

IDENTIFICATION OF NEGATIVE FACTORS OF TOURISM AND ITS IMPACT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF MURSHIDABAD, WB

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Abstract

This paper deals with the identification of negative factors of tourism in Murshidabad, WB and its impact on sustainable development of the area. Identification is exclusively based on opinion of sample tourist vis-à-vis opinion of local people. A methodology has been framed to determine the major, minor and other negative factors of tourism out of a number of negative factors. A sample of 121 tourists including foreigner and local people has selected to collect their opinion regarding negatives factors using two type of structured, close ended questionnaire. The work has been done in three points scale, keeping in mind the Likert's scoring technique. Applying statistical technique on respondents' opinion the author identified five major negative factors of West Bengal tourism viz. Growth of unscientific massage parlors, Exploitation on tourists, over pricing, commercialization of country's culture/customs and water pollution which seriously affects the growth of 'sustainable tourism development'. Identified minor negative factors are Littering, Pick pocketing, Theft and Female prostitution, also affects tourism by and large. Apart from these the author identified numerous negative factors which affects the industry occasionally, as per capacity. The author suggests that sound 'Security Systems Management Process' at operational level should be implemented by the government to arrest the growth of these negative factors so that they can be nipped in the bud. Other wise the motto of 'sustainable development and well being' of studied area will be hampered.

Keywords: *Negative Factor, Sustainable Development, Growth of Unscientific Massage Parlors, Exploitation on Tourists, Over Pricing, Commercialization of Country's Culture/Customs, Water Pollution*

Introduction

The town Murshidabad situated in Lalbag sub-division of Murshidabad district, West Bengal. It is situated on the eastern bank of river Bhagirathi and the geographical extension is 23°43'N and 24°52'N latitude and 87°49'E and 88°44'E longitude with HQ at Berhampur. The town is 197 km away from Kolkata and 11 km from the district headquarter Berhampore. The town is connected with Kolkata and Berhampore by rail and road. This district is the part of flat alluvial plain with Tropical monsoon climate of Bengal. There are sixteen wards in the Murshidabad Municipality and the total area of the town is 12.95 sq.km. Total population is 44,019 as per 2011 census.

The ancient place named “Muksudabad” was the capital of Bengal during Murshid Quli Khan’s rule. The name ‘Murshidabad’ comes from the place known as “Muksudabad”. Before the advent of British, the city of Murshidabad was the capital of Bengal. It has a great significance in the Indian History as in 1757 the British defeated Siraj-ud-Daula in the Battle of Plassey, after which the entire nation was brought under the British Colonial Rule. Even after the conquest of Bengal by the British, Murshidabad remained for some time the seat of administration. The town still bears memories of Nawabs with mosques, tombs, and gardens, and retains such industries as carving in ivory, gold and silver embroidery and silk weaving. Of historic interest are Nizamut Kila (the Fortress of the Nawabs) also known as the Hazaarduari Palace (Palace of a Thousand Doors), the Moti Jhil (Pearl Lake), the Muradbagh Palace and the Khushbagh Cemetery. Murshidabad today is a centre for agriculture, handicrafts and sericulture. After all it becomes an international tourist spot of West Bengal as well as India. But the industry presently suffers from the problem of ‘negative factors’ which causes displeasure to the tourists or dissatisfaction to the host community and thereby hindering the growth of sustainable tourism development, as per their capacity. The present study is intended to identify these negative factors which hamper the sustainable development and well being of the studied area, Murshidabad of WB and also suggest some control measures what should be taken to arrest the growth of these negative factors so that they can be nipped in the bud.

Concept of Negative Factors of Tourism

Negative factor of tourism originates from the negative aspects of tourism. Tourism is one of the most important growth industries in the world. This industry is looked upon as the most promising one to the developing nations because of its numerous economic benefits. Generation of foreign exchange, creation of income, generation of employment, contribution to state revenue and its associated regional development can be cited as the major economic benefits of tourism. The improvements in the quality of life of the host population and protection and preservation of the natural and built resources including bio diversity are the other visible benefits of tourism development. However, the experience of countries where tourism reached its developments shows that the growth of tourism also leads to the growth of certain negative factors. Most often, the effects of negative factors of tourism are felt more disastrous than the negatives of the other industries especially because of the sensitive nature of tourism industry. Any factor which causes displeasure to the tourists or dissatisfaction to the host community and thereby hindering the growth of tourism is considered as negative factor of tourism. It is likely that the various negative factors may disturb the growth and existence of the tourism industry. Unless these negative factors are identified and checked in time, it will lead to the retardation of the 'sustainable tourism development and will being'.

