therefore very
essential for environmental improvement. Tourism development can become
a positive factor for improving the environment if a certain amount of basic
planning and aesthetics are applied in the entire process.

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Weiler (1993)\textsuperscript{13} found that about 40 per cent of nature based tour descriptions are promoted as being environmentally friendly. Universities and non-profit tour brochures are more likely to promote the environmentally friendly aspects of their tours than private-based tour brochures. Nature-based tour brochures do not usually mention specifically that tours will have low impact or be environmentally friendly. Thirty percent of the tour operators viewed that the tour results were both beneficial and harmful while 6.6 per cent of the respondents viewed that the tours stimulated interest, appreciations or understanding or educated visitors about the impact. The operators should be held responsible for the education of their clients regarding environmentally friendly behaviour.

For Dowling and Finance (1995)\textsuperscript{14} the key consideration in Eco-tourism is to understand environmental impacts. The popular nature-based activities are bush walking and observing animals. Equal number of tour operators work to a predetermined itinerary only or provide a choice between set activities and itineraries selected according to the needs and interest of each individual or group. Only a small number of operators carry out tours designed to suit specific requirements. Majority of the operators opine that they visit destination such as Natural Park, natural reserves, and bush land


on a weekly basis. Others visit the parks yearly or monthly while a few use them daily. The main adverse environmental impacts that occur as a result of the activities of the respondent clients are the disturbance of vegetation, wild life and landforms.

Nirmal Kumar (1996)\textsuperscript{15} briefly explained the role of Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation and other Government Agencies in Development of Tourism. He declares that tourism has earned considerable recognition as an activity, generating a number of social and economic benefits like promotion of national integration and international understanding, creation of employment opportunities, removal of regional exchange earnings, etc. More number of tourists are attracted by natural resources like climate, natural beauty, wild life, land forms, hills, rocks and terrain, lakes, waterfalls, flora and fauna of Himachal Pradesh. He briefly explains the problems of tourism in Himachal Pradesh and neatly arranges the problems like i) Problem faced by tourist ii) Problems faced by local people and iii) General Problems.

Ratandeep Singh (1996)\textsuperscript{16} describes the three areas which must be safeguarded against negative tourism impact. They are: (i) the natural

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physical environment (ii) the man-made physical environment and (iii) the cultural environment. There is a necessity of attending to the needs of the preservation of the environment in both the developed and under-developed countries. As the number of tourists increase, there is a grave danger of over-crowding, noise and pollution. He explains clearly about tourism and tourism related activities. He points out, that tourism legislation should be framed to protect each country from the potential problems caused by tourism, particularly as regards environmental and cultural impact.

Premnath Dhar (1997)\(^{17}\) explained a list of strategies for soft tourism compared with hard tourism. He identified tourism’s major dilemma in asserting that after nuclear power, tourism had the most destructive impact on the environment. Modern tourism has often been blamed for causing environmental damage. In future, while planning new projects of tourism, environmental experts should be associated in the selection of sites and provision of safeguards against pollution. He also briefly explained the ecological dimensions of tourism.

Lakshminarasaiah (1997)\(^{18}\) pointed out three types of tourists from a socio-historical point of view (a) Industrial Tourist for whom work is the


centre of existence; the motivation for traveling can be summed up as rest and freedom from responsibilities. (b) Hedonistic tourist, who belongs to the generation that discovered entertainment and consumerism. Such tourists like to go on holidays to experiment, to explore the unknown, enjoy themselves, meet other people and relax in unspoiled natural surroundings. (c) Modern age tourist, some one who tends to reduce the conflict between work and play, neither just work, nor just fun. Their reasons for travelling include broadening their personal horizons and getting back to simple things and nature, with a touch of creativity.

Harish Chandra Rai (1998) has explained the relationship between geography and tourism through his study on tourism in Kumaon. Hill resorts with their healthy climate, lakes and springs, hunting and fishing, parks and sanctuaries, flora and fauna hold unlimited fascination and charm for the visiting tourists. In Kumaon, tourism has now become the single biggest industry, which has strengthened the economy of the region. His study emphasizes the problem of transportation, seasonality, publicity and information, environmental and ecological attitudes, potentials and prospects of tourism in the region. In the study area, tourism has also become the back-bone of the regional economy.

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Brahmankar (1998)\textsuperscript{20} has found that the major factors which attract tourists to India include beautiful natural scenery, attractive customs and way of life, wildlife sanctuaries, backwaters and rivers, mountains, beautiful creations of man, traditional art and dance forms and typical festivals. The negative features include red tape in ticketing, checking, language difficulties, poor communication facilities, lack of personal safety, unsanitary conditions, difficulties in transport and traffic, unsatisfactory accommodation, beggars and tipping, problems in meeting people, over charging by taxi drivers and private transport operators.

