

## IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS ON TOURISM INDUSTRY

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### ABSTRACT

*The negative consequences that natural catastrophes have had on India's tourist sector are the focus of this project, which aims to eliminate those effects. The tourist business is influenced by a wide variety of factors and forces, some of which are exogenous and have no relation to the sector directly. Natural disasters and unanticipated events are excellent examples of such determining variables because of the profound influence they have on individuals and society, and as a result, they have the potential to dramatically affect the number of tourists who visit a certain location. Natural disasters and unanticipated occurrences have the potential to influence tourists' choice of vacation destinations for a number of different reasons. However, there is a lack of evidence that can be used to substantiate the nature and breadth of the consequences that natural disasters have on tourism. This research addresses this gap in the literature by incorporating a dataset of natural and man-made disaster occurrences into a model of international tourist flows. The goal of this analysis is to determine the effect that different kinds of disasters have on the number of foreign visitors that come to a country on a national scale. Both the government's budget and its social standing have taken a significant hit as a result of natural catastrophes. This has a significant negative impact on the tourism business of the country, which is extremely important to the economy. This study's objectives are to (1) investigate practical methods for mitigating the adverse effects of natural disasters and (2) shed light on the responses taken by the Indian government in such instances.*

**Keywords:** *Natural, Disasters, Tourism*

### INTRODUCTION

The tourist sector is more negatively impacted than any other aspect of a country's economy as a result of the crisis. Traveling to new places and experiencing their native cultures is one of the many benefits of tourism. It is generally acknowledged that year after year, all over the world, a massive investment continues to pour into the development of tourism. However, whenever there has been any major impact on the economy of any country,

tourism has always been the first industry to be negatively impacted as people begin to cut back on the amount of money they spend on travel. In recent years, the majority of nations have viewed tourism as a contributor to economic growth. This article focused mostly on discussing the challenges faced by the tourist industry, including why certain problems have arisen in recent years and how the industry has responded to those problems. In the tourism sites, individual business peoples are mostly dependent upon the visitor's arrivals, but it primarily impacts via certain causes such as a natural catastrophe, social disaster, economic troubles, and so on. The industry as a whole confronts enormous challenges, not only in terms of businesses but also in terms of individual people. The hospitality sector, the transportation industry (airlines, waterways, and railroads), the food and beverage industry, restaurants, retail establishments, travel agencies, and online travel agencies are all examples of businesses that cater to tourists. More than 55 tourist destinations may be found around the state of Tamil Nadu, such as the Marina Beach, Government Museum, and National Park found in Chennai. At many locations in Pondicherry, such as Rock Beach, Promenade Beach, and Chunnambar Boathouse, among others: Falls such as the Silver Cascade Falls, the Thalaiyar Falls, and the Kumbakkarai Falls may be found at Kodaikanal. Meenakshi Amman Temple, Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal, Alagar Koyil, and other places of interest can be found in Madurai. In the Nilgiris, where there are more than 30 different destinations to visit, the local businesses and communities have long been heavily reliant on tourist traffic. The destination of tourists and the tourism industry as a whole were significantly impacted by any economic shifts, crises, new social shifts, or natural catastrophes.

### **Review Of Literature**

WTTC, 2018, It has been demonstrated that man-made disasters, such as the BP oil spill that occurred in the Mexican Gulf in 2010, cause a decrease in the demand for travel to the affected area. Even if neighboring areas are not directly impacted by an occurrence, there is still a possibility that visitation will decrease in those places. One recent example of this is the significant decline in tourism that has occurred in the Caribbean region as a direct result of the terrible hurricane season that occurred in 2017. According to the findings of a recent study that looked at various sorts of crises in 25 different countries, events that occur within a single country or region have the potential to generate large structural disruptions in the amount of international tourist arrivals. (2014), authored by Inversini and L. Masiero In the immediate aftermath of an occurrence, there are a number of factors that contribute to the decline in the number of people traveling to disaster areas. The destruction brought on by a disaster, which makes it impossible for the areas that have been impacted to participate in tourism-related activities, is the most urgent obstacle. People's views of the dangers they

