



IMPACT OF TOURISM ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KURUKSHETRA, HARYANA -A CASE STUDY 2023

Khushi Dhingra¹, DR. Anand Kumar²

¹Research Scholar, Department of geography, Lovely professional university, Phagwara,
Punjab (INDIA)

²PHD. Scholar and assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Lovely Professional
University, Phagwara, Punjab (INDIA)

Article History: Received: 01.02.2023

Revised: 07.03.2023

Accepted: 10.04.2023

Abstract

Tourism is a huge global industry that provides immense benefits to the economy, but it also has severe environmental consequences, such as waste management issues. The rising garbage creation in tourist places has posed issues for waste management systems and a sustainable environment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of tourism on waste management and to emphasise the numerous ways in which tourism impacts garbage creation, collection, and disposal. The paper focuses on the relationship between tourism and waste management in Kurukshetra district of Haryana. According to the findings, tourism leads to increase in generation of waste due to reasons such as visitor concentration in certain spots changes in consumption habits, and the usage of disposable products. Improper waste disposal and collection infrastructure in tourist sites, creates difficulties in handling waste from many sources, such as visitors, businesses, and local residents, exacerbates the problem. Not only this but also the paper discusses about the social, cultural and environmental impact of poorly managed waste management that directly or indirectly impacts the livelihood of local people here.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, waste management, collection, deposition, Kurukshetra, sustainable tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a significant economic activity that supports local communities and areas, including the Kurukshetra district. However, in addition to the beneficial effects, tourism generates waste, which can have a substantial influence on the region's waste management systems. As the number of tourists visiting Kurukshetra district grows, so does the volume of waste generated, which can have an impact on the local waste management infrastructure and resources, either directly or indirectly. Tourism's impact on trash management in Kurukshetra district is a complex issue that

necessitates careful thought and appropriate management solutions to offset its negative effects and maintain sustainable waste management practises. This article will look at how tourism affects trash management in the Kurukshetra district and propose potential solutions to the problems caused by tourism-related waste.

The title "Impact of Tourism on Waste Management in Kurukshetra" appropriately justifies it and represents the paper's main aim, which is to explore and discuss the positive and negative effects of tourism on garbage generation and management in the Kurukshetra district. The title symbolises

the main topic of the article, which is the interaction between tourism and waste management in a specific geographical area, the Kurukshetra district. The term "impact" refers to how tourism can have an impact on garbage growth and control in the region, both positively and negatively. The purpose of this paper is to investigate and analyse how tourism affects waste generation and management in the Kurukshetra district, which may include increased waste generation in seasonal variations, a lack of infrastructure, a lack of awareness among people, an economic burden, environmental pollution, and public health concerns, as discussed in the previous response.

The title also emphasizes the geographical place, Kurukshetra district, indicating that the study focuses on a specific locality and its distinct environment. Because waste management practices differ based on local infrastructure, legislation, and cultural norms, this specificity provides value and context to the study.

RESEARCH GAP

Many studies put focus on the major tourism spots in Kurukshetra district, how tourism generates an economy, and the peak tourism months. Some also focused on the solid waste management in Kurukshetra district. But in this paper, I combined both and studied the impact of tourism on waste management in Kurukshetra.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Singh.Lakhvinder and kumar. bushan. Ravi 2014)¹: Tourism is one of the largest and fastest expanding industries, with enormous environmental, cultural, and social impacts, both positive and negative. Kurukshetra is one of the world's oldest

religious tourism destinations. It is known as the Bhagavad-Gita Land and is located in the Indian state of Haryana, 160 kilometres north of Delhi and 91 kilometres south of Chandigarh.

(J. Ravinder 2016)²: Kurukshetra is associated with the Mahabharata, and AL BIRUNI mentions it in his book KITAB-UL-HIND in the 11th century A.D. It has a land area of 1141054.73 metres square. Kurukshetra is primarily a pilgrimage tourist destination, and pilgrimage tourism is a significant component in India. Many individuals visit to such places to satisfy their desire for reverence or submission to God. A gathering of such people might sometimes result in chaos. (Assessment of Physical Carrying Capacity of Brahm Sarovar: A Religious Place in Kurukshetra City, Haryana).

