

An Empirical Research on the Environment Issues Sustainable growth of tourism in Delhi-NCR – A Case Study of Pre & Post Swachh Bharat Mission

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Abstract

Delhi has all the right ingredients – rich culture, good food, beautiful historic monuments, spirituality and diversity. Delhi always being a great tourist destination for visitors on the other hand Delhi has heaps of problems which reduce its appeal for visitors to visit a destination again and again. There is not proper level of satisfaction among visitors in terms of cleanliness, pollution, to waste disposal. The open dumping of garbage with no effective system of management and the lack of land in the city has resulted in mountains of garbage on the outskirts of Delhi. (HT Correspondent, 2016)

The Census 2011 also shows that in 4,041 statutory towns; close to eight million people defecate in the open. Weak sanitation and untreated sewage cause water pollution and have huge health impacts. If the government can not fix this problem, it will miss several health and related targets that India is obligated to meet under the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

The main objective of the research paper is to encourage people of India to improve sanitation, eliminate open defecation and create awareness among people so that their area remain neat, clean and green. A clean and healthy environment of a destination always inspires to visit at that destination because visitors want full value of their money and won't compromise with their health while on tours.

In the name of infrastructure, government always gives priority only to build roads and flyover but lack basic necessities like toilets, so the main aim of Swachh Bharat Mission, is to clean up 100 iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country in order to make 'Swachh Tourist Destination' by the year 2019, that will enhance the experience for visitors from India and abroad (Sharma, 2015,)

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Introduction

Swachh Bharat Mission is a national campaign and biggest ever cleanliness drive by the government of India, covering statutory cities and towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country.

With effect from 1 April 1999, the Government restricted the Comprehensive Rural Sanitation programme and launched the total Sanitation Campaign which was later on 1 April 2013 renamed

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

On 2 October 2014, Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission, which aims to eradicate open defecation by 2019, thus restructuring the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

The government is aiming to achieve an Open-Defecation Free India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing 12 crores toilets in rural India, at a projected cost of Rs. 1.96 lakh crore.

Environment of Delhi-NCR

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Delhi is the fourth most populated city in the world in terms of suspended particulate matter (SPM). Unwanted waste and pollution is one of the most critical problems of Delhi-NCR, which effects to well- being of the cities and areas inhabitants as well as the flora and fauna. The deteriorating environment is the result of population pressure and haphazard growth (Delhi Govt.) Over population and the over use of scarce resources such as water put heavy pressure on the environment. The city suffers from air pollution caused by road dust, industries and transportation. Water pollution and a lack of solid waste treatment facilities have caused serious damage to the river Yamuna. Besides human and environmental damage, pollution has caused economic damage as well; Delhi lost the competition to host the 2014 Asian Games because of its poor environment. (Environment Issues, Wikipedia)

The aim of present research paper is to make the streets, roads and infrastructure clean by Oct 2, 2019 and to project Delhi-NCR a neat, clean and green destination among visitors.

Swachh Bharat

According to Census 2011, India's urban population is 31% of the total population with 4041 statutory towns, means urban such as Municipal Corporation, municipalities, cantonment boards, notified town areas committees, town panchayats or nagarpalika. Whereas NCT Delhi's population share is 3.65% of the total population with 3 statutory towns. (Ministry of Urban Development).

The city currently requires 600 acres of land to effectively manage waste. Civic agencies were granted only 324.60 acres of which only 150 acres were found to be of use for a sanitary landfill site. The demand for such and will only increase with the rise in the volume of garbage.

To achieve what the Centre has set out to do under the Swachh Bharat Mission, public support is crucial. The government can build toilets, put up waste-to-energy plants and clean up roads. But no amount of State intervention can work unless the citizens realize that it is meant for their benefit, and join forces. For Clean India, citizens must be ready to get their hands dirty.

The Swachh Bharat Mission includes elimination of open defecation, conversion of unsanitary toilets to pour flush toilets, eradication of manual scavenging, municipal solid waste management and bringing about a behavioral change in people regarding health sanitation practices.

Government has made in its mission to rid India of open defecation by 2019, setting itself a target of building toilets in 104 lakh households. The mission aims to provide 2.5 lakhs community toilets, 2.6 lakh public toilets and a solid waste management facility in each town. Under the programme, community toilets will be built in residential areas where it is difficult to construct individual household toilets. Public toilets will also be constructed in designated locations such as tourist places, markets, bust stations, railway stations etc. The program will be implemented over a five year period in 4041 towns. But the Swachh Bharat campaign, launched in 2014, is stuttering with only 11% of toilets completed till March 31 this year. (Gupta, 2016).

