

**B
M
C**



**BHARATA MATA
COLLEGE
THRIKKAKARA**

Affiliated to MG University, Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A+' Grade, ISO 9001-2015 Certified

**“ SOCIO - ECONOMIC STUDY ON TOURISM IN KUMBALANGI
VILLAGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO LIVELIHOOD”**

*Dissertation submitted in the Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam
in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of*

Bachelor's degree of Arts

(ECONOMICS)

Submitted by

K J REVATHI

REG NO : 200021012910

MEENAKSHI C BIJU

REG NO : 200021012914

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
ASST.PROF. VEENAA JAYAKUMAR**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2022-2023

BHARATA MATA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University – Kottayam)

THRIKKAKARA P.O, KOCHI- 682021, KERALA

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY ON TOURISM IN KUMBALANGI VILLAGE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LIVELIHOOD**” has been prepared by **K J Revathi** and **Meenakshi C Biju** under the supervision and guidance in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Economics of the Mahatma Gandhi University.

They are allowed to submit the dissertation.

DR. JOHNSON K M

Principal

Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara

ASST.PROF. VEENAA JAYAKUMAR

Academic Guide

Dept. of Economics

PROF. LT NITHIN THOMAS

HOD of Economics Department

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the outset, we bow before God the almighty for this bountiful blessing without which we would not have completed this endeavour successfully.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to our respected academic guide Asst. Prof. Ms. Veenaa Jayakumar, for his meticulous guidance and encouragement throughout the project.

We remember with great pleasure and gratitude, all the respected teachers of the Department of economics for their valuable suggestions.

We express our sincere thanks to our Principal Dr Johnson K M, for providing us all the facilities to carry out the project, as a part of under graduation course.

We are extremely indebted to our friends for their encouragement given in our tasks of preparing the dissertation report.

We extend our sincere gratitude to all those who has directly and indirectly helped during the course of our work.

K J Revathi

Meenakshi C Biju

DECLARATION

We K J Revathi and Meenakshi C Biju Bachelor Degree of Economics final year students, Department of Economics, Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara hereby declare that the dissertation submitted for award of Bachelor Degree in Economics is our work. We further declare the said work has not previously been submitted to any other University or Academic body.

K J Revathi

Meenakshi C Biju

Place: Thrikkakara

Date:

CHAPTERISATION SCHEME

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2 : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 3 : DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER 4 : FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 5 : BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 6 : APPENDIX

NO.	ITEMS	PAGE NO.
1	INTRODUCTION 1.1 Introduction 1.2 ur topic analysis in India 1.3 Topic analysis in Kerala 1.4 Research gap 1.5 Statement of problem 1.6 Research ques 1.7 Objectives 1.8 Data source and methodology 1.9 Limitations 1.10Chapterisation	
2	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
3	TOURISM AN OVERVIEW	
4	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS 4.1 Sex of the people participated in the study 4.2 Educational background 4.3 Graph 4.4 Income level 4.5 Awareness of people about the existence of ecotourism 4.6 People opinion about the development of ecotourism 4.7 Effect on livelihood of the people 4.8 Ways of effected 4.9 Need to borrow money 4.10 Borrowing sources 4.11 Degree of indebtiness 4.12 Type of houses	

	4.13 Sanitary facilities 4.14 Primary source of water 4.15 Type of lighting 4.16 Accessibility of road 4.17 State of road 4.18 Accessibility of public services 4.19 People rating general quality of public services 4.20 Household waste management 4.21 Public waste management 4.22 Noise pollution 4.23 alcohol and drug use 4.24 people concern for environmental protection 4.25 affect on natural environment 4.26 sustainable development 4.27 Employment Opportunities	
4	CONCLUSION	
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY	
6	APPENDIX	

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kumbalangi village is the famous place in Kochi at Ernakulam district. It is an island village for Eco-tourism and fisheries and it became a tourist spot. The Kumbalangi village tourism is India's first model of tourism. It is very beautiful and quiet village because the place is surrounded by the backwater and rich aquatic life and the high concentration of mangrove plantations. It is an ideal place to experience calmness. The people of different countries, places are reached to experience this tourism altogether and they experienced seeing the beautiful scenery and the traditional life of the village people. Kumbalangi is differentiated from other places because of its rich beautiful natural resources. Kumbalangi's special attraction is kavaru in the backwater. Kavaru is the magical glow in the backwater; it is sea sparkle, it is caused by the high concentration of microplankton in the sea. In this Kumbalangi village tourism, we explain and conclude about the topic: A Socio-Economic problem of Kumbalangi village and special reference to livelihood of the people. Kumbalangi village tourism came; did that cause any change that impacts on the livelihood of the people and how much it affects the people's life and their economic structure? This research is the guide way of discovering these social problems.



1.2 KUMBALANGI VILLAGE TOURISM IN INDIA

In India, the Kumbalangi village Tourism is the first model of tourism. It leads to eco-friendly and focuses among the environment. This tourism conveys more importance to environment in Indian economy; tourism plays a major role in the economic growth and development. Tourism is creating employment opportunities and income that generate the development of the country. World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimates in 2022 that India became a major role in the global tourism and India's places are already attained the best tourist spot.

1.3 KUMBALANGI VILLAGE TOURISM IN KERALA

In Kerala's famous tourism is kumbalangi tourism it is declared by the Kerala governor in 2003. It mainly creates employment opportunities and it focuses eco-friendly and avoids distractions against the environment. The government interventions and support are also involved in the tourism. All are interested in being a part of the tourism because it creates all satisfaction. The kumbalangi tourism is the best of utilizing the natural resources without any destruction of environment. The village is especially engaged in manufacturing a variety of crafts and handicrafts like pottery, weaving, coir making and goods are produced by the coconut shells. The people of the village are treated the tourist to give tasty sea food and also provide the service facilities and behave friendly. The main feature is such as Chinese fishing and fishing activities, houseboat etc.. In Kerala lots of tourist spots are there but kumbalangi is differentiated from other tourist places.

1.4 RESEARCH GAP

The Tourism Sector happens to be one of the largest earners of foreign exchange in the world and has acquired importance. We take this topic not only because of the earnings but also for understanding the effects of ecotourism on environment and livelihood of the people.

1.5 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM.

The tourism industry is one of the largest industries in India which contributes 6.23 % of national GDP while in Kerala tourism industry contributes 10.16% of GDP.

Tourism can influence directly and indirectly the growth and development of an area. It can make positive and negative impact on various industries and in different parts of that area's environment. Understanding the impact of tourism in an area can help to understand and the positive and negative changes that made by the plan how much it gives boost to the local industries like hotels, tourism guides, resorts and also how much disturbance it made on the ecosystem and effects on the livelihood of people who live there. This also helps you understand and analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of government plans on development activities like tourism in Kerala.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTION

1. To find the role of government
2. To understand the positive and negative effects on environment.
3. To understand the positive and negative effects changes on living standard of people who live there.

1.7 OBJECTIVES

1. Economical and environmental impact in kumbalangi due to tourism.
2. Before and after difference in the livelihood of people in kumbalangi.

3. Pisciculture and mangrove forest conservation in kumbalangi .
4. To understand and analyse the effectiveness and efficiency of government plans on development activities like tourism in Kerala.

1.8 METHODOLOGY

The project social economics study on tourism in kumbalangi village with special preference to livelihood is based on the information collected from primary and secondary data. It is done through direct in the views with local people from kumbalangi village itself.

PRIMARY DATA

Primary data is collected through personal interviews and telephone interviews with the people officials in kumbalangi and through questionnaire consist of the economic and the social living before and after tourism, effects on health and environment in kumbalangi.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size of this project is randomly selected 100 people from kumbalangi.

POPULATION SIZE

Population population for study is the people from kumbalangi village and they in road students house workers and local industry owners.

SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data sources is also used for the project various sources are used for the studies in loading newspapers ,website ,social media and records from the local administrations.

LIMITATIONS

- The respondents are mostly local people.
- It would be difficult to measure the measure and analyse the quantitative part.
- Time and told for the study is limited.
- It is difficult to make a report about India tourism with this limited graphical area
- Limited source of secondary data.

1.10 CHAPTERISATION.

Chapter 1 introduction

chapter 2 review of literature

chapter 3 analysis of data and interpretation.

Chapter 4 finding and discussions

chapter 5 suggestion and conclusion. summary of the study

Reference

Appendix

CHAPTER-2
LITERATURE
REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

Anjali Shankar (2022): She conducted research on rural tourism in Kerala, paying particular attention to kumbalangi and two other regions. And she discovered that there is a very minor negative association demonstrating that when forex revenues rise, private employment in Kerala really slightly declines. Additionally, the majority of respondents from the Kumbalangi community have an income level of medal to legislation. She also emphasises the close connection between the region's job growth and the tourism industry.

Abraham P Roy (2011): It was study on development management through rural tourism with special reference to kumbalangi grama panchayat. Kumbalangi endogenous tourism activity present the life of villages to the tourist with the law investment in tourist specific investments. Noticed that there is a significant need for improvement of participation of residence in the planning and implementation of kumbalangi tourism project.

