

International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Research Technology

(A Peer Reviewed Online Journal)
Impact Factor: 5.164



Chief Editor
Dr. J.B. Helonde

Executive Editor
Mr. Somil Mayur Shah

The Problem

Nations which has transformed themselves from under developed to developing and developing to developed nations has eradicated the problems of illiteracy, hunger, unemployment and last but not the least controlled population growth. India is among those countries which are working hard to come out the shackles of hunger, unemployment and crime but the menace of begging is holding it back. The image of Indian economy has been damaging by the groups of beggars who come across the Foreign Tourists who visits our country, this sends a negative image of our tourism industry and thus results into decline in foreign tourist or tourists from European countries avoid our country. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to explore the factors causing begging and its impact on tourism industry of India.

The Solution

The sample and responses for the study were limited to Agra, Varanasi, Shravasti, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Jhansi which ranked top 5 in among all districts of Uttar Pradesh in Foreign Tourist Visits in 2019 (Regional Offices of Department of Tourism, U.P, 2019)

The Stakeholders

Reflecting on providing the education opportunities and social system for providing employment would lead to reduction in the begging in India. Education opportunities for all i.e. Right to Education, a recent policy added in the fundamental rights and implementation of scheme like MNREGA rigorously surely had worked to curb begging. This study may be helpful to government in formulating policies for reducing and eliminating begging which is charring India's image for Tourism.

KEYWORDS: Unemployment, Begging, Illiteracy, Tourism

JEL Classification L83, I32, Z32.

1. INTRODUCTION

Begging is one of the most pervasive and wide scale, multifaceted social problem but it is less understood in all (CAMA, 1945) while begging in India has always been an object of ephemeral attention of charity, the problem of beggary as such has not become a subject for an in-depth scientific inquiry. (Chaudhary, 2000) notice purpose of pre and post trip perceptions of foreign tourists about India, the study revealed that begging is a hygiene factor for tourists and it irritates them too. There is evidence of people with disabilities involved in begging in previous studies also (Norton, 1895), (Kaiser, 1998), (Lipkin, 2005) focused on the idea how people responds to begging in different places. Scholars suggested that beggars have negative effects on social and physical environments by delaying and obstructing the free flow of human and vehicle traffic and they have a high propensity to produce dirty materials as waste or as parts of their property. (Frederick, 2016) reported that beggars consider begging as their profession and minors are also involve in this profession.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

After finalising the research area we conducted initial searches for the factors causing begging and (Khan, Menka, & Shamshad, 2013) noticed that poverty and unemployment are the main problem of beggars, (Rafiuddin, 2012)

found that majority of beggars are rich and some also have insurance and they consider it as their profession. (Cook, 2016) conclude that begging in India is very well organised by some criminals. Therefore in spite of government efforts fall short due to forced begging phenomena. Furthermore it was found that beggars prefer not to work. (Reddy, 2013) analysed that is that Begging is commonly found in all sections of society and people from all the sections, including all age groups, sex, and caste groups.

3. THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS

Begging and Tourism Marketing India as a tourist destination can be achieved by improving the image (Ahmed & Krohn, 1992) , providing foreign tourists security by controlling the crime rate (Basak, Ghosh, Sarkar, & Chaudhuri, 2015) , control over harassment leading to pestering buying goods (Chepkwony & Kangogo, 2013),tourists travel domestic and international due to religious reasons also and they reported they are troubled by the beggars (Bayih, 2018). Therefore previous studies provided for the hypothesis that begging effect tourism.