The total assistance available for construction of an individual toilets is Rs. 4000/- from the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 1333/- at least from the State Government. However in the case of North East States, the states are required to contribute only Rs. 400/- per individual toilet.

The mission is estimated to cost around 62,009 crore rupees, of which 14,623 crore rupees will be borne by the Union Government. Of the centre's share of Rs. 14,623 crore, Rs 7,366 crore will be spent on solid waste management, Rs. 4165 crore on individual household toilets, Rs 1828 crore on public awareness and Rs. 655 crore on community toilets. (swachhbharaturban.gov.in)

Since 2014, when the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) was launched, around one crore toilets have been built in rural areas as against the target of 12 crore by 2019. (Gupta, 2016)

Current Tourism Scenario of Delhi

There has been a substantial increase in foreign tourist traffic in the last few years in Delhi, visit of foreign tourist in Delhi in the year 2010 was 1893650 in the year 2013 up to 2301395 and in the year 2014 it went up to 2319046 (Indian Tourism Statistics, 2014). The aim of Incredible India is to double the arrival of foreign tourist. India does not even figure in the top 20 destinations of the world (Sharma, 2012) 2011 reports by the World Travel and Tourism Council predicted that with an annual growth of 8.8 per cent, foreign tourist arrivals in India will cross 11 million by 2021 and promote India as an emerging tourist destination (Pandey, 2012). According to the ministry records, the National Capital, for the fifth consecutive year, has received less number of tourists than Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. The trend is disturbing as Delhi till 2008 was the most favorite destination for international tourists. It slipped to third position in 2009 and fourth position in the year 2014. (Indian Tourism Statistics, 2014)

Changing Scenario of Tourism in Delhi-NCR

Delhi is rich in monuments. If we bring natural resource it becomes good and it will definitely make the destination 100 per cent successful and popular among visitors. Natural resources bring optimum economic results. A green and clean destination provides happiness and relaxation to visitors, so our focus must be to provide natural oriented tourism to our guests. The main study of the research paper is to promote and create awareness regarding an important basic aspect like cleanliness among people. If we do not take into the changing considerations of visitors, we may out of business very soon. Delhi will crawl below from its current position and soon Delhi will not be a favorite Destination for International Tourist.

Research Methodology

To test the hypotheses field research was carried out in Delhi during September-October, 2015. The data for this work was gathered from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was gathered from tourists by using structural questionnaires. The questionnaires were given to visitors who visited Delhi for sightseeing trip. The research was carried out by a variety of methods designed to elicit qualitatively information through personal observation and interviews with both domestic and foreign visitors. The research involved 240 respondents altogether, so the results helped in drawing conclusion about the opinion regarding selecting Delhi as their tourist destination and problems faced by tourists. Apart from this, a third questionnaire was used to interview 20 Hotels representatives both budget and luxury.

Secondary Data was collected from various travel magazines, brochures and pamphlets published by the department of tourism. Apart from this, information's been collected through electronic and print media. Latest information was collected from the civic agencies located in Delhi-NCR.

Findings

The main aim of the finding is to provide a neat, green and clean city to visitors and preserve all existing facilities of old and new, as well as to cater the needs of visitors, otherwise we may be out of business.

Questions were asked through:

- Importance scale, opinion regarding selecting Delhi as their tourist destination and problems faced by the tourists during their stay in Delhi.
- Dichotomous (two answer choice)
- Multiple choice (more than two answer choice)

Domestic Visitors

Motivation of Travel – About 53 per cent of the domestic tourist visited on Tourism/Holiday, 9 per cent visited to meet their friends and relatives, 11 per cent for study, 16 per cent for conference, 8 per cent on business trips and rest of the 3 per cent for other purpose.

First time arrival – 55.25 per cent of the domestic tourists were the first time visitors and rest of the 44.75 per cent of the tourists visited Delhi earlier.

Repeat visit – only 44 per cent of the domestic tourists agreed that prefer to come back again in Delhi for tourism activities while remaining 56 per cent not interested to visit Delhi in future due to pollution, traffic congestion, non-availability of rooms in peak season, safety and security etc.

Choice for Delhi – 95 per cent of the domestic tourists included Delhi in their tour itinerary because Delhi, being a Capital city of India and a great political, historical and cultural tourist center among people. Only 5 per cent of the remaining tourists included Delhi in their itinerary after.

