AN ANALYTIC STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE IMPONES OF TOURISM ON PERTINENT COMPONENTS OF TOURISM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF UTTARAKHAND

Raj Pal Singh
Research Scholar, Department of Management, Singhania University, Pacheri Bari, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)

Abstract

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the service sectors in India. It is the fastest growing industry in India. Tourism in India has significant potential considering the rich cultural and historical heritage, terrains and places of natural beauty spread across the country. Tourism is also a potentially large employment generator besides being a significant source of foreign exchange for the country. It contributes nearly 12 percent of the Uttarakhand State Domestic Products. This study has an objective to examine and analyse the negative impone of tourism on pertinent components of tourism environment. Considering the objective of the study non-parametric test chi-square has applied to the study, the relationship between quantitative variables and for analyzing the negative impone of tourism test of goodness of fit is applied. This study is a truly survey-based study of the respondents through a designed questionnaire which will help in modification and development of tourist service products in the state.

Key Words : *Tourism, Negative Impone, Uttarakhand, Tourist Service Products (TSPs).*

Introduction

Tourism is projected to grow to $7–8 billion by 2020. In 2015, 232,247 foreign patients travelled to India to seek medical treatment. About 8.82 million foreign tourists arrived in India in 2016 recording a growth rate of 4.4%, as compared to 2015 with a growth rate of 13.2% over 2014. Domestic tourists visit all states and Union Territories.

The industry is growing faster than the world economy on all counts i.e. grosses output, value addition, capital investment, & employment. Tourism is a unique smokeless industry & is a mode of transfer of resources from one place to another. It enables the country to transfer the revenue earned from one part of the country to other parts of the country. Tourism can be promoted in many ways e.g. cultural tourism, adventure tourism, pilgrimage tourism, wildlife tourism, health tourism, holiday & study tourism, spiritual & mice tourism, etc.

Tourism has been globally recognized as one of the important economic activities. Selected countries enjoy the privilege of being a hub of spiritual activities that attract tourists from all over the world apart from domestic tourists. The Vatican City, The United Arab Emirates are few such countries whose

economies are greatly dependant on the spiritual heritage. Uttarakhand is also known for its spiritual establishments. Thus, it is logical to analyze the impact of spiritual tourism in the context of the state's economy. Uttarakhand is located at the foothills of the Himalayan mountain ranges. The state shares borders with China (Tibet) in the north and Nepal in the east and inter-state boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest and Uttar Pradesh in the south.

It has almost all agro-geo climatic zones, which provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The state is home to more than 175 species of rare medicinal, aromatic & herbal plants.

Uttarakhand has abundant natural resources due to hills and forests. Its agro-climatic conditions support horticulture-based industries. The vast water resources available in the state are also favourable for hydropower.

The presence of several hill stations, wildlife parks, pilgrimage places, and trekking routes make Uttarakhand an attractive tourist destination.

The gross state domestic product (GSDP) has increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 17.32 percent during 2005-06 to 2015-16. At current prices, the GSDP of Uttarakhand was about US$ 25.01 billion in 2015-16.

The state offers a wide range of benefits in terms of interest incentives, financial assistance, subsidies, and concessions. Besides rich natural heritage, the region's cultural heritage is represented by its important historical sites, tribal settlements, a myriad of dialects, dress styles, food habits, settlement pattern, art & craft, and fairs & festivals. Therefore, in the past, tourism trade had a tendency to be located in the area of religious or historical importance but today an amalgamation of adventure, health & pilgrimage is taking place in the region.

Objectives

The objective of the present study is to investigate the negative impone of tourism on pertinent components of tourism environment in Uttarakhand.

Hypothesis

A research hypothesis is a predictive statement, capable of being tested by scientific methods, that relates an independent variable to some dependent variable. The hypothesis is formed in such a manner that if one hypothesis is accepted the other one is rejected and vice-versa. The 02 test of independence is applied to find the relationship between demographic variables with the use of pattern. Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the following hypothesis has been developed.

