A Study on the effect of Pandemic COVID-19 on the Touirst Places of CHHATTISGARH

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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A Study on the Effect of Pandemic COVID-19 on the Touirst Places of C.G. 1. Dr.ShwetaMahakalkar, Assistant Professor, MahantLaxmi Narayan Das College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh 2. Dr.DewashishMukharjee, Principal, MahantLaxmi Narayan Das College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh ABSTRACT Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest states of middle India & can have a bunch of tourism possible but still it is lagging behind financial growth.

An analysis put forward in this paper to understand the rich tourism potential and opportunity for most promising tourist spot of the State. To explore the data of tourism

ABSTRACT

Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest states of middle India & can have a bunch of tourism possible but still it is lagging behind financial growth. An analysis put forward in this paper to understand the rich tourism potential and opportunity for most promising tourist spot of the State. To explore the data of tourism potential, Researcher has followed the reputed journals, Secondary Sources, Market research, Government of India Ministry of tourism, State tourism policy and various Reports. Chhattisgarh share his boundary with 7 states &blessed with abundance of picturesque nature, Magnificent the past of mythological significance, Art, Culture, Wildlife, Historical inheritance, Tribes, its hidden beauty is still virgin &uncharted by people. Since pandemic covid-19 has affected the whole economy and other dimensions of almost all of the Nations across the world, it has affected intensively the tourist places in terms of the visits of tourists, livelihood of a major population and revenue generated by it. This research paper is an attempt to see pandemic's effect on three different types of tourist places i.e. natural, religious and historical tourist places. For the purpose, three places from these three types of tourist places were selected. From these places 05 hotel & 05 restaurants were selected by adopting convenience sampling. Data was analysed statistically and on the basis of mean and standard deviation results were drawn. Results revealed that historical place of Bastar was found more affected by pandemic covid-19.

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KEYWORDS

Pandemic Covid-19, Natural Tourist Places, Religious Tourist Places, Historical Tourist Places.

INTRODUCTION

Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest states of India and erstwhile part of Madhya Pradesh. It was recognized as separate state and constituted in 1st November 2000 with Raipur as its capital city. The state is established in the heart of India, which share's its border's with seven states of the country. Uttar Pradesh to the north, Jharkhand to the north-east, Orissa to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south-east, Telengana to the south-west, Maharashtra to the west , Madhya Pradesh to the west and north-west. The geographical area of the state covers over 135,192 square kilometres with the total population of 2.56 crore and density of 189 person's per square kilometre& ranked 16th populated state of the nation. Currently the State's comprises of five divisions' at present with 30 districts. Chhattisgarh Climate is tropical, hot and humid which is proximity to the Tropic of Cancer & its dependence on the monsoons from rains. Chhattisgarh is endowed with a rich cultural heritage & attractive natural diversity. Chhattisgarh is gifted rich natural beauty and diversity and expectant with affluent heritage. It has various topography, landscape, monument delicately carved temples, wildlife, beautiful waterfalls, ancient caves, Buddhist sites', green forests'& tribal villages'. Tourism is single of the fastest growing industries' in the world. The dynamic enlargement of this manufacturing company is evident from the fact that globally tourism accounts' for more than 11 percent of the global GDP and 8 percent of the world trade employment. The state shares her border's with MP, Maharashtra, AP, Odisha, Jharkhand and UP. Blessed with abundance of personality, wildlife arts, culture, handcraft & a plethora of resources; its virgin beauty is still untouched and unexplored by the ordinary man thus the ground being a sure treat to visitors and tourists.