(GUPTA. 2007)³: It was highlighted that, among various tourism forms, pilgrimage tourism can achieve the goal of sustainability effectively because it is inherently having features such as less burdens on the environment, killing of animals is mostly prohibited, local communities are involved to a large extent, and there is very little cultural difference between guest and host, as well as it occurs or is performed at specific times of the year. Today, pilgrimage tourism is regarded as the most ideal for tourism development.

(KUMARI. SUNIL and DEVI.PREETI, 2015)⁴: Solid wastes are biological and inorganic waste materials generated by numerous societal activities. Improper waste management pollutes the environment's many components. Tourism presents numerous issues to local governments, one of which is solid waste management. The improper management of

¹Ravi Bhushan Kumar and Lakhvinder Singh, as cited in, Pilgrimage Tourism in Kurukshetra (Haryana)-A Sustainable Development Approach, 2014

²Ravinder J, as cited in, Assessment of Physical Carrying Capacity of Brahm Sarovar: A Religious Place in Kurukshetra City, Haryana, 2016

³Ravi Bhushan Kumar and Lakhvinder Singh, as cited in, Pilgrimage Tourism in Kurukshetra (Haryana)-A Sustainable Development Approach, 2014

⁴ Sunil Kumari and Preeti Devi, as cited in, Solid Waste Management: A Case Study of Kurukshetra District, 2015

solid waste endangers residents. (Solid waste management- a case study of Kurukshetra)

(BHIDE and SUNDARESAN ,1983): Solid waste management consists primarily of six functional elements: waste generation, waste storage, waste collection, waste transfer, waste processing, and waste recovery.

(PATWARDHAN & VENKETACHALAM, 2011): Tourism provides such a chance for a pilgrimage location like Kurukshetra, which is in desperate need of significant economic diversification. The need to safeguard tourist resources for future generations is becoming a crucial goal for tourism, owing to its contribution to the national economy and its potential for contributing in sustainable development, which is becoming more apparent for all stakeholders. As a result, one of the primary problems for stakeholders is the sustainable growth of tourism at pilgrimage places.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This paper mainly focuses on the two broad questions which directly or indirectly depend upon each other such as:

1. What is relationship between tourism and waste generation?
2. How can we generate strategies for sustainable waste management as well as sustainable tourism development?

OBJECTIVE TO STUDY

There could be a numerous objective to study the impact of tourism on waste management of an area such as:

1. To understand the relationship between tourism and waste generation in Kurukshetra.
2. To identify developing strategies for waste management and promoting environmental protection, public

health and sustainable tourism in Kurukshetra.

METHODOLOGY

The paper seeks to study the impact caused by tourism in waste management of Kurukshetra district Haryana by collecting primary data through various methods like interview, observation, data collection from waste audits and some secondary data like internet, various articles as well. Interview was conducted from the people who live nearby to the concerned areas. Observations was done keeping in mind certain things like collection and disposal of waste-by-waste management authorities and overall cleanliness etc.

STUDY AREA



(India-Haryana-Kurukshetra.svg-
Wikimedia Commons)

Kurukshetra is one of Haryana's 22 districts. It is located in northern India, northwest of the national capital, and is considered one of the holiest destinations in India. This city's name is derived from the Sanskrit word "kuru," who was an ancestor of the kuru dynasty and "kshetra." According to Hindu mythology, the city is

famed for the battle of MAHABHARATA between the Kauravs and the Pandavs. Today, Kurukshetra is a well-known Hindu pilgrimage site, with visitors from all over the world come to take a dip in the holy waters of Brahma Sarovar and other temples.

DATA SOURCE

This paper is based from the methods used in both empirical and non-empirical research, that is, the usage of information from sources such as books, articles etc and evidences from surveys respectively.

RESEARCH DESIGN

- ✓ Mixed method has been used which involved qualitative, quantitative data.
- ✓ Sampling method – primary data was collected on observation and interview bases through random sampling method from 50 people.
- ✓ Tools and techniques – questionnaire, self-observation

STATUS OF TOURISM IN KURUKSHETRA

In the past few years, the government of Haryana has undertaken a number of measures to encourage tourism in this district and to improve tourist infrastructure and services. This involves creating new tourism circuits, restoring heritage sites, and organising religious and cultural festivals. Overall, tourism is a significant aspect of the economic growth in Kurukshetra, and the city maintains to attract people from all across India and worldwide.