Null Hypothesis - HO : Opinion of tourists regarding negative impone of tourism is equally distributed.

Alternative Hypothesis - HA : Opinion of tourists regarding negative impone of tourism is not equally distributed.

Methodology

Consistent with the objectives of the study non-parametric test chi-square will be applied to the study, the relationship between quantitative variables and for analyzing the negative impone of tourism test of goodness of fit is applied. A survey of 250 respondents from different age groups, occupation, education, annual income was taken into the questionnaire.

The negative impone of tourism is analyzed on the basis of the opinion of the respondents of different background namely; the age of respondents, educational qualification, occupation, and the income level of respondents. Their views regarding the negative aspects of tourism have been taken. The negative aspects include drug abuse and alcoholism, pollution, prices of essential commodities, adoption of westernized culture and overcrowding and congestion in the state.

Analysis

Table No. 1 depicts that tourism development has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. The variation in the mean score is highest in the age group of 40 years and above, followed by the respondents of less than 20 years and 20-40 years age group respectively.

Table No. 1: Classification on the basis of age & impact of tourism to increase drug abuse and alcoholism.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 20 Years	4	6	1	11	2.27	0.616	3.45	> 0.05
20-40 Years	18	33	3	54	2.28	0.558	25.00	< 0.01
40 Years and above	21	31	8	60	2.22	0.66	13.30	< 0.01
Total	**43**	**70**	**12**	**125**	**2.25**	**0.615**	**40.44**	**< 0.01**

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The value of □ 2 is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It shows that the opinion of respondents of different age groups regarding the impact of tourism to increase drug abuse and alcoholism is not equally distributed. It further reveals that most of the respondents support the above opinion more strongly than the respondents of lower age group. Thus it can be concluded that tourism development has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state.

In Table No. 2 the □ 2 value of individual group 20-40 years is 32.17, which is significant at 1 percent level of significance. Further, the □ 2 value of the higher age group is 12.40 which is significant at 5 percent level of significance. It shows that it rejects the null hypothesis. It supports the above opinion that only the respondents of lower age group support the null hypothesis.

Table No. 2: Classification on the basis of age & impact of tourism to increase pollution.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 20 Years	4	6	2	12	2.17	0.687	2	> 0.05
20-40 Years	10	37	6	53	2.07	0.544	32.17	< 0.01
40 Years and above	18	32	10	60	2.13	0.67	12.4	< 0.05
Total	32	75	18	125	2.11	0.622	42.34	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

Thus the above analysis leads to the conclusion that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism increased pollution in the state.

It is evident from Table No. 3 that the mean score of the respondents of each age group is above than the average standard, score 2 in the three-point scale. It shows that their opinion is distributed more towards partially agree to strongly agree The variation in the opinion is more in case of higher age group, followed by middle age group and lower age group respectively.

Table No. 3: Classification on the basis of age & impact of tourism on prices of essential commodities

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 20 Years	4	7	1	12	2.25	0.595	4.5	>0.05
20-40 Years	22	24	7	53	2.28	0.683	9.77	<0.05
40 Years and above	18	29	12	60	2.12	0.709	7.3	>0.05
Total	45	60	20	125	2.2	0.693	19.6	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The value of the test is significant at 1 percent level of significance, so the null hypothesis is rejected. The value of individual lower age group and higher age group is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance, whereas the value of the middle age group is significant at 5 percent level of significance. Thus the analysis concludes that tourism leads to increase in the prices of essential commodities.

Table No. 4 exhibits that the mean score of the respondents of each age group is less than the average standard score 2 in three-point scales.

