

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

1: Culture of West Bengal - Wikipedia

Articles with reference to the state of West Bengal, India.

This study identifies the problems and prospects of rural tourism in the state of West Bengal. The primary objectives of this study include an exploration of the development and emergence of rural tourism in the state of West Bengal, analysis of the tourism gap at Bishnupur, examination of the existing as well as future requirement of tourism infrastructure of Bishnupur, and the promotion and marketing of Bishnupur as an important rural tourism destination in Indian Scenario. For the fulfillment of the basic objectives, data for the study were collected through field survey. Information about the profile of tourism industry includes hotels, guest houses, number of rooms, number of persons employed, etc. The collected data has been analyzed using different statistical methods, Wilcoxon Pair Ranked Model used for Gap analysis. This study indicates how to develop and upgrade the rural tourism destinations by proper utilization of tourism infrastructural amenities in the area as well as active participation by public private initiatives and local resource utilization. This study is relevant for balancing the demand and supply of tourism infrastructural requirement indicators, which can offer service excellence. Chapter Preview Top 1. Introduction Tourism turns the largest industry worldwide in terms of employment and gross domestic product. The tourism industry has been growing rapidly as well as changing at a fast pace. West Bengal is a land of splendid destination with rich cultural heritage, historical heritage, flora and fauna, spectacular beaches and mountains and wildlife. There are a few states in India with the variety that West Bengal has offered. Tourism has various dimensions in various aspects like economic, social, demographic, technological, geographical, cultural, natural, and so many fields. The attractions of tourists have been growing up on the above stated types of dimensions. Tourism now has laid down emphasis on the rural areas. In the context of socio-economic objectives it is necessary to take vital steps which are constructive and positive. Tourism is also an employment oriented sector. There is an opportunity which supplies various goods, needed for tourism product may be in the position to open avenues of employment. Rural parts generally following kinds of products are available viz. Which have got a great potential with respect development of tourism, also if certain constraint are removed this could be developed to their fullest excellent and there are certain great examples and certainly few countries where it will be showing public and political will these things have been made possible. All of them religious and historical type of rural tourism products are given much space for rural development. In India we observe that there is tourist congestion in urban, religious and historical sites and simultaneously innumerable tourist sites remain unknown and unnoticed in the rural belts of our country. This paper has observed that a tourist site, which was, once located in extreme rural location has come to limelight due to its historical importance or publicity by the local government and they have developed into a tourist village with variety of improvements in civic amenities, road and rail connection, hospitality and cottage industry. This has in turn brought immense change in the local economy in terms of growth of handicraft industry, employment, life style of the local population, etc. Tourism that focuses on actively participating in a rural lifestyle. It can be a variant of ecotourism. Many rural villages can facilitate tourism because many villagers are hospitable and eager to welcome and sometime even host visitors. Agriculture is becoming highly mechanized and therefore, requires less manual labor. This trend is causing economic pressure on some villages, which in turn causes young people to move to urban areas. There is however, a segment of the urban population that is interested in visiting the rural areas and understanding the lifestyle. This segment in the tourism industry has been rapidly growing in the past decade, leading to rural tourism becoming not just a good business prospect, but a genuine vacation trend. Someone who travels for pleasure and recreation and exchange of culture. A social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence. Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

from within the place visited.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

2: growth_and_development_of_tourism_in_india_with_special_reference_to_west_bengal_1st_edition

Contents: Preface Introduction Travels and Tours: India in the Historical Past Tourism organisations and management in India Growth and Development of Tourism in India West Bengal an ideal tourist destination growth and Development of tourism in West Bengal Discouraging factors for tourism in West Bengal Empirical Study observations.