Bindu Nair (2014): She did the research on development of women entrepreneur in tourism in backwater area kumbalangi and other three more areas. It was deshearting the infrastructure facilities for tourism was outdated and government was not taking initiative to make these tourist centres attractive.

Josna George C (2019): she did research to find the impact of tourism on fish workers with the special reference to kumbalangi . It was to study characteristics and evolution of community based tourism and awareness of residence on community based tourism in kumbalangi and and to find out the cultural, economic and environmental impact of tourism in the area. She noted that there was a less participation of fish workers in the planning and implementation of the development activities of tourism in kumbalangi and future participation of the reference is social for the project. Community based tourism have increased the leaving standard of the people and give more opportunities to the fish workers and their is a occupational shift has happened in the new generation. But the environment have negatively affected after introducing tourism in the area.

Henna P.H (2013): Make a study on the village tourism in kumbalangi. The analysis reveals that Kerala have a wide potential and opportunity for village tourism and there is increased in the flow of tourist foreign exchange earnings. The natural beauty of kumbalangi immense interest of tourist but unfortunately the infrastructure facilities are really bad in the area and tourist have been complaining about the conditions of road and power failures .

CHAPTER-3
TOURISM
AN
OVERVIEW

TOURISM AN OVERVIEW

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The famed Kumbalangi village is located in the Ernakulam district of Kochi. It is an island village that attracted tourists because of its ecotourism and fishing industries. India's first tourism model is the kumbalangi village model. Due to the backwaters, abundant aquatic life, and dense mangrove forests that surround the area, the community is incredibly picturesque and serene. It is the perfect setting for finding tranquilly. People from all nations and locations have come together to experience this tourism and have observed the picturesque landscapes and the way of life of the villagers. Kumbalangi stands out from other places due to its abundance of stunning natural resources. The "kavaru" in the backwater is Kumbalang's unique attraction. The enchanted radiance in the sky known as "Kavaru".

In this tourist article for Kumbalangi Village, we discuss and draw conclusions regarding the subject of A Socio Economic Problem of Kumbalangi Village with a focus on locals' means of subsistence. Did the arrival of tourism in the Kumbalangi village alter the way of life of the locals in any way, and if so, in what ways and to what extent? The method of discovery for these societal problems is through this research.

3.2 TOURISM

Tourism places is a natural resources. It is originated by the nature. it is very beautiful gift from the God.

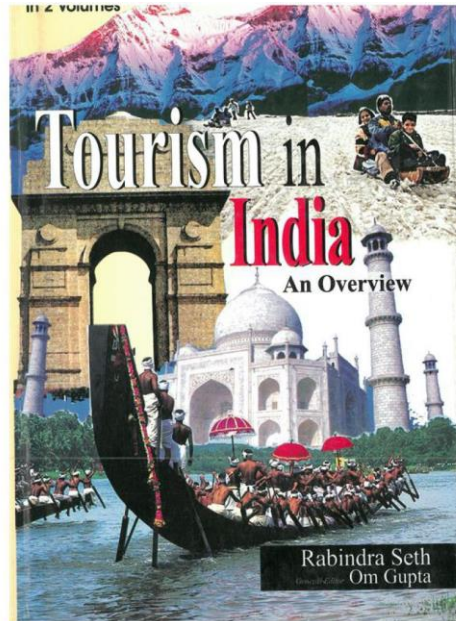
Tourism is defined as a individual or a group of people go to visit a place and they spend time with beautiful moments. It is more helpful for the human beings for relaxing their mind, release from stress and mentally awake and it also gave satisfaction. It is very attached to the environment. Tourism is determined by the environmental factors and strictly it is avoided manpower interest for destroying the nature It is more effective for economic development and infrastructure. Many agencies are work under this tourism sector. Hotel, restaurant, travel packages, travel agencies, photography etc are involved in this tourism management. It is helpful for economic growth and development. It is innovative idea for new generation because so many new things are engaged in this activity, skill based works and other works are in this sector.

More beneficial for the environment protection for nature, preserving heritage, preserving wild life ,eco friendly, more peaceful and tolerant Tourism play a major role in the economic development of the country. Tourism create employment opportunities, innovative ideas, initiatives, foreign exchange, rising of tax revenue etc are relating to the national income and it also reduce poverty and inequality .it also reduce the poverty and inequality of the nation .increasing employment opportunities leads to economic growth and development and prosperity of the country

3.3 TOURISM IN INDIA

In india the kumbalangi village Tourism is the first model of tourism. It leads to eco-friendly and focuses among the environment. This tourism conveys more important to environment In Indian

economy tourism play a major role in the economic growth and development. tourisms are create employment opportunities and income that generate the development of the country. World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimates in 2022 the India became major role in the global tourism and indias places are already attained the best tourist spot



3.4 TOURISM IN KERALA

In Kerala tourism places are abundance for the Keralas prestige.

In Keralas famous tourism is kumbalangi tourism it is declared by the Kerala governor in 2003.it mainly create employment opportunities and it focuses eco-friendly and avoid distractions against the environment. The government interventions and support are also involved in the tourism. All are interested to being a part of the tourism because it creates all satisfaction. The kumbalangi tourism is the best of utilizing the natural resources without any destroy of environment. The village is especially engaged in manufacturing variety of crafts and handicraft like pottery, weaving, coir making and goods are produced by the coconut shells. The people of the village are treated the tourist to give tasty sea food and also provide the service facilities and behave friendly. The main feature is such as Chinese fishing and fishing activities, houseboat etc.. In Kerala lots of tourist spot are there but kumbalangi is differentiated from other tourist places

TOURISM AS AN ECONOMY

Tourism has grown into such dimensions and importance that it has become the second largest industry in the world .Today tourism is the basic and the most desirable human activity deserving the praise and the encouragement of all people and all governments. Now a day's tourism is an industry concerned with attracting people to destinations and transporting them housing them feeding them and entertaing them. In other words, in these complex and competitive world of the present day tourism is the best device to bring the people together. Tourism development is probably ther quickest

and the least difficult method by way of which a country can bring new money and business into it. Thus tourism is the pivot for economic development of a country. The tourism pill has already been tested and prone to huge success in developed countries like UK, USA etc. If we examine the world scenario by the year 2015 there will be at least a billion international arrivals excluding domestic tourists. Hence most of the countries of the world are preparing their targets for attracting tourists.

Wahap writes " for the country concerned, tourism is an industry whose products are consumed on the spot, forming invisible exports" tourism envelops various other industries such as airline, rail, accommodation and food service industries. It also involves wholesalers, retailers and a range of public service. Tourism business constitutes one of the largest economic groups found out throughout the world. It is a fragmented with high complexity due to price sensitive nature of demand and the intangibility perishability. Tourism is an industry with no clear boundaries and it is a mix of component parts. And there is no difference of opinion of the fact that tourism in a country like India with amazing diversity of attraction is high. It is vast varied and strikingly beautiful. India has a lot to offer to the tourists. It is a country which is vastly endowed with all the wealth power and beauty that nature can bestow. An increasing number of from all round the world are coming to India to see her charm. Every Indian state has some unique features that attract a number of tourists to that destination. The immortal Taj Mahal of agra, Dravidam temples of Madurai, the world famous wall paintings of Ajanta-ellora caves are some example. Kerala situated on the southernmost tip of India has also something to offer. The small kerala the microsim of India is known all over the world for its vibrant cultural heritage and scenic beauty.

TYPES OF TOURISM

Tourism can be classified into different categories. We find different basis for travel. The main classifications can be classified as follows.

A. Tourism based on region

(a) Domestic tourism: Domestic tourism is meant for tourists belonging to their normal domicile or to the areas in their own country and does not need any destination for travel

(b) World tourism: Such a type of tourism is for traveling to countries other than their own, with a different economic and political system and requires documents to cross the border.

B. Tourism on the basis of numbers

(a) Group tourism: In such a category tourist travel as a member of group and so we does not find any separate programming.

(b) Individual tourism: in the individual tourism the tourists move individually. An individual depending on his or her means and recruitments finalizes the Programmes.

C. Tourism on the basis of arrangements

(a) Independent : In independent tourism, the tourist makes arrangements for transportation, accommodation or other arrangements or the

(b) Inclusive: In inclusive tours the package tours are arranged, as a part of inclusive group and the tourists buy a trip.

D. Tourism on the basis of purpose

(a) Recreational: In recreational tourism the tourist spends their leisure hours on the hill station, sea beaches etc. Such type of tourism provides an opportunity to get away from the day to day humdrum and refresh their mind and gain energy to make it good.

(b) Cultural: Such of tourism the cultural curiosity of tourists and involves their visit ancient monumental places of historic and religious importance. It helps to protect the cultural heritage and results in the development of pilgrimages

(c) Adventure/sports: Adventure tourism provides an opportunity to travel in adventurous places or sport based places, such as golf, skiing, scuba diving, base jumping etc

(d) Incentives: Incentive tourism offers holiday trips as incentives to dealers, salesmen, especially by major tourist organizations

(e) Conventions: The convention tourism is meant for organizing conventions and conference relating to political, cultural, academic and professional activities.