Chhattisgarh Tourism

Tourism is very important part for the rapid growth and development of country's economy. Till 2019 India was ranked as 35th out of 140 countries all over world. In Indian tourism C.G. is ranked as 10th largest tourism. The State tourism was formed on 18th January 2002 and at present Tamradhwaj Sahu is tourism minister. Currently there are 22 well known places for tourism. Chhattisgarh is endowed with a rich cultural heritage and attractive natural diversity. The state is abundance of historical ancient monuments, rare wildlife, exquisitely carved temple's, Buddhist stupa in Sirpur, Pilgrims, Palaces, waterfalls, Caves, rock painting, hill plateaus Ram Van Gaman Marg. Most of these sites are unseen, untouched and un-explored offer a unique rotate experience to tourist, compare to conventional destination which have become overcrowded. The condition of Chhattisgarh has 41.33% of its area under jungle is one of the richest bio-diversity location's in the country. Tourism in Chhattisgarh can be a main source of earning and financial livelihood for not only the state but for the country too.

Popularly known as the rice bowl of India the state is famous for its rich mineral deposits, unexplored tourist circuits, dense forest cover with rich biodiversity habitat covering 80% of the state. It can boast of having 3 national parks, 11 wild life sanctuaries and 30 plus significant waterfalls and abundant caves. Tourism in India has Emerging as the fastest growing industries in last few decades and is still its growth phase according to world travel and tourism council. The diverse floras and fauna's, historical heritages, Art, Culture diversity & climatic state in India have made it the first option of the tourist across the world. The chief reason behind the success of tourism industry in India is the availability of all aspects of tourism at a single country, whether it can be natural, wildlife, cultural diversity, environmental biodiversity, adventure and many more. In addition to that, the

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hospitality of India is famous worldwide giving it an extra edge to attract the tourist's from various countries. Tourism is emerged as a most inexpensive growing industry in India. People started travelling from place to place in search of new things.

Holy Tourist Place

Religious' tourism which is also denoted as faith tourism reefer's to a type of tourism where person's travel in group's or sometimes independently for missionary, pilgrimage & internal (spiritual) vacation. Religious' tourism raise's awareness of humankind common heritage &provide resources for preservation. It can contribute to local development.

In the present study Dantewada district was selected where most renowned Danteshwari Temple is situated.

List of Holy Tourist Places

Serial Number	Names of Holy Places
01	Gandheswar Temple
02	Champaran Temple
03	Laxman Temple
04	Rajivlochan Temple
05	Ram Teki
06	Radha Krishna Temple
07	Swastik Vihar
08	Temples of Ratanpur
09	Patakswar kedar Temple
10	Anand Prabhu Kundi Vihar
11	Shivani Temple
12	Danteshwari

Monuments Tourist Place

Historical or heritage tourism means travelling with the most important purpose of exploring the history & heritage of a place. People often combine their love of history with other tourist delight's like shopping, amusement park visit's and luxurious resort stay's. Historical tourism is important for various reasons; it has a positive economic & social impact, it establish and reinforces identity, it helps build image, preserve the cultural, historical heritage; with culture as an instrument it facilitates harmony &sympathetic among people. In the present study Bastar Palace which is situated in Jagdalpur is selected.

List of Mounments Tourist Places

Serial Number	Names of Monuments Places
1	Kawardha Palace
2	Khutaghat Dam
3	Khadia Dam
4	Shiva
5	Bhormdeo Caves
6	Saroda Resevoir
7	Ratanpur Fort

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Natural Tourist Place

Chhattisgarh is packed of charming natural sites. The state has many significant waterfalls & Cave's some of them are untouched & unexplored. These are Jogimara caves, Kutumser caves, Chitrakot waterfall, Tirathgarh waterfall. Energy Park of Raipur, Bilasatal, Bilaspur district solar park is an education park. In the present study Tirathgarh Fall was selected.

Related Literaturte Review

Sanjita Jaipuria, RatriParida and Pritee Ray (2021), Novel Coronavirus and Tourism: coping, recovery and regeneration issues, Tourism Recreation Research, Volume 46, Issue 2, Pages 245-260. The novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which is one of it'skind's of humanitarian disaster, has affected people & businesses worldwide, trigger a global financial crisis. In this phase, the tourism segment is not being missing behind. The epidemic has not only affected the foreign exchange earning's (FEE) but also affected various local development's, job opportunities', thereby troublesome the local communities' as a complete. As there has been a considerable refuse in the arrival's of abroad tourist's in India in 2020, the paper aims to predict foreign tourists' arrival in India and FEE using artificial neural network's (ANN). Furthermore, we examine the collision of COVID-19 base on four scenario bearing in mind with & without lockdown in term's of loss & gain in FEE. Lastly, the results obtained will help policymaker's make necessary strategic & operational decision's, along with maximizing the FEE.