Some of the most visited tourists' spots here include:

➤ **BRAHMA SAROVAR:** Brahma Sarovar has an area of around 10 acres (4 hectares). It is a rectangular-shaped lake that is 360 metres long and 240 metres wide. The place gets a large number of tourists during solar eclipse and in the end of month November and December on the occasion of *GEETA JAYANTI*. visiting of

people from all around the country and outside creates the challenge for the local authorities to manage the waste collected during that time.



(Jagran Josh- National Solar Eclipse 2019)



(Disha Bharat- Geeta Mahotsav)

(Visitors during solar eclipse and on the occasion of Geeta Jayanti)

➤ **BHADRA KALI TEMPLE:** Bhadra Kali Temple is another well-known place visited by the tourists in Kurukshetra city of Haryana. It honours the Hindu goddess Bhadra Kali, an avatar of the goddess Durga. The temple, is located near the Brahma Sarovar and is said to be constructed during the time of the Mahabharata. It is a prominent pilgrimage place that attract worshippers from all around India and is famous for its yearly Kali Puja celebration, which is held with tremendous zeal and devotion. The temple is decked with light and flowers during this festival, and unique ceremonies are done to honour the goddess.

➤ **GITA MANDIR:** The temple was established in 1951, and is located near Kurukshetra's Brahm Sarovar. The temple has lovely architecture and is embellished with artistic carvings and sculptures portraying episodes from the Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita teachings.

➤ **STHANESHWAR TEMPLE:** It is a Hindu temple in Thanesar, Kurukshetra, Haryana. It is one of the region's oldest temples which is devoted to Lord Shiva and is also known as the "Thanesar Shiva Temple," "which is said to be built by the Pandava's during the Mahabharata's period. The temple is famous for its yearly fair, which takes place in the month of Shraavana (July-August) and pulls thousands of worshippers from all across the nation. A huge number of stalls are set up during the fair to offer products like as puja items, religious books, and sweets.

➤ **PEHOWA:** Another most visited tourist spot here is pehowa which is a small town located on the banks of

markandeshwar river. mention of the place can also be seen in the great epic of Mahabharata. People from all across the state and even outside visit here for the last rites of their ancestors.⁵

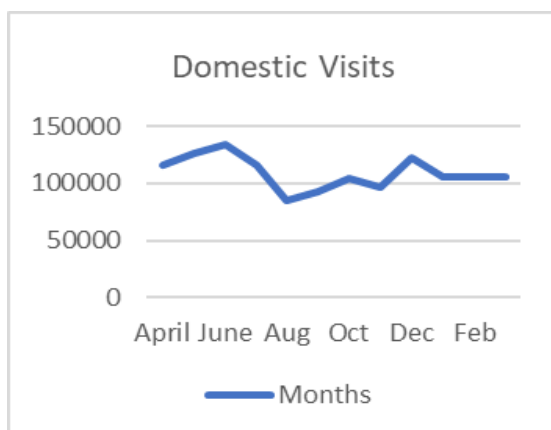
Apart from this, there are several other tourist spots also which include Shaikh Chili tomb, Panorama Art and Science Centre, Kalpana Chawla Planetarium, Crocodile Breeding Centre, Gurudwaras, and many more. According to the data of 2021, kurukshetra received about 2.2million of tourism in 2019 including both forigen and domestic, whereas in 2020 due to covid pandamic this amount of tourist visit decreased to 1.8million. according to the data from final report of haryana – tourism survey by ministry of tourism kurukshetra recieves highest

domestic tourism in the month of june which is 134115 and forigen tourism in may, june and december which is near about 142.⁶

Total Domestic Visits (2011-12)													
District	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Kurukshetra	116562	125848	134115	116136	85193	92239	103817	96246	122365	105941	105105	105415	1288983

Total Foreign Visits (2011-12)													
District	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
Kurukshetra	108	142	142	121	64	18	17	15	130	105	30	14	906

(Ministry of Tourism, Government of Haryana, 2011-12 report)



⁵Ravi Bhushan Kumar and Lakhvinder Singh, as cited in, Pilgrimage Tourism in Kurukshetra (Haryana)-A Sustainable Development Approach, 2014

⁶ACNielsen ORG-MARG, "Tourism Survey for the State of Haryana" (April, 2012)

TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT

There is no doubt that tourism has an impact on the environment of any location, but it also has an impact on trash management in that area. Tourism provides a significant issue for the government and local authorities in handling rubbish collection from visitors in an area like Kurukshetra, which is primarily known for its religious and historical value.

