

# THE ALARMING NEED TO CONSERVE SHORELINE EROSION TO PERK ENVIRONMENT TO SCRIMP DESTINATION TOURISM IN CHENNAI

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## ABSTRACT

*Marina Beach is the second longest urban beach and is the place that beholds around thirty thousand travellers and local people each day. Mahabalipuram is an old port town in the Indian province of Tamil Nadu. Home to a shoreline that goes up to 20 kilo metres, Mahabalipuram is known for its brilliant sandy beach. This research is done in a qualitative exploratory method and focuses to break down the significance of beaches in the goal the travel industry of Chennai in India. This research also helps to perceive the premise of beachline erosion and furthermore to comprehend the circumstances and end results. This paper also proposes strategies to get rid of the real purposes behind the beachline consumption that straightforwardly influences the visitors' inflow. Beaches in Chennai play a major tourist spot and also increases the inflow of tourists. Chennai is one of the few metro cities with beach inside the city limits. Due to steady decline in the global environment the beach are the major toll and is the high time for preservation.*

**Keywords:** *Shoreline, Beaches, Global-warming, Tourists, Destination tourism, Chennai*

## 1.

## INTRODUCTION

Most beach materials are the results of enduring and disintegration. Over numerous years, water and wind erode at the land. The consistent activity of waves beating against a rough bluff and may make a few rocks come free. Immense rocks can be worn town to small grains of sand. Beach materials may travel long separations, conveyed by wind and waves. As the tide comes in, for instance, it stores sea silt. This residue may contain sand, shells, kelp, and even marine living beings like crabs or ocean anemones. At the point when the tide goes out, it takes some silt with it. [1]

Tides and sea flows can convey residue a couple of meters or several kilometres away. Tides and flows are the fundamental way beaches are made, changed, and even annihilated, as the flows move silt and debris from one place to another. Beaches are continually evolving. Tides and climate can adjust beaches each day, bringing new materials and removing others. Beaches additionally change regularly. Amid the winter, storm winds hurl sand into the air. This can once in a while disintegrate beaches and make sandbars. Sandbars are limited, uncovered territories of sand and dregs simply off the beach. Amid the mid-year, waves recover sand from sandbars and develop the beach back once more. These regular changes cause beaches to be more extensive and have a delicate slant in the mid-year, and be smaller and more extreme in the winter.[2]

A destination is a land territory comprising of the considerable number of administrations and foundation vital for the stay of an explicit vacationer or tourism portion. Destinations are the focused units of approaching tourism. Destinations are consequently an imperative piece of a tourism item.[3]

Negative effects of the travel industry happen when the dimension of guest use is more noteworthy than nature's capacity to adapt to this utilization inside the adequate furthest reaches of progress. Uncontrolled traditional the travel industry presents potential dangers too numerous characteristic territories around the globe. It can put colossal weight on a region and lead to effects. The soil disintegration, expanded contamination, releases into the ocean, normal natural surroundings, expanded weight on imperilled species and uplifted powerlessness to backwoods fires. It frequently puts a strain on water assets, and it can compel local populaces to go after the

utilization of critical assets and all these to extra pressure for the local inhabitants to protect the local resource.[4]

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- To analyse the importance of beaches in the destination tourism of Chennai in India
- To recognise the basis of beachline erosion and also to understand the causes and effects
- To suggest methods to weed out the major reasons for the beachline depletion that directly affects the tourists inflow

## 3.METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted in qualitative method. The exploratory research helps to find the underlying major causes for the beachline erosion and also suggestion to overcome the problem. The information was collected from various potential official sources such as Geological Society of India (GSI) and Ministry of Tourism.

## 4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chennai is a house for number of beaches and holds the pride of the Asia's largest and world's second largest beach in the city. This can be interpreted as boon and well as a bane

### 4.1 MARINA BEACH

The white sands of this beach in Chennai extend 13 kilometres far into the skyline and this makes it a standout amongst the most staggering beaches on the Indian drift. Other than the waves, this beach offers statues of legends of the past, and an aquarium lodging uncommon and lovely Ocean and freshwater animals.[5]

### 4.2 MAHABALIPURAM BEACH

A striking spot limited by the shimmering ocean and moving slopes, Mahabalipuram beach is one of the longest beaches in India. The entrancing Mahabalipuram beach is shored up by the Bay of Bengal alongside the marvellous shake cut figures offering some genuine treats to the eyes. Because of the boisterous waves, swimming isn't a prudent action here however this place is perfect for sunbathing and lazing around under the sun.[6]

