



Positive And Negative Impact of Tourism in Chamaranagara District

KEYWORDS

Positive and Negative Impact. Economy.

R.B. Nagendra swamy

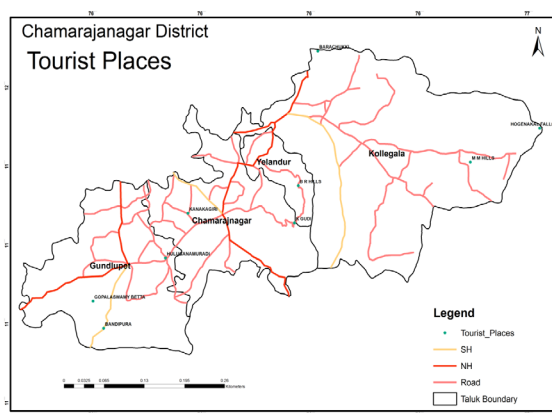
Research Schollar. Dept. of Geography University of Mysore.

Dr. Subash. S. Sannashiddannavar

Associate.Prof. Dept. of Geography University of Mysore

ABSTRACT *The key elements of economic change associated with destination tourism include both positive and negative impacts. Development of infrastructure, employment generation or livelihood, publicity, increase in income of local people, availability of more facility and economic diversification and regeneration are positive economic impact. Negative impacts include an increase in prices of goods, land and housing, shortage of goods and services etc. Therefore, in order to examine the economic significance of tourism in general, it is necessary to determine tourism contribution to income levels, employment opportunities, government revenue creation, foreign exchange inflows, economic diversification and regional stimulation. The total impacts of tourism consist of the direct plus indirect plus induced effects. The ratio of a change in the levels of expenditure and the effect which it has upon the income levels of the economy is known as the tourist income multiplier. Multiplier values can be derived for government revenue, employment and import requirements.*

Study Area: - Chamaranagara was named after the king of Mysore called chamaraj wodeyar, who was born in this place in 1818, and till then town was known as Harikutara. Chamaranagara district is bounded by Mysore and Mandy district of Karnataka state in the north, nilgiris and Coimbatore districts of Tamilunadu state in the south east Wynad district of Kerala state in south west; the study area has been separated from Mysore district and formed as an independent district on 15th august 1997.



The study area forms a district land unit besides being a cultural unity lying between 76°- 24° and 77°-43° East longitudes and 11°-32 °and 12°-16° north latitudes. It covers the total geographical area of 5685sq kms. The general elevation of the district ranges between 700 to 900 meters above mean sea level except in the north, the district is almost surrounded by eastern Ghats and western Ghats where some places are having an elevation of more than 1200 meters above sea level. It falls in the southern dry zone. Topography is undulating and mountainous with north south trending hill ranges of Eastern Ghats. In summer, the temperature in the district is often moderate because of its hilly nature and the rainfall varies between 550 mm to 950 mm.

Objective and methodology: - The main objective of this paper is to study the Positive and negative economic impact of tourism in the district. To achieve this object personal survey and secondary data has been collected from the respective tourism places which have been represented in the form table and graphs. The questionnaire survey conducted has statically tested using factor analysis and PCA.

Tourism in Chamaranagara district:-The district as a whole has varied tourism spots such as Barachuki, Bandipura, K.Gudi, B.R. Hills Huluganmurudi, Hogenakal Falls, M.M. Hills, Gopal Swamy Betta and Kanakagiri, which can be grouped as Eco tourist spots, Recreational tourist spots and Religious tourist spots. Some of these tourist spots appears in one type also appear in the other type also, for example M.M. Hills basically a religious place has the forest area which is considered as Tiger wild life sanctuary can be considered as Eco tourist spot so as the case of B.R. Hills and Gopalswamy Betta.

