Chapter - 7

Conclusions
and
Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The study reveals that, GIS data base management of several indicators of coastal tourism destinations highlight the weaknesses and relative improvements before adopting some measurements in promotion of ecotourism development.

The ecotourism potentialities are adjudged with scenery assessment and physical, environmental and social values of ecospheres of the destinations by the present study. Problems of each destination are numerically assessed to indicate their potentialities scores.

The beach quality index is prepared for the eleven (11) destinations of the coast on the basis of the Environmental quality assessment and Human welfare and health assessment. The assessment of the BQI is again consider the four (4) sub factor of environmental quality and remaining four (4) sub factors of human welfare and health in the present study. The assessment reveals that Dakshinpurosuttampur and Rasulpur destinations under such conditions provide excellent of beach quality of the region as the coastal habitats of the region are more or less undisturbed by infrequent pressure of visitors. The natural habitats are still well deserved in the beach fringed destinations. However, on the other hand the Mandirtala and Boatkhali destinations showing the worst quality of the BQI, as the shore fringe beaches are completely removed from the two significant destinations of the coastal belt. The remaining seven (7) destinations need some measurements related to conservation of habitats. Their EQ and HWH quality are sufficient but may be affected severally if the visitor's pressure is not control by the local authority.

The TCI for ten (10) coastal destinations is estimated on the basis of the analysis of 35 years weather data. The result of the TCI reveals that the tourism recreational activities are most favourable for the months of November, December, January and February in the coastal region. The summer season from the month of May to July is also acceptable for playing the recreational activities but the conditions of temperature, humidity and windblown sand particles provide some unfavorable conditions.

The SWOT analysis reveals that Bakkhali, Henry's Island and Frejerganj destinations maintain their strengths and opportunities to play the tourism recreational activities at present condition in compare to the other destination of the coast. The status of the inflow of the tourist also signifies the similar results. The weaknesses and threats are very significant for the case of Mandirtala destination in Sagar Island, for playing the tourism recreational activities. The accessibility is very poor of the region, and no interpretation centre of the heritage destination is present for the visitors.

The assessment of the sustainable coastal tourism by twelve (12) sustainable indicators reveals that the destinations of Mandarmani, Gangasagar, Bakkhali and Frejerganj maintain high sustainable index values. The sustainability of the coastal tourism is possible if the environment friendly ecotourism practices are conducted under the strict coastal regulations of the region.

7.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations may be made for the continuation of tourism process in the above coastal destination:

1. Environment friendly ecotourism practices are needed.
2. Environmental regulations for the coastal region should be obeyed by the stake holders.
3. Many ecohuts are needed in the smaller destinations to attract the tourist in the destinations.
4. The drinking water sources for the larger destinations should be alter from the ground water based source to tank water reserve and purification systems by the local authority.
5. The coastal destinations also need the construction of some cyclone shelters to avoid the impact of cyclone hazards.
6. The accessibility of some destinations should be improved for easy movement of tourists.

7.3. Limitation of the Research

There are some specific limitations, which should be addressed as a means of improvement for further study. Tourist behavior through learning about what attitude should be followed in the sensitive coastal region. There is no specific information about the aquifer level of water consumption by the hoteliers in this coastal region and the service of good food quality for the tourists is limited and there is a lack of availability of tourism statistic bulletin of west Bengal government for each destination of the study area.

The application of Remote sensing techniques and Geographical Information systems for the exploration and analysis of tourism related data for about thirteen (13) coastal destinations are very useful for the betterment of environmental quality in the coastal belt. The large scale data base on tourism potentialities, beach quality index, Tourism climate

index, SWOT analysis and sustainability indicators for the coastal destinations have been prepared for the managers, administrators and individuals by the present study.

Following the above data base of the tourism destinations and their multiple analyses reveals the actual conditions and expected quality of the environments and human welfares, of the region. The present study will provide sufficient information for the management and betterment of the destinations by the local authorities. From this point of view the present work has a great significance in the assessment of quality and conservational environment to support the limited develop of coastal ecotourism practices.