Concept of Tourism and Sustainable Development

In a nutshell sustainable development is "that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The definition brings out certain important aspects of sustainable tourism:

- Conservation and enhancement of resources for the future generation.
- Protection of biological diversity.
- Equity within and between generations.
- Integration of environmental, social and economic considerations.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) defined sustainable tourism development as "that which meets the needs of present tourist and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future. It is envisaged as leading to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity,

essential for ecological process, biological diversity and life supporting system”. Sustainable tourism in its purest sense is an industry, which attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate income, employment, and the conservation of local ecosystems. It is responsible tourism, which is both ecologically and culturally sensitive.

Sustainable tourism development requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political leadership to ensure wide participation and continuous process and ensure a meaningful experience to the tourists, raising their awareness amongst them (WTO, 2004). Sustainable tourism is a new concept, which says that the tourism development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs.

Review of Literature

Few early researches related to tourism industry but not particularly on the present topic are being highlighted in this section of the present research work.

R. R. Perdue, P. T. Long and L. Allen (1990) tried to test a model of the relationships among rural resident perceptions of tourism impacts, support for additional tourism development, restrictions on tourism development, and support for special tourism taxes. It was found that, when controlling for personal benefits from tourism development, perceptions of its impact were unrelated to socio demographic characteristics and support for additional development was positively or negatively related to the perceived positive or negative impacts or tourism. Support for additional tourism development was also negatively related to the perceived future of the community.

According to C. Simm (1998) tourism can bring many economic and social benefits, particularly in rural areas and developing countries, but mass tourism is also associated with negative effects. Tourism can only be sustainable if it is carefully managed so that potential negative effects on the host community and the environment are not permitted to outweigh the financial benefits.

The study of D. P. T Harcombe (1999) concludes that the economic benefits of tourism normally outweigh what negative features there may be. But it also acknowledges that the situation is much less clear-cut when considering environmental and socio-cultural issues as opposed to economic ones.

D. N. Konar (2004) identified the remarkable feature of the tourism industry is that it employs a large number of both educated and uneducated women. Both skilled and unskilled women are employed in this industry. As a labour intensive industry tourism in India has a great potentiality to absorb many unemployed people. He also argued that the development of this industry is mainly depends on country wide infrastructural development.

Studying about the Critical Success Factors for Tourism Development in Less Developed Countries (LDCs), P. Dieke (2005) experienced that the tourism literature much has been written about tourism planning, more is being written about policy but implementation strategies are often neglected. Perhaps this is symptomatic of the fact that most tourism academics never become practitioners and the gap between theory and practice has yet to be satisfactorily bridged.

Understanding Tourist Destination Growth Through a Systems Approach, A. Espinoza (2006) opines that while describing the components of the system such as the Traveler Generating Regions (TGR), the Transit Routes (TR) and the Tourist Destination Regions (TDR) one must analyze them under the influence of diverse environments. Tourism growth in a specific destination cannot be comprehensively understood unless the other regions, TGRs and TRs, as well as the environments influencing in each region are studied.

A. K. Chakrabarty (2006) confirmed in his study that the problem of unemployment in South East Asia may be arrested by developing tourism industry as the employment multiplier of that industry is 2.36.

According to Y. Kumar (2007) sustainable tourism is a new concept, which says that the tourism development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their needs. Tourism industry is one of the major segments of our economy, it contributes major part of foreign exchange and generates employment and helps infrastructure development.