Table No. 4: Classification on the basis of age & impact of tourism for the adoption of westernized culture.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 20 Years	1	7	4	12	1.75	0.595	4.50	>0.05
20-40 Years	8	25	20	53	1.77	0.69	8.63	>0.05
40 Years and above	16	18	26	60	1.83	0.819	2.80	>0.05
Total	25	50	50	125	1.80	0.748	9.98	<0.05

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It shows that variation in their opinion is distributed towards partially agree to not agree with side. It further reveals that respondents of each age group do not agree with the opinion that tourism is responsible for the westernization of the culture in the state. As far as standard deviation is concerned it is the highest in case of higher age group and lowest in case of lower age group. The 102 value is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance and supports the opinion that tourism is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture. Thus, it can be concluded that tourism is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture in the state. It is clear from Table No.5 that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism is responsible for the overcrowding and congestion in the state. It is supported by the mean score of each age group which shows that majority of the respondents have their opinion towards partially agree to strongly agree with side. It is evident from the standard deviation that it is 0.703 in case of respondents of higher age group followed by 0.574 in case of lower age group and 0.571 in case of respondents of the middle age group. The calculated value of □ 2 is 32.27, which is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It supports the opinion that the respondents of different age groups are not equally distributed. The □ 2 value is insignificant at 5 percent level in case of lower age group, whereas it is significant at 1 percent level in case of middle age group and at 5 percent level in case of higher age group. Thus it can be concluded that tourism development has increased overcrowding and congestion in the state and Government of Uttarakhand should take corrective measures to control both of them.

Table No. 5: Classification on the basis of age & impact of tourism on overcrowding and congestion.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 20 Years	2	8	2	12	2.00	0.574	6.00	> 0.05
20-40 Years	29	22	2	53	2.50	0.571	22.23	< 0.01
40 Years and above	29	23	8	60	2.35	0.703	11.70	< 0.05
Total	60	53	12	125	2.38	0.655	32.27	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is evident from Table No. 6 that majority of the tourists are of the opinion that tourism has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. The mean value of respondents supports the same opinion. It is more than the average standard score i.e. 2 in three point scale.

Table No. 6: Classification on the basis of educational qualification & impact of tourism on drug abuse and alcoholism.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Up to 10+2	16	18	2	36	2.39	0.59	12.66	< 0.05
Graduates	15	36	7	58	2.14	0.60	23.19	< 0.01
Post Graduates	12	16	3	31	2.29	0.632	8.59	> 0.05
Total	43	70	12	125	2.25	0.615	40.44	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The standard deviation is the highest in case of respondents having the higher educational qualification and it is the lowest in case of respondents having educational qualification up to 10+2. The value of □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis and further reveals that tourism has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. It also reveals that the opinion of the respondents is not equally distributed. It is clear from the mean value that tourism has increased pollution in the state (Table No. 7). It is supported by the mean score of each group of the respondents. It is more than the average standard score i.e. 2 in three-point scale. The standard deviation is more in the case of respondents up to 10+2 level, followed by postgraduates and graduates respectively. The value of 02 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis. It shows that as far as the respondents of different educational levels and their opinion regarding the impact of tourism to increase pollution is concerned, it is not equally distributed.

Table No. 7: Classification on the basis of educational qualification & impact of tourism on pollution

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Up to 10+2	16	13	6	35	2.28	0.739	4.52	> 0.05
Graduates	23	33	3	59	2.34	0.571	23.74	< 0.01
Post Graduates	11	17	3	31	2.26	0.619	9.53	< 0.05
Total	50	63	12	125	2.30	0.635	33.72	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The □ 2 value of the individual group of graduates rejects the null hypothesis at 1 percent level, while in the case of postgraduates it is significant at 5 percent level of significance. On the other hand in case

of respondents up to 10+2 level, the □ 2 value is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance. Thus on the basis of the above analysis it can be concluded that the majority of respondents are of the opinion that tourism has increased pollution in the state. It is observed from Table No. 8 that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism has increased the prices of essential commodities. It is supported by the mean score of respondents, which is more than the average standard score i.e., 2 in three-point scale. It is observed that variation in the mean score is the highest in respondents of post graduation level, while it is the lowest in respondents of 10+2 level. The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis and supports the above opinion. It also reveals that distribution of the opinion is not equal at every education level. It is observed from the □ 2 value of individual groups that it is significant at 5 percent level in case of respondents having educational qualification up to 10+2 level and graduates.

