

## Security Assurance In Tourists Destination Via Intelligent Network Surveillance Cameras: A Strategem For Tourism Sustainable Development

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### ABSTRACT

The snowballing rate of criminal activities within tourist destination in Nigeria is a challenge which tourism professionals continue to contend with. This has led to low patronage of tourist destination. Security assurance in tourist destination is paramount to sustainable tourism development, consequently conventional surveillance systems that use cameras and process large amounts of data to extract features from a tourist destination environment may be indispensable. This research work presents conceptual framework of networking cameras that monitors the activities within the tourist destination towards deterring security treats. The proposed system is capable recording criminal activities within the tourist center which can be used to track or potential stop security treats.

**Keywords:** Cameras, Nigeria, Tourism, Tourism destination, Surveillance system.  
Work, Power Output

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes." (UNWTO). Tourism, is an organized system or activity for a certain sector or group of persons, and as such, the most appropriate and justified meaning or definition of Tourism (Tour + ism) having parallelism with the preceding words should be: T - totality of duly organized service systems required by tourists; O - objective to experience and enjoy, the U - uniqueness of an undisturbed environment, in a; R - resting place complimented with activities; I - income is generated from infrastructure; S - sustained services rendered

by persons; M -motivated to nurture and preserve the natural resources, in order to pamper people of today and the future.” (Maximino, Jr. Zurbito 2014). Tourism is different from travel. In order for tourism to happen, there must be a displacement: an individual has to travel, using any type of means of transportation. Three criteria are used simultaneously in order to characterize a trip as belonging to tourism. The displacement must be such that: It involves a displacement outside the usual environment: this term is of utmost importance; Type of purpose: the travel must occur for any purpose different from being remunerated from within the place visited: the previous limits, where tourism was restricted to recreation and visiting family and friends are now expanded to include a vast array of purposes; and duration: only a maximal duration of one year. Tourism displacement can be with or without an overnight stay (Tugberk 2010). *This research proposes the use of networking camera to monitor the activities in tourism destination for the purpose of averting security treats.*

## **2. BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

### **2.1 Tourist Destination**

There is currently no widely accepted definition of the term tourist destination (Pike, Steven, Page, Stephen, 2014) According to (Saraniemi & Kvlanen 2011), from the tourism industry supply perspective, a destination is usually defined by a geo-political boundary, given destination marketing is most commonly funded by governments. From the traveler perspective, a destination might be perceived quite differently, (Pike & Steven 2016).

A tourist destination is a city, town, or other area that is dependent to a significant extent on the revenues accruing from tourism, or "a country, state, region, city, or town which is marketed or markets itself as a place for tourists to visit" It may contain one or more tourist attractions. (Beirman David 2003)

### **2.2 Tourist Attraction**

A tourist attraction is a place of interest where tourists visit, typically for its inherent or exhibited natural or cultural value, historical significance, natural or built beauty, offering leisure, adventure and amusement. Some examples of tourist attractions are: Forests, national parks and reserves of flora and fauna; Communities of different ethnicities; Constructions and structures (old prisons, libraries, castles, bridges, skyscrapers, among others) and historical places; Cultural and sports events; Art galleries and museums; Botanical gardens and zoos; Monuments; Theme parks; Historical trains; Viewpoints. European Commission (2002).

## **3. SECURITY THREATS IN TOURIST DESTINATION**

Many countries' economies are heavily dependent on tourism (UNTWO, 2013). Anything that deters tourists is therefore a threat both to the tourist industry and to the wider economy. Crime, low-level public disorder, political unrest and terrorism are therefore of particular importance to the tourist industry. What is interesting is that just as in the years prior to September 11, 2001 many tourism officials have simply chosen either to ignore threats or to dismiss them with a great deal of verbiage and little actions. What we do not see may be even more dangerous than what we see. In today's world many of the major threats to tourism come not from our physical world but from the cyber world.

Tourism is computer dependent. Computers control everything from billing to room occupancy, from flight patterns to bus schedule, from room service to credit card payments. Most tourism centers have no back-up plan should there be a major cyber terrorism attack. Our food and energy supplies are more vulnerable than most of us want to believe. Most people have no idea where food is produced, who is producing it or how it is handled from farm to market. This ignorance has produced a new threat. Genetically altered foods may be richer in vitamins, but alternations can be made both for good and for bad. It would not take much effort to alter foods so that they do harm rather than good. Genetically altered foods are as much a treat as are an outbreak of salmonella poisoning. Tourism Security professionals are woefully under-trained, underpaid and under-appreciated. Most police departments still do not have even a few dedicated officers to tourism security.