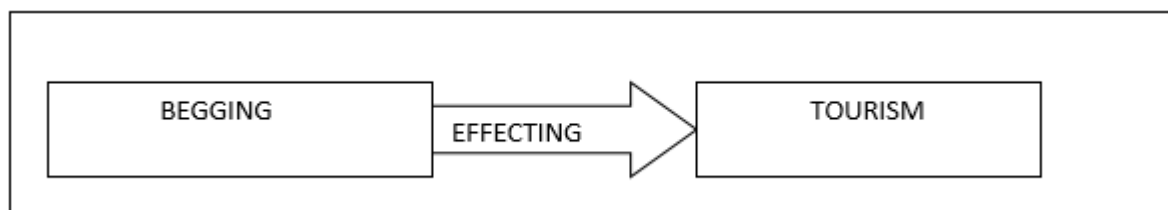


Figure1. Hypothesized model linking Begging and Tourism

Hypothesis 1(H0): There is no significant effect of Begging on Tourism

Method

Participant and Procedure

The sample data has been collected from the top 5 cities which received foreign and domestic tourists in 2018 in Uttar Pradesh state of India. Random sampling technique is implanted in collecting data. A total of 552 questionnaires were distributed to the tourists. The final sample included 250 tourists (response rate =45.28%).The respondents were both foreigners (16%) and domestic tourists (84%). The respondents were within age of 25 to above 65 years (M=38.72, SD=13.51).All the variables were scored on a 1(Strongly Agree) to 5 (Strongly Disagree) scale. The sample has 82% men; the average age for the male tourists was 39.44 years (SD=14.17), respondents denoted a range of educational background comprising of post graduate (61%), graduate (20.8%),12th (8.4%)and Upto10th (9.2%).

Measures

Respondents were questioned on the 5-point Likert type scale (1= Strongly Agree, 2=Agree,3=Undecided,4=Disagree,5=Strongly Disagree).

Begging effecting Tourism

An eleven-item scale was used to measure the constraints which are causing begging, constraints which has a direct effect on tourism other than begging, and respondents' views on steps taken by government, employment opportunities for physically disabled people in different organisations. The scale had a Cronbach's alpha of .739.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

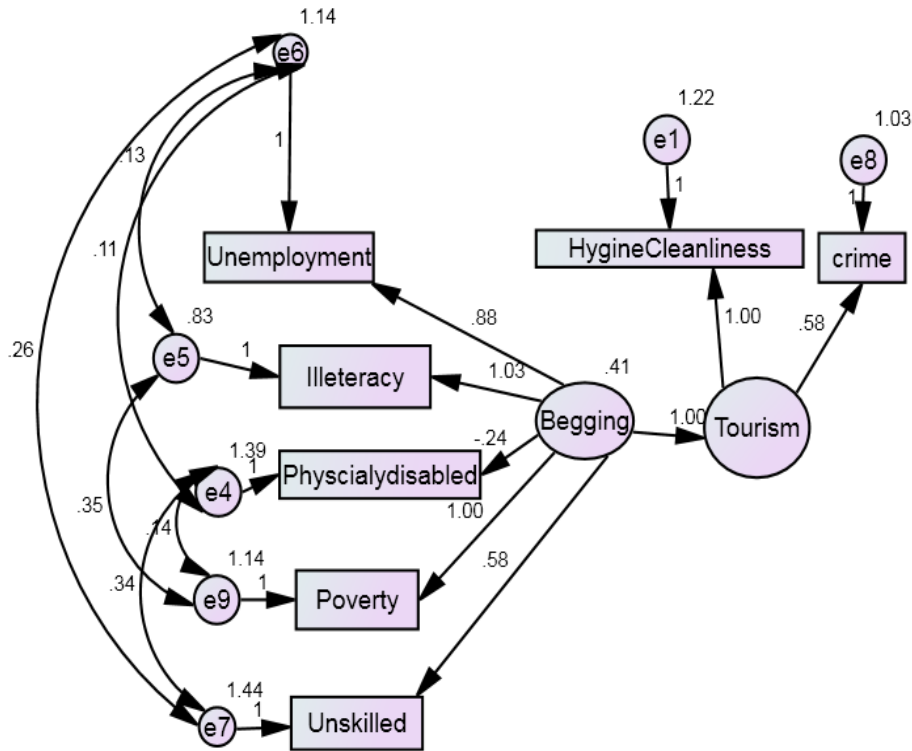


Figure 1.2 Factors causing begging and tourism

The above Model was developed using SEM (Structural Equation Modelling) which helped in developing the model depicting factors causing begging, which has a direct effect on Indian Tourism also the model shows apart the causes of begging, problems which causes troubles to tourists such as Hygiene and Cleanliness which gets into danger due to presence of beggars at tourist places, furthermore it shows crimes against tourists also effects tourism.

The factors were chosen from the literature review.

The model has achieved a good fit with ($\chi^2 = 14.760$, CMIN/df= 1.845, df=8 goodness of fit index[GFI]=0.943, adjusted goodness of fit index [AGFI] =0.943, comparative fit index[CFI]=0.967, root mean square error of approximation [RMSEA]=0.058. All variables loaded significantly on their respective factors. (Hu & Bentler, 1998), (Tanaka, 1985), (McDonald & Marsh, 1990) stated that values for GFI, AGFI, and CFI if greater than 0.9 shows a good model fit and RMSEA value less than 0.7 represents a good fit.