The mean value of these groups is noted more towards the higher side of the mean standard score. This shows that the respondents of graduation level are supporting more the above opinion as compared to the respondents of 10+2 level. The I 12 test is insignificant at 5 percent level in case of the respondents of post graduation level. It accepts the null hypothesis. Thus the above analysis leads to the conclusion that tourism development has increased the prices of essential commodities in the state.

Table No. 8: Classification on the basis of educational qualification & impact of tourism on the prices of essential commodities.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Up to 10+2	15	17	3	35	2.34	0.629	9.83	<0.05
Graduates	19	30	10	59	2.15	0.684	10.14	< 0.05
Post Graduates	11	13	7	31	2.13	0.75	1.81	> 0.05
Total	45	60	20	125	2.20	0.693	19.60	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is evident from Table No. 9 that the mean score of respondents is less than the average standard score. It shows that their opinion is distributed towards partially agree to not agree. It reveals that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism development is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture. The variation in the opinion is more in case of the respondents of post graduation level. It is the lowest in the case of respondents of graduation level.

Table No. 9: Classification on the basis of educational qualification & impact of tourism on adoption of westernized culture.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Up to 10+2	6	14	15	35	1.74	0.731	4.16	> 0.05
Graduates	10	24	25	59	1.75	0.727	7.14	< 0.05
Post Graduates	9	12	10	31	1.97	0.782	0.45	> 0.05
Total	25	50	50	125	1.80	0.748	10.00	< 0.05

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

Further with the help of □ 2 test (goodness of fit), it can be observed that the opinion of majority of the respondents of different education levels regarding the impact of tourism on the adoption of westernized culture is equally distributed. The calculated value of □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is less than the table value at 5 percent level of significance. Thus, on the basis of the above analysis it can be concluded that tourism development is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture in Uttarakhand.

Table No. 10 exhibits that the average score of the opinion of the respondents is more than the mean standard score i.e. 2 in three-point scale. It reveals that the tourism development is responsible for overcrowding and congestion in the state

Table No. 10: Classification on the basis of educational qualification & impact of tourism on overcrowding & congestion.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Up to 10+2	11	19	5	35	2.17	0.654	8.45	> 0.05
Graduates	29	24	6	59	2.38	0.669	14.89	< 0.01
Post Graduates	20	10	1	31	2.61	0.55	17.49	< 0.01
Total	60	53	1	125	2.38	0.654	32.28	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The variation in the opinion is recorded the highest in case of the respondents having educational qualification up to graduation level, while it is the lowest in case of the respondents of postgraduate level. The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It reveals that the opinion of the respondents at different education level is not equally distributed. However, they support the opinion that tourism has increased overcrowding and congestion in the state. The 2 results of the respondents of graduation and post graduation level are significant at 1 percent level of significance, while it is insignificant at 5 percent level in the 10+2 level's respondents. So it can be concluded on the basis of

the above analysis that tourism development is responsible for overcrowding and congestion in the state.

As per Table No. 11, the mean value of the opinion of the respondents is more than the average standard score, i.e. 2 in three-point scales. It shows that the distribution of their opinion is towards the higher side of the mean score. It reveals that tourism development has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. The standard deviation is recorded the highest in case of agricultural groups, whereas it is lowest in the case of respondents of service class.

