

Eco-Tourism

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Introduction

Ecotourism is a form of tourism pertaining to visiting flimsy, faultless, and reasonably undisturbed natural areas, anticipated as a low-impact and often small scale unconventional to standard commercial mass tourism. It means reasonable travel to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people. Its purpose may be to educate the traveler, to provide funds for ecological conservation, to directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, or to foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. Since the 1980s ecotourism has been measured a decisive attempt by environmentalists; so that future generations may experience destinations reasonably untouched by human intercession. Numerous university programs use this description as the working definition of ecotourism. Ecotourism is broadly defined as low impact travel to endanger and often without interlude locations. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become educated about the areas both in terms of the physical landscape and cultural characteristics, and often provides funds for conservation and benefits the economic development of places that are frequently impecunious. Ecotourism is a form of tourism which attempts to minimize its collision upon the environment, is ecologically sound, and avoids the negative impacts of many large-scale tourism developments undertaken in the areas which have not previously been developed. Let us see about the principal advantages disadvantages and types of ecotourism in this paper.

Principles of Ecotourism

The 3 main distinctiveness of ecotourism are defined as: nature based; environmentally educated; and sustainably managed. It is indicated that ecotourism is an effectual option to mass tourism due to the fact that it offers a less problematical form of tourism. The different perspectives personalized by different agencies involved in ecotourism enterprises are discussed, including by: scientific, preservation and non-governmental organizations; multilateral aid organizations; developing countries; and the travel industry

and travelling public. It is indicated that the complete amalgamation of environmental and developmental objectives requires a junction among these differing perspectives.

- Minimize corporeal, communal, behavioral, and psychosomatic impacts.
- Build an environmental and cultural consciousness and respect.
- Provide optimistic experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct pecuniary benefits for preservation.
- Generate financial reimbursement for both local people and private industry.
- Deliver tremendous interpretative experiences to visitors that help elevate warmth to host countries' political, environmental, and social climates.
- Design, erect and operate low-impact facilities.
- Acquainted the rights and spiritual beliefs of the aboriginal People in your community and work in joint venture with them to create empowerment.

Types of ecotourism

Conceivably the most common type of tourism is what most people associate with traveling leisure tourism. This is when people go to a place that is very poles apart from their regular day-to-day life to loosen up and have fun. Beach, amusement parks and camp are often the most common places frequented by frivolous tourists

If the objective of one's visit to a particular place is to get to know its history and culture then this type of tourism is known as edifying tourism. Tourists may visit dissimilar landmarks of a fastidious country or they may simply decide on to spotlight on just one area. They may also grace with your presence in festivals and ceremonies in order to gain enhanced indulgent of the people, their beliefs and their practices.

For tourists who want to see wildlife or laze around in the ecstasy of just being in the midst of nature, nature tourism. Ecotourism and nature treks are all component of this breed of tourism. Bird watching, for example, is one activity that nature tourists are fond of doing. What marks this kind of tourism is that it is environmentally responsible, has low impact and advantageous to the local community.

Many people today are stressed out in the corporate rat race and in need of rejuvenation. Thus, they go on trips that refresh their souls and spirits. This is called pleasure tourism and usually includes yoga workshops and detoxic vacations, among others. Others, however, de-stress by engaging in a particular sport. Called sports tourism, travelers here target places which are known for a particular sporting facility. Skiing, for example, is a type

of sports tourism. Also included in this category are those who go to a destination to experience a sports spectacle such as the Olympics, ICC Tournament and etc.

Religious tourism is another type of tourism where people go to a religious location or locations to follow the footsteps of their founder or to attend a religious ceremony. Catholics, for example, go on pilgrimages in the Holy Land to experience the paths where Jesus walked. Medical or health tourism is a relatively new type of tourist activity where the main focus of the travel is improving one's health, physical appearance or fitness. For instance, certain countries promote the expertise of their doctors and surgeons in the field of cosmetic surgery and invite foreigners to have their liposuction, facelift, nose lift and other forms of cosmetic procedures to be done there. Medical tourism also incorporates aspects of recreation tourism where the patient goes to a relaxing getaway to recover from the procedure.

Adventure tourism is another type of tourism that is catered for those who want to do more than just visit regular tourist sites. These kinds of trips involve challenging activities like rock climbing, mountain climbing and wild water rafting.

It should be noted that there are no strict delineations when tourists go on their trips. These kinds of tourism often overlap so it's not unusual for travelers to experience more than one type of tourism in one vacation.

Advantages of ecotourism

- Eco-tourism is an opportunity to preserve ecosystem and biodiversity. it also is a chance to generate revenue to support research effort
- It provide a chance to the local people to escape from cycle of poverty and by sharing their knowledge of the local terrain and ecology with visitors the develop a strong sense of community pride.
- It create jobs and also helpful in economic sustainable development
- Protected areas and nature conservation usually provide many benefits to the society, including conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of water shed
- It is also helpful in animal protection and maintaining the no. of animals of a the extinction line
- It providesadvertise to local products such as carvings, local arts and so on.

Disadvantages of ecotourism

- Compromising of land
- Converting undeveloped land into lucrative space for tourism is one disadvantage. National parks and wilderness areas may be compromised by an incursion of tourists. Furthermore, while ecotourism standards include traveling to natural areas while doing nothing to negatively impact those areas and providing cultural and economic advantages to the areas visited.
- Residents may leave
- Ecotourism may relocate some local inhabitants they moreover won't be able to afford to stay, or they may be mandatory by developers to leave. When prices in an area rise due to the inflated costs of living in a popular area, prices on everything from food to rents will increase.
- Cultural insensitivity
- The industry of ecotourism attracts upper-class, urban tourists who may not be culturally insightful and may set against the local residents. Similarly, when an area of land is conserved, such as a natural park, the people that previously lived on that land can end up displaced and forced to abandon their means of nourishment and their cultural traditions allied with the land.
- Lack of income prospects
- Ecotourism jobs for local residents repeatedly don't pay well. And profits may dribble into other nations' pockets as wealthy investors gain from the accomplishment of an ecotourism venture.
- Instability
- Ecotourism is predisposed to ruinous downfalls, such as those that could come from worldwide economic flux.

Conclusion

Ecotourism is a unique endeavor that altered conservation efforts in numerous ways. The idea of fusing conservation and ecotourism aims for benefits for all stakeholders, however as revealed above, in order for this to be effective concrete values, regulation systems, economic plans, and evaluation of biological effects must be established and maintained. Ecotourism is an innovative approach to sustainable and profitable conservation

and hopefully with further research and refinement ecotourism will grow in success. Ecotourism has advantages and disadvantages. It can contribute to a country's economic development and also benefit local people. For the poor countries, tourism is the second most important source of foreign exchange, after oil. It can also bring various job opportunities and it also helps in the improvement in the living standard of poor people. However, the disadvantage cannot be mistreated. It can produce pollution and dent the environment.

Many things are being said that they harm or pollute the environment every second as there is both negative and positive on the role of eco tourism as there is urgent need to save our environment for the upcoming generation as all the humans who are born in the world have the responsibility in saving the environment.

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