Therefore on the basis of the above baseline comparisons and RMSEA results **H1 “There is a significant effect of Begging on Tourism” is accepted and the null sub hypothesis is rejected.**

5. CONCLUSION

The present study clearly brings out that begging has a significant effect on tourism, moreover tourism also gets effected by the unhygienic and uncleanliness of the tourist places as well as tourists fear from the crimes occurred against them. Therefore governments should formulate policies in coordination with ministries for sewage and cleanliness, education, skill development for both illiterate and physically disabled citizens, employment agencies, for minimising and eradicating factors which leads to begging and crimes against tourists.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmed, Z. U., & Krohn, F. B. (1992). Marketing India as a tourist destination in North America-challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 11(2), 89-98.
- [2] Basak, S., Ghosh, R., Sarkar, A., & Chaudhuri, A. (2015). Tourism and need for tourist's protection in India. *OSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 20(8), 11-15.
- [3] Bayih, B. E. (2018). Potentials and challenges of religious tourism development in Lalibela, Ethiopia. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 7(4).
- [4] CAMA, K. H. (1945). TYPES OF BEGGARS . In D. J. KUMARAPPA (Ed.), *OUR BEGGAR PROBLEM HOW TO TACKLE IT* (pp. 1-11). BOMBAY: FADMA PUBLICATIONS LTD .
- [5] Chaudhary, M. (2000). India's image as a tourist destination - a perspective of foreign tourists. *Tourism Management*, 21(3), 293-297.
- [6] Chepkwony, R., & Kangogo, M. (2013). Nature and Factors Influencing Tourist Harassment at Coastal Beach of Mombasa, Kenya. *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2319-3565.
- [7] Cook, S. (2016, January 24). India Beggars and Begging Scams: What You Should Know. Retrieved from goindia.about.com: <http://goindia.about.com/od/annoyancesinconveniences/p/indiabegging.htm>
- [8] Frederick, A. J. (2016). Begging in India: Barricading the Sustainable Financial Development. *IRA-International Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 3(3), 406-422.
- [9] Hu, L., & Bentler, P. (1998). Fit indices in covariance structure modeling: Sensitivity to underparameterized model misspecification. *Psychological Methods*, 3(4), 424-453.
- [10] Kaiser, D. (1998). The Poor and Disabled in Early Eighteenth-Century Russian Towns. *Journal of Social History*, 32(1), 125-155.
- [11] Khan, J. H., Menka, & Shamshad. (2013). Problems of Beggars: A Case Study. *International Journal of Management and*, 2(12), 67-74.
- [12] Lipkin, Z. (2005). Modern Dilemmas: Dealing with Nanjing's beggars. *Journal of Urban History*, 31(5), 583-609.
- [13] McDonald, R., & Marsh, H. (1990). Choosing a multivariate model: Noncentrality and goodness of fit. *Psychological Bulletin*, 107, 247-255.
- [14] Norton, L. (1895). How London Deals with Beggars. *The North American Review*, 161(1), 96-114.
- [15] Rafiuddin, D. (2012). Begging a Rs.200 crore industry in India . Retrieved from <http://rottenview.blogspot.in: http://rottenview.blogspot.in/2012/04/begging-rs200-crore-industry-in-india.html>
- [16] Reddy, C. (2013). Begging And Its Mosaic Dimensions: Some Preliminary Observations In Kadapa District Of Andhra Pradesh. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(1).
- [17] Regional Offices of Department of Tourism, U.P. (2019, February 20). Year-wise Tourist Statistics. Retrieved Oct 18, 2019, from [www.uptourism.gov.in: http://uptourism.gov.in/site/writereaddata/siteContent/201904301117153258DISTRICTWISE-ARRIVAL-2018.pdf](http://uptourism.gov.in: www.uptourism.gov.in: http://uptourism.gov.in/site/writereaddata/siteContent/201904301117153258DISTRICTWISE-ARRIVAL-2018.pdf)
- [18] Shah, N. (2011, November 8). Beggary In India: Generously Putting Stop To It. Retrieved from www.youthkiawaaz.com: http://www.youthkiawaaz.com/2011/11/beggary-in-india-generously-putting-stop-to-it/
- [19] Tanaka, J. (1985). A Fit Index for Covariance Structure Models under Arbitrary GLS Estimation. *British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, 38, 197-201.