The state encompasses two broad natural regions: West Bengal, located on eastern bottleneck of India stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south, presents some of marvelous landscape features and natural scenic beauty. During the British colonial era from 1757, Kolkata enjoyed the privilege of being the capital of British India and witnessed a spate of frenzied construction of buildings, largely influenced by the conscious intermingling of Neo-Gothic, Baroque, Neo-Classical, Oriental and Islamic schools of design. Unlike many north Indian cities, whose construction stresses minimalism, the layout of much of the architectural variety in Kolkata owes its origins to European styles and tastes imported by the British and, to a much lesser extent, by the Portuguese and French. The state of West Bengal has significant architectural and natural heritage. The capital of the state, Kolkata is also known as the "City of Palaces". The palace was built in the Indo-European style. They include various weapons, oil paintings of Dutch, French and Italian artists, marble statues, rare books, old maps, land revenue records, and palanquins mostly belonging to 18th and 19th centuries. Aside from colonial and heritage buildings, there are also high rising monuments and skyscrapers in the city. There are also a couple of cemeteries established by the British when Kolkata was the capital of British India. The River Ganga flows through the state. Neora Valley National Park, which is one of the richest biological zones in the entire Northeast, situated in the Kalimpong subdivision under Darjeeling District, is in West Bengal. It is one of the most fertile regions in the world, thus earning the nickname "The Green Delta". It stretches from the Hooghly River on the west to the Meghna River on the east. It is also a premier institution for botanical and horticultural research in India. Located here is the Great Banyan Tree. It was the widest tree in the world in terms of the area of its canopy and is estimated to be about 2500 years old. It became diseased after it was struck by lightning, so in the middle of the tree was excised to keep the remainder healthy. West Bengal also has some more geographical indications like Nakshi Kantha handicraft, Darjeeling tea agricultural, Santipore saree handicraft, Shantiniketan leather goods handicraft, Fazli mango agricultural, Khirsapati or Himsagar mango agricultural, Laxman Bhog mango agricultural, Baluchari saree handicraft, and Dhaniakhali saree handicraft. The coastal strip of West Bengal, extending from the Gangetic Delta to the border of Orissa, has some beautiful coastal settlements, such as Digha, Shankarpur, Mandarmani, Bakkhali, Gangasagara, and Tajpur. Some of these have beaches which are hard enough for cars to drive on. Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary. West Bengal has 3. Flora and fauna A Bengal tiger. A notable tree from the Sundarbans is the ubiquitous sundari Heritiera fomes, from which the forest gets its name. For example, the foothills of the Himalayas, the Dooars, are densely wooded with Sal and other tropical evergreen trees. Migratory birds come to the state during the winter. The Sundarbans are noted for a reserve project conserving the endangered Bengal tiger, although the forest hosts many other endangered species, such as the Gangetic dolphin, river terrapin and estuarine crocodile. It has its roots in literature, music, fine arts, drama and cinema. The Darjeeling Himalayan hill region shows a different cultural aspect. West Bengal also has a long tradition of popular literature, music and drama largely based on Bengali folklore and Hindu epics and Puranas. Baul singers at Basanta-Utsab, Shantiniketan The Baul tradition is a unique heritage of Bengali folk music, which has also been influenced by regional music traditions. Folk music in West Bengal is often accompanied by the ektara, a one-stringed instrument. West Bengal also has an heritage in North Indian classical music. However, since the early 1950s, there has been an emergence and popularisation of new genres of music, including fusions of Baul and jazz by several Bangla bands, as well as the emergence of Jeebonmukhi Gaan a modern genre based on realism. Bengali dance forms draw from folk traditions, especially those of the tribal groups, as well as the broader

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

Indian dance traditions. Chau dance of Purulia is a rare form of mask dance. West Bengal is known for Bengali folk music such as baul and kirtans and gajan, and modern songs including Bengali "adhunik" modern songs. A jatra actor prepares before the performance, Sunderbans. The state is home to a thriving cinema industry, dubbed "Tollywood". Tollygunj e in Kolkata is the location of numerous Bengali movie studios, and the name "Tollywood" similar to Hollywood and Bollywood is derived from that name. The Bengali film industry is well known for its art films, and has produced acclaimed directors like Satyajit Ray and actors like Uttam Kumar and singers like Arijit Singh. Among other types of theatre, West Bengal has a tradition of folk drama known as jatra. These social reforms have eventually led to a cultural atmosphere where practices like sati, dowry, and caste-based discrimination or untouchability, the evils that crept into the Hindu society, were abolished. Kumortuli is a famous tourist attraction in Kolkata. By virtue of their artistic productions these potters have moved from obscurity to prominence. This Kolkata neighbourhood not only supplies clay idols of Hindu gods and goddesses to barowari pujas in Kolkata and its neighbourhoods, but also exports a number of idols. It is one of the seven wonders in Kolkata. Cuisine Rice and fish are traditional favourite foods, leading to a saying in Bengali, machhe bhate bangali, Bengali language: There are numerous ways of cooking fish depending on the texture, size, fat content and bones. Sweets occupy an important place in the diet of Bengalis and at their social ceremonies. It is an ancient custom among both Hindu and Muslim Bengalis to distribute sweets during festivities. The confectionery industry has flourished because of its close association with social and religious ceremonies. Competition and changing tastes have helped to create many new sweets. Pitha, a kind of sweet cake, bread or dim sum are specialties of winter season. Sweets like coconut-naru, til-naru, moa, and payesh are prepared during the festival of Lakshmi puja. Popular street food includes aloor chop, beguni, kati roll, and phuchka. Apart from the major Hindu religious festivals like Diwali, Christmas, Dussera, Holi, Ram Navami, the diverse ethnic populace of Darjeeling Himalayan hill region celebrates several local festivals. Wai-Wai is a favourite packaged snack of Darjeeling hills comprising noodles which are eaten either dry or with soup. A form of noodle called thukpa, served with soup and vegetables, is extremely popular in and around the hills of Darjeeling. Chhang and tongba are local alcoholic beverages made from millet. Hinduism Face of the idol of Goddess Bhavatarini from the Dakshineswar Kali Temple People from different sections of the world come to West Bengal for holy pilgrimages as Kolkata is one of the four adi Shaktipeethas. Among the other 52 shaktipeethas, some are located in West Bengal. They are as follows: Devi locally known as Kankaleshwari. This temple is currently non-existent. Only ruins are found in these places. Other than the shaktipeethas many other famous temples also exist.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

