

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON CITIES

Shiv Dabhade¹, Sagar Zore², Shishir Dadhich³

¹Department of Town and Country Planning, Sandip University, Nashik-08

²Department of Town and Country Planning, Sandip University, Nashik-08

³Assistant Professor, Department of Town and Country Planning, Sandip University, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract - Urban planning is a tool which enables in managing changes with a spatial approach and it also helps in conducting planning activities. Study from the past and present conditions and make a good proposal for the future this will reduce the impact and helps us to get better result. Tourism industry in this decade brought many changes in Indian cities, but the problem is that everyone is concern about the development and their significance, but no one is concern about the impacts of tourists on the social, cultural and environment activities and if the impacts are study than best solution and proposal can be benefits in all sectors of development. Tourism cities have tremendous potential of research in their direction and even government is taking new decision and brings out new policies regarding tourism and tourist cities and people should be aware of such ideas and event that take place in country. Need to recognized the impacts and work on it will take the urban planning process and tourism sector to next level. Nashik city in Maharashtra state is one of the oldest city which have most important historical, culturally and religious importance and one of the city who hold kumbha mela and most of the people visit this city throughout the year and if the impacts are solved at it basic development than the development may rapidly increase and gives better life to the surrounding environment.

Key Words: E-Tourism, Potential, Tourism Impacts, Tourism Policies, Kumbha Mela Organisation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is the brief motion of humans to the destinations out of doors their everyday workplaces and residence, the activities undertaken in the course of their live in the one's destinations, and therefore the facilities created to cater their needs. The observe of tourism is the look at of people away from their common habitat, of the establishments, which responds to the necessities of travelers, and of the impact that they have on the economic, bodily and social well-being of their hosts. It involves the motivations and experiences of the tourists, the expectation of and adjustments made by residents of reception areas, and the roles played by numerous agencies and institutions which intercede between them.

Tourism has many subsidies it is a vast sector and each tourism have different way to explore some of them travel for pleasure, studies and some of them travel to explore and to learn new cultural. Tourism enables to grow fundamental monetary factors which have managed the growth of tourism and which may additionally lead to shape its destiny development. There are many tourist spots in each corner of world and people travel to explore new things, but any how they impact the surrounding in direct or indirect manners

1.1 Objectives

1. To study current status of the tourism and its scenario in cities.
2. To analyze positive, negative, economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism.
3. To study factors influencing interaction between tourists and environment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Harsimran Chadha and Dr. Preeti Onkar have given information about community-based tourism. Community based tourism is a form of tourism, centered upon the conservation and development of the community as well as tourism operations. It involves the provision of facilities like transportation, home stay, catering, escorting and guiding, local souvenirs, amusement and recreational parks.

Bindu K have mentioned how the industrialization has changed the way of tourism in the life of people and residents. Due to industrialization people started moving out in large number to places away from their homes with a desire for leisure and pleasure. On the basis of tourist motivation tourism may be pleasure, leisure, recreation, business, adventure, nature, health, sports, pilgrimage, spiritual, ethic, sociological, cultural, park, wild life, physical exploration, conference and convention, study and shopping.

Glenn Kreag have given information that for a tourism-based economy to sustain itself in local communities, the residents must be willing partners in the process. Their attitudes toward tourism and perceptions of its impacts on community life must be continually assessed and it also gives details about the impact of tourism on the bases of economic, environment, social and cultural attitude.

Vaidya Priya Sandeep, Malini Singh, Dr. Prashant Kumar Gauta have analyzed the tourist inflow of the pandav leni cave in Maharashtra followed by revenue generated through tourism at the cave site area. Cave tourism is a part of physical tourism product as caves are located in natural settings and their structures are tangible in nature.

Arpita Bansal have discussed about the planning of mega event kumbha mela and also highlighted that kumbh mela event is essentially seen as a crowd management exercise rather than an opportunity to transform the city and regenerate its economic and spatial development.

Nitin Bajirao Borse have focused on different types of tourism that will attract people from different field and they have divided tourism into different field such as caves tourism, waterfall tourism, and they have also recommended many new ideas to increase the scope of tourism in different fields.

3. METHODOLOGY

This methodology is divided into several stages that includes problem definition, identification of study area, literature review, data collection, data analysis, proposal, result and conclusion.

The first is to identify the problem definition of the study area, aim, objectives of the study and identification of the study area.

The second stage two types of data are collected the first one is primary data and second type of data is secondary data, primary data is collected from survey, research, interview and experiments, the data which is directly collected is called as primary data and on the other hand the secondary data can be collected from censuses, information from government, departments records etc. the data which is collected indirectly is called as secondary data.

The third stage helps us to know the types of tourism from above data and tourism is divided into sub types and after that government policy regarding the specific tourism are study and government policy are divided into two parts tourism policy of Maharashtra and tourism policy of India.

The fourth stage is data analysis and it get divided into two sub parts that are tourism management and impact of tourism on district, later the tourism management get divided into three sub types that are environment, economic and social, in each of the sub types there are two main factors that are study in environment section the first type is natural environment and second types is build environment, similar in economical section the first type is conditions of community and second types is its solution from community.

