

Impact of Over Tourism towards Local Community in Pilgrimage Destination.

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Abstract- The extensive spread of visitor during a particular destination has led to a situation that's referred to as over tourism, but now it's the foremost common phrase for describing the negative impacts of tourism. Locals particularly destinations, have felt the impact of expanding outsiders which they need been compelled to manage the pressure altogether directions like environment, economic furthermore because the culture. Hence, the aim of the study is to clarify the results of overcrowding on the area people in pilgrimage destination. The target of this study is to see the challenges or opportunities faced by area people with relevancy over tourism. This research is distributed at south Tamilnadu, Madurai. This paper provides a critical structure of issues faced by the locals and a few of the suggestion to beat the situations.

Keywords – Pilgrimage Destinations; Impact; Local community; Over tourism, Madurai

I. INTRODUCTION

Over tourism could be a new term for old problem, namely intake more number of holiday makers to a selected place which is bigger than the carrying capacity led to negative perception for all the stakeholders. (Butler, 2006) John Ruskin complained of the presence and impact of holiday makers in Venice within the mid-19th Century and also the transformative effects of heavy visitation on destination are noted for run out a century. (Segota, 2017) Large numbers of tourists can upset the area people, especially if income created by a tourism boom doesn't stream down however rather spills out of the state. Thus, it had been argued that if the area people think that tourism development gives greater positive impacts than negative ones then they're likely to support. Borg & Costa, stated (Borg JVD, 1996) heritage tourism segment offers even better development than others, which visitor numbers in cities of art are rising over could also be expected from the final development figures. Therefore, it's not surprising that locals and tourists are concerned about these places and with the exceeding site's visitor carrying capacity thus, negative consequences can arise. The recent research by Seraphin, Sheeran, & Pilato (Seraphin, 2018) studied about over tourism and also the fall of Venice as a destination. Thus, studies on identifying the impact of over tourism towards area people in heritage city especially at South Tamilnadu, Madurai are essential to bridge the gap of information. Hence, the objectives of this can be to see the challenges or opportunities faced by area people with relevancy over tourism

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Some people might imagine that because the tourism sector is growing quickly in developing countries, there must be negative impacts. But, others think all societies and cultures are changing due to their lack of ability to evading outside impacts. The impact of over tourism on a destination are often measured on different levels, for instance, the amount of the individual attraction and also the function of destination as a full. The character of town figures out which of the amount is that the most relevant. Furthermore, the impact has various dimensions (Borg JVD, 1996). Explanations for the impact of tourism research reported by most commentators are associated with the failures of communication and social engagement in networks (Thomas, 2017). The sense and intensity of the impact depend upon both tourist's numbers and also the characteristics of the destination. (Maria, 2017) The impact could also be physical, economic or social and it's going to be either during a positive or negative sense. Fundamentally, the tourism sector is tied in with improving places for people to measure and better places for people to go to. Teo et al. states (Teo CBC, 2014), it's only the duty of 1 element or gathering yet connects with the duty of all stakeholders in tourism like the tourists, tourism organizations, local communities, planning authorities, transport operators, non-governmental organizations and central and native government. The stakeholders are to assume liability for his or her activities and also the effects of their activities. An observation that tourism research focused on the positive aspects of tourism, emphasized the negative and balanced level with the systematic approach. Additionally, the

neglected areas within the body of over tourism literature involve problems with social and institutional impact on host governments and communities (Lankford SV, 1994). Therefore, securing support and involvement in tourism development is vital and it requires accessing the heartbeat of the communities in improving this sector.

III. OBJECTIVES

The most objectives of the study is to analyses weather the over tourism affect the local residents resources at South Tamilnadu, Madurai. Hence the questionnaire structured supported their housing, business life and everyday life. Supported this we develop objectives to check the impact of over tourism on South Tamilnadu, Madurai to seek out whether over tourism affect the local residents.

IV. HYPHESIS OF THE STUDY

H_0H_0 : Over tourism doesn't affect the area people with relevancy respondents Age

H_1H_1 : Over tourism affect the area people with relevancy respondents Age.

