

Social and Cultural Impact of Tourism in Bharatpur District

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Abstract – As an impenetrable and highly fortified city, Bharatpur today is known as the 'Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan' and is an important tourist destination. It was founded in 1733 by Maharaja Suraj Mal. It is famous for its bird sanctuary all over the world; Keoladeo Ghana National Park (Baratpur Bird Sanctuary) is a popular tourist attraction and tourist destination in Bharatpur where visitors can see 364 species of birds, 379 species of flowers, 50 species of fish, 13 species of snakes, five species of lizards, species seven aquatic animals, seven species of tortoise and a variety of other invertebrates. All thanks to the tourism of Bharatpur, the park is well maintained and always full of visitors to enjoy the safari. As well as the park, Bharatpur is famous for its various attractions such as Lohagarh Fort, Government Museum, Deeg, Baratpur Palace, Ganga Mandir and many more. With the Tour My India holiday guide to Baratpur, visitors can find all the information about the state such as a great time to visit, activities, attractions and more details. Ornithologist paradise, Bharatpur is also known as Keoladeo Ghana National Park. Bharatpur hosts a vibrant and colorful Brij festival just before the Holi festivities. On their way to Bharatpur, visitors will see the true splendor of Rajasthan.

A natural feature of tourism is the quest for authenticity, the desire to experience different cultures in its natural environment in the Bharatpur region. Although cultural tourism offers opportunities for understanding and learning, there are negative consequences as a result. It is not just the amount of tourism that is in the workplace, but the types of interactions that occur between tourists and strangers. There are three broad effects at the local level: cultural change, the effect of demonstration, and the expansion of another culture in Bharatpur. This Paper provides Information on Tourism in Bharatpur and is a Social Impact.

Keywords : - How to Reach, Tourism place in Bharatpur, Cultural effects on tourism, Renewal of culture, Criticism of the result of the display, Positive social and cultural consequences, Negative social effects.

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INTRODUCTION OF BARATPUR

The history of Bharatpur dates back to the 5th century BC, when the kingdom of Massa flourished here. The Massa was allies of the Pandavas in the battle of Mahabharata. Legend has it that the origin of the name Bharatpur is traced to Bharat, King Ram's younger brother. Laxman, another brother, was given the same prestigious position as the god of the ruling family of Baratpur. His name also appears on emblems and on the armor.

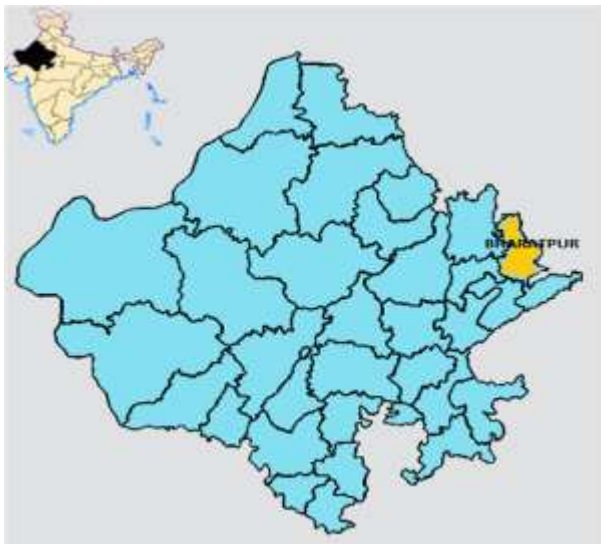
At the beginning of the 18th century, Maharaja Suraj Mal captured the fortress of Bharatpur by defeating Khemkaran, a rival official who laid the foundation for Bharatpur. The courageous Maharaja had a great desire to expand the city and was known for building many castles and palaces, including the Pleasure Palace Complex in Deg.

Bharatpur is also home to one of the world's most famous bird sanctuaries, Keoladeo Ghana National Park (KNP). Some 250 years ago, the emperor at that time built barriers that allowed the earth to fill, turning it into mud. Named for the dense jungle surrounding the old Shiva Temple, this 29-square-mile man-made swamp is famous for migratory birds - ducks, geese, waders, raptors, flycatchers and more. In winter, enthusiastic birds and birdwatchers flock to the park to observe and learn about the feathered beauty. With more than 370 species recorded, the KNP used to handle this Siberian crane. It is a World Heritage Site.