T. P. Mammooty and P. T. Raveendran (2008), suggests that in order to achieve the goal of positioning Malabar as an international tourist destination and to achieve the economic objectives, there is a need to formulate a Master Plan for Malabar. In order to realize the economic benefits in a concrete way, the mindset of the society has to be changed so as to create a better atmosphere paving the way for the development of this novel and humane industry for the betterment of Malabar in particular, and the entire State of Kerala and its people in general.

In the last 30 years, community perceptions of negative impacts from tourism have encouraged research from several different fields into community attitudes, with the goal of overcoming opposition to tourism development. Drawing on a study of S. C. Charleston, the article of R. Harrill and T. D. Potts (2011) explores the relationships between community attachment, existing through such bonds as friendship and kinship, and resident attitudes toward tourism development. They studied Charleston to understand the differences in attitude toward tourism development among its neighborhoods, based on community attachment variables, and to explore the role of community attachment in predicting these attitudes, especially regarding residents of historic residential districts. This research has implications for tourism planning in Charleston and other tourism cities with historic residential districts.

M. Mishra and P. K. Padhi (2012) recommends that since tourism is a multi-dimensional activity, and basically a service industry, it would be necessary that all wings of the Central and State governments, private sector and voluntary organizations become active partners in the endeavor to attain sustainable growth in tourism if India is to become a world player in the tourist industry.

In the present research work the author desires to identify the negative factors of tourism on the basis of opinion of tourists vis-à-vis opinion of local people which hinders the sustainable development and well being of the studied area. So far knowledge goes, such type of research work has not been undertaken in the area earlier.

Statement of the Problem

The problem to be studied can be stated as follows:

“Identification of negative factors of Murshidabad Tourism on the basis of opinion of tourists vis-à-vis opinion of local people which impedes the sustainable development and well being of the studied area”.

Objective of the Study

The focus of the present study is on identification of negative factors of Murshidbad tourism and its impact on ‘sustainable development and well being’ of the studied area. On the basis of tourism literature, observation, opinion of knowledgeable persons, informal talks with foreign and domestic tourists the author primarily identified nine negative factors of tourism viz. (a) Growth of unscientific massage parlors, (b) Exploitation on tourists,

(c) Over pricing, (d) Commercialization of country's culture/customs, (e) Water pollution, (f) Littering, (g) Pick pocketing, (h) Theft and (i) Female prostitution. At the outset, the author has to prove statistically whether these factors are really negative factors of tourism or not. Then the author have to sort out the 'major' and the 'minor' negative factors of tourism which have an effect on 'sustainable tourism development and well being', on the basis of empirical evidence and statistical technique of analysis. In this context the author also tries to detect the 'other negative factors' of tourism, if any, which also affects the industry sporadically as per their capacity. The study also intended to find out the control measures that should be taken to arrest the growth of such negative factors in the interest of 'sustainable development and well being' of the studied area. In this context the author would try to judge the effectiveness of 'Security Systems Management Process' to control the negative factors.

Hence, the three main objectives of the study are:

- To identify the negative factors of Murshidabad tourism.
- To assess the impact of negative factors on sustainable development and well being of the studied area.
- To find out the control measures that should be taken to arrest the growth of such negative factors in the studied area.

Hypotheses

In order to realize that objective of the study, the following null hypotheses have been formulated.

H_0 : Variance of opinion of tourists and opinion of local people regarding negative factors of tourism viz. (a) Growth of unscientific massage parlors, (b) Exploitation on tourists, (c) Over pricing, (d) Commercialization of country's culture/customs, (e) Water pollution, (f) Littering, (g) Pick pocketing, (h) Theft and (i) Female prostitution are not different significantly.

Alternative hypotheses are:

H_a : Variance of opinion of tourists and opinion of local people regarding negative factors of tourism viz. (a) Growth of unscientific massage parlors, (b) Exploitation on tourists, (c) Over pricing, (d) Commercialization of country's culture/customs, (e) Water pollution, (f) Littering, (g) Pick pocketing, (h) Theft and (i) Female prostitution are different significantly.

Limitation of the Study

The study has been conducted within the jurisdiction of Murshidabad, WB, India. The present study is based on the opinion of 121 sample tourists and 121 sample local people of the studied area. The inference of the study may differ due to change of sample size, composition of sample and study area. So the findings of the study may not be generalized.

