

Environmental and Economic Impact of Tourism in Bharatpur District

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Abstract – Tourism outcomes include the impact of tourism on the environment and the communities to which it is visited, as well as its economic contributions. It has been part of the tourism discourse since the 1970s, attention has grown in recent years due to controversies about tourism. The effects are not easily distinguished; they have both direct and indirect factors. Tourism also tends to be seasonal, and the results become apparent over time, with varying results, and at different stages of development.

The impacts of tourism fall into three main categories. Environmental impacts affect local capacity, vegetation, air quality, water bodies, water table, wildlife and natural resources. Social impacts are associated with interactions between people with different cultural backgrounds, attitudes and behaviors, and relationships with tangible assets. Bringing visitors to sensitive areas can be dangerous, cause loss of culture, or, alternatively, contribute to the preservation of cultural and cultural heritage through the use of additional resources. The economic impact is often seen as positive, contributing to employment, better services, and social stability. Cultural education can also be improved, which can be overlooked. However these impacts can also contribute to the high cost of living in the community, evict local businesses, and increase local population in the Bharatpur region.

Keywords :- Environmental Impacts, Local Impacts, Economic Impacts, The positive and negative effects on the tourism industry, Negative Impacts, Employment.

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INTRODUCTION

The World Tourism Organization defines tourism as "Apart from the general concept of tourism as restricted to holiday activities only", as "people who" travel to resorts outside their normal area for more than one consecutive year for recreational business and other purposes ". Tourism has become a rapidly growing industry Tourism is a major engine for economic growth and is an important source of employment and foreign exchange earnings in many countries, including India. It can also play an important role in achieving equitable growth and resilience one of the largest sectors of the economy, contributing a large portion of National Revenue and creating greater job opportunities. It has become a fast-growing service industry in a country with great potential for growth and expansion. This timeline examines India's tourism history statistics, including government policies and spending. India is a diverse tourist destination, especially for nature and historic sports, statistics show a huge increase in tourist demand but we do not have enough integration of tourism infrastructure at various levels, tourism infrastructure plan, and flexible regional planning. All

of these factors are associated with the strength of tourism in the region.

Rajasthan is one of the few provinces in India that offers frequent tourist attractions. It is visited every year by millions of visitors, scholars and travelers from all over the world. Important Rajasthan tourist attractions such as Jaipur - the pink city, Udaipur - Lakes city or Kashmir in Rajasthan, Jodhpur - Blue city, Bikaner - yellow city, Jaisalmer - Golden city and Mount Abu - Hourly known and world-famous, and "Lohagarh" and "Eastern Gateway to Rajasthan". Rajasthan has great potential to attract a large number of domestic and international tourists from both the public and private sectors involved in tourism in Rajasthan is well aware of this opportunity and a new Center has been taken in this regard. The promotion of tourism in the Rajasthan tourist circuits is an example of the power of the desert region of the katiati circuit brij mewat circuit and currently many panoramas are being developed by the Rajasthan Government. From an economic point of view, tourism is a major source of fuel for Rajasthan's economy, which in turn earns foreign exchange leading to economic growth. It has made Rajasthan an international

identity of Heritage, Culture, Nature and Art and its people. Rajasthan Tourism also has a new line that says "Jane Kya Dikh jaye" has created a beautiful image in the minds of tourists that attracts them to visit this colorful Rajasthan. flexible circuit planning.

STUDY AREA

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

In the current work, an effort has been made to study the environmental and economic impact of tourism development in the Baratur region. The present study has the following specific objectives.

- ◆ Exploring the Environmental Impact of Tourism in the Bharatpur region.
- ◆ Learning about the impact of the tourism economy on the Bharatpur region.
- ◆ propose comprehensive measures for the development of Tourism in the Bharatpur region.

HYPOTHESIS

- ▶ Bharatpur has good environment for tourism development.
- ▶ Tourism has a positive and Negative impact on various environmental and economic aspects.

RESEARCH DATA

The current study will be based on secondary and primary data. The main source of data for private interviews, Preparing a questionnaire for domestic and foreign tourists, Survey. Secondary data source Government agencies, Tour operator / hotel owners, published articles / magazines, Department of Tourism, Tourism website etc.