Here temples attracts the more tourism and tourists visiting temples have most significant impact on waste management particularly during the peak tourism season as the tourist waste is added on to the existing waste. Tourists often leave behind food wrappers, plastic bottles, and other disposable items which can lead to a serious issue in waste management. not only this but also this waste may attract insects and animals which may even worsen the situation. Additionally, cultural and religious practises might make disposal of waste at temples more difficult. As an example, many temples include gifts and other holy objects that are sacred and cannot be dumped in the same manner as common waste. As a result, temple waste management procedures frequently need to consider these religious and cultural customs and come up with suitable and respectful methods to dispose of garbage.



According to a study, numerous temples, including Kashi Vishvanath in Uttar Pradesh and Kamakhya Temple in Assam, have implemented waste management initiatives to reduce the quantity of waste generated by tourists and to guarantee that waste is disposed of in a sustainable manner. These activities could include recycling programmes, composting

activities, and education campaigns to encourage tourists to be more environmentally conscious.

Tourism can have both negative as well as positive impact on waste management and it depends upon how it is being managed.

Negative impacts of tourism include:

- Increased waste generation: As more people visit a location, the amount of waste created, such as food waste, plastic waste, and other disposable items, grows.
- Overcrowding of waste management systems: In areas where waste management facilities are limited, an increase in trash creation can cause present systems to overflow, resulting in littering, illegal dumping, and pollution.



- Seasonal variations: Because tourism is particularly seasonal in some regions, waste management and generation capacities are uneven. During the peak tourist season, waste generation may be significantly higher than the rest of the year.
- Plastic pollution: In tourist destinations, the use of single-use plastic products such as straws, water bottles, and food packaging adds greatly to plastic pollution.

Positive impact of tourism includes the following:

- Opportunities for employment: Tourism can generate jobs in the waste management and recyclable sectors, bringing economic advantages to the local community.
- Tourism may raise awareness about the necessity of trash management, as well as the need to limit waste generation and

encourage sustainable waste management practises.

➤ Innovative reductions in waste and environmentally friendly disposal practises can be driven by the tourism industry, resulting in the growth of new technologies and their practises that benefit the greater community.

➤ Tourism produces money that can be utilised for spending on waste managing facilities and infrastructure, hence strengthening a destination's entire waste management system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1.UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM AND WASTE GENERATION

Tourism and waste management are interconnected because tourism-related activities generate a substantial quantity of waste, and controlling this waste is critical to ensuring sustainable tourism practices. Tourism operations that are not adequately managed can have negative environmental consequences such as pollution, litter, and harm to natural habitats. Inadequate waste management practices can also have an impact on the health and well-being of residents and tourists. To comprehend the relationship between tourist and garbage generation, consider the following crucial points:

- 1.1 Tourism activities such as hotel stays, restaurants, and transportation generate significant amounts of trash, including food waste, packaging materials, and disposable products. As tourism expands, so does amount of the waste generated.
- 1.2 Improper waste management may harm the environment and the visitor experience by causing trash, contamination of land, water, and air, and the degradation of natural habitats. This can be harmful to the environment and have a negative impact on the experience of visitors.

- 1.3 Tourist consumption behaviours and waste generation behaviours can have a substantial impact on the volume and type of garbage generated. Tourist preference for single-use things like bottles of plastic, containers for food, and other disposable items, for example, can lead to increase in waste generation of tourist areas.

- 1.4 Destination characteristics: The type of tourism destination, its size, and the level of tourism development can influence waste generation. For instance, popular tourist destinations with high visitor numbers may experience higher waste generation due to increased consumption and activities, while smaller destinations may generate less waste.