Attributes

The author distinguished nine independent attributes viz. (a) Growth of unscientific massage parlors, (b) Exploitation on tourists, (c) Over pricing, (d) Commercialization of country’s culture/customs, (e) Water pollution, (f) Littering, (g) Pick pocketing, (h) Theft and (i) Female prostitution. Only one dependent attribute is ‘Tourism’.

Methodology

Selection of Sample

A sample of 121 tourists including 25 foreigners and 55 females has been selected at random out of tourists who visited different places of Murshidabad. Likewise 121 local people including 55 females have been selected at random from different places of Murshidabad. The break up of sample has been exhibited in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Break up of Sample

Sample Respondents Sexual/ Residential Status	Male		Female		Total
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
Tourists	46	20	50	05	121
Local People	66	___	55	___	121

Source: Compiled by Author

Selection and Description of Tool

The tool that has been selected to collect the opinion of sample tourists and local people is a structured questionnaire. The detailed about the tool is discussed below:

- Questionnaire Details

The questionnaire has been prepared to get the opinion of tourists and local people regarding the negative factors of tourism that hinders the 'sustainable tourism development and well being'. The questionnaire is structured and close ended. There are nine items, subjects to three options viz. high, moderate and negligible having different scores for each of them. Respondents are requested to give their opinion considering the degree of intensity of each negative factor according to their perceptions. The medium of questionnaire is English and also Bengali for easy comprehensions and communication.

- Collection of Data

The primary data have been collected directly from 121 tourists and also 121 local people through door-to-door investigation and personal meetings by the investigator himself. Respondents are requested to give their natural, free and frank responses to the queries. They are taken into confidence and are told that the information is required only for research purpose and will be strictly kept secret.

- Tabulation and Scoring

The data that have been collected through questionnaire are compiled on suitable tabulation sheet, which is also prepared for the purpose.

The data obtained from tourists and local people are scored, keeping in mind the 'Likert Scoring System'. Score three is allotted to each 'high' response. Score two is allotted to each 'moderate' response and score one is allotted to each 'negligible' response.

- Statistical Technique Used

Rank correlation coefficients (ρ) are calculated to study the degree of relationship between opinion of tourists and opinion of local people regarding the negative factors of tourism. 'F-test' has been used to study whether the variance of opinion of tourists and also local people regarding the negative factors of tourism are significantly consistent or not. The test has been made at 1% significance level.

Findings and Analysis

Table 2 (Item No. A) shows the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Unscientific massage parlors' are not significantly different as the calculated value of 'F' (i.e. 1.23) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that 'Unscientific massage parlor' is a negative

factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Unscientific massage parlors’ is very high i.e. 0.77 which indicates the factor plays a vital role to hinder the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a major negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. B) reveals that the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Exploitation on tourists’ are consistent as the calculated value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.17) is lower than table value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that ‘Exploitation on tourists’ is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Exploitation on tourists’ is very high i.e. 0.81 which implies the factor plays an imperative role to thwart the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a major negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2: Results of Statistical Analysis

Attributes	Rank Correlation Coefficient (ρ)	Calculated Value of ‘F’	T.V. of F at 1% Sig. Level	Degrees of Freedom	Hypothesis Accepted H_0/H_a
Tourists’ Opinions. Local People Opinion Regarding:					
A. Growth of unscientific massage parlors	.77	1.23	1.53	120/120	H_0
B. Exploitation on tourists	.81	1.17	1.53	120/120	H_0
C. Over pricing	.73	1.29	1.53	120/120	H_0
D. Commercialization of country’s culture/customs	.79	1.49	1.53	120/120	H_0
E. Water pollution	.67	1.43	1.53	120/120	H_0
F. Littering	.29	1.23	1.53	120/120	H_0
G. Pick pocketing	.37	1.08	1.53	120/120	H_0
H. Theft	.31	1.34	1.53	120/120	H_0
I. Female prostitution	.31	1.17	1.53	120/120	H_0