V. METHODOLOGY

The quantitative approach was wont to evaluate the impact of over tourism within the area people at South Tamilnadu, Madurai. This approach was selected supported the retrieved data. Therefore, a sampling technique had been wont to the entire numbers of 64 respondents participated within the study around various parts of Madurai district. The info from the quantitative survey were analysed using SPSS Version 25. The info was compiled to get ends up in terms of Frequency, Percentage, Mean and a method ANOVA.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

This section describes the findings of the study. Following table shows the results, over tourism affect the local community with respect to the respondent's age.

Questions	Age Category	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	P	Hypothesis Accepted
Housing Characteristics improve satisfaction Level	Below 25	11	1.5455	.82020	3.177	0.020	H_1
	25 - 30	30	1.3333	.60648			
	30 - 40	17	1.2941	.58787			
	40 -50	5	2.4000	.89443			
	Above 50	1	1.0000	.			
	Total	64	1.4375	.70991			
Price of house availability and rents have increased	Below 25	11	2.0909	.94388	3.022	0.025	H_1
	25 - 30	30	1.7333	.82768			
	30 - 40	17	2.4706	.79982			
	40 -50	5	2.6000	.89443			
	Above 50	1	1.0000	.			
	Total	64	2.0469	.89849			
Overcrowding disturbs the daily life	Below 25	11	1.5455	.82020	3.034	0.024	H_1
	25 - 30	30	1.3667	.61495			
	30 - 40	17	1.2941	.58787			
	40 -50	5	2.4000	.89443			
	Above 50	1	1.0000	.			
	Total	64	1.4531	.71113			
Work related Stress affecting professional life	Below 25	11	1.8182	.98165	0.686	0.604	H_0
	25 - 30	30	2.0000	.87099			
	30 - 40	17	2.0588	.89935			
	40 -50	5	2.4000	.89443			
	Above 50	1	1.0000	.			
	Total	64	2.0000	.89087			
Behaviour of tourists in public creates negative impacts	Below 25	11	1.5455	.82020	1.165	0.336	H_0
	25 - 30	30	1.8333	.87428			
	30 - 40	17	2.0000	.93541			
	40 -50	5	2.4000	.89443			

	Above 50	1	1.0000	.			
	Total	64	1.8594	.88850			

Table 1 - Impact of over tourism with regards to respondents Age

Based on the Table 1 53% of them is male and another 47% of the respondents are female. In that majority of the respondents 47% are 25 – 30 age group category people, 27% are from 30 – 40 age group, 17% of them are below 25 age group category from the overall respondents of the study.

68.8% are agreed, 18.8% are neutral and the remaining 12.5% of the respondent's disagrees the statement and the one way ANOVA results {F (3.177), p (.020) <0.05} uncovered that housing characteristics improve satisfactory level because of over tourism which means the respondents agrees the improvement in housing characteristics. Hence H_1H_1 is accepted.

Majority of 42.2% are disagreed, 37.5% are agreed and the remaining 20.3% of the respondent's says neutral for the statement and the one way ANOVA results {F (3.022), p (.025) <0.05} uncovered that price of house availability and rents have increased because of over tourism which means the respondents agrees that there is increase in rents. Hence H_1H_1 is accepted.

67.2% are agreed, 20.3% are neutral and the remaining 12.5% of the respondent's disagrees the statement and the one way ANOVA results {F (3.034), p (.024) <0.05} uncovered that overcrowding affects the daily life of the locals. Hence H_1H_1 is accepted.

For the statement work related stress affecting professional life because of over tourism 39.1% of the respondents agree as well as disagreed and the remaining 21.9% said neutral, one way ANOVA results {F (0.0686), p (.0604) <0.05} was not significant, which means that the respondents not accepted the statement. Hence H_0H_0 is accepted.

46.9% are agreed, 20.3% are neutral and the remaining 32.8% of the respondent's disagrees the statement and the one way ANOVA results {F (1.165), p (.336) <0.05} was not significant which means that the respondents disagree the statement. Hence H_0H_0 is accepted.

VII.CONCLUSION

The findings are revealed that in some aspects over tourism is affected the local communities in this study based on the respondents response the housing facilities like water, environment are improved as well as the rent and availability of the house are also increased some of the local community are facing issues regarding the increase of rent in the particular pilgrimage destination, also it affects the daily life of the local community. On the other side it will not affect the majority of the local resident's professional life and also the behavior of visitors in the public place but in some parts the behavior of the visitor will make the negative impact for the host in the particular south Tamilnadu Madurai destination. From this findings successfully achieve the objectives of the study.

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