(f) Health tourism: Health tourism makes available to the tourist a suitable place **Q recovery** medical treatments like places with curative possibilities hot spring spas, yoga etc. over last four- five years certain countries have been experiencing a boom in health tourism out of countries like USA, Japan UK, and Arabian countries.

E . Other types of tourism

(a) Social tourism: In social tourism we find four arrangements for the weaker section of the society. Social tourism is a type of tourism practiced by low income group which is rendered possible and facilitated by separate and easily recognizable service & quot;

(b) Mass tourism: It refers to the participation of large number of people in tourism. It is general characteristic, of developed countries like USA, Canada, Germany France, Japan etc where travel for holidays is part of their lifestyle, In India or generally in developing countries mass tourism is found relegated

Tourism products

A Product could be therefore be defined by its three characteristics as:

- (a) it must be offered.
- (b) It should satisfy some needs of the buyer
- (c) It should be exchanged for some value either through barter or through money exchange.

A product may be defined as the sum of the physiological satisfaction it provided to the case of tourism. Products **aw** material will be continuous natural beauty, climate, history culture and the people. Other aspects would be the **exiting** facilities necessary for comfortable living such as water supply, electricity, road transport, communication and other essentials..

Needs satisfied by Tourism products

- (1) Pleasure, recreation : festival. wild life, sports
- (2) Relaxation leisure : beaches, yoga
- (3) Health : spas, adventure, sports
- (4) Vesting friends and relives : shopping, fairs., festivals
- (5) Education : heritage and culture
- (6)Business : conferences
- (7) Special interest : adventure and sports.

Present Tourism **theritage and **culturerends** in Kerala**

Kerala is emerging as a leading tourist destination in India. Its scenic beauty backwaters, lagoons, Leaches, colourful. dances and romantic history attract travellers from all part of the world. Now Kerala is getting more importance in the world tourism map. Number of foreigners visiting Kerala is increasing year by year. Tourism is declared as an industry in Kerala it is one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Today in a bid to achieve economic success with its achievements in social fields Kerala places a high priority on development of tourism as an employment and income generating option for its population.

To have a better catch upon the present tourism trends of the state, the factors like arrival of tourists, domestic and foreign, earnings from tourism, month wise arrival of tourists, their expenditure pattern etc. are analysed.

Tourist arrivals in kerala

Cal year	Foreign tourist	% variation	Domestic tourist	% variation
2021	60487	-82.25	7537617	51.09
2020	340755	-71.36	4988972	-72.86
2019	1189771	8.52	18384233	17.81
2018	1096407	0.42	15604661	6.35
2017	1091870	5.15	14673520	11.39
2016	1038419	6.23	13172535	5.67
2015	977479	5.86	12465571	6.59
2014	923366	7.60	11695411	7.71
2013	858143	8.12	10857811	7.75
2012	793696	8.28	10076584	7.41

PROFILE AND PROSPECTS OF KUMBALANGI

Kumbalanghi is an island-village on the outskirts of Cochin city. The village is 16 km² in area. Kumbalanghi is 15 km. from the South Railway Station and 45 km. from the Kochi International Airport.

Nearly 30,000 people live in the village. The main occupation in Kumbalanghi is fishing, and there are over 100 Chinese nets in the backwaters that face the village. Groves of mangroves separate land from water providing a breeding ground for prawns, crabs, oysters and small fishes. It is home to fishermen, farmers, labourers, toddy tappers and coir spinners. An occupation that's seen quite a revival is that of boatmen. The village is well connected by road to the mainland, and the local community did not patronize them very much. However, tourists are keen on cruises. Fisher folk and boatmen also demonstrate various fishing techniques for the tourists.

Kumbalanghi and have taken many steps to improve the village through value added and nature friendly methods by maintaining the heritage value.

Prospects

Kumbalanghi can offer a variety of Entertainments combined with information besides calm backwaters and the natural beauty.

Kalari

The traditional martial art of Kalaripayattu which is increasingly becoming popular round the world due to the conditioning it gives to body during the training along with massages of various kinds using medicinal herbs. It is proven that the exercise makes the body flexible and generates greater resistance power to various diseases. Fisheries the fish produced in specially made ponds is famous for its quality. Since it is grown scientifically it is free from all the ills that is generally associated with fishes during some seasons. This is a major source of attraction since the tourists have an opportunity to have fresh fish caught and cooked before them. Coir Yarning One of the main sources of revenue for the village is coconut and its associated products. The coir is made from coconut husk which is largely produced there. The process of weaving the coir using the traditional device Chad is a catching scene.

Boating

The ride, through the calmest of backwaters in the exclusive house boats enjoying the natural splendor is a truly unforgettable experience. These boats are equipped with all the provisions that one can enjoy in a hotel or house with an added advantage of cradling given by the waves

Ayurveda

Ayurveda is the science of life; it means knowledge of longevity of life it a big famous form of medicine as it does not involve any form of side effects and can cure almost all disease that modern medicines cannot cure.

Fishing

Kumbalangi has a unique collection of Chinese net that is used to catch fish. This is a construction made using wooden logs and is manually operated. Fishermen weaving nets from a small boat is a trade mark scene of villages. This is one item that foreigners have high interest in Kumbalangi.





MODEL TOURISM VILLAGE

In 2003 Kerala government selected several Indian villages as model villages. The Kumbalangy integrated Tourism Village project is meant to transform the tiny island into a model fishing village and tourism spot. The panchayat (village council) with financial assistance from the state government is implementing the project.

" The Kumbalangy project was set in motion in 2003 to help the local people, the economy and the locality through tourism President of the Kumbalangy panchayat says. **"**And in order to achieve this, we have done away with many concepts typical of tourism elsewhere. Our idea is to create job opportunities for the villagers, while also ensuring that tourists have a good time seeing and experiencing real village life,

Currently, there are about 10 houses that offer rooms to visitors. This facility is generally within a residence, where two or more rooms with attached baths are set aside for guests. The tourists sit with the host family and eat the same food they eat. They can walk through the village, watch fisher folk at work, fish themselves, go canoeing and visit the farms, among other things. They can also contact the panchayat if they require assistance.

Many people also wondered whether Kerala food would be palatable to foreign taste buds. The result, though, has been extremely satisfactory. Other than making the food less spicy, we do not deviate from traditional cuisine, says Lilly Lawrence, who supervises cooking in the Retreat. **"** There is a huge demand for fish and seafood, such as prawn and shrimp. Everything is available locally, she says. Lawrence recalls, Initially, we were worried about whether guests would like the village and its rustic ambience. But we realized that this is a novel experience for them. We have had tourists

Who stayed with us for weeks, reading books, fishing or simply watching the backwaters." Tourists also find that there is no huge communication gap, because at least one member in a family, if not all, can converse in English.

Artists village Under the Kumbalangy project, Kalagraamam, an artists village, is also being set up. The initial plans were to erect a cottage in the middle of the backwaters. Later, the panchayat members, tourism secretary and the tourism minister were all agreed that this would disturb the backwaters

ecology. Kalagraamam, therefore, will now stand on four acres of land inside Kumbalangy. It will showcase the traditional fishing equipment and handicrafts of the region. Pokkali farming

The project also aims to return the community to a period roughly 25 years ago when it was more ecologically balanced. In order to do this, full-fledged pokkali farming, a crop pattern that alternates between rice and fish (each for six months each year), is being revived. Additionally, mangroves that were once common in the area are being replanted. In the region, roughly 50,000 mangrove plants have so far been planted. Because of the mangroves, we used to have a lot of fish around here. Fish will be able to live in a better environment thanks to the planting of mangroves.

Infrastructure

The Kumbalangy panchayat is fully aware of the increased obligations that come with being a popular tourist destination. Without adequate roads and lighting, tourists won't come. As a result, 600 biogas plants have been constructed up for waste disposal, along with CFC lighting, reinforced roads, and waterways. The state's first panchayat to implement such a waste management system is Kumbalangy. Additionally, a park has been built as a place for guests to unwind.