Source: Author’s Compiled

Table 2 (Item No. C) divulges that the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Over pricing’ are unswerving as the calculated value

of 'F' (i.e. 1.29) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that 'Over pricing' is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Over pricing' is very high i.e. 0.73 which entails the factor plays a crucial role to spoil the growth of tourism industry. So it can be highlighted as a major negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. D) portrays the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Commercialization of country's culture/customs' are not significantly different as the calculated value of 'F' (i.e. 1.49) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that 'Commercialization of country's culture/customs' is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Commercialization of country's culture/customs' is very high i.e. 0.79 which indicates the factor plays a vital role to obstruct the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a major negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. E) depicts the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Water pollution' are consistent as the calculated value of 'F' (i.e. 1.43) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that 'Water pollution' is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Water pollution' is very high i.e. 0.67 which indicates the factor plays a key role to impede the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a major negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. F) displays the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Littering' are not significantly different as the calculated value of 'F' (i.e. 1.23) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is established that 'Littering' is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Littering' is negligible i.e. 0.29 which indicates the factor plays an unimportant role to hamper the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a minor negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. G) displays the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding 'Pick pocketing' are not significantly different as the calculated value of 'F' (i.e. 1.08) is lower than table value of 'F' (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So

it is proved that ‘Pick pocketing’ is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Pick pocketing’ is negligible i.e. 0.37 which indicates the factor plays a trivial role to hamper the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a minor negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. H) shows the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Theft’ are not significantly different as the calculated value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.34) is lower than table value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is proved that ‘Theft’ is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Theft’ is negligible i.e. 0.31 which indicates the factor plays an insignificant role to hamper the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a minor negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Table 2 (Item No. I) shows the variance of opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Female prostitution’ are not significantly different as the calculated value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.17) is lower than table value of ‘F’ (i.e. 1.53) at 1% significance level with 120/120 degrees of freedom (i.e. H_0 accepted). So it is proved that ‘Female prostitution’ is a negative factor of tourism. The degree of relationship (ρ) between opinion of tourists and local people regarding ‘Female prostitution’ is negligible i.e. 0.31 which indicates the factor plays a trifling role to slow down the growth of tourism industry. So it can be identified as a minor negative factor of Murshidabad tourism.

Conclusion

The study establishes the hypotheses that variance of opinion of tourists and opinion of local people regarding negative factors of tourism viz. (a) Growth of unscientific massage parlors, (b) Exploitation on tourists, (c) Over pricing, (d) Commercialization of country’s culture/customs, (e) Water pollution, (f) Littering, (g) Pick pocketing, (h) Theft and (i) Female prostitution are not different significantly. Which confirms that the primarily identified negative factors of tourism are definitely hinders the growth of tourism industry of Murshidabad extremely. On the basis of degree of relationship of bipolar opinion the ‘major negative factors’ of tourism are identified. These are ‘Growth of unscientific massage parlors’, ‘Exploitation on tourists’, ‘Over pricing’, ‘commercialization of country’s culture/customs’ and ‘Water pollution’. Other four factors, termed as ‘minor negative factors’ of tourism viz. ‘Littering’, ‘Pick pocketing’, ‘Theft’ and ‘Female prostitution’ are also affects the industry moderately.

On the basis of informal talk with the tourists and local people, the

author identified a number of negative factors of tourism such as over crowding, spread of AIDs and STDs, drug trafficking, male prostitution, child prostitution, pornography, growth of illegal money changer, exploitation of natural resources, alcoholism, increase in land value in tourists centers and off seasonal unemployment which affects the industry sporadically as per their capacity. These factors are termed as ‘other negative factors’ of Murshidbad tourism.

Hence, the study reveals that there exists a conflicting relationship between growth of ‘negative factors of tourism’ and ‘sustainable development and well being’ of the studied area.

Recommendation

Since tourism industry is the third largest foreign exchange earner by producing gems and jewellery and ready-made garments in India and also the employment multiplier of the industry is 2.36, the government should take necessary steps to check the negative factors as far as possible for the sustainable development and smooth growth of the industry. The role of the host community in this regard may not be ignored.