Table No. 11: Classification on the basis of occupation & impact of tourism to increase drug abuse and alcoholism.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Service	19	22	1	42	2.43	0.541	18.43	< 0.01
Business	19	33	9	55	2.07	0.628	18.02	< 0.01
Agriculture	6	5	1	12	2.42	0.639	3.50	> 0.05
Un-employed	5	10	1	16	2.25	0.559	7.60	< 0.05
Total	43	70	12	125	2.25	0.615	40.42 ‘	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is observed from the above table that 02 test is significant at 1 percent level of significance in case of respondents of service and business group, whereas it is insignificant at 5 percent level in case of respondents of unemployed group and agriculturist group. So the above analysis leads to the conclusion that tourism development has increased the habit of drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. Therefore, it should be controlled by the Department of Tourism and Government also. The mean value of the respondents is more than the mean standard score (Table No. 12), It shows that the tourism development is responsible to increase pollution in the state. The variation in the opinion is more in the unemployed group. It is followed by the agricultural group, business group, and service class respectively. The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis and leads to the conclusion that the opinion of the tourists with respect to the impact of tourism to increase pollution in the state is not equally distributed.

The □ 2 value of individual agriculture and the unemployed group is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance and supports the null hypothesis, whereas the □ 2 value of service group is significant at 1 percent level of significance. Further, the □ 2 value of the business group is significant at 5 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis and leads to the conclusion that tourism development is responsible to increase pollution in Uttarakhand.

Table No. 12: Classification on the basis of occupation & impact of tourism on pollution.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Service	13	26	3	42	2.24	0.569	18.99	< 0.01
Business	23	27	5	55	2.33	0.634	14.97	< 0.05
Agriculture	6	5	1	12	2.42	0.639	3.50	> 0.05
Un-employed	8	5	3	16	2.31	0.768	2.37	> 0.05
Total	50	63	12	125	2.30	0.635	33.71	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

Table No. 13 depicts that the mean value of the opinion is above than the mean standard score. The variation in the mean value is highest in the agricultural group, while it is the lowest in the case of the business group. The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It rejects the null hypothesis and supports the above opinion. Thus the above analysis leads to the conclusion that tourism development is responsible for the increase in the prices of essential commodities.

Table No. 13: Classification on the basis of occupation & impact of tourism on prices of essential commodities

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Service	16	19	7	42	2.21	0.708	5.566	< 0.05
Business	16	31	8	55	2.14	0.644	14.86	< 0.01
Agriculture	6	4	2	12	2.33	0.749	2.00	> 0.05
Un-employed	7	6	3	16	2.25	0.75	1.62	> 0.05
Total	45	60	20	125	2.2	0.693	19.59	< 0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is observed from Table No. 14 that the mean value of the opinion of the respondents is less than the mean standard score. It shows that the opinion is distributed towards the lower side of the mean standard score. It leads to the conclusion that the majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture. The standard deviation in the mean score is more in the business group followed by the service group, agriculture group, and unemployed group respectively.

Table No. 14: Classification on the basis of occupation & impact of tourism for adoption of westernized culture.

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Service	10	18	14	42	1.91	0.749	2.28	> 0.05
Business	10	19	26	55	1.71	0.755	6.99	> 0.05
Agriculture	2	5	5	12	1.75	0.721	1.50	> 0.05
Un-employed	3	8	5	16	1.87	0.696	2.38	> 0.05
Total	25	50	50	125	1.80	0.748	9.98	> 0.05

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance. This accepts the null hypothesis and supports the above opinion. Thus, the above analysis leads to the conclusion that tourism development is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture. Table No. 15 depicts that the tourism development is responsible for the overcrowding and congestion in the state. It is supported by the mean value of the opinion, which is more as compared to the average standard score 2 in three-point scale. The standard deviation in the mean score is more in service group followed by the unemployed group, business group, and agricultural group respectively. While applying □ 2 test (goodness of fit) it is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It shows that the opinion of the respondents of the different occupation groups is not equally distributed. It is also noted that the □ 2 value of individual groups is significant at 5 percent level in case of service group and agricultural group. The □ 2 value in case of the business group is significant at 1 percent level of significance.