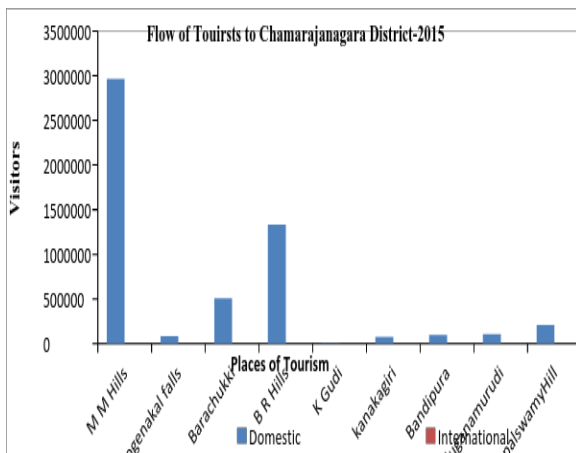
Chamaranagara district as a whole received 5396543 tourist out which 5392123 are domestic and less than 0.01% that is 4420 are of international tourist.

Flow of tourist in chamaranagara district-2015

Major Tourism places	Domestic	Foreigner	Total
M M Hills	2965890	0	2965890
Hogenakal falls	87488	31	87519
Barachukki	508555	906	509461
B R Hills	1334178	732	1334910
K Gudi	5268	56	5324
kanakagiri	77286	235	77521
Bandipura	97747	2359	100106

Huluganamurudi	107234	34	107268
GopalswamyHill	208477	67	208544
Total	5392123	4420	5396543

Chamarajanagara district as a whole attracts number religious tourists even though it had Recreational tourist place like famous Hogenakal falls and Barachki falls and a famous Wild life sanctuary Bandipura an Eco tourist's places. The district as a whole has nine major varied tourism spots out of which five religious such as B.R. Hills Huluganamurdi, M.M. Hills, Gopal Swamy Betta and Kanakagiri, two recreational Barachki, and Hogenakal Falls, and other two important wild life sanctuary are Bandipura and K.Gudi.



M.M. Hills a religious tourist place attracted highest number tourist followed by B.R. Hills. Barachuki a recreational tourist place stands third, Gopalsamy Betta and Bandipura follows.

The flow of tourists to chararajanagara is more of domestic especially of religious as it had more number of religious places. The international tourists are attracted by recreational and eco-tourism places. Bandipura a wild life sanctuary attracted highest of 2359 tourist followed by Barachuki and B.R.Hills.

In both developing and developed countries tourism is often regarded as an economic activity of immense significance creating thousands of jobs and has with enormous economic impacts. Today, tourism is one of the largest and dynamically developing sectors of external economic activities. Its high growth and development rates, considerable volumes of foreign currency inflows, infrastructure development, and introduction of new management and educational activities affect various sectors of economies, which positively contribute to the social and economic development of the country as a whole.

Economic Impacts:-The key elements of economic change associated with destination tourism include both positive and negative impacts. Development of infrastructure, employment generation or livelihood, publicity, increase in income of local people, availability of more facility and economic diversification and regeneration are positive economic impact. Negative impacts include an increase in prices of goods, land and housing, shortage of goods and services etc. Therefore, in order to examine the economic significance of tourism in general, it is necessary to

determine tourism contribution to income levels, employment opportunities, government revenue creation, foreign exchange inflows, economic diversification and regional stimulation (Archer and Fletcher, 1990). The total impacts of tourism consist of the direct plus indirect plus induced effects. The ratio of a change in the levels of expenditure and the effect which it has upon the income levels of the economy is known as the tourist income multiplier. Multiplier values can be derived for government revenue, employment and import requirements.

Most jobs associated with tourism tend to come in the form of direct service job in tourist related facilities attractions, restaurants, shops selling discretionary goods and travel firms. However, a number of these jobs tend to be (i) low paid; (ii) seasonal; (iii) part time; (iv) having limited career prospects; and (v) having unsocial able hours.