face and their desire to steer clear of potentially hazardous areas are a second factor that has contributed to the decline in the number of tourists visiting the area. Third, and this is connected to the second point, potential tourists may experience anxiety or have ethical concerns about traveling to a place that has been affected by a calamity. These essential factors are investigated in a more comprehensive manner. 2018 according to Wendell Numerous historic sites and trekking routes have been deemed dangerous because of the likelihood of rockfall and shifting in the aftermath of more earthquakes or intense rainfall events. Even tragedies that last for longer periods of time and are less obvious, like drought, might hinder a destination's ability to provide services to tourists. Recent events that illustrate this point include the lack of available water in Cape Town, South Africa, which led to a decline in tourism and a major loss of revenue for local businesses. The drop was most likely caused by pleas to save water, but it was also caused by the indisputably widespread perception held by visitors that the location is incapable of accommodating tourists. Earlier this year (Becken, 2015). Aside from religious or ethical concerns, some travelers do not want to impede the recovery effort and place an additional burden on the destination's resources and infrastructure. (In some instances, the delayed recovery towards previously tourism figures is deliberate and led by local tourism organizations. when extensive destruction of the city rendered tourism impossible, or at best would have resulted in unsatisfactory tourist experiences, this prompted Christchurch Canterbury Marketing to avoid marketing Christchurch and instead promote the regions surrounding Christchurch. In addition, Christchurch Canterbury Marketing investigated the optimal timing and phases of recovery in the event of avian disasters in Japan. 2014 publication by Lechowicz and Ruciska There are a variety of factors that might inspire individuals to travel to a region that has been affected by a disaster, despite the fact that both theoretical and empirical statistics point to a decline in tourism following a tragedy. The dissemination of information on dangers and the effects they have on people not only captures their attention but also has the potential to pique their interest (take, for instance, the term "ring of fire," which refers to the tectonic activity that occurs around the edges of the Pacific Ocean). As a consequence of this, the amount of media coverage given to natural disasters in other countries may have an effect on the number of tourists.

## **IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM**

People from all over the world are able to meet one another thanks to tourism, which also allows them to take a break from their normal lives, allowing them to relax and spend time with their loved ones. Additionally, travel enlightens tourists by exposing them to new experiences, cultures, and ways of thinking, as well as providing them with opportunities to

explore new environments. People also travel from one country to another, which helps to foster goodwill and positive ties between nations. The majority of tourists from other countries come to India because of its diverse cultural offerings, which include Carnatic music, dance, theater, fashion, art, and craft. Additionally, India's traditional ways of life and economic pursuits are the primary attractions for these visitors. It contributes significantly to the nation's overall economic growth and is therefore an essential sector for the generation of foreign currency. People in order to keep up with the rapidly growing economy are aiming to earn more so they spend more time in office rather than a home in every families husband and wife both are going for a job they not even have time to spend with their children's, are relax from the business and work the tour could be the best option, by traveling with family make an inner understanding among them, father and mother can spend more time with thier children, are relax from the business and work the tour could be the best option, by traveling with family.

### **TOURISM DESTINATION AFFECTED BY CYCLONES AND FLOODS**

When there is a natural disaster, the areas that are immediately surrounding it are also hit hard, and this time it was South India that bore the brunt of the effects. More than thousands of people are impacted by the cyclones that strike the state of Tamil Nadu each year, and many companies and employees are halted in their tracks as a result of these storms. This has a significant negative effect on the state's reputation as a tourist destination and results in less people visiting the state. In 2015 there was a flood in Chennai due to heavy rainfall more than 1,000 business are affected and lives are being lost, the tourist places around Chennai (Mahabalipuram 52 km from Chennai, Pulicat 55 km from Chennai, Kanchipuram 72 km from Chennai, Tirupati 135 km from Chennai, Nellore 177 km from Chennai, Puducherry 161 km from Chennai) are also have a great impact due to the cyclones. According to the statistics kept by the government, the cyclone Gaja that struck South India on November 16th, 2018 was responsible for the damage of both urban and rural regions. This cyclone hit every tourist attraction in Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, and resulted in the deaths of 45 people, as well as the displacement of more than 250,000 people from their homes. Kodaikanal had a precipitous decline in tourism, and it took the region more than six months to recover from the disruption. More than 14 districts in Kerala were affected by the floods. Kerala is a beautiful place; there are 418 hotels and 12,672 rooms in the state, and tourism accounts for 30% of the state's revenue. Many tourists from other countries visit Kerala because it is considered to be one of the most attractive places in India. After the flood, the economy of the state suffered, and many bookings were canceled. The industries that are tied to tourism were shut down for several months. The areas of