Curiosity of culture - Delhi has variety in its culture, religion, language, food, festivals, rituals, cuisines, music and dance etc. about 43.5 per cent of the domestic tourist were very greatly influenced and 27 per cent were greatly influenced to know the culture of Delhi. 18 per cent were moderately influenced, 9.75 little influence and only 1.75 per cent of the tourists were very little influenced by the culture of Delhi

Cleanliness – Only 29.5 per cent of the domestic tourists were not satisfied with Cleanliness and Hygiene of the Delhi and faced very much problems, 21.5 per cent of the domestic tourists faced some problem in cleanliness and hygiene in Delhi while 32.75 per cent of the domestic tourists do not face any cleanliness and hygiene problems and rest of the respondents i.e. 16.25 per cent of the respondents did not comment.

Traffic Congestion – Traffic in Delhi creates a very bad impression on domestic tourists as 70 per cent of the domestic respondents faced very much problems while they were on sightseeing tour of Delhi and wasted a lot time due to heavy traffic on roads. About 30 per cent of tourists faced some problem while they were in Delhi. Nobody complained that they did not face any problem in Delhi, indicates that traffic congestion is increasing day by day due to increase in private vehicles.

Water and Sanitation – Large number of domestic respondent's i.e. 16 per cent faced water and sanitation problems very much in Delhi and were cautious about their health on where as 14.5 per cent of the respondents faced some problem. Majority of the domestic respondents i.e. 55.25 per cent did not face any water and sanitation problem and found the condition of water and sanitation good and 14.25 per cent of the respondents did not make any view on water and sanitation.

Foreign Visitors

Motivation of Travel – About 61 per cent of the foreign tourist visited on Tourism/Holiday, 5 per cent visited to meet their friends and relatives, 3 per cent for study, 15 per cent for conference, 16 per cent on business trips.

First time arrival – 71 per cent of the foreign tourists were the first time visitors and rest of the 29 per cent of the tourists visited Delhi earlier.

Repeat visit – only 44.75 per cent of the foreign tourists agreed that prefer to come back again in Delhi for tourism activities while remaining 55.25 per cent not interested to visit Delhi in future due to pollution, traffic congestion, non-availability of rooms in peak season, safety and security etc.

Choice for Delhi – 77.5 per cent of the foreign tourists included Delhi in their tour itinerary because Delhi, being a Capital city of India and a great political, historical and cultural tourist center among people. Only 22.5 per cent of the remaining tourists included Delhi in their itinerary after.

Curiosity of culture - Delhi has variety in its culture, religion, language, food, festivals, rituals, cuisines, music and dance etc. About 58 per cent of the foreign tourists were very greatly influenced and 30.25 per cent were greatly influenced to know the culture of Delhi. 7.25 per cent were moderately influenced, 2.5 little influence and only 2 per cent of the tourists were very little influenced by the culture of Delhi

Cleanliness – Only 48.5 per cent of the foreign tourists were not satisfied with Cleanliness and Hygiene of the Delhi and faced very much problems, 21.5 per cent of the foreign tourists faced some problem in cleanliness and hygiene in Delhi while 12 per cent of the foreign tourists do not face any cleanliness and hygiene problems and rest of the respondents i.e. 18 per cent, did not comment.

Traffic Congestion – Traffic in Delhi creates a very bad impression on domestic tourists as 67 per cent of the foreign respondents faced very much problems while they were on sightseeing tour of Delhi and wasted a lot time due to heavy traffic on roads. About 28 per cent of tourists faced some problem while they were in Delhi. Nobody complained that they did not face any problem in Delhi, indicates that traffic congestion is increasing day by day due to increase in private vehicles and rest of the respondents i.e. 5 per cent, did not comment

Water and Sanitation – Large number of foreign respondent's i.e. 66.75 per cent faced water and sanitation problems very much in Delhi and were cautious about their health on where as 21.75 per cent of the respondents faced some problem. About 7.75 per cent did not face any water and sanitation problem and found the condition of water and sanitation good and 3.75 per cent of the respondents refused to comment on water and sanitation.

Hotel Representatives

Occupancy trend – There were shorter stays by visitors in Delhi hotels, as majority of the 75 per cent hotel ticked of short stays and rest of the 25 per cent hotels ticked of long stays.

Visitors – Hotel located in Delhi received maximum first time visitors i.e. 70 per cent and rest of the 30 per cent of the hotels received regular visitors.

