



ISSN: 2249-894X
 IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)
 UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514
 VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019



PHYSICAL IMPACT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM ON SHEGAON, DIST. BULDHANA (MH)

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ABSTRACT:

The nature of the environment, both natural and man-made, is basic to the tourism industry. Not with standing, the relationship of the tourism industry with the environment is intricate. It includes numerous exercises that can have antagonistic natural impacts. A large number of these effects are connected with the development of general framework, for example, streets and air terminals, and of the travel industry offices, including resorts, inns, eateries, shops, greens and marinas. The negative effects of the travel industry advancement can bit by bit pulverize natural assets on which

it depends. Then again, the travel industry can possibly make gainful impacts on the environment by adding to ecological insurance and preservation. It is an approach to bring issues to light of ecological qualities and it can fill in as an apparatus to back insurance of normal territories and increment their financial significance. The paper depicts the impacts of the pilgrimage tourism industry on physical factor. The paper is entirely based on primary data collected from the native people of the Shegaon. The 14 major indicators are identified to assess the physical impact of pilgrimage tourism and responses were collected in three likert scale. The study reveals the fact that there is significant negative impact of pilgrimage tourism on the host population as well as environmental quality of the Shegaon.

KEYWORDS: *Pilgrimage Tourism, Physical Impact, Environmental Impact.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Negative effects from the travel industry happen when the dimension of guest use is more prominent than the earth's capacity to adapt to this utilization inside satisfactory points of confinement of progress. Uncontrolled traditional, the travel industry presents potential dangers to numerous common regions around the globe. It can put colossal weight on a territory

and lead to effects, for example, soil disintegration, expanded contamination, releases into the ocean, regular living space misfortune, expanded weight on imperiled species and increased helplessness to backwoods fires. It regularly puts a strain on water assets, and it can compel nearby populaces to vie for the utilization of basic assets. The paper depicts the impacts of the pilgrimage tourism industry on physical factor. The paper is entirely based on primary data collected from the native people of the Shegaon. The total 200 sample households are surveyed

and attempts are made to know the impact and changes in the physical environment due to the pilgrimage tourism and pilgrimage activities. The 14 major indicators are identified to assess the physical impact of pilgrimage tourism and responses were collected in three likert scale. The study reveals the fact that there is significant negative impact of pilgrimage tourism on the host population as well as

environmental quality of the Shegaon.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The major objectives of the present study are as below.

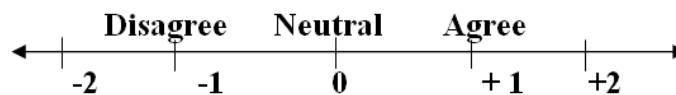
1. To study the relationship between tourism and its impact on physical environment
2. To study the physical impact of pilgrimage tourism on Shegaon

3. METHODOLOGY:

The attitudinal survey has been the common method of addressing a range of physical, economical, and socio-cultural issues of the native peoples. In this approach, respondents are asked to indicate their attitude and feelings towards the impact of pilgrimage tourism, with a set of closed questions or statements. In order to draw appropriate results, researcher has used different statistical tools by considering the nature of the data. The prominent statistical tools which are used in this paper are as below.

A. Likert three scales:

It is a technique which is used for the measurement of attitude, feelings and especially physiological aspects of the human being. It has been expressed in three scales i.e. agree, partially agree and disagree. It is ordering measuring technique which is used for non-parametric data. It is measured on following scales.



B. Chi- Square Test:

In some extent researcher has gathered qualitative data and therefore chi-square test is more suitable. Statistically it can be expressed as below.

$$\text{Chi-Square} = \chi^2 = \sum (O - E)^2 / E$$

Here, O stands for observed frequency and E stands for expected frequency. After having the information about the methodology (which is used in this chapter) researcher is now interested in knowing the demography of the Shegaon.