The fifth stage that is impacts of tourism it includes three main subtypes that are same as tourism management the first type is environment, second type is economical and the last type is social and this sub types are further divided into sub parts that is natural resources, pollution and physical impacts, tourism industry and values and behaviors and last one positive and negative consequences respectively.

The sixth stage is to get feedback from people in the form questionnaire and interview and best proposal is to given against the impacts of tourism on district and such proposal should be taken into action for future scope.

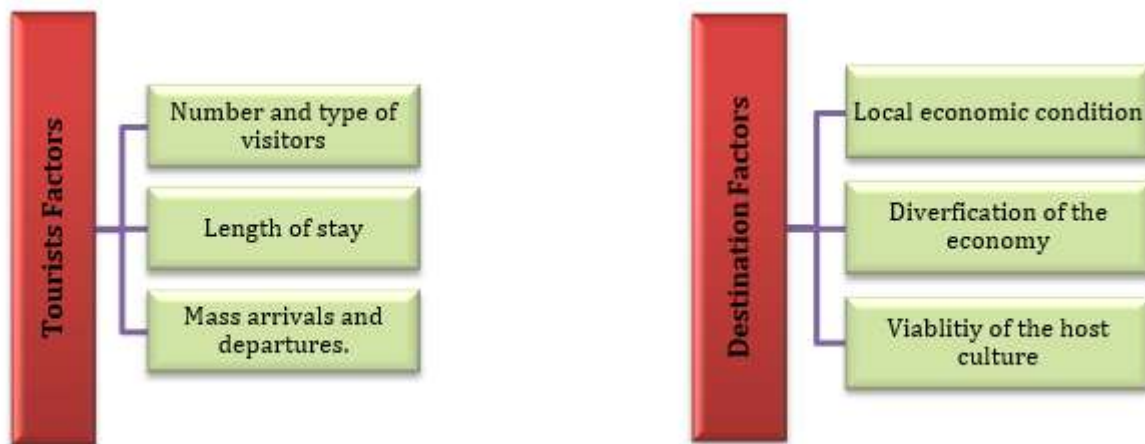
4. IMPACTS OF TOURISM

As tourism sector developed day by day it has some of the serious impact on tourism and if this impact tackle down within short period of time than the development in tourism sector will be boosted and growth can take place in rapid way. The impacts are divided into different types such as economical, social, positive impact, negative impacts. Cultural impacts, environmental impacts.

Table -1: Tourism several factors positive and negative impacts

Sr. No.	Several Factors	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
01.	Economic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunity. • Increased tax revenue. • Enterprises development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal tourists • Low paying jobs. • Rapid change of land values.
02.	Social Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of infrastructure. • Cultural connection. • Increased internal business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crime rate. • Conjection. • Huge traffic.
03.	Cultural Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural exchanged. • Preservation of traditional styles. • Cultural arts and crafts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural get destroyed. • Family disruptions. • Unwanted lifestyle change.
04.	Environment Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of historic buildings. • Improvement of the area appearance • Prevention of ecological decline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural impacts. • Degradation of vegetation. • Depletion of wild life. • Greenhouse gases by industries.

5. FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERACTION BETWEEN TOURISTS AND ENVIRONMENT



6. CONCLUSIONS

The study reveals that the flow of the tourists is mostly towards religious cities than the normal tourists spot cities and special development plan should be made to developed infrastructure and due to number of tourists visits cities during peak period so there should be eco-tourism promotion and major should be taken to developed it.

Different types of tourism affect in different ways. Where tourists play important part to affect the environment in different fundamentals such as social, economical and also cultural factors. Number of tourists create large amount of waste so proper management of solid waste should be taken care and if the impacts are control by just one percent than the development graph get boosted day by day even a small change towards tourists people and vice versa can reduced the impact on tourists spots and glorify the beauty of environment and maintain its richness as a "Tourists Spot".

REFERENCES

- [1] Ar. Harsimran Chadha, Dr. Preeti Onkar, "Changing Cities in The Perspective of Religious Tourism- A Case of Allahabad," International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering, Science and Technology (ICETEST-2015).
- [2] Bindu K, "A Study on Pilgrim Tourism in Kerala," PG Department of Commerce Research Guide St. Albert College Ernakulam Kochi Now-2015.
- [3] Glenn Kreag, "The Impacts of Tourism," Sea Grant Publications.
- [4] Vaidya Priya Sandeep, Malini Singh, Dr. Prashant Kumar Gauta, "Cave Tourism- A Study on Potential of Pandav Leni Cave in Maharashtra.
- [5] Garau, Pietro. Revisiting Urban Planning in Developed Countries. Spain; 2009.
- [6] Pratt, Andy C. Cities: The cultural dimension. London: Foresight, Government Office for Science; 2014.
- [7] UNEP, UNWTO. Making Tourism More Sustainable- a guide for policy makers. Spain: UNEP, UNWTO, 210; 2005
- [8] Kumbh Mela 2013 at a glance; 2013; Accessed 09 27, 2015.
- [9] M.Thea Sinclair, A. B. (2003). Economics of Tourism. In C. Cooper, Aspects of tourism - Classic reviews in Tourism.
- [10] Mehtha, R. (2014). Coastal Tourism and Development. New Delhi: Anmol Publications.