3: Tourism in West Bengal - Wikipedia

*Growth and Development of Tourism in India: With Special Reference to West Bengal [Ananta Mohan Misra, D. N. Konar] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

It marks the victory of ten-armed goddess Durga over the buffalo demon Mahishashur and signifies the victory of good over evil. The festival commences on Mahalaya, a week before the actual Puja celebrations begin on Sashthi and continue through Saptami, Ashtami, Navami and Bijaya Dashami, when the festival comes to an end. Pandals are set up and idols of goddess Durga and her four children - Lakshmi, Saraswati, Kartik, Ganesh are worshipped and displayed for five days across the state, especially in Kolkata. Some pandals are erected throughout Kolkata. Pujas are also conducted in sizeable number of family households and housing societies. Elaborate rituals are performed by priests amid sound of drums dhaak, conch shell shaankh and bells, and many devotees join in the prayers. Although the root of Durga Puja is essentially religious, the festival has slowly changed into more of a social carnival than a religious festival, where people from other religious or ethnic backgrounds freely participate in the festivity. The city is decked up with lighting decorations. Loudspeakers play popular songs as well as recitation of mantras by priests. Shops, restaurants and eateries stay open all night. Fairs are set up in numerous parks and public spaces. The roads become overcrowded with hundreds of thousands of devotees, revellers and pandal-hoppers visiting the pandals on Puja days. The number of crowd is estimated to be a few million on the festive days and nights, possibly the second largest annual human congregation after the Hajj. It creates a chaotic traffic condition and vehicular movement comes to a standstill in many places. Elaborate security arrangements are made by Kolkata Police and additional personnel are deployed to prevent any untoward incident as well as to maintain crowd movement. Trains, buses, taxis and other modes of transport operate for whole night as crowds pour into the city from nearby districts and towns. The festival is celebrated with shopping and gift-giving - usually new clothes, family and other social gatherings, communal feasting and different cultural performances. Modern day Puja celebrations also include reading special Pujabarshiki magazines, going out for a tour, watching movies and special programmes on TV, preparing special food items or dining out etc. On Bijaya Dashami, the day of the festival, people bid adieu to goddess Durga offering her sweets and sindoor. Before bidding adieu to the goddess, the married women assemble near the idol, apply vermilion on her feet or forehead and then smear vermilion on each other. This is a part of the last celebration before the idols are taken out in grand processions of song, dance, music and then immersed in the waters. The idol immersion ceremony continues for the next few days. People distribute sweets and visit their friends, family members and relatives to exchange the Bijoya greetings. Eid ul-Fitr and Eid al-Adha[edit] Main article: The Money, clothes and food is donated to the poor peoples of west Bengal. Muslims people of west Bengal visit each other home not only the Muslims but also the Hindu family and eat the Biryani, Kebab, Khurma etc. The homes, streets, markets and parks are illuminated with lighting decorations in the evening. Eid ul-Adhha is the second most festivals for Muslim in West Bengal. In this day, the Kurbani or sacrifice is started after finishing the Prayer of Eid ul-Adhha. After the kurbani, a large portion of the meat is given to the poor people and to the relatives and neighbors. Kojagori Lakshmi Puja[edit] Main article: Lakshmi Goddess Lakshmi is worshipped at homes on the full moon night, just five days after Bijoya Dashami. Public Pujas are performed in the same pandals as for Durga Puja. Goddess Kali is worshipped at night in thousands of pandals, homes and temples. Kali Puja is light-up night for Bengal. People decorate their homes with diyas, candles and lights and draw colourful rangolis on the floors of their homes. Children and adults burst firecrackers and burn sparklers throughout the night. A large number of devotees visit the temples to offer prayers to the goddess and animals, especially goats are sacrificed in some places. While doing so, they pray to God for the sound health, safety and prosperity of their brothers. The brothers in return present gifts to the sisters. Vasant Panchami Saraswati Puja Saraswati Puja, a festival honouring the goddess of learning and arts, is celebrated with domestic pujas, and familial gatherings