The result is that the over billion plus tourists around the world often have little protection or as any airline passenger knows, are given nothing more than the chance to participate in “security theater”. The false sense of security is found throughout the industry. Over the past few years, the tourism industry has been seriously undermined by the growing lack of safety and security. These has been identified as one of the forces causing changes in the tourism sector in the new millennium. Crime, terrorism, food safety, health issues and natural disasters are the main areas of concern. However, these issues only started to gain more visibility after the September 11<sup>th</sup> events.

### **1. Terrorism**

Because of the economic damage that can be inflicted on a country’s tourism industry, its visibility and the leverage it may have on governments, some terrorist and organized crime groups have targeted tourism directly. The fact that in the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks passenger airplanes, which are a key part of the tourism system, were used as weapons has had a damaging psychological effect. These attacks strikingly impacted the tourism sector worldwide, being more dramatic than any other crisis in recent years (WTO, 2001). There is no evidence of global terrorism in Nigeria, although a small number of bomb-related actions and incidents of unrest do occur. Over the past ten years there has been an increase in bombing events throughout the country. However this does not constitute a serious threat to tourists, since foreigners are not specific targets. Nonetheless there is always the risk of indiscriminate attacks against civilian targets in public places, including tourist sites.

### **2. Crime**

Crimes against tourists result in bad publicity for destinations and create a negative image in the minds of prospective visitors. Tour operators tend to avoid destinations that have the reputation for crimes against tourists (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2002). They also play a very important role in creating the image of destination and can significantly influence international tourism flows towards a country hit by safety and security risks (Cavlek, 2002). Overall, Nigeria is a safe country, with a low but increasing crime rate. Serious crimes against foreigners are rare. Nevertheless, crime does occur both in Nigeria cities and in the countryside. Crime directed at foreigners is becoming more frequent in major cities and in tourist sites, which attract thieves and pickpockets. Attacks and robberies of foreigners in popular expatriate bar and nightclub areas in Nigeria and in the shopping district of major cities are common. Minor thefts and sexual harassment on overnight buses also occur. The most remote areas of Nigeria are poorly policed and there is the risk of attack from armed bandits.

### **3. Health risks**

People are normally more susceptible to health hazards while travelling. These can range from minor upsets to infections caused by serious diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the following diseases can occur in tourist-prone areas; cholera, hepatitis A, malaria, tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Mosquito-borne diseases, such as dengue fever and encephalitis B can also be encountered, they do pose a serious risk to travelers/tourists. Travellers planning to visit regions where these diseases are common are advised to take medication against them. The use of mosquito repellent is also recommended.

### **4. Local travel safety**

Foreigners may encounter substantial differences in travelling conditions to those in their home countries. In general, many accidents occur, some of them serious, resulting from the poor quality of roads, the often chaotic traffic and the generally low driving standards. Safety standards in public transportation differ from those in the as child safety seats and seat belts are not widely available. Pedestrians and cyclists, if not cautious, are also at risk while near traffic. They are frequently involved in collisions or encounter unexpected road hazards. In fact it is not unusual to see a pedestrian or a cyclist on a sidewalk being hit by a car or bus driving in the wrong lane. Air accidents also have been reported on internal flights.

### **5. Natural disaster**

With global climate changes comes unpredictable weather patterns and the increased strength of natural disasters. Major disasters such as hurricanes, tsunamis and earthquakes have lasting effects on human lives, the economy, the natural environment and infrastructure. Tsunamis and hurricanes have their biggest effects on sub-tropic coastal regions which also happen to be ideal tourist destinations. The emotional, physically, and financial effects of these disasters can be felt for years to come and have a damaging effect on tourism in the region.

In the case of earthquakes and tsunamis, there is not enough warning to prevent someone from canceling travel reservations and forgoing their trip before disaster strikes. With hurricanes, the storm's path is trackable online and there is the possibility for people to prematurely cancel plans even though the storm could change directions. After disaster strikes, a destination might not be able to accommodate guests due to the destruction of infrastructure, or guests may cancel reservations since they know their vacation might not be what they imagined it to be.

From the time after a disaster strikes to even years later, people may associate a region with the disaster. This can be a deterrent for tourists, as they might assume a region hasn't recovered yet or they don't want to be somewhere a disaster has previously struck. After Japan was struck by an earthquake and tsunami in 2012, the country attempted to boost public perception by offering 10,000 visitors free airfare "on the condition that they write positive remarks in blogs or other agreed media about their visit." (Beirman, 2012). Additionally, natural disasters can do extensive damage to the natural environment. Hurricanes can knock over trees, earthquakes can destabilize mountainsides, and tsunamis can destroy beaches. Without certain natural features, a region can be undesirable to tourists. Since tourists are on vacation for their own personal enjoyment, they can seek a different destination that hasn't seen destruction and still have a great vacation.