Visitors spending not also affects wages and employment opportunities but generates income for both the public and the private sector (Godfrey and Clarke, 2000) :

- Tourist enterprises, like all local business, pay taxes to the government and as tourism expands so too do these tax revenues;
- Parking and admission fee collected from public sector facilities also bring in further general revenue resulting from tourism;
- Collected tourist tax can represent further tourism revenue to a destination.

Importantly, tourism is recognized as one industry which can help overcome the difficulties associated with the incumbent economic decline in these places because:

- Towns and cities are natural destinations for visitors;
- Tourism is often complementary to its other functions as a service center, meeting point and seat of government;
- Tourism is relatively clean, particularly compared to many traditional manufacturing and extractive industries.

However, tourism may tend to rise in land prices, way demands; and inflation and promotion of unethical behavior of business.

Positive Economic Impacts: - The questionnaire survey which was conducted reveals the opinion of the local people about the impact of tourism on the development of road, bank lodges parking and communication reveals the result of the impact. The impact assessment carried out grouped in to category as Positive impact, moderate impact and no impact. The score from PCA table 0-3 (Positive impact: 0.85< from FA) has positive impact and 3-5(Moderate impact: 0.5-0.84) has moderate impact and from 5-7(No impact: >. 0.5) as no impact which has been statistically tested with factor analysis and through PCA.

Development of Infrastructure: Tourism tends to encourage the development of multiple-use infrastructure that benefits the host community, including various means of roads, banks, lodges, communication and parking. The development of infrastructure has in turn induced the development of other directly productive activities. Tourism has positive economic impact on on the development of roads and lodges to some extent on banks.

Tourism places/ variance C1	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganmurudi		Kanakagiri		Gopalswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1
Road	0.53	-	0.93	-	0.85	-	-	-	0.69	-	0.54	-	0.53	-	-	0.51	-	-
Lodges	0.52	-	0.75	-		0.92	-	-	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-
Banks	-	-	0.69	-		0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	0.53	0.75	0.84	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69	-	-	0.51	-	0.62	-	0.53	-	0.50
parking	0.85		0.91	-	0.60	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.54	-	0.50	-	0.51	-	0.50
Factor loadings	2.68	1.38	2.43	1.84	1.92	1.30	-	-	1.94	38.98	1.75	1.36	2.78	1.65	-	1.37	-	1.61
% variance	53.61	27.	48.6	28.5	38.5	26.0	-	-	45.6	30.2	38.2	27.6	35.6	27.8	-	25.6	-	21.2
KMO test	α	0.62	0.58	0.52	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.59	0.56	0.63	0.56	0.63	0.56	0.63	0.56	0.56
	Sig.	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	-	-	-	-	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**	0.000**

Positive economic positive impact on Infrastructure

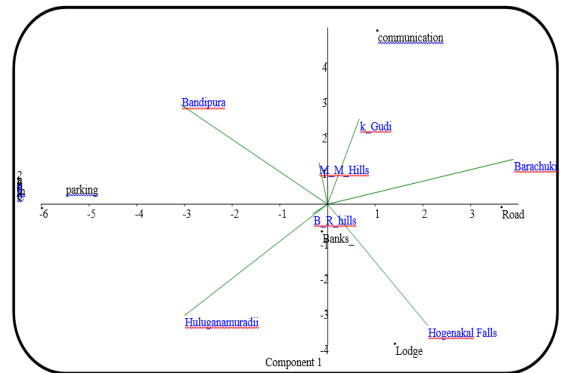
Note: Main References are to made only with respect to the component 1 (C1) as it explains highest amount of Variance in comparison

Note: The factor values of less than 0.5 are not included in the table.

Significant value=0.000:** The findings are extremely significant at 99% level of confidence.