MdOzairArshad, Shahbaz Khan, AbidHaleem, HannanMansoor, MdOsaidArshad and MdEkramaArshad (2021), Understanding the impact of Covid-19 on Indian tourism division through time series' modelling, Journal of Tourism Futures, pp. 1-15, Emerald Publishing Limited, ISSN 2055-5911. Covid-19 epidemic is a unique & extraordinary situation for the world, which has potentially disrupt approximately all aspect's of life.In this global disaster, the tourism & hospitality sector has misshapen in approximately all parts of the world& the same is right for India. Therefore, this paper aim's to examine the impact of Covid-19 on the Indian tourism industry. This study develops an appropriate model to forecast the expected loss of foreign tourist arrival's (FTAs) in India for 10 months. Since the FTAs follow a seasonal trend, seasonal autoregressive included moving average (SARIMA) method has been working to estimate the expected FTAs in India from March 2020 to December 2020.The result's of the projected model are then compare with the ones obtained by Holt-Winter's (H-W) model to check the robustness of the projected model. The SARIMA model seeks to apparent the monthly arrival of foreign tourist's & also elaborates' on the continuing ordinary loss of overseas tourist's arrive for the next three quarter's is approximately 2 million, 2.3 million & 3.2 million, respectively. Thus, in the next three quarters, there will be an enormous downfall of FTAs, & there is a need to accept appropriate measures. The comparison demonstrator's that SARIMA is an enhanced model than H-W model.

VasantJagdale, Divya and Dr Heena (2021), Impact's of Covid-19 Pandemic on Tourism Industry of India Publishers, KMF and Ganatra, Centre for Academic Professional Career Development & Research (CAPCDR), VES college of Arts Science & Commerce, VES college of Arts Science & Commerce 2021, Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/110442/ MPRA Paper No. 110442, posted 03 Nov 2021 03:49 UTC. The purpose of this study is to inspect the outcome of COVID-19 on the tourism segment of India. India is tourist euphoria. Tourism in India has noteworthy potential considering the wealthy cultural & chronological heritage, diversity of biology, terrain & place's of natural prettiness spread crossways the country. It is measured to be the biggest & rapidly rising industry. Tourism is also a potentially huge employment generator's besides being a important cause of overseas exchange for the country. Due to the sphere of pandemic's &infection's disease's the tourism production

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has become very unbalanced. The Covid-19 froze the tourist division approximately the world, countries' around the world continual to impose restrictions on travel as apart to hold the extend of the disease, so on India. Ultimately, the radical outbreak of the novel corona virus has cause great sufferers to the tourism business. In India, as the infectious were budding the authorities' implement travel restrictions, social distancing, lockdown which totally brought the tourism sector of India to depression. As resulting the risk of virus, traveller's cancel their tour & agitation tumble the tourist chart significantly. This study attempt's to try to identify with the tourism division significance in Indian economy & examine the impact of Covid-19 on the Indian tourism division.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study the pandemic effect on Holy, Monuments, Natural, tourist places of Chhattisgarh State.
2. Effect of pandemic on tourist visitors in Chhattisgarh.

Hypothesis

H_1 There is negative effect of pandemic on tourism of Chhattisgarh.

Limitations of the Study

➢ The study has relatively small sample size.
➢ Limited up to some specific tourist places.
➢ There is time boundation for the study.
➢ No offline data collection is possible for researcher.
➢ The study is based done for the period of 5 years.

Research Methodology

The proposed research design employ an Exploratory and a Qualitative research approach have been taken in this research study. Along with this quantitative data were collected. Secondary data sources are collected from government reports, various statistical reports, newspapers, magazines and internet. The mode of primary data collection was online google forms. Statistical tools used for analyzing the data are mean and standard deviation through SPSS Software. The study attempts to explain the contribution of positing of Chhattisgarh as tourism potential.