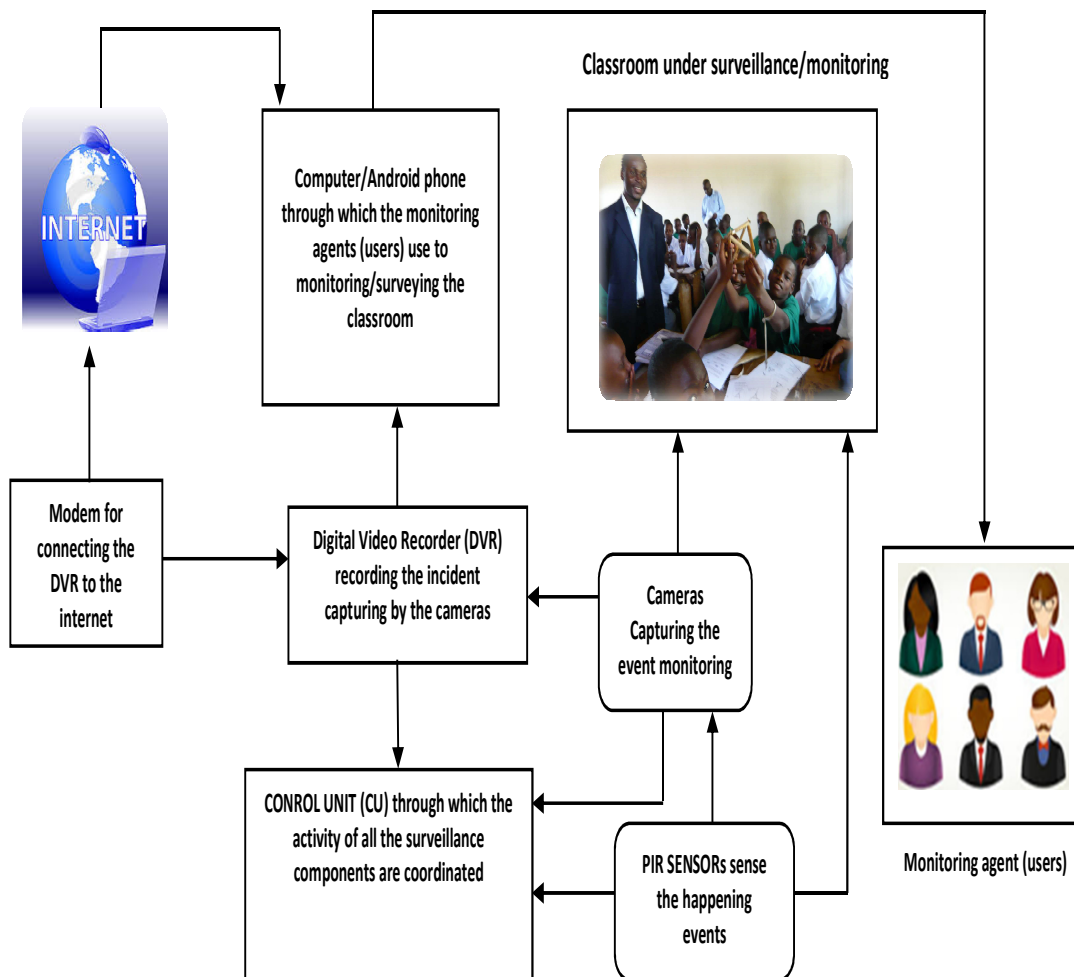
Overall, natural disasters are frightening occurrences that have reverberating negative effects.

### 6. Political Unrest

“Political instability is described as a condition of a country where a government has been toppled, or is controlled by factions following a coup, or where basic functional pre-requisites for social-order control and maintenance are unstable and periodically disrupted”. (Hall 1996). A number of different dimensions of political instability can be identified within international tourism such as international and civil wars, coups, terrorism, riots, political and social unrest and strikes. (Hall 2001). All these and more associated with political situation serve as big threats to tourism destinations.

## 4. METHODS AND DESIGN

Having considered the various security treats in the tourists destination. We proposed the design of network cameral system for monitoring and tracking of activities in the tourist destination to avert security treats. The proposed system was modeled as in figure 1.



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