

- Potential negative environmental impacts (damage to mangrove vegetation due to rise in salinity, loss of species due to tiger shrimp cultivation etc)
- Pollution by sewage, dumping of the wastes in river.
- Increase in biotic pressure due to increase in mass tourism.
- Lack of proper management causing negative impact on this fragile ecosystem.

7. Conclusion

Sensitization about the environment as well as environmental education is best achieved through ecotourism. The livelihood opportunity component of ecotourism is considered to be a means of poverty alleviation of the local people. Focus should be on more involvement and participation of the local people in ecotourism. This will help in maintaining a social balance in terms of income generation of the local people. This will also reduce their dependence on the forest to a great extent thereby aiding the conservation process. Only then will the local people get an impetus to conserve the environment.

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