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

in Kolkata on a date between the last week of January and the middle of February. The day is sacred to Saraswati, goddess of learning whose worship is celebrated with great splendor mainly by students and artists. Books are often worshipped in lieu of the clay image of the Goddess. Girl worshipers usually wear saffron and yellow-coloured cloths. The puja is especially celebrated in schools and other educational institutes. It gives an chance of free-mixing among school kids. The typical bhog which accompanies the Puja depends dramatically on whether the family is initially from West Bengal or ghoti or from East Bengal – now Bangladesh – or bangal. Ghotis have vegetarian fare, while bangals offer paired Ilish fishes to the goddess and then consume it. Holi Colours for Holi on sale at a market Dol, corresponding to the North Indian festival of Holi, is celebrated on account of the god Krishna, and is supposedly coincident with the advent of spring. Holi is locally known here as Dolyatra or Basanta Utsab. The celebrations start in the city with the burning of Holika bonfire on the night before Holi. The festival of colour involve throwing, sprinkling and smearing powdered colour aabir , and water colour jal rang on others. Unknown passersby often get drenched by coloured water balloons, and celebrations often get rowdy with the men partaking the intoxicating drink of shiddhi bhang , often laced with the stronger charas. Nowadays, Holi party usually means frolicking dance and various delicacies like sweets, biryani, beverages etc. Rath Yatra Rath Jatra is widely celebrated in Bengal The symbolic movement of the chariot of Jagannath is celebrated with much fanfare in Kolkata due to closeness to Odia culture. The destination of the cult figures are the Maidan. Thousands of people spill into the roads to witness the pulling of the chariot. Images of Jagannath are set upon the chariots and pulled through the streets by the children as well as by the adults in many neighbourhoods and areas. The week is synonymous with numerous fairs Rather mela held all over Kolkata parks, known for their distinctive food and carousels. Myth has it that it always rains on the day of Ratha Jatra in Kolkata. The idols are brought back after a week in the chariot in the festival of Ulto Ratha. Rath Yatra is an ancient culture in Bengal in spite of having its origin at Puri in Odisha. It is a month-long festival here and a grand fair is held at that time. At Chandannagar, it is a five-day long puja, with pompous lighting decorations and pandals. Vishwakarma Viswakarma puja is celebrated all over the state usually on 17 September each year and it marks the beginning of the month long puja session. Viswakarma, the divine architect represents the working class. Naturally the workers of different factories observe this day with honour, and they pray for safe working conditions on this day. Vehicles are decorated with garlands and streamers while engineers refrain from using gadgets and other devices as a mark of obeisance to the god. Workers of factories and warehouses celebrate this occasion by keeping their factories and warehouses shut for a day or two. The labourers enjoy the day with songs and special feasts. Idols and photographs of the deity are installed at workplaces including factories, automobile shops, bus stands and miniature replicas adorn the interiors of cabs and buses. The day is celebrated by youth and teenagers by flying colourful kites. Kites in a variety of shapes, sizes and vibrant hues float in the sky. Ganga Sagar Mela[edit] Main article: The festival commences on Makar Sankranti when hordes of ascetics, pilgrims and devotees flock to the picturesque Sagar Dwip islands. The annual fair is hosted during the winter months of January and February. The three day long affair is a gala occasion in the state. There is a common belief among the locals that the girls who take the holy dip and pray at the ashram of Kapil Muni get handsome grooms and the boys get beautiful brides. Lord Shiva Charak Puja is a special folk festival and it is celebrated on the last day of Chaitra month in the Bengali calendar or a day before Poila Boishakh. The rituals of Charak Puja, a way to show the miracle of God, are unique and, at times, a little risky. On this day, bamboo stages, of average height between 10 and 15 feet, are erected, with their ground full of knives, glass and thorns where devotees intentionally fall from above. Pahela Baishakh Poila Baisakh festive meal The first month of the Bengali calendar, Baishakh, marks the starting of the crop cycle in Bengal. A lot of Bengali weddings are held in this month, and new businesses started. The first day of this month is called Poila Baisakh is celebrated as the Bengali new year. The Bengali New Year or "Poila Baisakh" the first day of the month of Baisakh is celebrated on either 14 or 15 April on the basis of the lunar calendar of Bangabda. Visitors to homes are greeted with sweets, and trade establishments are decorated with auspicious garlands of marigold and aam