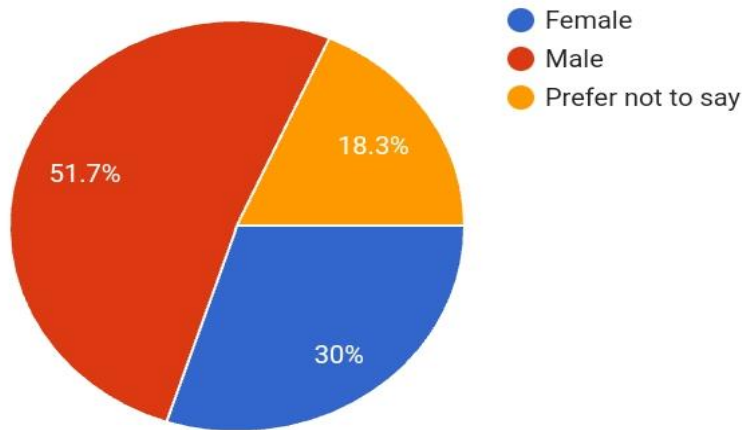
CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS
AND
INTERPRETATION

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

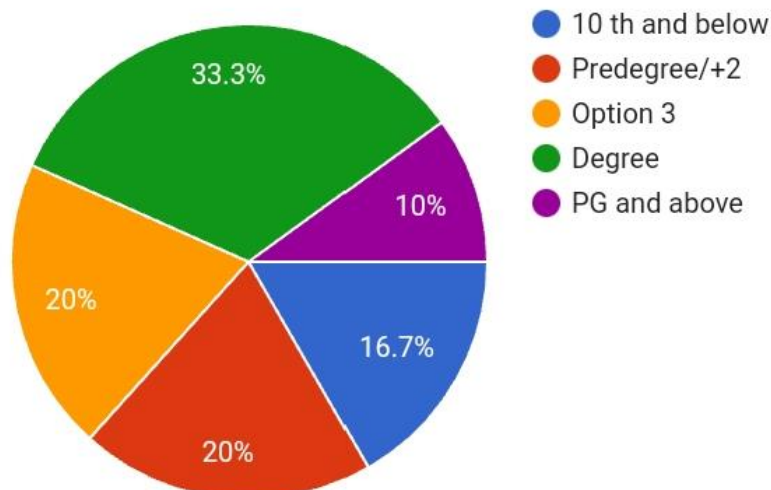
Analysis is drawn on the basis of case study done on ecotourism with special reference to kumbalangi village. the study gives a discription of present state of affairs and critically analyzes the facts and figures.

Questionnaires and direct interviews are used for collecting information from the people and officials of kumblangi village.

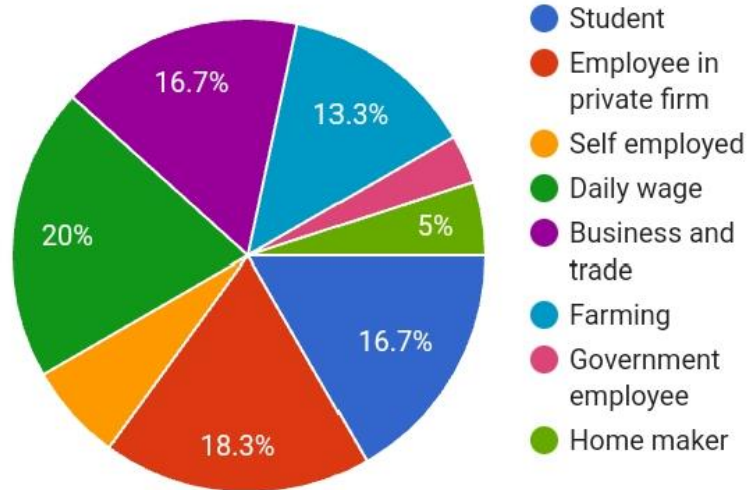
4.1 Sex of people participated in the study



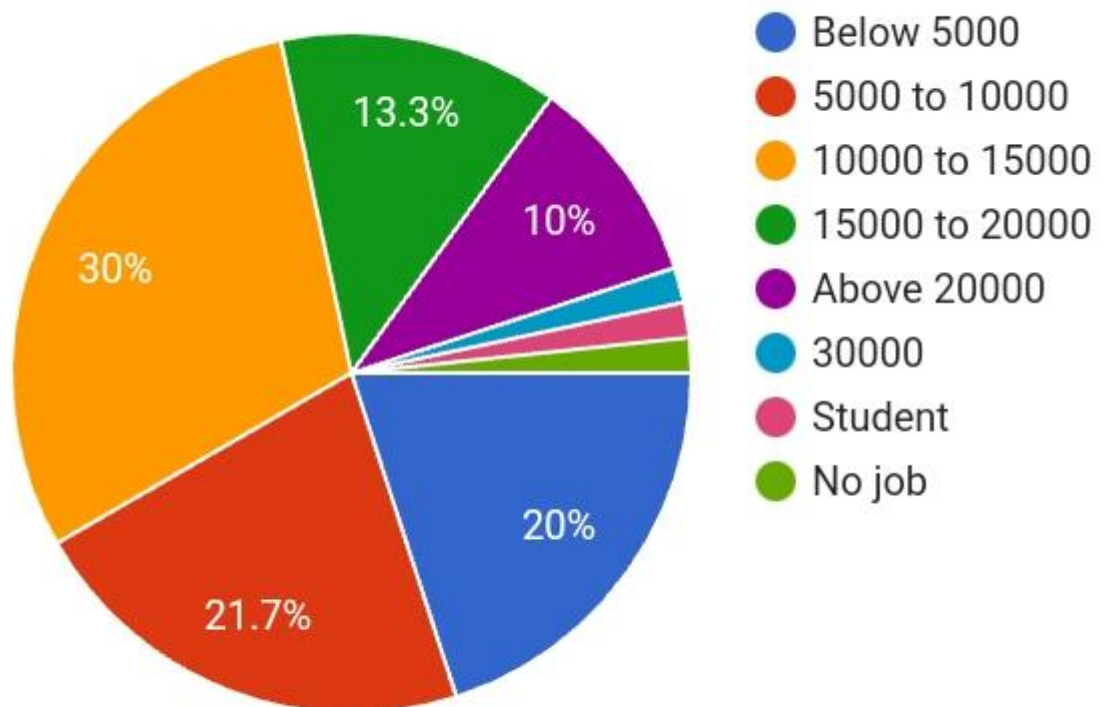
4.2 Educational background of people participated in the study



4.3

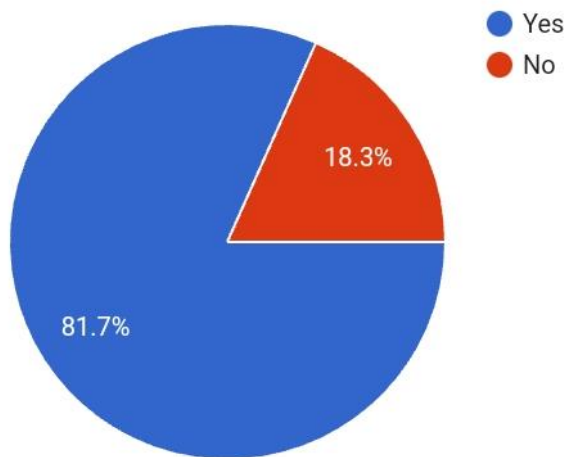


4.4 income level

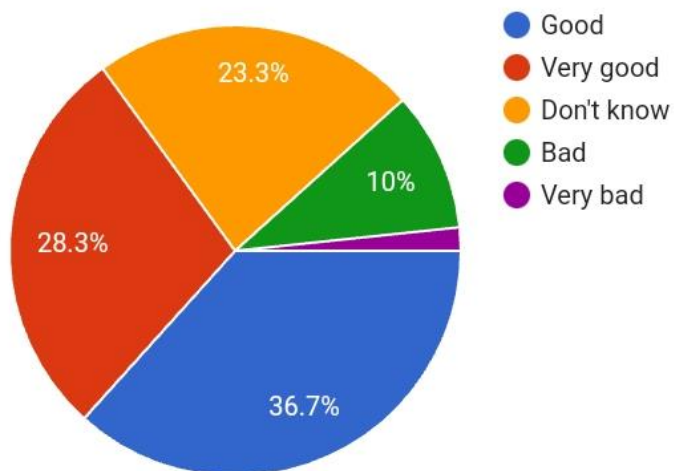


- The above 4 diagram 4.1,4.2,4.3,and 4,4 shows the characteristics like educational background, sex,income level of the respondents in this study
- Most of the participants are male 51.7%
- Most of the participants have degree level qualification
- Majority of the participants were private firm employees,small traders,daily wage and farmers there fore they have only average income

4.5 awareness about the eco-tourism

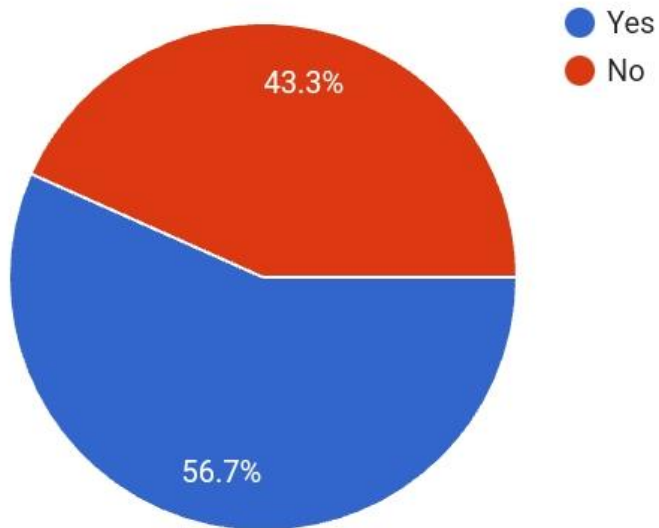


4.6 peoples opinion about development of eco-tourism

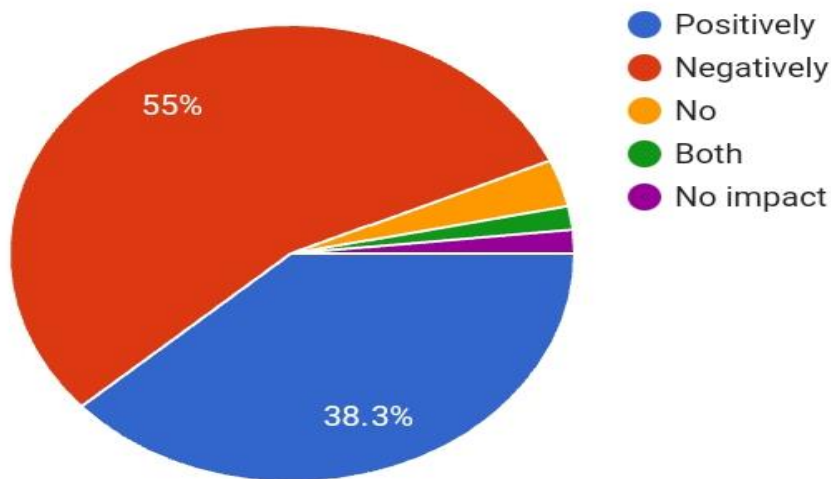


- The above two diagram 4.5 and 4.6 says about the awareness and peoples opinion about the development of ecotourism in their locality.
- Majority of the people is aware about the existence about the ecotourism.
- Most of the people have a good opinion about the development of tourism 67%.