- 1.5 Waste management practices: The availability and effectiveness of waste management practices and infrastructure in a destination can impact waste generation. Inadequate waste collection, disposal, and recycling facilities can result in littering, illegal dumping, and other environmental issues.

- 1.6 Seasonality: Seasonal variations in tourism can impact waste generation patterns. During peak tourist seasons, when there is an influx of tourists, waste generation may increase due to higher demand for goods and services.

- 1.7 Cultural factors: Cultural attitudes towards waste and environmental awareness can also influence waste generation in tourist destinations. Some destinations may have cultural practices that contribute to waste generation, while others may have strong environmental conservation practices.

- 1.8 Sustainable tourism initiatives: Sustainable tourism initiatives, such as eco-tourism and responsible tourism, can promote waste reduction and sustainable waste management practices among tourists and local communities. These initiatives may

involve waste reduction campaigns, recycling programs, and education on responsible waste disposal practices.

2.PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable waste management is critical for environmental protection, resource conservation, and mitigating the effects of waste on human health and well-being. 3R Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Extended Producer Responsibility, Adopt a Circular Economy Approach, Invest in Infrastructure, and Technology and Innovation should be adopted as strategies for improving sustainable waste management. Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle is the core of sustainable waste management, whereas Extended Producer Responsibility is a policy approach that holds manufacturers accountable for their products' whole lifecycle. Adapting the Circular Economy Approach entails designing products with recyclable or compostable components, creating markets for recycled items, and encouraging remanufacturing and repair activities.⁵To Educate and to engage the local communities in promoting sustainable waste management practices.Implement public awareness campaigns should be conducted to educate citizens about the importance of waste reduction, proper waste sorting, and recycling. Engagement of communities is important in waste management decision-making processes and involve local stakeholders in developing and implementing waste management plans. Implementation of waste separation should be done at various levels, awareness of composting and organic waste management, encourage innovation and research, and techniques for converting waste into energy should be encouraged . Monitor and evaluate waste management programs and policies to assess their

effectiveness and incorporate best practices.

2.1. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To motivate people a sculpture of a turtle using 87,297 used polybags was created on Urvashi ghahat of brahma Sarovar, Kurukshetra. It was a powerful way to raise awareness about the need to boycott single-use plastics and polybags. It sends a clear message about the environmental impact of plastic pollution, particularly on marine life like turtles. Turtles are often affected by plastic pollution as they can mistake plastic bags for food or get entangled in them, leading to injuries or death. By using polybags collected from the local area to create a sculpture of a turtle, whose height was 7 ft and breadth was 14ft.



(Tribune India-sculptor of turtle-Brahma Sarovar)

The initiative not only highlights the issue of plastic pollution but also promotes the importance of upcycling and recycling to reduce waste and prevent plastic from entering the environment.⁷

As they grab people's attention and inspire conversations about environmental issues, public art sources like this can be excellent instruments for education and activism. They can urge individuals to think critically

⁷Plastic Turtle Sends Green Message, *available at:* <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/archive/haryan>

a/plastic-turtle-sends-green-message-860048 (last visited on April 18,2023)

about their plastic consumption habits and to embrace more sustainable practises, such as utilising reusable alternatives instead of single-use plastics.

Furthermore, programs like this can motivate local communities, businesses, and legislators to reduce plastic waste and promote environmentally responsible conduct. It can motivate people to take actions to reduce plastic waste in their daily lives, such as carrying reusable bags, bottles, and utensils and properly disposing of plastic garbage through recycling or other acceptable methods.

Overall, this initiative in Kurukshetra is a positive step towards promoting environmental awareness and encouraging actions to eliminate plastic pollution. We can strive towards a more sustainable and plastic-free future by increasing awareness, motivating behavioural change, and promoting sustainable alternatives.

2.2. PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH

Promoting public health in tourist areas is essential to ensure the well-being of both tourists and local communities. Here are some strategies that can be implemented to promote public health in tourist areas:

2.2.1. Sanitation and hygiene: Ensuring proper sanitation and hygiene practices are in place is critical to prevent the spread of diseases in tourist areas. In public areas, hand sanitizer and hand-washing facilities should be present. Public restrooms, food outlets, and other facilities should be cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis.