Environmental Impacts

impacts of tourism in Bharatpur in Nature tourism, nature tourism, wildlife tourism, and wildlife tourism occur in areas such as rainforest, high mountains, deserts, lakes and rivers, coastal and marine areas, as well as rural villages and coastal resorts. People's desire for real and challenging experiences causes their places to go too far, to the few remaining and natural places left on earth. A positive effect of this would be increased awareness of environmental management in Bharatpur. A negative impact can destroy the very work that people are looking for. There are direct and indirect impacts, immediate and long-term effects, and there are impacts close to and far from visit. These impacts can be divided into three categories: local impacts, visitor activities, and travel effect in Study area Bharatpur.

Impact of resources

Local impacts occur when a regional area changes from "exploration" to "inclusion" and enters the "development" phase of the tourist life cycle in Bharatpur. In the latter case, there may be direct

and indirect environmental impacts on the construction of large buildings such as hotels, restaurants, and shops, and infrastructure such as roads and electricity in Bharatpur. As your destination progresses, more and more tourists seek out the experience. Their effects are growing exponentially. The need for water for bathing, waste disposal and drinking is increasing. Rivers can be changed, overflowed, and polluted by the needs of tourists. Noise pollution has the potential to disrupt wildlife and change behavior, and minor pollution can disrupt the nutrition and reproductive behavior of many creatures. When energy is supplied by diesel or gasoline there is more noise and pollution. Waste and general waste is also a result of the environment. As more and more tourists arrive there is an increase in food and drink, which in turn creates waste in plastic and non-perishable products in Bharatpur.

Guest Services

Almost all tourist activities have an impact on the environment in which they are held. In rural activities, such as hiking in local natural mountains in Bharatpur.

There are various impacts from the mountains, hiking, and camping that directly affect the workplace. The most obvious is the erosion and congestion of routes with daily use. In the event of obstacles such as fallen trees or mud, the trails are widened or irregular trails are created to pass the obstacle. Other direct impacts include damage or removal of vegetation, loss of vegetation height, loss of leaf cover, exposure to tree root systems, migration of trampled vegetation, and introduction of non-native species. Indirect impacts on the routes include changes in the soil, changes in the structure of the microflora, problems with seed distribution and germination, and degradation of soil nutrients in Bharatpur.

With so many hikers and hikers taking long walks, a large number will spend the night in formal or informal camps. There are similar impacts on camping sites, such as soil compaction, soil erosion and formation, loss of vegetation and leaves, and other fire-related issues. Informal paths are made around the campground for firewood and water, and trees and seedlings can be trampled, damaged, or cut into fuel. Heat fires can damage tree root systems. In formal camping areas, tent areas are usually free of vegetation, while informal tents can damage plants and sensitive vegetation during a one-night stay in Bharatpur.

As with most recreational activities, hiking and camping produce waste, including food scraps and human excrement. Accustomed to wildlife contact with humans and access to exotic food sources can have a detrimental effect on wildlife and be dangerous to humans. Provision for the inclusion,

collection, and removal of waste will also have a direct impact on the environment in Bharatpur.

Tourism can serve as a vector in the spread of non-native species. Through tourism comes the expansion and focus of human activities in some of the most beautiful local areas especially the deserts and protected parks. Due to the increase in population visits from many different regions of the world, non-native species are seen with a high rate of distribution in these areas. Typical hobbies such as hiking, cycling, and road driving can serve as an environment for distractions, which may increase the spread of invasive species. Ecotourism is thought to be increasingly common and often takes place in clean areas. With distractions from human activities, open niches can be an opportunity to provide aggressive non-native species to establish and take advantage of new resources. This can have negative effects on the colors of wildlife as the plants are often very successful in colonizing the affected areas where the affected local communities are affected and can be damaged in Bharatpur.

Economic impacts

Global tourism in 2014 contributed 3.7 percent (US \$ 2.5 trillion) to global GDP, with a total contribution of almost 10 percent of global GDP. GDP growth comes from more than a billion international tourists, a figure that has grown by 5 percent annually since 2012. and increase family income, as well as reduced air travel costs.

Tourism can be divided into sub-categories where impacts fall spending from tourists on tourism experiences such as beach holidays and theme parks (domestic and international), spending on recreational activities such as bikes, business use, and investing in Bharatpur.

The economic impact of tourism is felt in both direct and indirect ways, where direct economic impacts are created by the sale of items such as the following:-

Accommodation and recreation, food and beverage services, and marketing opportunities. Citizens, tourists, businesses, and various levels of government (municipalities to government) all influence the direct effects of tourism on their spending in the area nearby or nearby. An important part of the direct economic impacts on tourism is that they occur within national borders and are made by "residents and non-residents for business and leisure purposes".