Place	Road	Lodge	Bank	Communication	Parking	Total	Rank
Barachuki	7	5	1	6	1	20	5
Bandipura	1	1	2	5	6	15	1
K Gudi	3	4	3	7	3	20	4
B. R hills	4	3	5	3	4	19	3
H mu-rudi	2	6	1	1	7	17	2
Hogenakal	5	7	5	7	2	24	7
M M hills	6	2	4	4	5	21	6

PCA of Economic impact (Places)



In the economic impact tourism has positive impact on infrastructure which includes roads, lodges, banks, communication and parking. The impact is on any one of these factors or on several in the tourism centers. The development of road in Bandipura and K.gudi lodges in Bandipura establishment and development of banks in Bandipura, Barachuki, K.Gudi and Huluganmurudi, communication in Huluganmurudi and parking in Barachuki, K.Gudi and Hogenakal falls is mainly because of tourism. Whereas tourism has moderate effect on road in B.R. Hills and Huluganmurudi, lodges in K.Gudi, B.R. Hills and M.M Hills, banks in M.M. Hills, communication in B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills and parking in B.R. Hills. With respect to overall impact of tourism on infrastructure Bandipura, B.R. Hills and Huluganmurudi has benefited much compare to K.Gudi which is moderate impact whereas with respect to Barachuki, M.M. Hills and Hogenakal falls tourism has no impact on infrastructure.

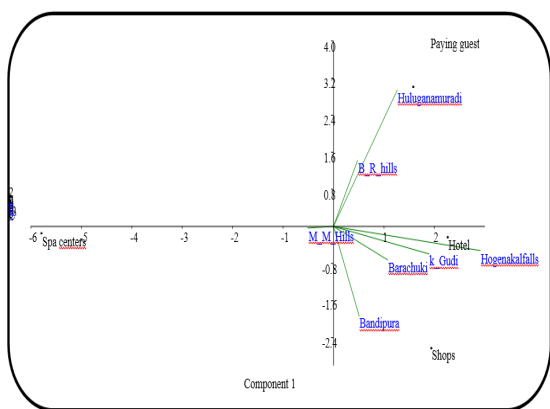
Lively hood or Generating Income and Employment: Tourism has emerged as an instrument of income and employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. It contributes for generating income through establishment of shops, paying guests, hotels and spa centers. The local people are now working depending on tourism industry of the districts.

Impact on Lively Hood

Tourism places/ variance C1	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganmurudi		Kanakagiri		Gopalswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	
Shops	-	-	-		0.91	-	-	-	0.97		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paying guest	-	-	-	0.97	0.91	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel	-	-	-	0.68		0.87	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	-
Spa center	-	-	-	0.88			-	0.91	0.78		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Factor loadings	-	-	-	1.27	2.24	1.45	-	1.03	2.45	1.05	-	-	-	1.23	-	-	-	-
% variance	-	-	-	36.39	56.04	36.48	-	25.95	31.29	26.34	-	-	-	30.79	-	-	-	-
KMO test	α	-		0.51		0.54		0.50		0.57		-		0.50		-		
	Sig.	-		0.000**		0.000**		0.000**		0.000**		-		0.000**		-		

Place	Shops	Paying guest	Hotel	spa center	Total	Rank
Barachuki	4	7	5	7	23	7
Bandipura	5	2	2	2	11	2
k Gudi	6	5	6	5	22	6
B R hills	2	4	3	3	12	3
H Murudi	3	7	4	4	18	4
Hogenakal	7	6	7	1	21	5
M M Hills	1	1	1	6	9	1

PCA of Livelihood (Places)



The local people of the tourism centers earn their lively hood mainly depending on shops, paying guest, hotels and spa centers which are mainly influenced by the tourists. The running of shops in M.M hills B.R. Hills and Huluganmurudi, paying guest in Bandipura and M.M. Hills Hotels in Bandipura, M.M. Hills and B.R. Hills, establishment of spa centers in Bandipura, B.R. Hills and Hogenakal falls is mainly because of tourism. Whereas moderate effect on shops in Barachukki, paying guest in B.R. Hills hotels and spa centers in Huluganmurudi.

the people Bandipura, B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills has benefited much compare to Huluganmurudi, which is moderate impact whereas with respect to other places tourism has no impact.