Average length of stay – Average length of stay of tourist in Delhi hotels were 2.5 days as compared to average stay of 22 days in India

Given below are the problems (pre swachh bharat mission) which effects the environment of Delhi

- Due to Urbanization and constant development of infrastructure in Delhi, resulted disappearance of wetland. Wetlands are very important to the environment and play an important biological and ecological role. It acts as a natural habitat for aquatic biodiversity and birdlife and as a ground water recharger. Among the existing few natural wetland are Shantivan Lake, Sanjay Lake, Garhi Mandu wetland and Najafgarh marshland. (Haider 2015)

- In the name of tourism infrastructure, killing rivers through amphitheatres, exhibition areas, mythological parks and food plazas makes no sense. Construction in the name of riverfront will completely destroy the river. Water will be polluted and because of reduced flood-carrying capacity of the river, the city on its both sides will face flood threats. Fisheries and groundwater recharge will also be affected.” (Singh 2015)

- The Economic Survey of Delhi 2014-2015 said the city had a tree cover of 297.81 sq km in 2013 or 20.08% of the total area of the capital which is not sufficient in order to make Delhi a pollution free tourist destination for tourists.

- Biggest damage to tree body is lopping, especially in winters. The next damage is through nailing iron hooks and rods. In Delhi, most tree trunks are surrounded by concrete, making the foundation weak as there is no space for water and air to percolate. The roots of such trees are destroyed because they get little space to grow and hold the tree; as a result trees fall like cards during rain and in storms. (Haider, 2015)

- According to senior Delhi government officials, the forest department is significantly short staffed now compared to what it was 25 years back. The Delhi forest department is facing a crunch of skilled personnel as 280 of the 300-odd employees on its payroll consist of untrained laborers. (Haider, 2015)

- Some staff of the horticulture department cut trees instead of just pruning them. (Rajput 2015)

Below given are some suitable remedial measures (pre swachh bharat mission) in order to make Delhi a Pollution free destination for visitors. These are:

- Delhi Development Authority (DDA) will go by the expert’s panel’s recommendations by building recreational spots to save the ecologically-fragile floodplains from encroachment.

- In order to make Delhi a pollution free destination Delhi Development Authority had developed a biodiversity park on the west bank of Wazirabad barrage in 63.6 hectares. It’s outside the floodplains. In phase II, development in 121.5 hectares is inside the floodplains, but that project will not affect the river. (Singh, 2015)

- The Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994, had provision for penal action for those who trap trees in concrete. In 2000, the Union government issued rules for de-choking trees, stating that an area of 6X6 feet around each tree should be left vacant while concretizing pavements. The Delhi High Court in 2007 and 2009 and even the National Green Tribunal in 2013, has passed similar orders to free trees from their trappings. (Haider, 2015)

- The Delhi forest department plant to increase the green cover of the city to 25% in the span of 5 years through plantation and forestation drives along with all greening agencies working in the city. (Haider, 2015)
- In South Delhi’s, Sarojini Nagar, is building Commonwealth Games Park, where the national trees from over 15 countries stand tall. New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) took the initiative

forward and planted the national trees of 20 more counties on the 2.5 acre land and announced that over 50,000 saplings will be planted by this year. The idea behind the drive to expand the green cover in the NDMC area. Among the saplings planted by the civic body were Sngawan (Indonesia), Mango (India), Alstonia (Nepal) and Bottle Bush (Australia). The drive was then taken to Shanti Path-starting from the lawns outside the Canada high commission- and continued to Kushak Road and Safdarjung Road. Apart from the NDMC officials, students and sanitation workers and general public were also made part of the plantation drive.(HT Correspondents, 2015)