Sample Population

For this research study random sampling method is been used. The sample population is 60.

Area of The Study

In the present research study, three categories of tourist place were selected- Religious, Historical and Natural. 05 Hotel managers, 05 Restaurant managers and 10 tourists from each place were selected by adopting convenience sampling.

Year Wise Local Tourist Visitors List in Chhattisgarh

Year Wise	Visitor Data
2001	18,97,200
2005	3,24,495
2014	24,488,465
2018	19,329,501
2019	17,304,506

(Source: Primary Data)

The above table shows that the lowest tourist visitor was in the year 2005 and highest rate of visitor came were in the year 2014.

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Data Interpretation

Table 1: Type of Tourist Places

	Natural Tourist Place	Holy Tourist Place	Monuments Tourist Place
Manager	10	10	10
Tourist	10	10	10
Total	20	20	20
Grand Total	60		

(Source: Primary Data)

Analysis and Interpretation

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics

		Natural Tourist Places	Holy Tourist Places	MonumentsTourist Places
N	Valid	20	20	20
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		1.4500	1.2500	1.6500
Std. Deviation		.51042	.44426	.48936

(Source: Primary Data)

1.   Analysis of the scores in relation to natural tourist place.

Table 3: Natural Tourist Places

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	11	55.0	55.0	55.0
	2.00	9	45.0	45.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary Data)

2.   Analysis of the scores in relation to religious tourist place.

Table 4: Holy Tourist Places

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	15	75.0	75.0	75.0
	2.00	5	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary Data)

3.   Analysis of the scores in relation to historical tourist place

Table 5: Monuments Tourist Places

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	7	35.0	35.0	35.0
	2.00	13	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	20	100.0	100.0	

(Source: Primary Data)

Interpretation

Table number 2 shows that the mean value of the scores obtained place is 1.45, 1.25 and 1.65 respectively for the natural tourist place, holy tourist place and monument tourist place.

The standard deviation is found .51, .44 and .48 respectively for the natural tourist place, holy tourist place and monument tourist place.

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Table 3, 4 and 5 shows that the cumulative percent of is found 55.0, 75.0 and 35.0 respectively for the natural tourist place, holy tourist place and monument tourist place.

Findings

1. Findings of the study revealed that the mean value of the monument tourist place is highest among all three types selected for the study which means it is being highly affected.

2. There is negative effect of pandemic over tourism found from the study. So the null hypothesis is being accepted.

3. The study observes the current pandemic effect on worldwide challenges crises over economic and healthcare and its impact over the country and its state including tourism industry, travels and among the tourist visitors.

4. The study explores about the impact of pandemic over C.G. tourism.

5. The researcher observed the consequence related to tourist visitors.

6. Due to pandemic various Government policies also affected.

7. By collecting secondary data it was found that lowest tourist came in C.G. in the month of May and June.

8. There is negative effect of pandemic over tourism found from the study. So the null hypothesis is being accepted.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of interpretation of data and findings, it is established that the historical place of Jagdalpur was found more affected by pandemic covid-19. Visit of the tourists was found miserable due to pandemic covid-19. Compare to historical place, the natural tourist place was found less affected and compare to both historical and natural tourist places, the religious tourist place was found less affected by covid-19. These results indicate that visits of tourists and accomplishment of hotels & restaurants were found averagely better in religious tourist place. It can be suggested that rest of the two types i.e. historical and natural tourist places need to be developed and equipped more attractions and fascinations.

Future Scope

➢   Limited respondents were evaluated thus in future sample size for study can be enlarge.

➢   Study can be conducted on effect of tourism industry in pre and post pandemic.

➢   Study related to tours and travels are possible for further research.

➢   Study related to various demographic profiles can be done in near future.

➢   Both the sources of data used herein which will stipulate enlighten for further research.

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