Impact on Availability of more facility: - The local people of the tourism centers sometimes enjoy more facility as it is a tourist spots. The government department has extends some of the extra facilities to these centers in order to encourage tourism. Such facilities include development of roads, business and other infrastructural facilities like parking and transportation. Development of roads mainly in Bandipura, K.Gudi, B.R. Hills and Huluganmurudi, upcoming of business centers in Barachukki, M.M hills and B.R. Hills, development of infrastructure in Barachukki Bandipura, K. Gudi and M.M. Hills, Parking in Bandipura, K.Gudi and Barachukki, transportation in K.Gudi Barachukki and Hogenakal falls are mainly due to the effects of tourism. Barachukki and M.M. Hills experiences moderate effects on road, business in Bandipura, infrastructure in B.R. Hills, Huluganmurud and Hogenakal, transportation in Bandipura. The overall impact of tourism on availability of more facility is witnessed in Barachukki, K.Gudi and M.M. Hills, moderate impact on Huluganmurudi and no impact on other tourist centers.

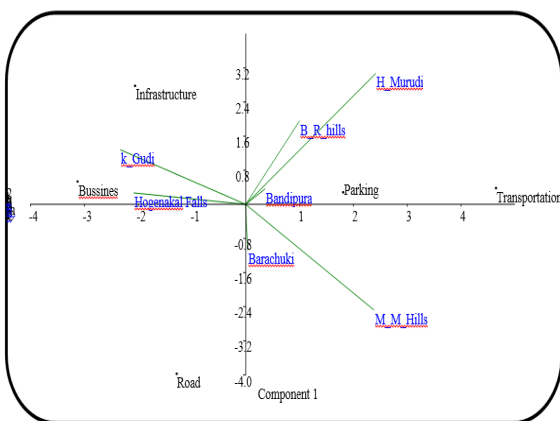
With respect to overall impact of tourism on lively hood of

Tourism places/ variance C1	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganmu-rudi		Kanakagiri		Gopalswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	
Road	-0.63		0.72	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.73	-	-	0.72	0.82	-	-	0.59	-	-
Business	-	0.52	-	-	0.85	-	-	0.69	-	0.68	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastruc-ture	-	0.61	-	0.54	0.82	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	
Park	0.91	-	-0.68		0.67	-	-	0.83	-	0.74	-	0.86	-	-	-	0.54	-	0.52
Transporta-tion	-	0.6	0.8		0.57	-	-	-	0.9	0.88			0.81	-	0.53	-	-	
Factor load-ings	1.94	1.42	1.82	1.52	2.49	-	-	1.21	2.05	1.64	2.54	1.33	2.83	1.01	-	1.79	-	1.35
% variance	38.8	28.4	36.4	30.5	49.8			24.4	41	32.8	50.9	26.6	56.7	20.3	-	25.7	-	21.2
KMO test	α	0.74	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.54	0.51								

Impact on Availability of more facility

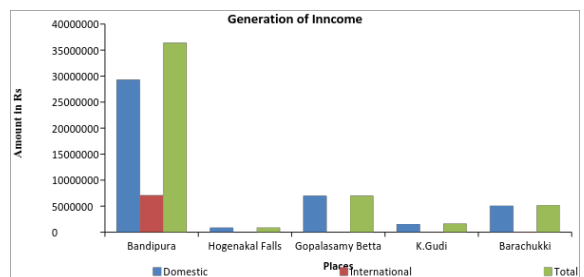
place	Road	Business	Infrastructure	parking	Transportation	Total	rank
Barachuki	4	1	3	3	2	13	1
bandipura	2	4	2	2	4	14	2
k Gudi	2	5	4	1	1	13	1
B R hills	3	3	6	6	5	23	5
H Murudi	1	3	5	5	7	21	4
Hogenakal	6	6	7	5	3	27	6
M M Hills	5	2	1	4	6	18	3

PCA of availability of more facility (Places)



Generation of Income:- Tourism generates income both from domestic and international tourist which can be benefited both for the local people and for the government which can be utilized for the development of the area. In Chamarajanagara district out nine places Bandipura, Gopalswamy Betta, Barachukki, K.Gudi, Hogenakal falls are the five places which collects fees either for parking or for safari and boating.