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

mango leaves. Shop-owners and businessmen offer puja at temples in the morning with new ledgers or Halkhatas. Some open the first page by drawing the Hindu symbol of auspiciousness called swastika. Some shopkeepers print goddess calendars with their address, and distribute them to their clients. In some regions, festivities begin a few days before, with music and dance performances. The Mela draws the largest number of Bauls, the wandering minstrels of Bengal. The river Ganga accounts for one of the huge festivals-cum-fair. On the last day of Poush, thousands of assembled pilgrims take a holy dip at the island beach on the estuary of the Bhagirathi river, where a makeshift township is erected for their reception by the state authorities. Complete bazaars markets crop up for meeting their needs. Medical and hospital facilities are made available and Hindu missionary bodies provide thousands of volunteers to look after their welfare. The fair is hosted between 7th and 9th of the month of Poush, near about the time when the present Gregorian year is to bid farewell and preparations are made to welcome the new year, with its new hopes and new promises. Shantiniketan, the famed land from where the renowned Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore drew his inspiration abounds in cultural and intellectual festivities throughout the year. On the inaugural day, the festival begins with a community prayer that includes Vedic hymns and reading from passages written by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore and Rabindranath followed singing of Rabindra sangeet by invited artists and students. After this, visitors assemble on the central stage at the fairground where the roving folk artistes like bauls, kirtan singers perform and jatras and dance performances are held.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

4: Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency | Invest India

Development Institute (EDI), Kolkata, supported by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and UNDP at Ballavpur Danga Santiniketan considered for this study. The source of this study is based on the data published.