Come and explore the wonders and sites that Baratpur has to offer. There is always something you can see in Rajasthan.

LOCATION:

Bharatpur is a city in India east of Rajasthan. In the center of it is the 18th-century Lohagarh Fort, surrounded by a canal. Inside the castle is the State Museum, which exhibits antiquities of local rajas. Just south, sculptures of Hindu deities fill the Ganga Mandir with Laxman Mandir sand temples. To the south of the city, Keoladeo National Park is a large bird sanctuary with many thousands of species. Bararatpur is located in the Braj region, 180 km from Delhi. Geographically, the region is between 26 ° 22 'to 27 ° 83' N and 76 ° 53 'to 78 ° 17' E and its average elevation is 183 meters. Spreading more than 5066 miles, Bharatpur affects Gurgaon in Haryana in the north, Matra in the east, Agra in Uttar Pradesh and Dholpur in Rajasthan in the south and Dausa in Alwar in the west. The main rivers of the region are the Rooparel, Gambhir and Ban Ganga which flow through the region.



OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Study of Tourism in Baratpur.
- ▶ Learn tourism opportunities in Bharppur region.
- ▶ Research on the future impact of Bharatpur Tourism on the socio-economic status of local people.

HYPOTHESIS:

- √ Baratpur has the potential for tourism development.
- √ Tourism has a positive impact on various aspects of society.

RESEARCH METHOD

The current study will be based on secondary and primary data.

THE MAIN SOURCE OF DATA

- ▶ Individual conversations
- ▶ Prepare a questionnaire for domestic and foreign visitors.
- ▶ Survey
- ▶ Secondary data source
- ▶ Government agencies
- ▶ Tourists / hotel owners
- ▶ Articles / magazines published
- ▶ Department of Tourism
- ▶ Tourism website

HOW TO REACH HERE:

The nearest airport is Agra and is 56 km away. The bus network connects Bharatpur with several cities inside and outside the State. Train IconBharatpur is located in the broader Delhi-Mumbai range. It is well connected to Saiwai Madhopur, Kota and Agra.

TOURISM PLACE IN BHARATPUR:

Baratpur Palace and Museum:

Located within the grounds of Bharatpur Palace is the Kamra Khas, a museum containing a large number of antiquities, more than 581 stone sculptures, 861 local art and crafts and ancient

artifacts depicting art and culture such as Bharatpur. The palace itself was built in stages by various Maharajas and was an excellent combination of Mughal and Rajput architecture. The various apartments in the palace have a variety of low-cut tiled tiles decorated with beautiful designs.



Ganga Mandir

Ganga Mandir, located in the heart of the city of Bharatpur is one of the most beautiful temples in Rajasthan. In it lies the beautiful god Ganga Maharaj made of pure white marble. Maharaja Balwant Singh began building the temple in the mid-19th century. However, he had a very special request that required all the wealthy people in the city to donate a month's wages to help with the construction of the temple.



Laxman Mandir

The temple was dedicated to Laxman, the brother of King Rama, and is famous for its typical Rajasthan style of building and beautiful pink stones. Visitors will enjoy intricate carvings of flowers and birds on their doors, ceilings, pillars, walls, and arches.

Keoladeo Ghana National Park

Every year, thousands of migratory waterfowl such as the green sandpiper and cranes visit the winter park. It was built in the middle of the 18th century as a small lake located 5 km southeast of Baratpur. The construction of the Ajan Bund (dam) and the subsequent flooding of this natural stress led to one of the most fascinating and attractive bird

sanctuaries. Keoladeo Ghana National Park is considered one of the richest bird sanctuaries in the world today.



Lohagarh Fort

True to its name, Lohagarh Fort resisted many attacks by the British, but was eventually captured by Arthur Wellesley. Where Lohagarh Fort differs from the others in that it is irrational, but illuminates the aura of vibrant energy. The fort is surrounded by a ditch that used to flood with water to prevent enemies from escaping. Attractive monuments within the castle Kothi Khas, Mahal Khas, Moti Mahal and Kishori Mahal. Raja Suraj Mal created Jawahar Bhurj and Fateh Bhurj to commemorate the victories of the Mughals and the British.