Places	Domes-tic	Inter-na-tional	Amount Collected		Total
	Tourist	Tourist	Domestic	International	
Bandipura	97747	2359	29324100	7077700	36401800
Hogenakal Falls	87488	31	874880	3100	877980
Gopala-samy Betta	208477	67	6999040	5360	7004400
K.Gudi	5268	56	1580400	56000	1636400
Barachukki	508555	906	5085550	90600	5176150



Negative economic impact:- Tourism also has its negative impact on the economy in the form of increase in prices of goods, land and housing, neglecting of non-tourism ac-

tivities and shortage of goods and services etc.

Increase price of goods:The growth and development of tourism in a tourist centers results in the increase of prices of certain commodities which was available at cheaper rate for the local people. The increase in the flow of tourist crates demands for certain things for exc. Food item in hotels and glossary shops, cosmetic items, forest by products such as honey, toys etc.

Increasing Price of Goods

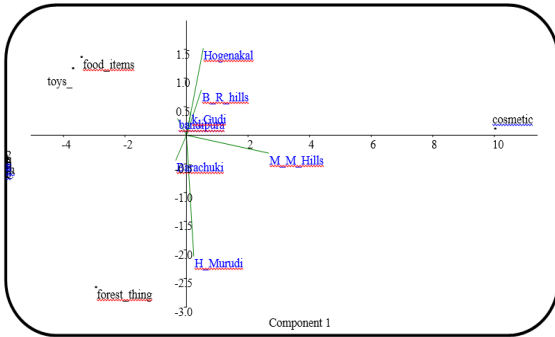
Tourism places/ variance C1	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganmurudi		Kanakagiri		Gopaldaswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	
Food items	0.55	-	0.58	-		0.61	0.96	-	0.84		-	0.75	0.53	-	-	-	-	-
Cosmetics	-	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	-		-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
Forest by products	0.6	-	-	0.61	-	0.55	-	-	0.79	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	-	-
toys	-	-	-	-	0.86	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factor loadings	2.22	-	1.67	1.28	2.58	1.96	1.56	-	2.89	-	-	1.11	1.68	1.35	-	-	-	-
% variance	55.5	-	41.9	32.2	39.5	21.4	21.5		45.6		-	27.8	42.1	33.8	-	-	-	-
KMO test	α	0.51	0.86	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.53	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sig.	0.01**	0.04*	0.00**	0.00**	0.00**	0.00**	0.03*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Place	food items	cosmetic	forest thing	toys	total	rank
Barachuki	3	2	4	4	13	3
bandipura	4	3	4	5	16	4
k Gudi	6	6	5	5	22	7
B R hills	2	4	1	2	9	1
H Murudi	3	5	6	3	17	5
Hogenakal	5	7	3	5	20	6
M M Hills	1	7	2	1	11	2

Increase in price of food items mainly in Barachukki , B.R. Hills, Huluganmurudi, and M.M. Hills, cosmetics items in Barachukki, M.M hills and Bandipura, forest by products in B.R. Hills, M.M. Hills, and Hogenakal falls and increase in price of toys in B.R Hills and M.M. Hills experiences a high negative impact, whereas moderate effects on food items in Bandipura, cosmetic in B.R. Hills, forest by products in Bandipura and Barachukki, toys in Barachukki and Huluganmurudi. No impact on other tourist centers. As a whole the negative impact of tourism on economy is more in B.R.

hills, M.M. Hills and Barachukki and moderate in Bandipura and the least affected in other places.