In this context we may suggest the government to apply or implement a sound ‘Security Systems Management Process’ at the operational level as discussed below (Fig. 1):

At the operational management level, the security systems management process, in the tourism industry, can broadly be divided into the planning stage, the organizing stage and controlling stage, as shown diagrammatically in the Fig. 1.

The process starts with the assessment of the security risk. After the assessment of the security risk, the level of security required has to be defined. The level of security required depends upon the risk assessment as well as the organizational abilities in the terms of resources etc. to meet the security risks. Then, the security systems objectives are laid, plans are prepared, procedures and methods are established.

After the planning stage, the next step is the setting up of the organizational structure for the security systems. The authority, responsibility and accountability are fixed for each position and the lines of authority and responsibility are fixed. Recruitment and training is also the part of the security organization stage. Nowadays, more and more mechanical devices and electronic gadgets are used for the purpose of security. Such equipments

are to be procured and installed. Next step is the security systems integration. Here we try to have an internal integration between various components of the security systems e.g. proper integration between the manual security processes and the mechanical/electronic security processes i.e. proper man-machine mix. Another is the external integration i.e. integration of security systems processes with the other processes operating in the organization itself. This is to be followed by the implementation of the security system. It is the stage where the actual execution takes place.

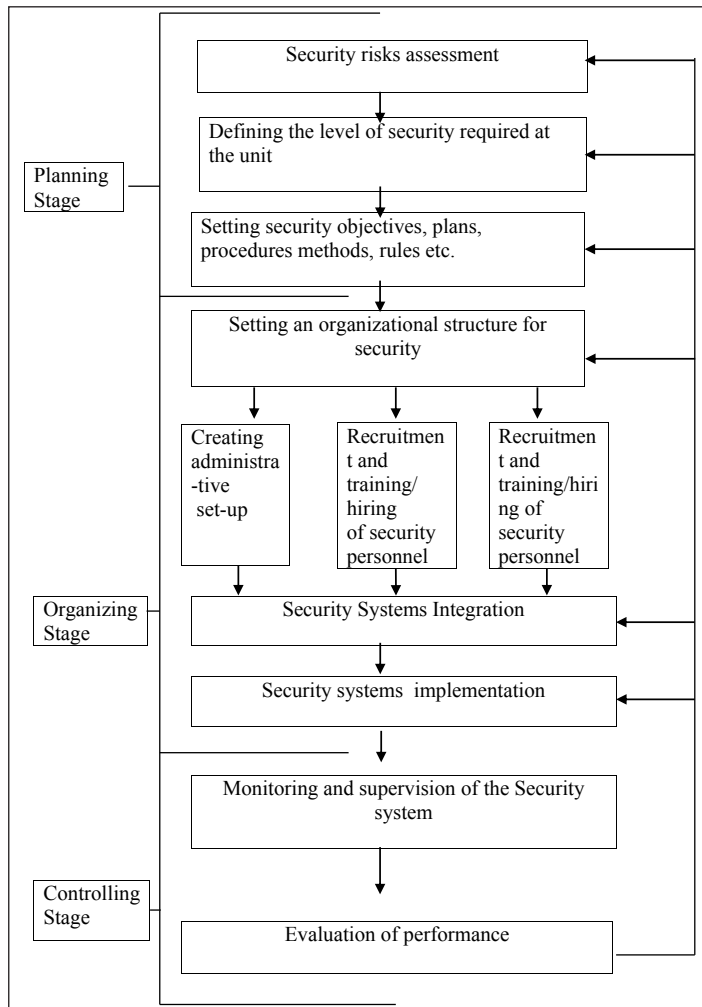


Fig. 1: Security Systems Management Process

Now, we come to the controlling stage. Here the requirement is that of
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monitoring and supervising the security system as well as evaluation of the actual performance of the security system by comparing the results with the objectives. Any deviation has to be analyzed and the reasons for deviation have to be found out.

This briefly outlines the conceptual framework of a security system management process which has applications in the tourism industry. It has universal application and can be applied to the Airport Security as well as the security of Hotel or a Resort. Of course, situational, environmental and organizational variables have to be acknowledged in each individual unit case and security system has to be planned, organized and controlled accordingly.

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