4.7 Effects on livelihood of the people

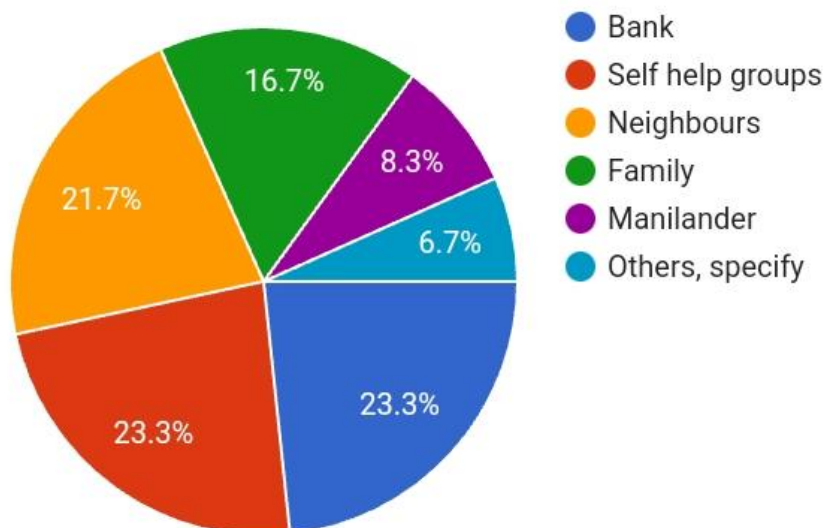
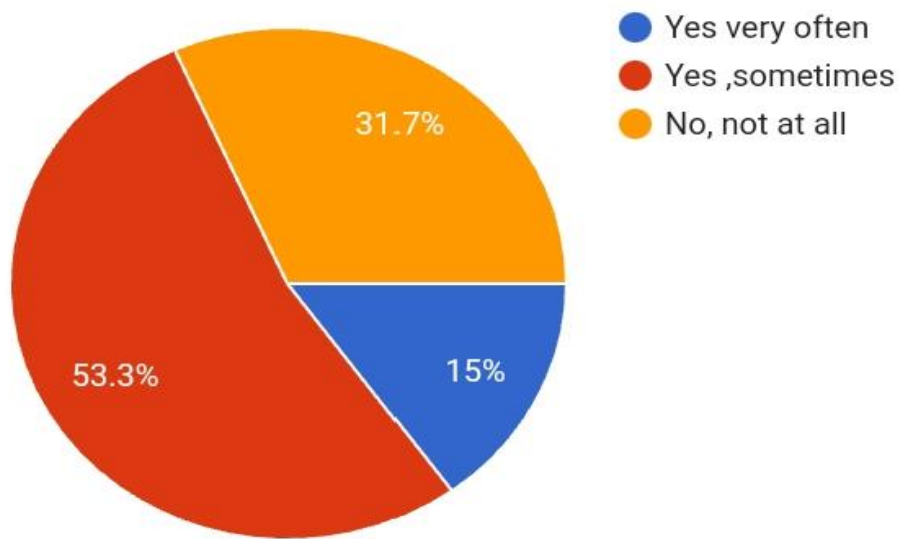


4.8 which ways it affected on peoples life



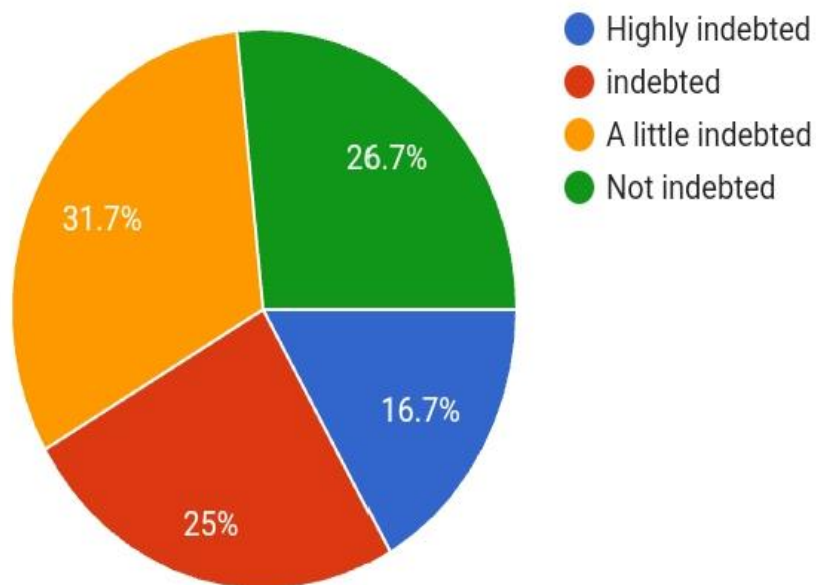
- The previous two diagram 4.7 and 4.8 shows that how it affected on the peoples livelihood and in which ways.
- majority of the people says that ecotourism have affected the livelihood 56.7% and 73.3% says not.
- most of the peoples says it negatively affected their life 55% and 38.3% says it have a positive impact on their livelihood

4.9 how often they feel need to borrow money



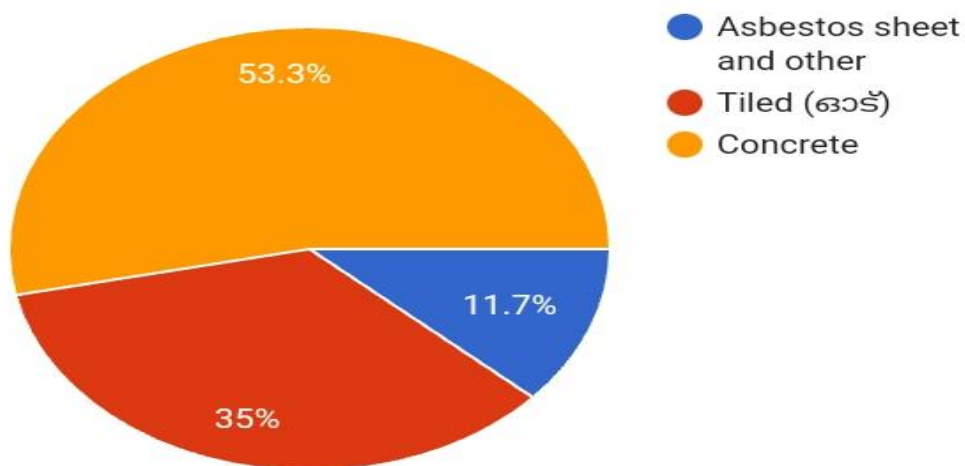
4.10 usual sources of borrowing money

4.11 degree of indebtteness

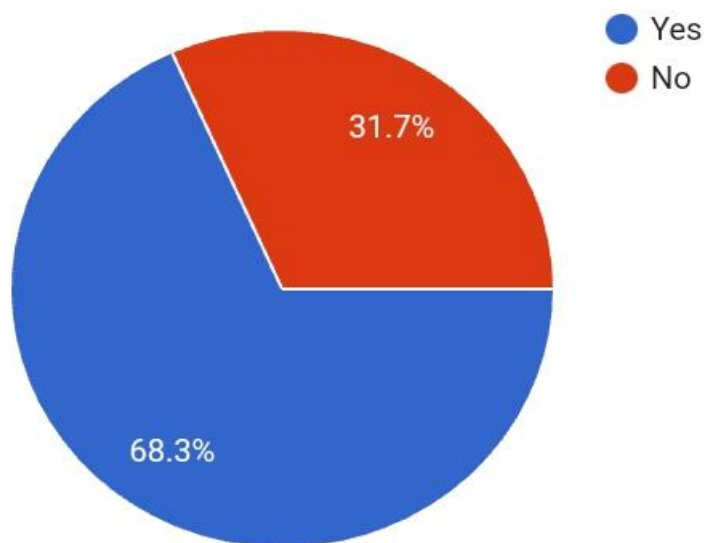


- The above three diagram 4.9, 4.10,4.11 says about the indebtteness and the source of borrowings
- Most of the people feel the need to borrowing the money 85%
- Most of them borrow money from self help groups and banks 46.6%
- There is only a small amount of a people who depend on money lenders 8.3%
- Most of the people in kumbalangi village are indebted even in some ways.