Conversely, indirect economic impacts on tourism can be derived from the use of investment funds surrounding the tourism contribution from private and public interests. These investments may not be directly related to tourism, but have benefited local stakeholders and tourists alike. The indirect effects

of tourism are reflected in the purchase and sale of non-mediator items such as additional restaurants during the tourist year, or extended routes at downtown centers. Indirect economic impacts (procurement, investment, and collective government) account for 50.7 percent of the total GDP contribution from tourism and tourism in 2014.

Reduced spending, the redistribution of the tourist dollar to the public, is another form of tourism that has a negative impact on the community. That person continues to spend that dollar on lunch at a local retailer, and that retailer continues to spend it locally in Bharatpur.

The positive and negative effects on the tourism industry

There are positive and negative effects on communities related to the economic impacts of tourism in its communities in Bharatpur. A positive impact can lead to increased employment, higher quality of life for local people, and increased local wealth in Study Area Bharatpur. Tourism also has the potential to rebuild and restore historic sites and promote cultural regeneration. A positive impact is the growth or improvement of potential visitors, the host community in Bharatpur area. The positive effects are more closely related to material well-being, rather than the enjoyment of the host community or visitors.

The visitor enjoys the positive effects, whether there are environmental improvements such as security, national parks, or man-made infrastructure, waste treatment centers in Bharatpur. Tourism provides economic momentum to allow for job segregation and revenue generation, and to improve resources within the community in Bharatpur. The development of infrastructure and services can benefit local people and tourists. As such, heritage tourism focuses on local history or historical events that take place in the area, and often promotes education in Bharatpur. Good results start when there is an increase in job opportunities for local people as the tourism industry develops rapidly. There is also an increase in the average income that spreads throughout the community where tourism is considered a revenue stream in Bharatpur. In addition, the local economy is dynamic and diverse, goods are made locally, and new markets are open to local business owners to expand. Unfortunately, these benefits are not universally available and cannot be attacked. Although many jobs can be found, tourism-related jobs are usually annual and low-paying. Prices are known to fluctuate throughout the year. They go up in the high season for tourists to spend more on tourist dollars, but they have negative effects on property prices in addition to the economic accessibility of locals, starving them to the point where they have been their home.

Negative effects

Negative effects are the consequences, which are created in many cases, in the tourist area with negative impacts on the social and cultural environment, and the environment. As the population grows and so does the impact, resources do not stabilize and deplete, the capacity to manage visitors to the destination may decrease. Often, where there are negative impacts, it is too late to set limits and regulations. The places to visit seem to find that most of the negative effects are found in the growth phase of the tourism life cycle (TALC) in Bharatpur.

In addition, the tourism economy has been shown to drive away local tourism business owners in favor of strangers in the region. External ownership creates a leak (income leaves a marginalized community or an international business) which robs local people of the opportunity to make a significant profit in Bharatpur. Foreign companies are also known for hiring non-resident employees because they can afford to pay those people low wages, which continues to contribute to economic recovery. Tourism can increase property prices near the tourist destination, evict locals effectively and encourage businesses to step in to promote and take advantage of more tourism use.

Employment

Employment, as well as its acquisition and availability, are subject to the economic impact of tourism. Tourism and tourism create 10 percent of the total jobs available in Bharatpur, in both direct and indirect tourism sectors. Specific tourism activities, which give the visitor their experience in tourism include, but are not limited to: accommodation (construction, cleaning, handling), food and beverage facilities, recreation, manufacturing and purchasing Indirect employment opportunities include the manufacture of aircraft, boats, and other transportation, and construction of building and additional infrastructure required to accommodate these tourism products in Bharatpur Area.

CONCLUSION

Tourism is a recent phenomenon, attracting a wide range of scientists from various fields, Poets, Social Sciences, economists and other specialists. Although the tourism industry in Bharatpur, is still in its infancy, before reaching its youth, when it will open all its channels and Bharatpur will be regarded as a major industrial company, playing a key role in the development and planning of East Rajasthan. No simple statement can be made about the impact of tourist development unless its effects can vary and reach far. The environmental impact is most evident in the tourist infrastructure in Bharppur. Local tourists do not have a significant social and cultural impact on the local community

that should be noted, because the moral life of local residents and local tourists lacks significant comparisons. However, the impact of foreign tourists, even though their stay is very short, is evident in the change in attitudes, clothing, behavior, language, diet and education. The economic impacts are also directly reflected in the creation of new job opportunities for hundreds of people, who improve their lives through the economic benefits of their involvement in tourism. Lastly it will not be a place for recording that there is still so much that can be analyzed and read with a clear and meaningful understanding of the situation.

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