The Great Banyan Tree as a whole. The state of West Bengal has significant architectural and natural heritage. The capital of the state, Kolkata is also known as the "City of Palaces". The palace was built in the Indo-European style. They include various weapons, oil paintings of Dutch, French and Italian artists, marble statues, rare books, old maps, land revenue records, and palanquins mostly belonging to 18th and 19th centuries. Aside from colonial and heritage buildings, there are also high rising monuments and skyscrapers in the city. There are also a couple of cemeteries established by the British when Kolkata was the capital of British India. The River Ganga flows through the state. Neora Valley National Park , which is one of the richest biological zones in the entire Northeast, situated in the Kalimpong subdivision under Darjeeling District , is in West Bengal. It is one of the most fertile regions in the world, thus earning the nickname "The Green Delta". It stretches from the Hooghly River on the west to the Meghna River on the east. It is also a premier institution for botanical and horticultural research in India. Located here is the Great Banyan Tree. It was the widest tree in the world in terms of the area of its canopy and is estimated to be about 250 years old. It became diseased after it was struck by lightning, so in the middle of the tree was excised to keep the remainder healthy. West Bengal also has some more geographical indications like Nakshi Kantha handicraft , Darjeeling tea agricultural , Santipore saree handicraft , Shantiniketan leather goods handicraft , Fazli mango agricultural , Khirsapati or Himsagar mango agricultural , Laxman Bhog mango agricultural , Baluchari saree handicraft , and Dhaniakhali saree handicraft. The coastal strip of West Bengal, extending from the Gangetic Delta to the border of Orissa , has some beautiful coastal settlements, such as Digha , Shankarpur , Mandarmani , Bakkhali , Gangasagara , and Tajpur. Some of these have beaches which are hard enough for cars to drive on. Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks[edit] Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary. West Bengal has 3. Flora and fauna[edit] A Bengal tiger. A notable tree from the Sundarbans is the ubiquitous sundari Heritiera fomes , from which the forest gets its name. For example, the foothills of the Himalayas, the Dooars , are densely wooded with Sal and other tropical evergreen trees. Migratory birds come to the state during the winter. The Sundarbans are noted for a reserve project conserving the endangered Bengal tiger , although the forest hosts many other endangered species, such as the Gangetic dolphin , river terrapin and estuarine crocodile. It has its roots in literature , music , fine arts, drama and cinema. The Darjeeling Himalayan hill region shows a different cultural aspect. West Bengal also has a long tradition of popular literature, music and drama largely based on Bengali folklore and Hindu epics and Puranas. Baul singers at Basanta-Utsab , Shantiniketan The Baul tradition is a unique heritage of Bengali folk music, which has also been influenced by regional music traditions. Folk music in West Bengal is often accompanied by the ektara , a one-stringed instrument. West Bengal also has an heritage in North Indian classical music. However, since the early s, there has been an emergence and popularisation of new genres of music, including fusions of Baul and jazz by several Bangla bands , as well as the emergence of Jeebonmukhi Gaan a modern genre based on realism. Bengali dance forms draw from folk traditions, especially those of the tribal groups, as well as the broader Indian dance traditions. Chau dance of Purulia is a rare form of mask dance. West Bengal is known for Bengali folk music such as baul and kirtans and gajan, and modern songs including Bengali "adhunik" modern songs. A jatra actor prepares before the performance, Sunderbans. The state is home to a thriving cinema industry , dubbed "Tollywood". Tollygunj e in Kolkata is the location of numerous Bengali movie studios, and the name "Tollywood" similar to Hollywood and Bollywood is derived from that name. The Bengali film industry is well known for its art films , and has produced acclaimed directors like Satyajit Ray and actors like Uttam Kumar and singers like Arijit Singh. Among other types of theatre, West Bengal has a tradition of folk drama known as jatra. These social reforms have eventually led to a cultural atmosphere where practices like sati,

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

dowry, and caste-based discrimination or untouchability, the evils that crept into the Hindu society, were abolished. Kumortuli is a famous tourist attraction in Kolkata. By virtue of their artistic productions these potters have moved from obscurity to prominence. This Kolkata neighbourhood not only supplies clay idols of Hindu gods and goddesses to barowari pujas in Kolkata and its neighbourhoods, but also exports a number of idols. It is one of the seven wonders in Kolkata. Cuisine[edit] Rice and fish are traditional favourite foods, leading to a saying in Bengali, machhe bhate bangali, Bengali language: There are numerous ways of cooking fish depending on the texture, size, fat content and bones. Sweets occupy an important place in the diet of Bengalis and at their social ceremonies. It is an ancient custom among both Hindu and Muslim Bengalis to distribute sweets during festivities. The confectionery industry has flourished because of its close association with social and religious ceremonies. Competition and changing tastes have helped to create many new sweets. Pitha , a kind of sweet cake, bread or dim sum are specialties of winter season. Sweets like coconut-naru, til-naru, moa, and payesh are prepared during the festival of Lakshmi puja. Popular street food includes aloor chop, beguni , kati roll , and phuchka. Apart from the major Hindu religious festivals like Diwali , Christmas, Dussera , Holi , Ram Navami , the diverse ethnic populace of Darjeeling Himalayan hill region celebrates several local festivals. Wai-Wai is a favourite packaged snack of Darjeeling hills comprising noodles which are eaten either dry or with soup. A form of noodle called thukpa , served with soup and vegetables, is extremely popular in and around the hills of Darjeeling. Chhang and tongba are local alcoholic beverages made from millet. Hinduism Face of the idol of Goddess Bhavatarini from the Dakshineswar Kali Temple People from different sections of the world come to West Bengal for holy pilgrimages as Kolkata is one of the four adi Shaktipeethas. Among the other 52 shaktipeethas , some are located in West Bengal. They are as follows: Devi locally known as Kankaleshwari. This temple is currently non-existent. Only ruins are found in these places. Other than the shaktipeethas many other famous temples also exist.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

5: WestBengal growth statistics details figures

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL 1ST EDITION PDF READ Growth And Development Of Tourism In India With Special.