Ernakulam and Idukki districts, including Munnar and Thekkady, have been hit the hardest. Even when floods struck northern India in 2013, 2018, and 2021, the state of Uttarakhand was severely impacted. Thousands of people lost their homes, and hundreds were murdered. This flood devastated the hill stations including Mussoorie, Nainital, Jim Corbett, Dehradun, Lansdown, and Kasauli, and it resulted in the cancellation of fifty percent of the bookings for the months of July, August, and September. Mussoorie is a well-known tourist destination in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. It is located in the foothills of the Himalayas and is home to a variety of natural wonders, including the Kempty Falls, Gun Hill, George Everest House, Mussoorie Lake, Bhatta Falls, Clouds End, and Beneog Wildlife Sanctuary, which are among the most frequented spots in the area.

### **IMPACT ON TOURISM DUE TO EARTHQUAKE**

It is termed an earthquake when there is an abrupt shift in the surface of the earth. The reason for this change is a collision between tectonic plates inside the earth. Tectonic plates are large rocks that are found inside the earth. An earthquake may be quantified using the Richer scale. It was measured on May 22, 1960, close to Valdivia in Chile, and had a rating of 9.5, which is the highest possible reading for an earthquake. We are able to feel earthquakes that are more than a six on the Richter scale, and each year there are nine million earthquakes that are less than a 2.5 on the Richter scale. In the richer scale, 30,000 earthquakes occurred between a magnitude of 2.5 and 5.4; however, we can only detect 20% of the earthquakes. In 1934, Nepal and India were both devastated by an earthquake, which resulted in the deaths of more than a thousand people on both sides of the Himalayas. The Richter scale in India has a recorded measurement of 8.5 on its magnitude scale. This earthquake had a devastating impact on the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Moghyer (now Munger), Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur. It was responsible for the destruction of several ancient buildings, including the Naulakha Palace, the Laxmi Vilas Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the Dharhara tower. Patna is the birthplace of the Last Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Sing, and is located in the state of Bihar. Gaya is the location where the Buddha obtained enlightenment, and Nalanda is the oldest university in India. Munger is known as the school of yoga. Bihar is a historical site. On January 26, 2001, India saw one of the most serious disruptions in its history. An enormous earthquake hits the state of Gujarat, which claims the lives of 20,000 people in an hour according to the reading more than 1,66,000 people have been injured this natural disaster has affected the economics of both the state and the nation 40% of buildings and temples have been damaged this strikes mainly in Kutch, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Surat, and Surendranagar. Kutch is the place where the largest district in Indian with the white salt district is there, Somnath is a place of

temples and that place also had beach museums and nearby Girnar Hill, Gir National Park, Sakkabaug zoo and wildlife museum but a most popular destination for the travelers is the temples of Somnath this earthquake killed more than 17,030 people in Kutch and more than 14,00,000 Peoples who were living in the surrounding areas. Kutch On the Richter scale, this event registered as having a magnitude of 7.7. On September 30, 1993, North Indian was struck by an earthquake in Maharashtra, which reached 6.6 magnitudes on the Richter scale and resulted in the deaths of more than 10,000 people, injuries to 30,000 people, and the displacement of thousands of people from their homes. More than 30 communities have been impacted by the killer village, with the largest number being afflicted. The nearby killer village is home to chalk farm, City point Nilanya, Tuijapur, Nilanya, Solapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, and Dand Harpur, all of which are popular tourist destinations. When the earthquake struck, all of the transportation was damaged, and it will take a year to fix the problems. The Maharashtra government is contributing funds to rebuild the villages, and the number of tourists visiting the state has decreased as a direct result of the earthquake. However, there