### 4.3 ELLIOT'S BEACH

This beach shapes the end-purpose of the Marina Beach shore, and is named after Edward Elliot, the Governor of Chennai (recently known as Madras). In the provincial occasions when the British ruled India, it was a place restricted to just white individuals. With a remarkable blend of recorded sanctuaries, houses of worship and landmarks which make this place considerably all the more intriguing and radiant[7]

## 5. FINDINGS

### 5.1 SEASIDE EROSION

The most critical danger to beaches is common waterfront disintegration. Seaside disintegration is the regular procedure of the beach moving because of waves, tempests, and wind. Beaches that encounter reliable seaside disintegration are said to be in withdraw. [8]

Be that as it may, moving sand is a characteristic piece of the beach biological community. Seawalls may secure one area of beach while leaving another with little sand. Seawalls can likewise build the speed at which beaches withdraw. Whenever tides and waves hit gigantic seawalls rather than beaches, they skip back to the sea with more vitality. This tidal vitality makes the sand before a seawall dissolve significantly more rapidly than it would without the seawall.

### 5.2 OCEAN LEVEL RISE

Beaches are likewise compromised via ocean level ascent. Ocean levels have been steadily ascending for a long time, suffocating a few beaches totally. New Moore Island, for instance, was a little, uninhabited island in the Bay of Bengal. The two India and Bangladesh guaranteed the island, which was minimal in excess of a portion of sandy beach. In March 2010, rising ocean levels suffocated the island totally. New Moore Island is presently a sandbar. [9]

### 5.3 ADVANCEMENT

In spite of the fact that the characteristic powers of wind and water can drastically change beaches over numerous years, human action can accelerate the procedure. Dams, which square waterway residue from achieving beaches, can make beaches withdraw. In a few spots, substantial amounts of sand have been expelled from beaches for use in making concrete. Improvement compromises the regular scene of beaches. Individuals create homes and organizations close beaches for some reasons. Beaches are customary traveler goals. Beachfront property is frequently exceptionally esteemed.

Advancement can swarm beaches. As more structures and different offices are manufactured, beaches progress toward becoming smaller and smaller. The common, occasional development of beach dregs is upset. Networks burn through a huge number of dollars burrowing, or digging, sand starting with one place then onto the next so as to keep the beach a similar all year. Vanishing beaches are awful for waterfront offices. Common beaches lessen the intensity of waves, wind, and tempest floods. Without these boundary beaches, waves and tempest floods crash specifically into structures. In 1992, a tempest cleared away in excess of 200 homes in the Hamptons. It cost the administration more than \$80 million to supplant the boundary beach.[10]

## 6. SUGGESTION

### 6.1 SEAWALLS

Individuals react to waterfront disintegration in various ways. Individuals likewise battle seaside disintegration with seawalls. These vast structures, worked of shake, plastic, or cement, are developed to avert sand and other beach material from floating away. Occupants of Sea Gate, a network in Coney Island, New York, for example, put resources into a progression of seawalls to shield their homes from incredible tempests and waves from the Atlantic Ocean.

### 6.2 BEACH POLLUTION

Numerous beaches, particularly in urban territories, are amazingly contaminated. Waves clean up flotsam and jetsam from the sea, while seepage channels or waterways store squander from inland territories. A portion of this waste incorporates sewage and other harmful synthetic concoctions. After solid tempests, a few beaches are shut. The measure of microorganisms, crude sewage, and other poisonous synthetic concoctions is risky to human wellbeing. Now and again, it takes days or even a long time for the dangerous waters to wash out to ocean. Beach contamination additionally incorporates junk, for example, plastic packs, jars, and different holders from picnics. Therapeutic waste, for example, needles and careful instruments, has even appeared on beaches. All beach contamination is destructive to untamed life. Feathered creatures may gag on little bits of plastic. Marine warm blooded animals, for example, ocean lions may wind up tangled in ropes, twine, or other material. Coasting plastic may keep green growth or ocean plants from creating. This avoids creatures that live in tide pools, for example, ocean anemones or ocean stars, from discovering supplements.

### 6.3 LIMITING INHABITATION

Today, roughly 3 billion individuals — about portion of the total population — live inside 200 kilometers of a coastline. Incorporated administration of the marine condition and its characteristic assets requires more noteworthy accentuation on gaining, breaking down, and utilizing ecological information from an assortment of orders. It additionally includes enhancing the trading of information between the science and the executives networks and concentrating more on statistic and financial components that add to marine contamination and beach front corruption.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Situated along the coastline of the Indian province of Tamil Nadu, the beaches in Chennai are among the most excellent in the nation. With the Bay of Bengal shaping the scenery, these beaches in Chennai give an incredible departure from the hurrying around of the city life. The casual air, supplemented by perfection and vivacity, makes them well known among local people and vacationers alike. Respect the panorama; especially amid first light and sunset, or enjoy water sports at these ocean beaches.

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