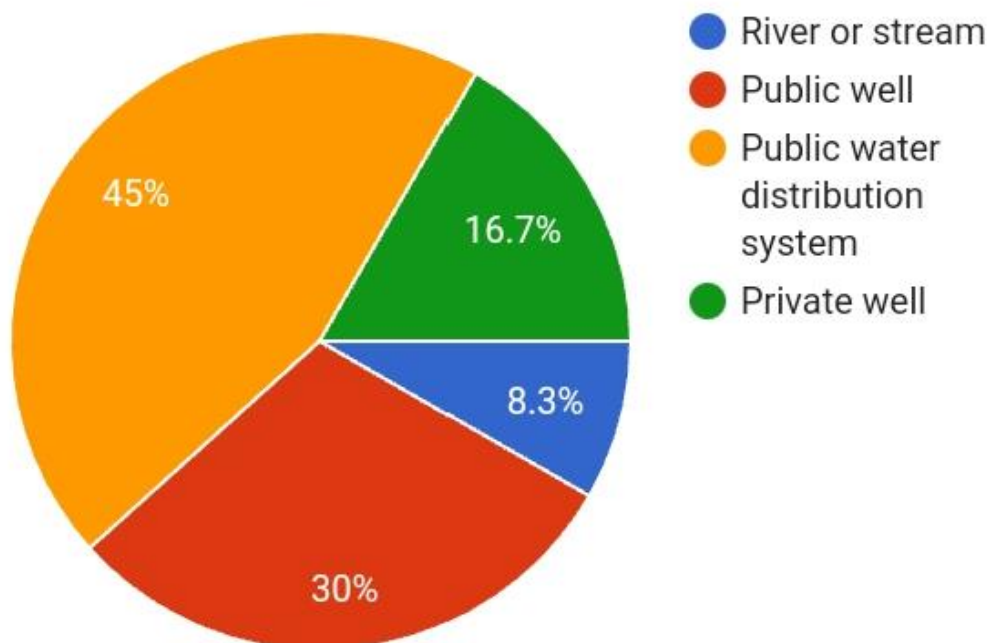
4.12 Types of house



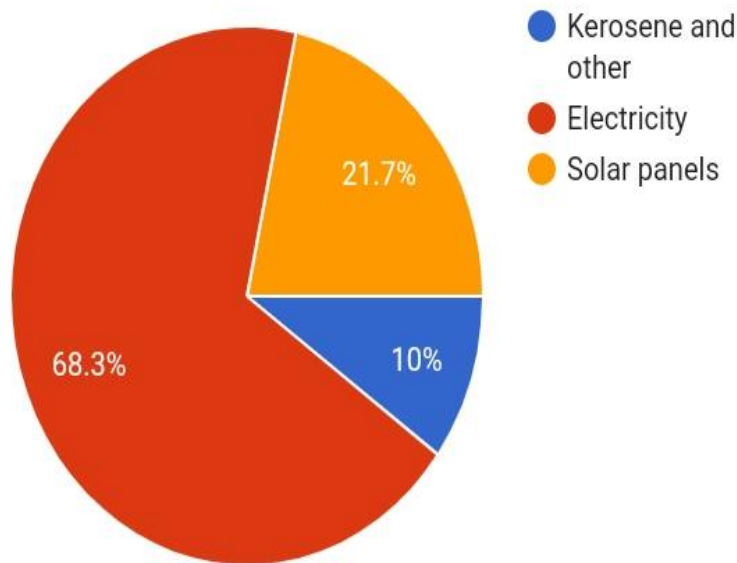
4.13 People with sanitary facilities



4.14 primary source of water supply

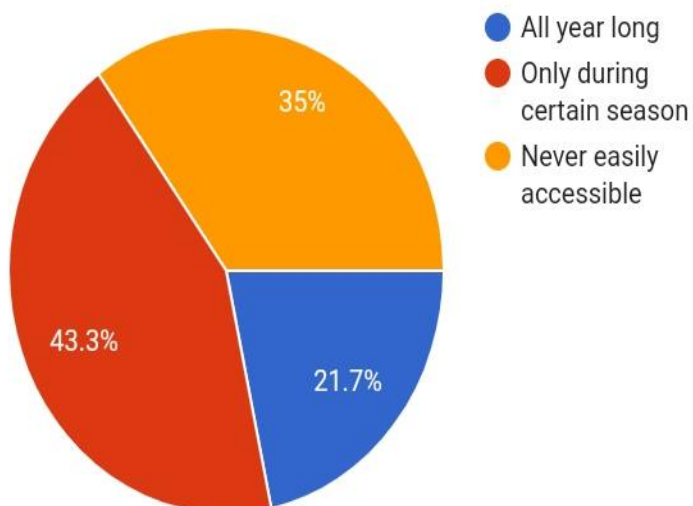


4.15 type of lighting used of the household

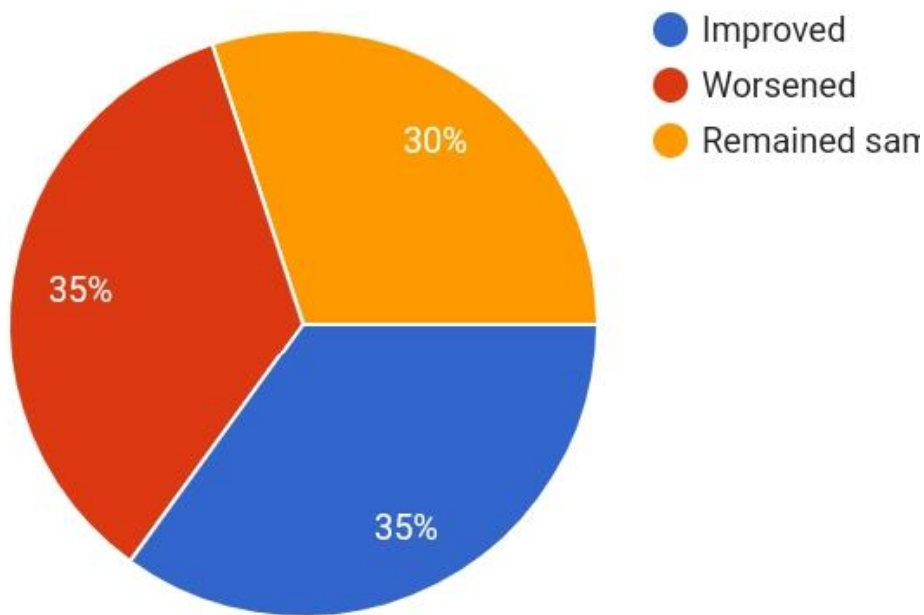


- the above four diagram 4.12,4.13,4.14,4.15 says about the basic facilities like shelter,water, sanitary facilities and lighting
- majority of the houses in kumbalangi is concrete 53.3% but still their is a noticable amount of houses which tiled 35%
- majority of the houses have god sanitary facilities 68.3% but 31.3% of them don't have a sanitary facilities
- most of the people in kumbalangi use public well are public water distribution system as primary source of water supply 75%
- majority of them use electricity for lightning 68.3% but still there is 10% of houses that uses kerosene

4.16 Accessibility to the road

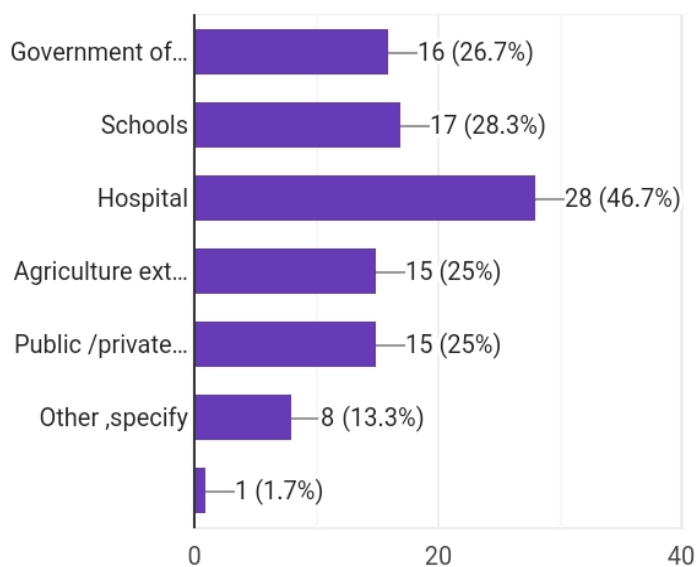


4.17 state of the road

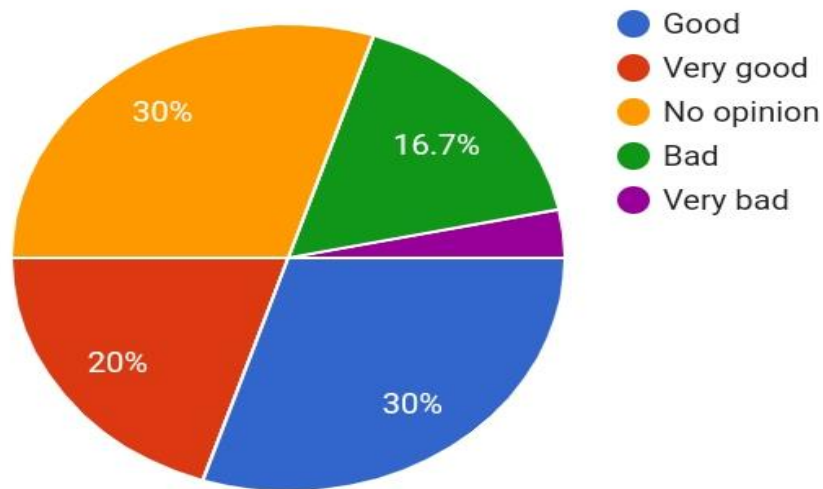


- the above two diagram 4.16 and 4.17 shows the state and progress of roads in kumbalangi
- for majority of the people the road is only accessible in acertain season 48.3% and for 35% road is never easily accessible
- but the road have improved for 35% of people in the past years and not for 35% people