Deeg

Deeg is a beautiful garden town north of Bharatpur. It has many decorated palaces that add to the beauty of the place. Known for its castles, palaces, gardens and fountains, the outstanding Deeg is an

impressive fortress surrounded by canals and entrances. It was built by Raja Suraj Mal and stands above the high point. Although the interior houses are almost in ruins, a watchtower with a gun still continues to look out over the city.



Band Baretha

Band Baretha is the oldest wildlife sanctuary of the Barata rulers, currently under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department. Construction of the dam on the Kakund River was started by Maharaj Jaswant Singh in 1866 AD and completed by Maharaj Ram Singh in 1897 AD. The palace inside the park was built by Maharaj Kishan Singh and is the private property of the royal family of Bharatpur. Band Baretha is a bird sanctuary for more than 200 species of birds, including the inaccessible Black Bittern.

Kamaban

The locals also know Kaman as Kamaban. The old town is located north of Bharatpur and is part of the

Brij area where Lord Krishna spent his early years. It is a place of pilgrimage and every year is visited by a large number of Vaishnavs in the month of Badhva as part of the Banyatara. The ruins of a Muslim temple / temple containing 84 pillars called Chaurasi Khamba are the most impressive.

Dholpur Palace

The palace of Dholpur, known nationally for its mineralized sandstone, originally belonged to the Rajputana Empire. This famous red stone was widely used in the construction of impressive castles and palaces as a symbol of protection surrounding a widely spread empire. The ancient traditions of the palace and the rich treasures are captivating to the viewers and inviting them into its dynamic history.



CULTURAL EFFECTS ON TOURISM:

A natural feature of tourism is the quest for authenticity, the desire to experience different cultures in its natural environment. Although cultural tourism offers opportunities for understanding and learning, there are negative consequences as a result. It is not just the amount of tourism that is in the workplace, but the types of interactions that occur between tourists and strangers. There are three broad outcomes at the local level: cultural change, the effect of demonstration, and the expansion of another culture in Bharatpur.

Renewal of Culture

Cultural renewal refers to the use of cultural and artistic objects to be marketed and made profitable to the local economy in Bharatpur. With the increase in tourism, the authors argue that the purchase of goods is unavoidable. There are both positive and negative social impacts of cultural trade in a particular culture. Another good thing is to create businesses and services for local craftsmen, who are able to sell their goods to tourists. Rural tourism is considered the "cure" for poverty and leads to improved transport and the construction of telecommunications in the

Bharatpur. For the visitor, recycling creates an interest in traditional arts and social practices. However, property critics believe that tourists are not interested in the beliefs and customs of the local people, but rather are concerned about being a part of it. The argument that by making money traditional cultural objects the local people lose value in their culture also exists. After that it leads to the belief that trips are not a real experience. However, development economists will argue that culture can be used just like any other natural resource.

Researchers look at the impact tourists have on the culture and in a nutshell, many say that contact with people in the Western world leads to the destruction of pre-tourism culture in Bharatpur.

In addition, "developmental treatment", the notion that increasing tourism will promote economic change while strengthening local culture, is said to lead to new diseases, such as "drug addiction, crime, pollution, prostitution, and social instability" and capitalist values and Consumer Culture in Bharatpur.

Display Result

The result of the demonstration was presented in tourism when researchers looked at the effects of social influences from tourism on local communities in Bharatpur District. The result of the demonstration is that locals are copying the behavior of tourists. There are many social, economic, and ethical reasons why the result of the demonstration begins to work. One economic and social reason is that local people are copying the use of those who rise to social status in order to improve their social status in Bharatpur. Tourism is also accused of influencing the social practices of minority members of the host community, who may imitate the actions of tourists, and influence traditional value systems.

Criticism of the result of the display

There is a lot of criticism of the effect of tourism exhibitions in Bharatpur. First, tourism is seen as just one part of social change. Local people also see examples of outside life and the use of advertisements, magazines, television, and films, so tourism is not the only influence on local culture. Moreover, the effect of the show means that the culture is "weak" and needs to be protected from external influences. In many cases, the impact of the show is seen as a negative outcome, but it is argued that "all cultures are in a continuous process of change", so tourism should not be considered destructive.

