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Effects of Natural Disasters on Tourism Industry in India

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ABSTRACT

The aim of study is to elucidate the adverse effects of natural disasters on tourism industry in India. Tourism is shaped by a diverse set of variables and forces, including exogenous ones with no direct connection to the tourism industry. Natural catastrophes and unforeseen occurrences are great examples of such deciding variables, since they have profound effects on individuals and society, and hence have the ability to significantly alter tourist flows. There are several possible reasons why natural catastrophes and unforeseen occurrences could impact tourism destination decisions. However, empirical evidence to corroborate the nature and scope of catastrophe impacts on tourism is limited. To fill this void, this article mixes a dataset of natural and man-made catastrophe occurrences into a model of international tourist flows in order to assess the impact of various types of disasters on international arrivals at the National level. Natural disasters have wrecked havoc on the government's finances and social standing. This has a substantial indisturbance on the country's tourist industry, which is vital to the economy. The purpose of this research is to explore viable techniques for lessening the negative consequences of natural catastrophes and to give insight on the Indian government's response to them.

Keywords: Effect of Natural Disasters, Adversity, Sustainability, Vulnerability, Disaster Management.

1. Introduction

Tourism is shaped by a wide range of variables and forces, including exogenous ones that have no direct relationship with the tourism sector. Natural catastrophes and unforeseen occurrences are great examples of such deciding variables, since they have profound effects on individuals and society, and as a result, have the ability to significantly alter tourist flows. There are several possible reasons why natural catastrophes and unforeseen occurrences might impact tourism destination decisions. However, empirical evidence to corroborate the type and intensity of catastrophe impacts on tourism is limited. To fill this void, this research includes a dataset on natural and man-made catastrophe occurrences into a model of international tourist flows in order to assess the impact of various types of disasters on foreign arrivals at the national level. The findings show that the occurrence of various sorts of events alters visitor flows to diverse degrees. Although a favourable disturbance is estimated in certain circumstances, the repercussions are mostly negative, resulting in fewer visitor arrivals following an event. Understanding the connection between catastrophic occurrences and tourism is beneficial for destination administrators who make key decisions about recovery, restoration, and marketing.

2. Review Papers

WTTC, 2018, Man-made disasters, such as the 2010 BP oil spill in the Mexican Gulf, have also been shown to diminish demand for travel to the impacted area. Visitation drops can extend to neighbouring communities, even if they are unaffected by the incident. A recent example is the substantial drop in tourism in the Caribbean area as a result of the disastrous hurricane season of 2017. Events inside a single country or area can cause significant structural disruptions in international tourism arrivals, as evidenced by a recent analysis of various types of crises in 25 nations.

Inversini and L. Masiero (2014) Visitation to disaster zones decreases for a variety of reasons in the early following of an incident. The most immediate impediment is the damage caused by a disaster, which precludes affected localities from engaging in tourism activities. Second, the reduction in tourist

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arrivals is attributed to people's risk perceptions and avoidance of dangerous places. Third, and linked to the second point, potential travellers may feel uneasy or have ethical issues about visiting a catastrophe area. These fundamental variables are examined in further depth.

(Wendell, 2018) Due to the possibility of rockfall and shifting following more tremors or severe rain events, numerous heritage sites and trekking routes were declared hazardous. Even longer-term and more subtle calamities, such as drought, might hamper a destination's capacity to cater to visitors. A recent example was the water scarcity in Cape Town, South Africa, which reduced tourism and resulted in a significant loss of money for local companies. The reduction was probably driven by requests to save water, but it was also indisastersensed by visitor opinions that the site is not capable of hosting tourists.

(Becken, 2015.) Aside from religious or ethical concerns, some travellers do not want to impede the recovery effort and place an additional burden on the destination's resources and infrastructure (In some cases, the delayed recovery towards previously tourism figures is deliberate and led by local tourism organisations. when extensive destruction of the city rendered tourism impossible, or at best would have resulted in unsatisfactory tourist experiences, prompting Christchurch Canterbury Marketing to avoid marketing Christchurch and instead promote surrounding regions investigated optimal timing and phases of recovery in the event of avian disasters in Japan.

Lechowicz and Ruciska (2014) While both theoretical and practical data indicate to a reduction in tourism following a tragedy, a number of variables may encourage people to visit an afflicted area. Providing information about threats and their impacts attracts human attention and may even arouse a sense of interest (for example, the 'ring of fire,' which refers to tectonic activity surrounding the Pacific Ocean's margins). As a result, the number of tourists may be impacted by media coverage of natural disasters in other nations.

3. Research Methodology

Research is a process in which the researcher seeks to discover the end result of a given problem and hopes that the solution will aid in a future course of action. Research has been described as a diligent examination or enquiry, notably via the quest for new facts in any domain of knowledge.

It is called methodology the process by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining, and predicting phenomena. Methods are the procedures for generating, collecting, and analysing data. Methods are a way of gathering information that can be used to evaluate explanations.

4. Conclusion:

This research aims to investigate the consequences of disasters on the tourist industry. Tourism is an important element of Indian culture and customs. In India, the tourist sector is a multibillion-dollar business with a ferocious triennial action. The potential and performance of other aspects of Indian tourism require an indicator in terms of economic magnitudes. It also covers the impact of tourism on economic growth in India, important contributors to economic growth, the role of the Indian tourist sector, the contribution of the Indian tourism industry to foreign exchange, FDI, and job creation. Tourism is the world's largest and fastest expanding labour intensive business in the country, with enormous potential for additional growth and diversification. Tourism is exposed to and subject to a variety of risks. However, empirical evidence confirming or quantifying the link between catastrophes and tourism activities is limited. Existing research has used a case study technique. As a result, now is the moment to conduct a worldwide research that employs a consistent strategy to evaluate the impact of catastrophes on international tourist flows. To maximise the utility of such a research for tourism management, it must be built in such a manner that a wide variety of catastrophe kinds and magnitudes are included in the same model.

5. Suggestion

- The government should investigate more Dark Tourism so that we can deflect people during a disaster.
- Indian state governments should undertake programmes involving undiscovered and worthwhile sites in their own states.
- To manage man-made disasters, the government must impose tight laws to reduce urbanisation and geographical exploitation.
- People must comprehend the worth of natural resources and the need of preserving them for future generations.

6. References

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