Table No. 15: Classification on the basis of occupation & impact of tourism on overcrowding and congestion

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Service	24	13	5	42	2.45	0.697	12.99	<0.05
Business	29	22	4	55	2.45	0.627	18.16	<0.01
Agriculture	3	10	0	13	2.23	0.421	13.25	<0.05
Un-employed	4	8	3	15	2.07	0.679	2.80	>0.05
Total	60	53	12	125	2.38	0.654	32.27	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

Thus it can be concluded on the basis of the above analysis that the tourism development is responsible for the overcrowding and congestion in the state. So, the Government of Uttarakhand and the Department

of Tourism should take immediate steps to control the same. It is evident from Table No. 16 that the mean value of the respondents (2.25) is more than the average standard score i.e. 2 on a three-point scale. It reveals that the opinion of the majority of respondents is distributed towards strongly agree side. The variation in the opinion is the highest in the higher income group, while it is the lowest in the middle income group. The test (goodness of fit) rejects the null hypothesis at 1 percent level of significance and supports the above opinion that tourism has increased drug abuse and alcoholism in the state. So it can be concluded on the basis of the above analysis that tourism development is responsible for the increase in the habit of drug abuse and alcoholism. Therefore, the necessary steps should be taken by the Government of Uttarakhand to control it.

Table No.16: Classification on the basis of annual income and the impact of tourism on drug abuse and alcoholism

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 1,00,000	13	19	3	35	2.29	0.612	11.19	<0.05
1,00,000-5,00,000	24	45	7	76	2.22	0.598	28.58	<0.01
5 Lakh & above	6	6	2	14	2.29	0.699	2.289	>0.05
Total	43	70	12	125	2.25	0.615	40.45	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is evident from Table No. 17 that the majority of the respondents are scattered towards the higher side of the mean score. It reveals that they are of the opinion that tourism is responsible for the increase in pollution. The variation in the opinion is the highest in respondents of higher income group and it is the lowest in the respondents of the middle income group. The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) rejects the null hypothesis at 1 percent level of significance and supports the above opinion that tourism is responsible for an increase in the pollution level in the state.

Table No. 17: Classification on the basis of annual income and the impact of tourism to increase pollution

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 1,00,000	15	17	3	35	2.34	0.629	9.83	<0.05
1,00,000 - 5,00,000	29	40	7	76	2.29	0.625	22.29	<0.01
5 Lakh & above	6	6	2	14	2.28	0.699	2.27	>0.05
Total	50	63	12	125	2.3	0.635	33.71	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The above analysis leads to the conclusion that the majority respondents are of the opinion that the tourism development is responsible for an increase in pollution. It is evident from Table No. 18 space that majority of the respondents are of the opinion that tourism development is responsible for increasing essential prices of the commodities. It is supported by the mean value of the opinions of the respondents, which is higher than the average standard score i.e. 2 in three-point scale. The standard deviation of the opinion is highest in the middle-income group and its the lowest in higher income group. The value of 02 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It accepts the alternative hypothesis and further support the above opinion that tourism has increased the prices of essential commodities. So it can be concluded on the basis of the above analysis that tourism development is responsible for the increase in the prices of essential commodities in the state.

Table No. 18: Classification on the basis of annual income and impact of tourism on the prices of essential commodities

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 1,00,000	15	17	3	35	2.34	0.629	9.83	<0.05
1,00,000-5,00,000	26	37	13	76	2.17	0.696	11.38	<0.05
5 Lakh & above	4	6	4	14	2.00	0.496	0.57	>0.05
Total	45	60	20	125	2.19	0.693	19.59	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is evident from Table No. 19 that majority of respondents are distributed towards the lower side of the average standard score. It shows that the respondents of different income levels are of the opinion that tourism is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture in the state. It is evident from the standard deviation that the variation in the opinion is the highest in higher income group and it is the lowest in case of respondents of the lower income group.

The value of □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 5 percent level of significance. The □ 2 value of all individual groups is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance. The variation in the opinion is also less than the average standard scores i.e. 2 in three-point scale. It accepts the null hypothesis and supports the opinion that tourism is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture in the state.