4. DISCUSSION:

• PHYSICAL IMPACT OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM ON SHEGAON

Tourism places always receive positive as well as negative externalities. The development of tourist spot attracts to the tourist and consequently they affect positively on the local economy of that tourist spot and they also affect negatively on the physical environment. Hence there is need to achieve the golden path between positive and negative externalities of tourism.

Table 1: Physical Impact of Pilgrimage Tourism on Shegaon

Sr. No	Parameters of the Physical Impact	Agree	Partially Agree	Disagree	Total
1	Increase in Crowding and Concentration of Population	186(93)	4(2)	10(5)	200(100)
2	Noise Pollution& Air Pollution	158(79)	34(17)	8(4)	200(100)
3	Water Pollution	170(85)	17(8.5)	13(6.5)	200(100)
4	Problem of Sanitation and Drainage Water	144(72)	24(12)	30(15)	200(100)
5	Pressure on Public Services and Goods	138(69)	45(22.5)	17(8.5)	200(100)
6	Pressure on Road and TransportSystem	159(79.5)	33(16.5)	8(4)	200(100)
7	Increase in Slum Area	135(67.5)	37(18.5)	28(14)	200(100)
8	Uncontrolled PetAnimals	145(72.5)	36(18)	19(9.5)	200(100)
9	Increase in Dirtiness	123(61.5)	46(23)	31(15.5)	200(100)
10	Modernization in Services	140(70)	56(28)	4(2)	200(100)
11	Pressure on Rail Transportation	100(50)	73(36.5)	27(13.5)	200(100)
12	Increase in Hotels	160(80)	28(14)	12(6)	200(100)
13	Adequate Parking facility	75(37.5)	52(26)	73(36.5)	200(100)
14	Increase in Urbanization	113(56.5)	61(30.5)	26(13)	200(100)

Source: Based on field work 2016-2017

Note: Figures in bracket shows percentage to total respondents

For the measurement and identification of physical impact of pilgrimage tourism on host population, researcher has identified 14 major parameters through which one can judge whether the tourism in Shegaon hampers the physical environment or not. With help of these 14 parameters researcher has attempted to study the physical impact of pilgrimage tourism on host population. And to what extent they are affecting to the environment of Shegaon. These 14 major parameters are as below.

1. Increase in Crowding and Concentration of Population

Generally it is observe that there is more crowd and high pressure of population at the tourist spot. High crowding leads to high burden on natural resources that create environmental problems like noise, water and air pollution. Therefore it is considered as one of the parameters for the measurement of physical impact of tourism on host population. 93 percent local respondents agreed that there is a problem of high crowding and concentration of population (see table 1).

2. Noise Pollution and Air Pollution

Noise and air pollution are major environmental problems which are faced by the local people of the tourists spots of India in general and in Maharashtra in particular. It is seen from the table 1 that nearly 79 percent local people agreed of increase in noise and air pollution in Shegaon.

3. Water Pollution

Water is one of the major environmental aspects and that is part and parcel for living things. It is expected that everyone should get pure and adequate drinkable water, but due to human activities water becomes polluted. More tourists means more demand for water and consequently, more the chances of water pollution therefore it is considered as one of the major parameters for the measuring

of physical impact on host population. Around 85 percent local respondents agreed that water pollution is taking place in Shegaon.

4. Problem of Sanitation and Drainage Water

The problem of sanitation and drainage water is very serious concern in Shegaon as we have studied in demography of Shegaon. In fact it is not only the problem of Shegaon but also it is most frequently observed in major metropolitan cities and tourists spots. 72 percent host population agreed that there is problem of sanitation and drainage water.

5. Pressure on Public Services and Goods

With the increasing flow of tourists the pressure on the public goods and services also increases and consequently it results in decrease in service efficiency. Around 69 percent local respondents agreed that there is high pressure on public services and goods due to tourism.