2.2.2. Implementation of Health Protocols: Health protocols such as social distancing, mask wearing, and capacity limits can aid in the prevention of infectious illness spread in tourism regions. Regulations, enforcement, and communication with visitors and companies can all help.

2.2.2. Waste management: Proper waste management practices, such as waste segregation, recycling, and disposal, are crucial to prevent environmental pollution

and promote public health. Implementing effective waste management systems in tourist areas, including proper waste collection and disposal infrastructure, can help reduce the risk of diseases and maintain a clean and healthy environment for tourists and local communities.

2.2.3. Health and safety regulations: Implementing and enforcing health and safety regulations, such as food safety standards, water quality monitoring, and fire safety measures, are essential to protect the health and well-being of tourists and local communities. Regular inspections and audits of accommodations, restaurants, and other tourist facilities can help ensure compliance with health and safety regulations.



(Tribune India- dumpers in Thanesar)

2.2.4. Health awareness and education: Promoting health awareness and education among tourists and local communities is crucial to prevent the spread of diseases. This can include providing information on local health risks, promoting healthy behaviours, and educating tourists on proper waste disposal practices and environmental conservation.

2.3. PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism is a travel and tourism approach that considers the economic, social, and environmental implications of tourism on local communities and the natural environment, with the goal of minimizing negative consequences and maximizing positive outcomes. Promoting sustainable tourism practises is

critical in tourist locations, since tourism can have a substantial influence on the local environment and communities. Here are some important aspects to consider while promoting sustainable tourism in tourist areas:

2.3.1. Tourist and community education: It is critical to raise awareness among travellers and local communities about the importance of sustainable tourism and its advantages. This can be accomplished through signage, pamphlets, workshops, and other educational programmes that promote sustainable practises such as resource conservation, economic support for local economies, cultural heritage, and environmental protection.

2.3.2 Encouraging responsible tourist behaviour: In tourism locations, encouraging responsible tourist behaviour is important. This includes practices such as efficient disposal of waste, water and energy conservation, respecting local customs and traditions, and supporting local companies and communities. Tourists should be urged to reduce their environmental impact by following the Leave No Trace principles and respecting protected places.

2.3.3. Supporting local economies and communities: Sustainable tourism should benefit local economies and communities by providing revenue and job possibilities. Tourists who support local companies, buy local products, and participate in community-based tourism programmes can contribute to economic sustainability and community empowerment.

2.4. RISING AWARENESS AND PROMOTING ACTIONS ON WASTE MANAGEMENT ON TOURISM

Promoting waste management awareness and actions in the context of tourism is critical to ensuring sustainable and responsible tourism practises. Here are some tactics that can be done to improve awareness and encourage activities

connected to trash management in the tourism sector:

2.4.1. Education and Information: Create educational programs and resources to promote waste management awareness among tourists, local communities, and tourism sector stakeholders. This can include brochures, posters, signage, and online resources that provide information on proper waste disposal methods, recycling, and reducing waste generation.

2.4.2 Training and Capacity Building: Provide waste management best practices training and capacity-building programs for the tourism sector employees, local communities, and relevant authorities. Training seminars, workshops, and seminars on trash segregation, recycling, composting, and other sustainable waste management strategies may be included.

2.4.3 Collaboration and Partnerships: Encourage collaborations and partnerships among tourism stakeholders, local communities, waste management agencies, and other relevant organizations to solve waste management problems in tourism destinations as a group. This can include collaborative activities, campaigns, and projects aimed at promoting responsible waste management practices.

2.4.4. Infrastructure and Facilities: Improve waste management infrastructure and facilities in tourism destinations. This can include the installation of proper waste collection points, recycling bins, composting facilities, and waste treatment plants. Adequate infrastructure and facilities are crucial to enable proper waste disposal and recycling.

2.4.5. Incentives and Rewards: Encourage visitors, local communities, and tourism sector stakeholders to adopt appropriate waste management practises by introducing incentive and reward programmes. Using eco-friendly items, taking part in waste reduction programmes, or supporting

regional waste management projects can all result in discounts or other rewards.