4.18 Accessibility to public services

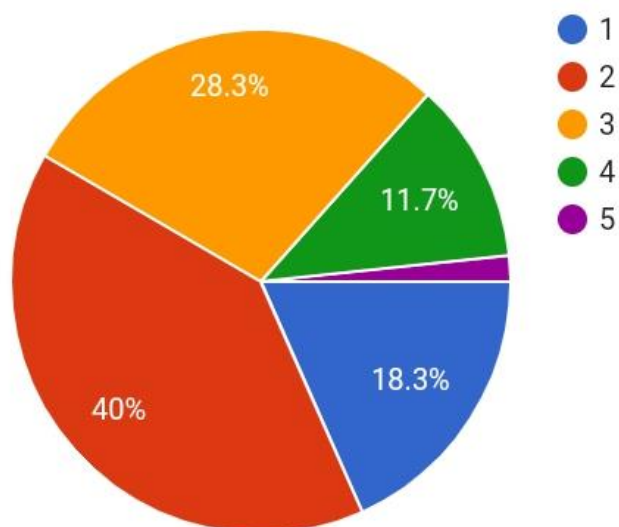


4.19 people rating general quality of public services

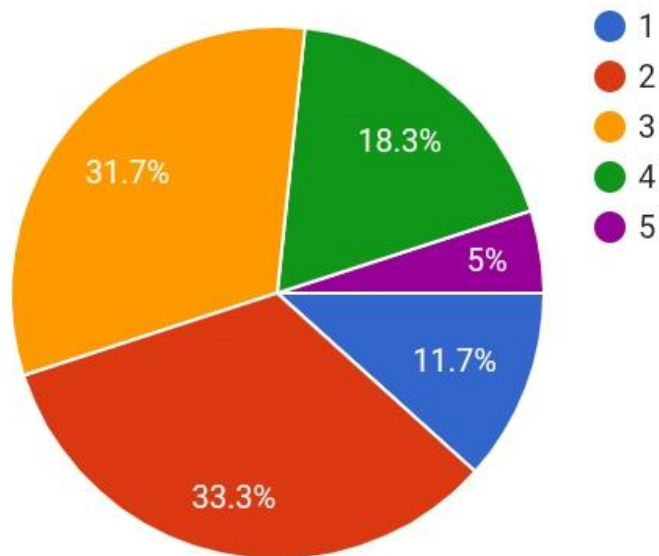


- the above two diagram 4.18 and 4.19 says about the accessibility and quality of publicly provided services
- the accessibility to basic services like school,hospital,government office,public and private transportation are only accessible for average of the people
- half of the people have a good opinion about the publicly provided services

4.20 Household waste management

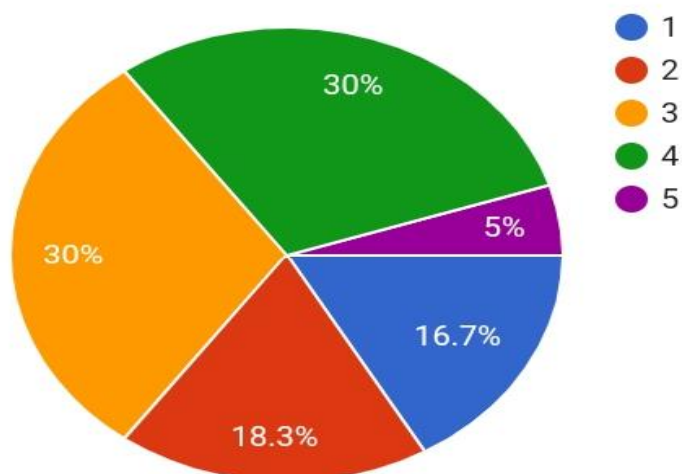


4.21 Public waste management

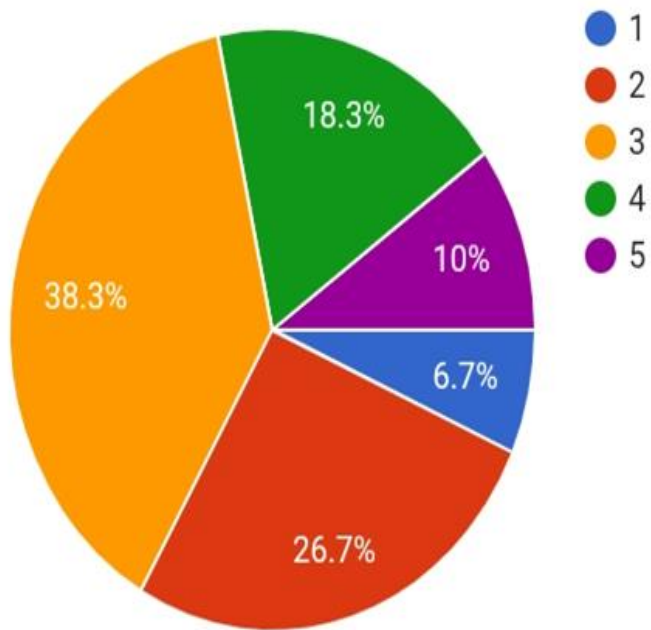


- the previous two diagrams 4.20 and 4.21 say about the waste management in public area and household
- majority of the people have a good household waste management system but 30.4% people don't have a good waste management system in their house
- public waste management is not in a good state in Kumbalangi there is only 33% of people have a good opinion about the public waste management system

4.22 Noise pollution

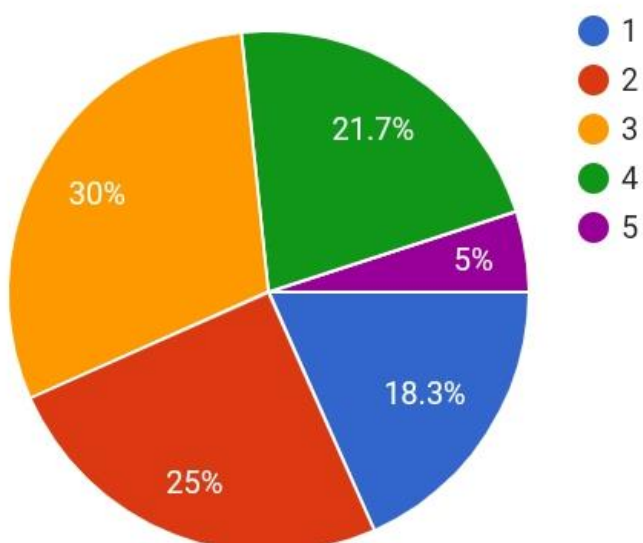


4.23 alcohol and drug use

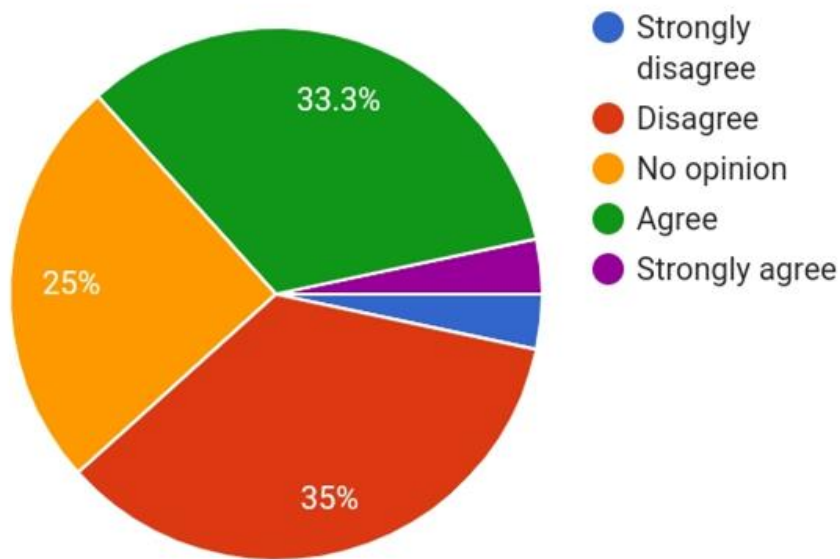


- The above two diagram 4.22 and 4.23 mentions about the noise pollution, drug and alcohol use disturbance occur due to eco-tourism in kumbalangi
- It shows that there are noise pollutions in the area because of the eco-tourism
- There is an increasing amount of drugs and alcohol use in the area