- Scientist has discovered a new microbe that can remove dye and other pollutants from a river. The microbe, which according to experts was successful in removing 96% of the contaminants from river water samples in which it was tested, can be immensely useful in cleaning up Delhi's lifeline Yamuna. "Dye residues in water can be hazardous for both human and animal health. Such pollutants can be turned into non-harmful molecules by using biological approaches, which are considered cheaper and ecologically safer." These microbes were proven to clean water by 96%. (HT Correspondent, 2015)
- The Centre and the Delhi government agreed to set up a Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) to clean and rejuvenate river Yamuna. All ministries and department concerned will work together for cleaning the historic Yamuna and restoring it to its past glory. (HT Correspondent, 2015)
- Uttar Pradesh forest department would take several measures to protect wildlife habitat and the Centre published a final notification on the eco zone around the Okhla bird sanctuary. The forest department has decided to earmark no construction zones, no mining zones and other prohibited areas as per details spelled out in the notification on the eco zones.
- The embassies of Israel and Australia have suggested ways to clean the Yamuna and develop it riverbed on the Delhi government's request and will provide technology for rejuvenating Yamuna.
- The public works department (PWD) is also planning to form a separate body to revive the river by creating a green mesh around it. Chief Minister and Union Water resources minister decided to set this up as an autonomous special purpose vehicle (SPV) to clean up the Yamuna. Eco parks, walkways and cycle tracks are also in the works to bring people closer to the river. (Haidar, 2015)
- An online campaign featuring Campaign Clean India and public awareness advertisements on major websites in the country by the government (Annual Report 2015-16)
- In order to solve the problem of pollution, Delhi Government., has started to work on "cycling promotional formula". In this scheme Delhi government will announce subsidy on the purchase of each cycle. The aim of this scheme is to promote cycle in Delhi. For this government will soon construct a cycle track.
- Delhi government will launch Bio-gas buses to control pollution. Currently, CNG buses ply in Delhi. Countries like Sweden, China and many other countries are using Bio-gas buses.
- The management of Solid Waste in Delhi is being improved through measures adopted by concerned agencies. The measures include the following:
 - a. Construction of dustbins
 - b. Purchase of additional front-end loaders, refuse collectors, mechanical sweepers, tipper trucks, dumper placers etc.
 - c. Use of garbage to make compost with the participation of the private sector
 - d. Development of new sanitary land-fill sites
 - e. Disposal of garbage at the local area level through vermin-composting
 - f. Involvement of NGOs and Resident Welfare Association in segregation and collection of garbage from houses (Delhi Govt.)

Given below are the problems (post swachh bharat mission) which effects the environment of Delhi

- People fail to segregate dry and wet waste at source ensures that all garbage dumped by people in their bins ultimately ends at the landfill sites (Narela-Bawana, Bhalswa, and Okhla & Ghazipur). The situation demands attention as of the 10,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste is generated every day in

Delhi, about 50% is fit for composting. Another 30% is recyclable and only 20% should reach the landfill sites.

Effective segregation at source, in transit and during disposal will mean only 20% of refuse needs to be sent to the landfills. Currently almost all the waste is dumped at the landfills that are already full to the brim.

In the absence of a proper system in place, most of the 4000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste as well as 800 tonnes of plastic waste end up in the mountains of waste and in the process cause irrevocable damage to the environment. (Haider, 2015)

- Landfill sites are considered a solution to garbage management and agencies are scrambling for space to create more dumping sites, instead of reducing and recycling waste. (Sharma, 2015)

Lack of land in the city has resulted in mountains of garbage on the outskirts of Delhi. “The city currently requires 600 acres of land to effectively manage waste. However, government granted 324.60 acres of which only 150 acres were found to be of use for a sanitary landfill site.

These landfill sites are now they part of the problem. Most of them have exhausted their capacity years ago, they pose a massive public health hazards as colonies have come up around them, as these sites pollutes the groundwater, air and soil in the nearby areas.

- Municipal Corporations (North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation) say that with around 85% of the sanitation budget goes into paying salaries and transportation of garbage, no funds are left for waste management, infrastructure upgrade etc. Most of the waste reaches the landfills sites without being segregated.

Civic authorities have faced protests over plans to allocate land for landfill sites by residents of nearby areas due to rising pollution and stink. (Sharma, 2015)

- Three of the four stinking landfills sites (Narela-Bawana, Bhalswa, Okhla & Ghazipur) are long overdue for closure and there is no fresh site available to take in the daily discard of 10,000 tonnes. The 2500 odd filthy and unhealthy community bins that serve secondary collection centres in thousands of colonies will start overflowing and garbage will spill on to the streets when in 2021 because waste generation reaches 15000 tonnes every day. (Haider, 2015)
- “Unions” were another major reason behind the lack of proper upkeep in the city. There are at least 50 unions of safai karamcharis each claiming to have different agenda for the workers. And these 60,000 odd sanitation workers, supposed to take care of the garbage load of just 141 kg per day(Haider, 2015)
- For people, Delhi now is an open urinal, urinating behind a wall is a common practice by people due to lack of public toilets or the ones that are available are too dirty to use..With less than 3000 public toilets for almost entire Delhi, public defecation remains one of Delhi’s most haunting problems.