Shomini Biswas Rural Tourism through the eyes of the Locals: It is increasingly viewed as a panacea for increasing the economic viability of marginalized areas, stimulating social regeneration and improving the living conditions of rural communities. This study explores rural community involvement in the tourism sector in Ballabhpur, a village approximately 7 km from Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal. Handicrafts are an integral part of the tourism sector of the study area. Crafts offer a comparative advantage as it potentially embodies the culture and heritage of the land thereby filling it with uniqueness. Apart from cultivation being the single largest occupation, the handicrafts industry is a potential alternate livelihood option for the rural community of the area. We highlight how the rural community perceives their involvement in the local rural tourism development and look to identify the benefit of tourism development for this particular village community. The socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts of tourism on the rural life are also explored. Interview method is employed as the methodology apart from observation method for primary data collection. Journals were referred for secondary data collection. Interviewed villagers indicated having positive perceptions of tourism development in the area hence they have increasingly turned to tourism as an alternative means of achieving sustainable economic growth and development. In order to minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the area, enhance further community development and quality of life among the villagers of Ballabhpur, strategic pro-poor elements have been recommended with special attention given to the development of handicrafts industry and financial and institutional support of the entity government, as well as private enterprises. Tourism has been a major social phenomenon of all the societies all along. It has the potential to stimulate other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages and cross-sectoral synergies with sectors like agriculture, horticulture, poultry, handicrafts, transport, construction etc. Besides, several rural tourism destinations were sanctioned to be developed, including four of them in West Bengal, which are, - Ballabhpur in Birbhum, Shonada in Darjeeling district, 1 Mukutmanipur in Bankura district and Antpur in Hooghly. However, very little of the rural tourism in Ballabhpur has been acknowledged in reality. The perspective of the locals is an important aspect of this paper. We have tried to highlight their views and feelings regarding the current status of tourism and its development. The issues and problems regarding the growing tourist arrival and their mitigations as discussed with the locals has been analyzed in the paper. Also suitable recommendations have been incorporated with special reference to the handicrafts sector of the region. The primary aim of the Endogenous Tourism Project was to help rural and poor regions through capacity building of local communities and artisans, increasing involvement of the NGOs and initiating private and public sector partnerships. Necessary infrastructure facilitating rural tourism by collaborating with the state Tourism departments has been initiated. Among the many rural tourism sites identified, Ballabhpur in Birbhum is one of the sites located in West Bengal. Birbhum has about Ballabhpur and other villages located around Bolpur town have undergone considerable demographic and socio-economic changes in the past century. Agriculture was the prime occupation of the rural people till the devastating famine of the 1870s struck the entire district of Birbhum after which very few households were left for tilling the land and local labour was scarce. At this point, when cultivable land had grown into a jungle and the area was being plundered, the wave of industrialization set in, where the local production processes were deeply influenced. After the arrival of the East India Company, the village farmers were engaged in industry-based agriculture such as cotton, indigo and sericulture. In addition the villagers also worked as agricultural labourers. Besides agriculture and home-based production of clothes, there was a factory of loco-engines near Ballabhpur, where the local people were employed. People of Ballabhpur were also engaged in repairing the sails of cargo boats. Many families had migrated here from the neighbouring villages in search of livelihood Amir Ali, ; Biswas et al. Later on with

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

the setting up of Visva-Bharati by Rabindranath Tagore there was rural-reconstruction and village based industries and economic activities was set up especially for the poor. Co-operatives were formed assisting the villagers in their economic endeavour. Even after independence majority of households, both men and women of Ballabhpur make their living from this handicrafts unit. Thus historically the socio-economic transformation of Ballabhpur has been different from other surrounding villages of Shantiniketan. The historical and cultural importance of Visva-Bharati has attached a lot of tourist importance to the block since independence as a whole. Local handicrafts have been appreciated giving an impetus to the growth of household industries in Ballabhpur. Therefore the village, its people and their involvement in the tourism sector is the key highlight of this paper.