### **IMPACT ON TOURISM DUE TO LANDSLIDE**

The mass movement of rock in the mountains is referred to as a landslide. This landslide happened as a result of precipitation, snowmelt, changes in water level, stream erosion, changes in groundwater, earthquakes, and volcanic activity. Many hill stations in India are considered to be popular tourist spots due to their physical locations. The mountains were covered in trees and forests, and the climate was cool enough to attract visitors. India is close to the Equator line during summer; the highest temperature of 52.2 degrees Celsius was recorded in North India; in South India, the maximum temperature of 43.9 degrees Celsius was recorded in the year 2020; and all of the climates of west and country are below 20 degrees Celsius; as a result, the majority of Indian and international travelers are planning a trip to the Hill stations in Indian. During a landslide that occurred in a Hill station, the roads were damaged and the transportation was blocked. It took many days to repair the roads that were damaged during the landslide, and many people died during the landslide. The landslide happened immediately without any warning, and it did not give any time for people to escape. There were no scientific equipments to measure the disaster before it occurred. Many tourist places were also washed away because of the landslides. We can forget about the landslide that claimed many lives since this is the worst nightmare for the people of Darjeeling. Due to the rain fall this massive landslide was occurred the recording tells us that 1,000 millimeters of rainfall in 52 hours (it is five days) in a year Tamil Nadu receive average of 984.1 millimeters of rainfall, When people are thinking about the

landslides they think the landslide will happen in one or two places but 20,000 landslides were occurred in Darjeeling that was one of the severe disaster of the nature it was happened in the year 1968 November 21st during this disaster many places in Darjeeling washed out the Darjeeling is always vulnerable to the landslides in September 1899 and January 1934 a landslide destroyed the roads and towns of Darjeeling, In 1950 due to heavy rain a massive landslide happened and in September 1980 a landslide killed many peoples and has per the records in 1991, 1993, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, September 2007, June and July 2015 the landslides are occurred in Darjeeling, In Darjeeling there are more than 30 places are there to visit such has Tiger Hill, Batasia Loop, Sandakphu Trek etc. More than 500 people were killed in the Guwahati landslide that occurred in Assam in 1948. There are eleven lovely sites for tourists to visit in Guwahati. Some of these areas include Namer National Park, Umanada Island, the Assam state Zoo and Botanical Garden, and others. People in Kerala are saying that the landslide that occurred in Amboori in November 2001 was the greatest natural catastrophe that had ever occurred in their state. Forty people were murdered as a result of the landslide that occurred in Amboori. Neyyar wildlife sanctuary, Agastya Mala, Panmudi Hill Station, Meenmutty waterfall, and other tourist attractions are located in Amboori. The Kedarnath landslide, which occurred in Uttarakhand, was responsible for the deaths of 5,700 people and devastated 4,700 communities. The Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu were impacted by landslides in the years 1902, 1978, 1993, 2001, 2006, and 2009 are the years the Nilgiris were affected owing to the landslides. When we compare the number of lives lost in the Nilgiris to the number of lives lost in other areas affected by landslides, we find that fewer lives are lost in the Nilgiris.

### **IMPACT ON TOURISM DUE TO TERRORISM AND WAR**

The illegal use of force is what we refer to as terrorism. There are seven distinct forms of terrorism, which are as follows: The New Terrorism, State Terrorism, Religious Terrorism, Theological Terrorism, International Terrorism, Criminal Dissident Terrorism, and Gender-Selective Terrorism are all different types of terrorism. Terrorism may have a detrimental effect on a nation's economy, and an act of terrorism can escalate into a conflict between nations. The economy of a nation can be affected by terrorism in a number of ways. Even seemingly innocuous acts of terrorism, such as detonating bombs in buildings or seizing public spaces, have the potential to affect members of the general public. This includes those who are physically far from the scene of the violence. A conflict that is fought by the use of force and weaponry between nations or between groups inside a nation is what we mean when we talk about war. War is a man-made calamity that both has a negative long-term effect on the economy of a nation and has the effect of reducing the population of the