PCA of increasing price of goods (places)



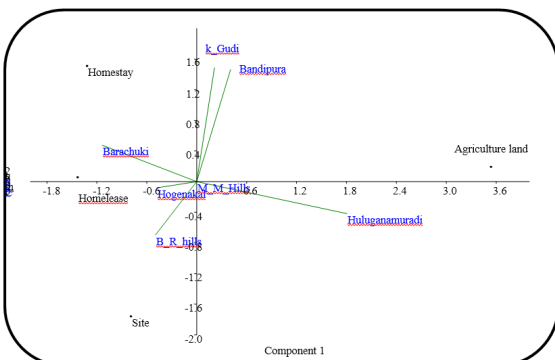
Increase price of land housing:-Development of tourism due to increase in the flow of tourist in a tourist centers results in the demand for accommodation which leads to increase the costs of agricultural land , site, home stay house leasing etc. The price of the agricultural land has increased mainly in Bandipura, site value in B.R. Hills, Bandipura and M.M. Hills, costs of home stay is mainly affected in M.M hills, house leasing in Bandipura, B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills. It is moderately affected on agricultural in Huluganamurudi, site value in Huluganamurudi, home stay in Bandipura, B.R. Hills and Huluganamurudi, house lease in Barachukki in other tourist centers it is not affected much. The most affected tourist centers all together is B.R. hills, M.M. Hills and

Increase price of land housing

Tourism places/ variance	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganamurudi		Kanakagiri		Gopalaswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	
Agriculture land	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.89	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	-	-
Site	-	-	-	0.87	0.87	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-
Home rent	-	-	0.78	-	0.89	-	-	-	0.88	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-	-
Home lease	-	-	0.83	-	0.85	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	-
Factor loadings	-	-	1.49	1.11	1.92	1.15	-	-	1.95	1.04	-	-	-	1.17	-	-	-	-
% variance	-	-	37.5	27.9	48.1	28.9	-	-	48.8	26.2	-	-	-	49.4	-	-	-	-
KMO test	α	-	0.51		0.53		-	-	0.59		-	-	0.5		-	-	-	-
	Sig.	-	0.008**		0.037*		-	-	0.021*		-	-	0.033*		-	-	-	-

Place	Ag land	site	homestay	House lease	total	rank
Barachuki	4	6	5	4	19	4
Bandipura	2	2	4	3	11	2
k Gudi	7	5	7	7	26	6
B R hills	3	3	3	2	11	2
H Murudi	6	4	2	5	17	3
Hogenakal	5	7	6	6	24	5
M M Hills	1	1	1	1	4	1

PCA of increasing price of land and housing (Places)



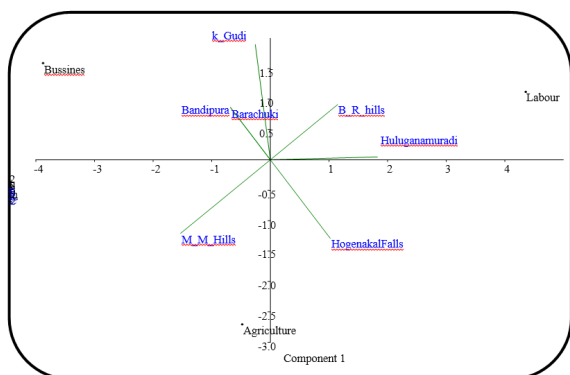
Neglected non tourism activities: - The development of tourism leads to diversification of economic activity which leads local people some time to neglect some of the traditional activity which they depend for their lively hood. The most affected activities identified are agriculture, business and labour. Agricultural is highly affected in Barachukki, Bandipura and B.R. Hills, business in Barachukki and B. R. hills labour in Barachukki, Bandipura and M.M Hills. It is moderately affected on agriculture in Huluganamurudi, business in Bandipura and Huluganamurudi, labour in B.R. Hills. Generally it highly affected in B.R. Hills, M.M. Hills, Bandipura and Barachukki and moderately in Huluganamurudi, in other tourist centers it is not affected much.