2.4.6. Monitoring and Enforcement: Establish monitoring and enforcement procedures to guarantee adherence to waste management rules and guidelines. This may entail routine inspections, fines for inappropriate garbage disposal, and strict adherence to the laws and standards governing waste management.

2.4.7 Community Engagement: Engage local communities in waste management initiatives by including them in decision-making processes, awareness campaigns, and waste reduction initiatives. Due to their direct exposure to tourism-related garbage and their ability to contribute to the development of practical solutions, local communities play a significant role in waste management.

2.4.8. Public Awareness Campaigns: Promote responsible waste management among tourists and the general public by launching public awareness initiatives. This can involve promoting waste management's significance in the context of tourism through social media campaigns, open forums, and media collaborations.

Kurukshetra appears to be struggling to find an appropriate method of waste disposal. The article may include information about the current state of waste disposal in Kurukshetra, the city's issues, and potential solutions that are being studied or debated. It could also draw attention to the negative effects of poor waste management on the environment, public health, and other issues.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Tourism has an impact on waste management in Kurukshetra that is both positive and negative. On the positive side, tourism can help with economic development, job creation, and local community empowerment, all of which can lead to better waste management infrastructure and services. The rapid

growth in tourist visits might put a burden on the current waste management infrastructure, resulting in insufficient garbage collection, disposal, and recycling services. Seasonal variations in tourist arrivals might exacerbate the problem, posing waste management issues during peak tourism seasons. Furthermore, tourism can generate a lot of waste, including plastic and other non-biodegradable materials, which can negatively affect the environment and harm local ecosystems.

To mitigate the negative impact of tourism on waste management in Kurukshetra, effective waste management policies and practices that are adapted to the specific needs of the tourism sector must be implemented. This could include improving waste collection and disposal infrastructure, promoting waste reduction and recycling initiatives, and raising awareness about responsible waste disposal practices among tourists and locals. Collaboration among local government, tourism stakeholders, and the local population is important in dealing with difficulties and implementing sustainable waste management practices in Kurukshetra's tourism destinations.

REFERENCES

- Pilgrimage tourism in Kurukshetra (Haryana): a sustainable development approach, 2014 (Research Paper) by Professor KUMAR BHUSHAN RAVI and SINGH LAKHVINDER
- Assessment of Physical Carrying Capacity of Brahm Sarovar: A Religious Place in Kurukshetra City, Haryana, 2016 J. RAVINDER
- Tourism Survey for the State of Haryana, April 2012, by ACNielsen ORG-MARG
- Solid Waste Management- A Case Study of Kurukshetra District, May 2015, KUMARI SUNIL and DEVI PREETI

- GOYAL, A., & KUMAR, R. (2018). Problems and prospects of tourism in Kurukshetra.
- VENKATACHALAM, V.B. and PATWARDHAN, V (2011). Sustainable Religious Tourism Destination Management: The Case of Udupi, India.
- Tourism induced Challenges in Municipal Solid Waste Management in Hill Towns: Case of Pahalgam BASHIR SUBZAR and GOSWAMI SHUBHRANGSU (2015)
- S. SURESH & SINGH, S. K. (2018). Tourism development and its impact on socio-economic conditions of Kurukshetra: An empirical analysis.
- GUPTA, R. (2019) challenges for entrepreneurs of religious tourism circuits: a study of holy city Kurukshetra.
- GUPTA MEGHA and AMBARDAR (2015) (Research Paper) Green hotels: A step toward environment sustainability.
- LIKHI ABHILAKSH (2018) Kurukshetra heritage: issues in marketing cultural tourism.
- SHARMA PARDEEP and KUMAR RAJESH (2019) tourism resources in Haryana.
- KUMAR SANDEEP (2014) Haryana State as a Tourism Resource: Challenges and Prospective Solutions.
- GOPAL RAM (2022) Review of Religious Tourism in India (A Special Reference to Haryana)

WEBSITES

- www.tourism.gov.in
- <http://www.culturalindia.net/indian-religions/shankaracharya.html>
- www.haryanatourism.gov.in
- <https://kurukshetra.gov.in>
- www.tribuneindia.com
- <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/poor-garbage-management-in-kurukshetra-472346>
- <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/archive/haryanatribune/kurukshetra-yet-to-find-way-to-manage-garbage-disposal->