Moreover the bill to increase spot fines from a meager Rs 50 to Rs 500 is pending for years. Presently, there are 3000 toilets in municipal areas; just merely 300 are for women.

- Under ‘Swachh Bharat Mission,’ the corporations had to construct 1,000 toilets, especially for women. A year after the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, not a single one has been built. Before the 2010 Commonwealth Games, the Delhi government had launched a civic makeover that included

1,000 waterless toilets. While 403 were constructed, over time they were converted into conventional ones due to lack of maintenance. (Sharma, 2015)

- In Delhi, 85% of all garbage collected by the civic agencies in from the streets. Apart from polluting the land and air and raising a stink, some studies show that up to 20% of the litter on streets ends up in different water bodies, including the Yamuna which cause water pollution.

Below given are some suitable remedial measures (post swachh bharat mission) in order to make Delhi a Pollution free destination for visitors. These are:

- Municipal Corporations in order to keep Delhi clean looking at decentralized models to have a better waste management mechanism in place, with a stress on recycling & segregation. Effective segregation at source, in transit and during disposal will mean only 20 per cent of refuse needs to be sent to landfills. (Haider, 2015)

Municipal corporations will make arrangements of, a complete door to door waste collection system and trash pickups have separate containers for dry and wet waste. (Haider, 2015)

- Under ‘Swachh Bharat Mission,’ the corporations will construct 1,000 toilets, especially for women. Municipal corporation will also built 1000 new public and community toilets in the next one year. The Delhi government plans to add 16,000 new toilets in slums to keep Delhi-NCR clean. The civic agencies and the state government will educate people because to keep Delhi clean people’s contribution is a must. (Sharma, 2015,)
- There’s a need for a hefty fine, and stricter penalty for repeat offenders who throw garbage on roads,” The municipal corporation had compiled the Delhi Cleanliness and Sanitation. By-Laws to hike fines. Indian Railways has already made a head start. During an anti-littering drive at five railway stations in Delhi-NCR like Delhi Main, New Delhi, Hazarat Nizamuddin, Anand Vihar and Ghaziabad, launched in January the Railways fined more than 34,000 people and collected Rs 34 lakh in the year 2015.
- Cineplex’s, malls, hospitals and roadside eateries are among the top contributors. The National Green Tribunal had ordered the civic bodies in September to fine such establishments about Rs. 50,000 each time they were found littering. All these steps taken by the civic agencies will definitely help to keep help to neat, clean and green.

Efforts made by government to keep Delhi clean:

- Install more dustbins
- Ensure that the dustbins are cleaned/garbage removed every day.
- Install public-signs to promote anti-litter drive.
- Impose stricter penalties on those found littering
- Ensure proper imposition of the laws

Efforts made by people to keep Delhi clean

- Stop throwing garbage on streets
- Try to locate the nearest bin, to throw the garbage
- If travelling, keep an empty paper bag for wrapper/garbage
- Teach kids to not throw garbage on the streets.
- Chintan, a NGO, has been working in partnership with the Indian Railways to keep the railway stations at New Delhi, Old Delhi, Hazarat Nizamuddin and Anand Vihar, clean and dirt-free. It also

partners with informal recycling sector, such as waste-pickers and scrap dealers, to clean up cities, recycle more efficiently and create livelihoods for waste pickers. (HT Correspondent, 2016)

Conclusion

The social habits of people of throwing garbage, urinating etc. in open is disgusting which shows Incredible India is not Swachh. Crores of rupees have been spent by the government on anti-littering campaigns but people don't stop from throwing garbage, Reasons include a lack of education, disregard for public places and the absence of a hefty fine to deter people.

Toxic fumes from vehicles and dust from construction sites are choking people, but they are also damaging monuments as well as environment of the city. Pollution is turning the white marbles yellowish. Monuments must be protected at all cost. Illegal constructions and congestions in the area were hurting the monuments. Monuments are victim of Environmental Degradation.

Today, people want to see natural beauty spots of flora and faunas. For this we have to treat nature well. If we continue destroy the nature, nature will destroy our tourism resources. So future of tourism lies on those destinations which are gifts of nature. Nature makes things beautiful. Man is to blame for destroying nature. Natural resources are the cause of tourism. No man-made creation never complete with nature. The only solution is creating awareness. There are so many dustbins in capital city but people prefer to throw waste on the roads. It is not the question of having lots of public bins. We need to create citizen pressure and stop people from littering on the roads.