6. Pressure on Road and Transport System

With the development of tourism spot, additional supportive tourism infrastructure is needed. If that is not developed as per the requirement and demand, then ultimately it puts pressure on existing infrastructure. Road and transport facility are pre-requisite conditions for the development of any tourism spot. Nearly 80 percent local people agreed that increasing flow of pilgrim put burden on road and transportation.

7. Increases in Slum Area

Slum area is one of the major problems of the urban areas in India. Though Shegaon is a semi-urban area there is also problem of slum population which is specially raised due to pilgrimage tourism. 67.5 percent local people agreed that there is increase in slum area in Shegaon.

8. Problem of Uncontrolled Pet Animals

Mismanagement and passive administration, lead to poor quality of public services. Most of the time we see uncontrolled pet animals moving around the roads which become cause of minor and major road accidents. The problem of these uncontrolled pet animals is also a major one in Shegaon city. 72 percent local people agreed that this problem has increased significantly in Shegaon.

9. Increase in Dirtiness

Every geographical area has its own bearing capacity, if the level of population and economic activities exceed beyond that bearing capacity of the area then ultimately the environmental problems emerge out more extensively. Dirtiness is one of the best examples of that bearing capacity. Around 61.5 percent local people are agreed that there is increase in dirtiness due to tourism.

10. Modernization in Services

Modernization in services is one of the examples of positive externalities of tourism on host population. In order to provide efficient and effective goods and services, modernization in supply chain is required. It is clear from the table 1 that around 70 percent local sample respondents agreed of increase in modernization in service.

11. Pressure on Rail Transportation

Indian rail transportation network is second biggest transportation mode after China in Asia. By taking into consideration the number of passengers, Indian rail transportation network is not adequate. No doubt Shegaon is well connected by the rail transportation, but raising number of pilgrims put pressure on rail transportation in Shegaon. 50 percent respondents agreed that pilgrim pressure is increasing on rail transportation.

12. Increase in Hotels

With the expansion of tourism and increase in rate of urbanization, commercial activities like hotels, lodgings, hospitals and banks also increase simultaneously. Therefore increase in number of hotels is also one of the indicators for the measurement of physical impact on host population. 80 percent of the total interviewed people agreed that there is increase in numbers of hotels in Shegaon.

13. Adequate Parking facility

Adequate parking facility is one of the major parts of the tourism infrastructure of any tourist spot. Due to the lack of land, the parking problem arises more frequently in urban areas. 37.5 percent respondents agreed that there is problem of parking in Shegaon.

14. Increase in Urbanization

Urbanization is a process through which migration and agglomeration of population takes place in a particular area. The overall economic activities start growing with increasing rate of urbanization. 56.5 percent respondents agreed that the urbanization is taking place in Shegaon.

➤ **Hypothesis Testing**

Null Hypothesis

H0= There is no significant negative physical impact of tourism on host Population.

Research Hypothesis

H1= There is significant negative physical impact of tourism on host Population.

In order to test above stated hypothesis researcher has used chi-square test. Statistically it is as below.

$$Chi - Square = x^2 = \sum (O - E)^2/E$$

Here, O stands for observed frequency and E stands for expected frequency.

Results

Degree of Freedom	=(14-1)*(3-1)=26
Level of Significance	0.05
Chi-square Table Value	38.88
Calculated Chi-square value	368.03
Confidence Level	95

Since the calculated value is greater than table value rejects Ho. It means that there is significant negative physical impact of tourism on host population.

5. CONCLUDING REMARK

The forgoing analysis clearly reveals that there is negative physical impact of pilgrimage tourism on Shegaon. The environmental issues such as increase in crowding, concentration of population, noise pollution, air pollution, water pollution, issue of sanitation, drainage, pressure on public infrastructure, pressure on public services, increasing slum area, uncontrolled pets at road side, increasing dirtiness, modernization in services, pressure on rail transportation, increasing hotels, inadequate parking facilities and lastly increasing urbanization are burning issues of Shegaon which can be addressed properly by following concrete long term policy framework by the local government.

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