Neglected non tourism activities

Tourism places/ variance C1	K gudi		Bandipura		MM Hills		Hogenakal falls		B R Hills		Barachukki		Huluganmurudi		Kanakagiri		Gopaldaswamy betta	
	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	C1	C2	
Agriculture	-	-	-	0.73	0.63		-	-	-	0.82		0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
business	-	-	-	0.71	0.51	0.85	-	-	-			0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
labor	-	-	-	0.79		0.68	-	-	-	0.61			-	-	-	-	-	-
Factor loadings	-	-	-	1.65	1.4	1.21	-	-	1.42	47.5		1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
% variance	-	-	-	35.6	46.8	40.5	-	-				35.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KMO test	α	-	-	0.62	0.53		-	-	0.52	0.53		0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sig.	-	-	0.05*	0.00**		-	-	0.00**	0.00**		0.00**	-	-	-	-	-	-

place	Agriculture	Business	Labour	Total	Rank
Barachuki	3	2	3	11	3
Bandipura	2	4	2	8	2
k Gudi	6	6	5	17	5
B R hills	1	1	4	6	1
H Murudi	4	3	7	14	4
Hogenakal falls	6	7	6	19	6
M M Hills	5	5	1	11	3

PCA of Neglected tourism activities (Places)



Findings:-The main findings of the study are summarized as follows

With respect to overall impact of tourism on infrastructure Bandipura, B.R. Hills and Huluganmurudi has benefited much compare to K.Gudi which is moderate impact whereas with respect to Barachukki, M.M. Hills and Hogenakal falls tourism has no impact on infrastructure.

Overall impact of tourism on lively hood of the people Bandipura, B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills has benefited much compare to Huluganmurudi, which is moderate impact whereas with respect to other places tourism has no impact.

Positive economic impact of tourism on availability of more facility is witnessed in Barachukki, K.Gudi and M.M. Hills, moderate impact on Huluganmurudi and no impact on other tourist centers.

In Chamarajanagara district out nine places Bandipura, Goplaswamy Betta, Barachukki, K.Gudi, Hogenakal falls are

the five places which collects fees either for parking or for safari and boating. Bandipurathe main place international attraction followed by Hogeakal and Barchukki earns more revenue to the places.

As a whole the negative impact of tourism on increasing in price of goods is more in B.R. hills, M.M. Hills and Barachukki and moderate in Bandipura and the least affected in other places.

The most affected tourist centers all together on increase of agricultural land and housing is B.R. hills, M.M. Hills and Barachukki and moderate in Bandipura and the least affected in other places.

The most affected activities identified are agriculture, business and labour. Agricultural is highly affected in Barachukki, Bandipura and B.R. Hills, business in Barachukki and B, R, hills labour in Barachukki, Bandipura and M.M. Hills. It is moderately affected on agriculture in Huluganmurudi, business in Bandipura and Huluganmurudi, labour in B.R. Hills. Generally it highly affected in B.R. Hills, M.M. Hills Bandipura and Barachukki and moderately in Huluganmurudi, in other tourist centers it is not affected much.

Suggestion:-

As a whole the negative impact of tourism on increasing in price of goods and services and increase land and housing especially is B.R. hills, M.M. Hills and Barachukki must be controlled.

The diversification of local people towards tourism activity which resulted in neglecting the non-tourism activity must regulated by encouraging the local people to concentrate on other regular duties. As tourism is a seasonal economic activity in some places which will not fetch the lively hood every day. For this purpose government should encourage the other actives by giving loan to do some other business activity.

Summary and conclusion:- Tourism industry in Cahamara-janagara district is growing and it has vast potential for generating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange with enormous both positive and negative economic impact. But much more remains to be done from the government to control the negative aspect of the tourism on the local economy especially on the land and housing. Since tourism is a multi-dimensional activity, and basically a service industry, it would be necessary that all wings of the Central and State governments, private sector and voluntary organizations become active partners in the endeavor to attain sustainable growth in tourism.

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