Public Participation

Public participation means co-operation between members of the community with the aim of achieving common goals, developing the local community and pursuing individual benefits in Bharatpur. Members of

the local community of Bharatpur have played a significant role in tourism, rather than simply benefiting from their inaction. Public participation strengthens communities and helps to build a sense of membership, trust and trust among members. By involving members of the local community, tourism can become more realistic. Both the community and visitors benefit from community participation, as it enhances their respect for human life and the values of the community in which they attend. Many members of the community to which they are traveling are also the most affected by tourism, so it is important for them to be involved in tourism planning. Some researchers will argue that some of the negative impacts of tourism can be avoided and that positive impacts are enhanced by public participation in the planning process in study area Bharatpur.

Strength

Acculturation is the process of transforming an existing culture through the borrowing of prominent cultures. Typically in tourism, the community is still being diverted by the destination community, where it undergoes major changes in social structures and worldviews. Communities adapt to acculturation in one of two ways. Separation of innovations when the community uses the methods of another party; and cultural adaptation is less accepted by the new culture and the process of change in which the existing culture has changed. Environmental remediation is often seen as a way to modernize society and there are many theories against modern thought. One argument against modern practice is that it contributes to "reviving cultural diversity and the decline of traditional societies". This means that communities will advertise their modern environment to attract tourists, and will ignore their traditional customs and traditions. On the other hand, some argue that modernization and practice will help traditional societies adapt to today's Bharatpur. The idea that educating people to adapt will save society from future extinction.

Positive Social and Cultural Consequences

There are many benefits to a hosted community because of tourism in Bharatpur. This includes economic benefits such as opportunities for local businesses that allow for increased trade among a large number of tourists and promote various local businesses. In addition, tourism also creates jobs, develops the region's economy, and generates revenue for local government. Visitors also use public services, raise money for public services, such as health, the police and the fire department, and increase the need for public transportation in Bharatpur. Other public spaces, such as parks and benches are also well maintained by the public for visitors, enhancing the overall beauty of the host community. At the social level, tourism leads to cultural co-operation. Visitors often get involved

and learn from the local people. Tourism can also enhance the pride of the local people. They want to show their community the tourists they have chosen to visit. Population growth also leads to the creation of social networks and experiences where local people and tourists can interact. Recreation and leisure centers will allow for more opportunities to engage and engage. Tourism can be of great benefit to the governing community as it provides financial means and incentives to preserve cultural history, local heritage sites, and culture. It arouses interest in local art, traditional works, songs, dance and oral history in Bharatpur. It also opens up a wider world to society, new ideas, new experiences, and new ways of thinking.

Negative Social Effects

Cultural interactions can have serious consequences. Given the economic downturn, local communities need to be able to support the needs of tourists, leading to higher taxes. The total cost of living goes up in tourist destinations in terms of rent and prices, as well as rising commodity prices.

This can be a problem for local people who want to buy property or others for a fixed income. In addition, to limit tourist attractions, the number of locals and tourists should be equal. [Citation] This can be very problematic for visitors as their access may be denied.

Other negative social impacts and differences in social and moral standards between the host community and visiting tourists. Apart from affecting the relationship between tourists and locals, it can also create conflicts between groups of local people. In addition, it can cause a flood between the old and the new generation. Tourism is also linked to the proliferation of degrading practices in local communities. Crime rates have been shown to rise with increasing tourist arrivals. Crime is more often the result of immorality, alcohol and drug abuse, and loud noise. In addition, gambling and prostitution may increase as a result of visitors seeking a "good time". Tourism has also caused further disruption to the communities it hosts. Overcrowding of locals and tourists can create a favorable environment, causing frustration and even leading to the withdrawal of local residents. The increase in tourists also results in an increase in traffic which could disrupt the daily lives of local residents. Cultural shock can have an impact on both tourists and the people in charge Study area Bharatpur.

CONCLUSION

Tourism is a social, environmental and cultural triangle, emerging as the world's largest producer of jobs. Bharatpur tourism offers many unique products that make India as the last tourist destination on the Rajasthan map. Bharatpur tourism offers a wide range of unique products such as castles and

palaces, luxury hotels, colorful exhibitions and festivals, local arts and crafts. There is no doubt that the tourism industry in Bharatpur has some social and environmental problems such as poor infrastructure, damage to heritage and tourist attractions, pollution, lack of connectivity and poor shopping habits. While it is true that the Rajasthan government has made many efforts to increase tourism in the state and to try to improve the diversity of tourists to provide better tourist services in Bharatpur.

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