country. No one is permitted to enter the nation while the conflict is going on. The impact of the war will have a negative effect on many different industries and businesses within the country. Numerous terrorists launched an attack on India. The attack on Pulwama, which took place in Jammu and Kashmir on February 14, 2019, resulted in the deaths of forty people. In 2016, four terrorists attacked Uri in Kashmir, where they took the lives of seventeen Juwans. The terrorist assault in Mumbai in 2008 was the bloodiest one; it killed 166 people and injured 300 others. This attack took place at five of Mumbai's most prominent locations. Another incident took place in the same year (2008) in Jaipur, when nine bomb blasts occurred over the course of fifteen minutes. This attack resulted in the deaths of eighty public people and injuries to one hundred seventy public people. It is because of acts of terrorism like this that tourists avoid visiting some very breathtaking locations, such as Jammu and Kashmir. Many tourists have described this location as being comparable to heaven on earth. The Yusmary is a hill station in Kashmir. It is a lovely valley with many numbers of various trees and flowers, as well as mountains that are covered with the green grass and Gulmary, the mountain that is covered with snow during the summer, we can see many different sorts of flowers, including the son. Mary is another tourist dentation that includes three excellent lakes such as Kishansar, Vishansar, and Gadsar. Like this, there are more than 50 sites that are there in Jammu and Kashmir; but, due to ongoing terrorist attacks and conflicts, these lovely destinations only see a small number of people each year. India is often cited as the country with the third-highest number of terrorist attacks worldwide. After India gained its independence in 1947, a conflict with Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir broke out and lasted until 1948. Thirteen years later, the Indo-Pak war broke out again, and it lasted from April 8 to September 23, 1965 (five months and fifteen days). During this conflict, Lal Bahadur Shastri served as Prime Minister of India, and Ayub Khan presided over India as President. Fourth Indian Pakistani war began on May 3, 1999, and lasted until July 26, 1999. This conflict is also known as the Kargil war, and it lasted from May 3, 1999, until July 26, 1999. During this conflict, Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as the Prime Minister of India. In 1971, India and Pakistan fought another war that lasted for 14 days in December. Like this India face many wars during these times maximum funds are allotted for the army and equipment even a World War one and two decries the development of the world economy during war other industries and business are affected very badly no travelers are allowed to travel inside the country and outside the country that affected the travel and tourism during the war periods when we are comparing with the natural disaster the war the manmade disaster is too High.

## **IMPACT ON TOURISM DUE TO DISEASE**



Following the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the tourist sector was met with significant obstacles. As a result of the outbreak of the covid-19 virus, all 29 states in India were locked down, and all modes of transportation were halted. As a result of this, many people lost their jobs, and many tourist places encountered enormous difficulties. Tourism plays an important role in this country. It is generally acknowledged that tourism has played an essential role in the expansion of the country's economy over the years, and it is also commonly known that year after year, all over the world, large investments have continued to flow into the country's development. However, whenever there is an effect, individuals begin to reduce the amount of money they spend on travel. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council, the travel and tourism industry might see a stunning loss of 100 million jobs as a direct result of the widespread coronavirus epidemic. The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a highly contagious illness that manifests after a protracted period of incubation. It is a sickness that has recently gained attention all around the world.

## **CONCLUSION**

An author once said that the first time we fly in an airplane, we get the impression that we are very insignificant and that we occupy a very insignificant amount of space in this world. The world is a very large place, and humans are such intelligent beans that they can create many different things in this large world; however, we do not yet have any scientific equipment's that can stop natural disasters from occurring. Every year, the world faces a variety of disasters; however, natural disasters continue to claim the lives of It is only via travel and tourism that we are able to come closer to nature and art; this is something that was grasped by this research, which looked at the influence that natural disasters have on tourism. Humans are moving farther and farther away from nature as a result of the unnatural things that we build for our own comfort. However, despite this natural tragedy, the tourism sectors are still operating and bringing in foreign cash for the country; however, the threat of conflict and terrorism has caused tourists to avoid visiting several stunning locations. A natural catastrophe is only one of the many things that might have an impact on the tourist sector.

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