Nageswara Rao and C. Madhavi (1999)\textsuperscript{21} in their study "Encouraging Tourism to Earn Foreign Exchange", pointed out six aspects for the growth of tourism such as attraction, accommodation, assistance, awareness, accessibility and atmosphere. The reasons for the setback of tourism in India are uncertainty, violence, pollution and unstable political climate.

Pragati Mohanti (1999)\textsuperscript{22} in his study "Problems and Prospects of Tourism Potential in Orissa" points out that the rate of foreign tourists


arrivals in Orissa is declining due to high degree of seasonality, and lack of infrastructural facilities. Even though the tourist potential in Orissa is rich, the explorations are very poor. The major constraints in tourism in Orissa are poor and inadequate infrastructure and management, short tourist stay and non-availability of basic facilities at tourist places, concentration of tourism flow into a few areas like golden-triangle, lack of domestic and international airport and lack of requisite hotel accommodation.

Gulab Nabi (2000) brings out the importance of tourism in socio-economic development. Tourism as an important aspect of human life and industry has economic, social, cultural and environmental significance. Tourism has, today, emerged as one of the fastest growing industries in the world and shows its importance in developing social and cultural linkages at the national and international level. Tourism has very effective impact on the social structure of various existing societies. He vividly described about tourism in Rajasthan. He explained the role of Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation and its special schemes to improve the tourism industry. Although tourism development has positive impact on society it has some ill-effect. It is found that people have changed their lifestyle adopting western style. Crime, gambling and consumption of liquor and prostitution have also increased in the study area through tourism.

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Monga (2001)\textsuperscript{24} in his study on “Environment and Development” concludes that over population is the outcome of population explosion, and massive production and consumption activities without paying due to attention to environmental damage. The relationship of human population and its related problems with environment has become very complex and critical since the mid-twentieth century. Great efforts are necessary now to preserve and protect the natural environment.

Usha Bande (2002)\textsuperscript{25} in her study “Eco-Tourism and Mountains” reveals eco-tourism is an amalgam of two separate concepts: ecology and tourism. Tourism has been recognized of late as a revenue earner with the potential for generating employment for the local populace; on the other hand and ecological perspective is considered significant for preserving the ecosystem of the earth; thus eco-tourism has drawn the attention of the world community as a positive contribution towards the preservation of the natural and cultural resources and also towards the development of tourism. She also quotes John Ruskin who says: “Mountains are the beginning and the end of the natural scenery”. She gives much importance to the protection of the natural beauty of mountains.


Krishnaswami (2004) in his study, "The Degradation of the Nilgiris" stated that the ecosystem of the Nilgiris is very fragile. Haphazard development of the region in response to the needs of increased tourist traffic has led to dangerous degradation. He also stresses that the indiscriminate extension of roads has been the main contributory factor for the growing geological instability of this hill town.

Venugopal (2005) in his study on Nilgiris emphasises the importance of planning in development. Development plans in mountainous areas should take into consideration local needs and ecology. Inadequate infrastructure, proliferation of slums, inappropriate tourist infrastructure, lack of liquid and solid waste management systems are the main reason for the environmental degradation. Finally he stresses, before implementing the programme it must be discussed with the public.

Puneet Aneja (2006) asserts that tourism is a rapidly growing phenomenon and has become one of the largest industries in the world. However, the impact of tourism is extremely varied. On one hand, it plays an important and certainly positive role in the socio-economic and area development. At the same time, complaints from tourist destinations

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concerning massive negative impacts upon environment, culture and host population’s ways of life have given rise to a demand for a more sustainable development in tourism.

The World Tourism Organization Report (2004) attributes about 70% of total carbon emissions are attributed to air travel from tourism. Negative impact from tourism occurs when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment’s ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of change. Tourism’s relationship with the environment is complex. It evolves many activities that can have adverse environmental effect. Many of these impacts are linked with the construction of general infrastructure such as roads, airports and tourism facilities including resorts, hotels, restaurants, shops and golf courses. The negative impact of tourism development can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which it depends. Improper development of tourism may lead to environmental degradation.

The review of research studies throws light on the nature of relationship between tourism and environment and the impact of tourism on environment. It is clear that the relationship between tourism and environment is mutual and reciprocal, and the impact of tourism on environment has been both positive as well as negative. Tourism development can become a positive factor in improving the environment if adequate attention is given to the basic planning in the over all development of tourism and environment.