Table No. 19: Classification on the basis of annual income and impact of tourism for the adoption of westernized culture

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 1,00,000	5	15	15	35	1.71	0.699	5.72	>0.05
1,00,000-5,00,000	15	32	29	76	1.82	0.739	6.492	>0.05
5 Lakh & above	5	3	6	14	1.93	0.883	1.00	>0.05
Total	25	50	50	125	1.80	0.748	9.98	<0.05

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

It is evident from the Table No. 20 that the mean score of the respondents is more than the mean standard score, i.e. 2 on a three-point scale. It shows that tourism has increased overcrowding and congestion in the state. The standard deviation in the opinion is the highest in case of the middle-income group, while it is the lowest in case of the higher income group.

Table No. 20: Classification on the basis of annual income and the impact of tourism to increase overcrowding and congestion

Age	Strongly Agree	Partially Agree	Not Agree	Total	Mean	□	□ 2	P Value
Less than 1,00,000	9	23	3	35	2.17	0.56	18.03	<0.05
1,00,000-5,00,000	42	25	9	76	2.43	0.695	21.51	<0.05
5 Lakh & above	9	5	0	14	2.64	0.479	8.705	>0.05
Total	60	53	12	125	2.38	0.655	32.27	<0.01

Source: Data compiled through Questionnaire.

The □ 2 test (goodness of fit) is significant at 1 percent level of significance. It depicts that an alternative hypothesis is accepted, and support the opinion that tourism has increased overcrowding and congestion in the state. The □ 2 value of an individual lower and middle-income group is significant at 5 percent level of significance. The □ 2 value of the higher income group is insignificant at 5 percent level of significance. It can be said on the basis of the above analysis that the respondents of a lower and middle-income group do support the above opinion more strongly as compared to the respondents of higher income level. Thus, it can be concluded that the tourism development is responsible for overcrowding and congestion in the state of Uttarakhand.

Conclusion

Most of the respondents of different backgrounds are of the opinion that the tourism development leads to an increase in drug abuse & alcoholism, overcrowding & congestion and pollution level in the state. It is also responsible for inflating prices of essential commodities in the state. But the majority of the respondents agree more strongly with the opinion that tourism development is not responsible for the adoption of westernized culture in the state. It is suggested that the Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism, State Pollution Control Board, Central & state government should frame some policy to control and minimize.

Works Cited

- Babu, Satish, A. (2008), Tourism Development in India – A Case Study, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- Babu, Vijay, K. (2014), Tourism in India, Zenon Academic Publishing, Hyderabad.
- Bhardwaj, D.S., Khandari, O.P., Chaudhary, Manjula and Kamra, K.K. (etd.) (1998), Domestic Tourism in India, Indus Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Chandra Roy, Kartik and Tisdell, Clement Allan (1998), Tourism in India and India's Economic Development, Nova Science Publishers Inc., New York.
- Guliani, Lipika Kaur (2016), Corporate Social Responsibilities in the Hospitality and Tourism Industry, IGI Global, PA, U.S.A.
- Hong, Wei-Chiang (2008), Competitiveness in the Tourism Sector – A Comprehensive Approach from Economic and Management Points, Physica-Verlag-A Springer Company, Heidelberg.
- Loannides, Dimitri and Debbage, Keith G. (1997), The Economic Geography of the Tourism Industry, Routledge Tayloy and Francis Group, New York.
- Lzumi, Takako and Shaw, Rajib (2015), Disaster Management and Private Sector, Springer, Japan.
- Mehta, G.S.(etd.) (2009), Development of Uttarakhand: Issues and Perspectives, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- Miryala, Ramesh Kumar and Reddy, Venkat Ramana (2015), Trends, Challenges and Innovations in Management, Zenon Academic Publishing, Hyderabad.
- Pandey, V.C. atl. (2014), Economy of Uttaranchal, Anamika Publishers Ltd, Delhi.
- Reddy, Maharaj V. and Wilkes, Keith (2015), Tourism in the Green Economy, Routledge Tayloy and Francis Group, New York.