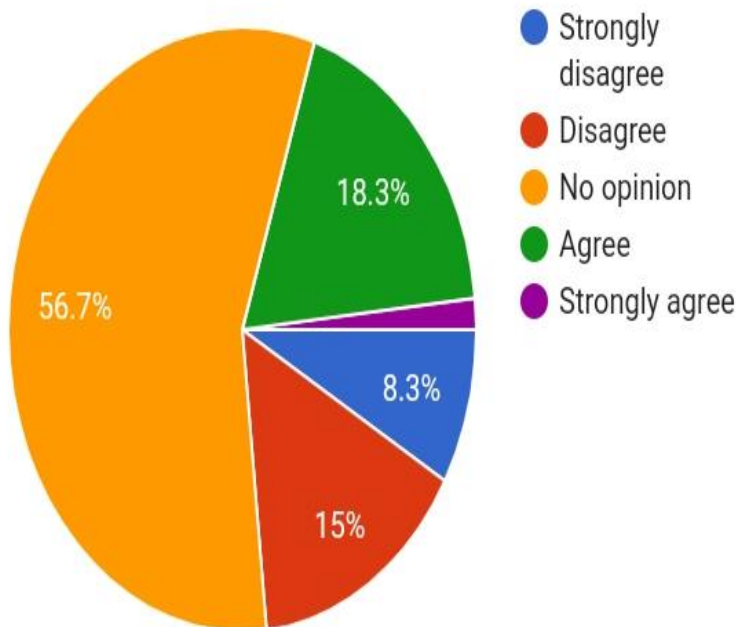
4.24 people concern for environmental protection



4.25 **Affect** on natural environment

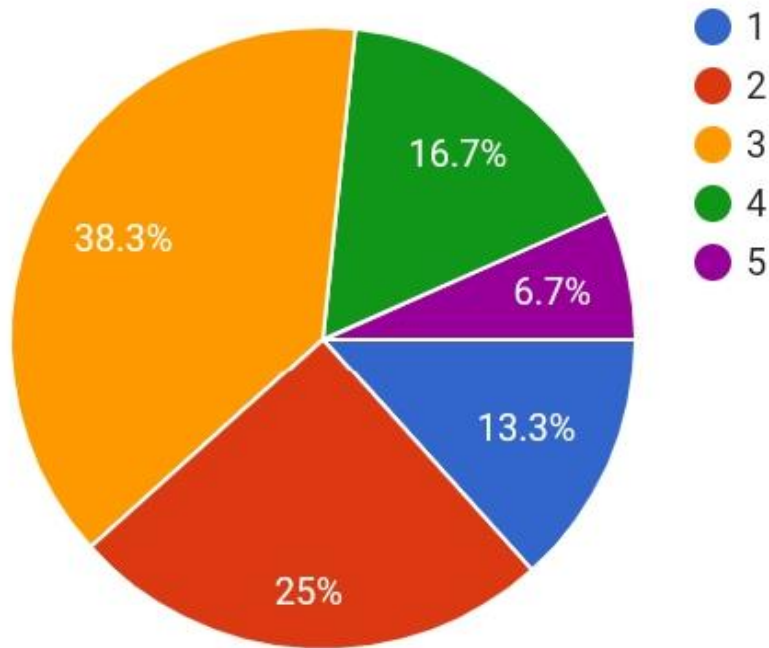


4.26 sustainable development broad by ecotourism in the area



- The above three diagram 4.24,4.25,4.26 shows the concern o0f people about environment and effects of eptourism on natural environment and sustainable development
- Majority of the people have concern for the natural environment
- 36.65% of people says that it has affected negatively to the natural environment but 38.35% people says that it is not negatively affected the natural environment

4.27 employment opportunity



- The above diagram shows the opinion of people about the employment opportunities in the area.
- 38.3% says that the employment opportunities have improved in the locality.

CHAPTER- 5

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Analysis on this case study” socio economic study on kumbalangi village with special reference to the livelihood” reveals that kumbalangi village have a wide scope for ecotourism in kerala. Ecotourism have include the employment opportunity and living standard in the area.

Our research through questionnaire, direct interviews and telephone interviews with local people and officials of kumbalangi village .we found that there is no public infrastructure or staying facilities like resort, park or many such things to attract tourist inflow. Every building related to tourism in the area are private properties including 6 resorts. Even though the majority of the people have a good opinion about the panchayath and public services. The gap between the rich and poor is increasing. The road and such facilities are directly or indirectly supporting the private business of tourism. This have negatively affected the environment and farming system and the locals have lost their rights to fishing in some areas and there is an increasing amount of alcohol, drug use and noise pollution have broad in by tourism.

If the officials try hard to trap and improve the hidden potential of kumbalangi village by creating more infrastructure facilities such as public resorts with low cost statying facilities and transport system without compramising the rights of locals and distroying natural beauty of kumbalangi village. We can immensely increase the inflow of tourist of all types and ranges

CHAPTER-6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anjali Shankar (2022)
- She made study on rural tourism in Kerala with special reference to kumbalangi and two other areas.
- Abraham P Roy (2011). It was study on development management through rural tourism with special reference to kumbalangi grama panchayat
- Bindu Nair (2014). She did the research on development of women entrepreneur in tourism in backwater area kumbalangi
- Josna George C (2019) she did research to find the impact of tourism on fish workers with the special reference to kumbalangi
- Henna P.H (2013). Make a study on the village tourism in kumbalangi
- Shodganga.in
- www.keralatourism.in
- Member-suvarna
- CDS Member

APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name.
2. Your age,
3. Gender: Male/Female/ other
4. Your region in Kumbalangi.
5. Level of education 10th and below Pre degree/+2 Degree PG and above
6. Occupation Student Employed in private firms Self employed Daily wages Business/Trade Farming
Govt employee Home maker

7. The average income of your family per month

Below 5000

5000 To 10000

10000 To 15000

15000 To 20000

Above 20000

8. Are you aware that an ecotourism site exists near your community?

Yes

No

9. What do you feel the development of ecotourism in your locality?

Very good

Good Don't know

Bad

Very bad

10. Has the development of ecotourism affected your livelihood?

Yes

No

Don't know

11. Is it have an impact on your life, in which way?

Positively

Negatively

Don't know

a. If positive impact, state them.....

b. If negative impact, state them...

12. Did you feel the need to borrow goods or money in the past year?

Yes, very often

Yes, sometimes

No, not at all

13. From which sources do you most usually borrow?

Bank

Self Help Groups

Shopkeeper
Family
Money lenders
Others, specify

14. State the degree of indebtedness at the moment, if any?

Highly indebted
Indebted
No opinion
A little indebted
Not indebted

15. Type of house

Asbestos sheet and other
Tiled
Concrete

16. Do you have sanitary facilities?

Yes
No

17. What is the primary source of water for this household?

River or stream
Public well
Public water distribution system
Private well

18. What type of lighting does this household use?

Kerosene and other
Electricity

19. Which of the following items do you own, if any?

- a. Land
- b. Building/ house
- c. Bicycle
- d. Television
- e. Gas/ induction cooker
- f. Laptop/Computer
- g. Mobile phone
- h. Refrigerator
- i. Washing Machine
- j. Air conditioner
- k. Motor bike

- l. Motor vehicle
- m. Any other, Specify

20. Is your house easily accessible by road all year long or only during certain seasons?

All year long

Only during certain seasons

Never easily accessible

21. In the last three years, do you feel the roads leading to your community have:

Improved

Worsened

Remained the same

22. What publicly provided services generally available to people in your area?

Government offices

Schools

Hospital

Agricultural extension

Public/Private Transportation

Others, specify

23. How would you rate the general quality of the publicly provided services you use?

Very good

Fairly good

No opinion

Fairly bad Very bad

24. Please evaluate the impact of tourism on the following.

Improved Significantly – 1

somewhat Improved. - 2

difference No – 3

somewhat Worsen - 4

Significantl worseny – 5

NO.	ITEMS	1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture					
2	House hold waste disposal and management					
3	Waste disposal and management in public places					
4	Concern for environmental protection					
5	Noise pollution					
6	Alcoholism and druge abuse					
7	Employment oppertunity					

25. Give your level of agreement with the following statements.

SA: Strongly Agree, A: Agree, N: No Opinion, D: Disagree, SD: Strongly Disagree

NO.	ITEMS	SA	A	N	D	SD
1	I am very proud to be a resident of the ecotourism					
2	I am expecting growth and development of tourism in the destination.					
3	I have participated in the development of ecotourism in my locality					
4	Ecotourism have affected negatively in the natural environment of my locality.					
5	I think that ecotourism has brought about sustainable development to the locality					