Location of Ballabhpur village, Birbhum 3. Literature Review There is ample literature on community participation and tourism. Hall notes that rural tourism benefits local communities by providing a supplementary income to the farming, craft and service sectors. Hall also observes that rural tourism allows the economic value local food products to be reassessed, especially higher quality products which might otherwise escape special attention, and that rural tourism provides the opportunity to re-evaluate local heritage and its symbols, environment, and identity. Local community participation provides locals with opportunities to enjoy the benefits of the development activities and empowers them to mobilize their capabilities through small business ventures May-Ling et al. Therefore, the participation of the local community in rural tourism is a positive force for change and a catalyst for development Claiborne, Community participation need not necessarily be direct, as noted by Telfer and Sharpley For example, community participation can often focus on the decision-making process and non-economic benefits of tourism development Tosun, Scheyvens argues that the host community should be involved in tourism planning because they a have a historical understanding of how the region adapts to change, b are the ones most closely affected by tourism, and c are expected to become an integral part of the tourism product. Participation of local community in the handicrafts sector of Birbhum has been a research theme for many from a business oriented perspective. From a socio-cultural perspective in India the theme is untouched. Significance The handicrafts sector of Birbhum attracts a considerable number of tourists, because of the charm of their own that has been long admired for their exquisite craftsmanship. Community based tourism in the rural set up of Ballabhpur is very significant as tourism initiatives combine aspects of community development, poverty alleviation, cultural heritage and conservation. Community ownership, livelihood security and minimal leakages can be attained through planned rural tourism development or community based tourism here. Methodology The methodology employed here in descriptive as well analytical. Primary data have been mostly collected through interview method and observations. Few journals and books were referred for secondary data. The intended research was most fulfilling with the help of observational schedules. Experiences, views and feelings of the villagers have been gathered as a part of qualitative research with the help of interview method. A sample size of 40 has been taken, from Ballabhpur and its surroundings.

The Concept The form of tourism, which displays the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, thereby, benefits the local community economically as well as socially. Rich diversity and variety that India has in terms of different cultures in each province, the customs and traditions, colourful festivals, folk arts and handicrafts as well performing arts and historical heritage make many rural areas in India as potential rural tourism sites. Rural tourism is a major source of revenue and employment for local communities, providing a strong incentive to protect biodiversity. The contribution of tourism to rural development is important if local people participate in its development. Consequently, having had an enjoyable experience during their visit, the visitor leaves satisfied and more likely to revisit the same destination. Indian handicrafts, traditionally made by rural artisans, radiate a certain charm of their own. Rural units or cottage industries, account for About 77 per cent of the artisans are self-employed and the rest 23 per cent are wage earners. In Ballabhpur, almost all households are involved in the handicrafts sector that attracts tourists from all over the world, let alone India. It is located on the banks of the Kopai River, about 15 kilometers 9. The history of the rural development society dates back to the pre-independence period of India

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

as mentioned earlier. Sushen Mukherjee founded Amar Kutir Society in , where many revolutionaries lived and worked after being released from prison. After India gained independence from the British, Amar Kutir became a cooperative to rejuvenate and develop rural handicrafts, reflecting the ideals of self-help and sustainable rural development advocated by Tagore. Amar Kutir Society for Rural Development was formally registered in . It became a self-sufficient organisation which is benefiting the local population. Local people bring their merchandises such as needle works, leather handicrafts etc and sell them to the co-operative society who in turn sell them to the tourists visiting the society or export them to foreign countries. Panoramic view of the Amar Kutir complex 5 The society produces leather goods, kantha stitched saris, bamboo crafts and batik at a reasonable price. Its leather-craft unit employs men and women. It has one batik, a needlecraft unit and shola and lac crafts units. Under a Central government scheme, a craft development centre was opened in at Amar Kutir. In , the Central government set up a hand-block printing training centre at Amar Kutir Complex. Currently the leather workshop has employed 40 workers from Ballabhpur and other surrounding villages, who have been trained in leather works. Tribals are also part of the leather-craft unit. The Amar Kutir showroom which has 20 sales employees all from Ballabhpur, houses kantha stitch products, batik print products, goat-skin leather products, all handcrafted by the households of the village and its surroundings. Inside the leather workshop unit of Amar Kutir complex which presently houses modern equipments for leather product manufacturing 7. Tribal villages and Khowai Haat Village market: Santhal villages surrounding Ballabhpur are also attractions that add to the rural charm of the study area. Bonerpukur Danga and Phuldanga are two such villages inhabited by Santhals, bordering the Shonajhuri forest adjacent to Khowai, a few kilometers from Ballabhpur. The Santhals are one of the very few tribes of India now who still uphold their age old traditions and have not lost themselves into the loophole of modernization. Although a very off-beat track for tourists, but tourists do arrive, as told by a Santhali woman of one of the 45 households in Bonerpukur Danga. Santhali dances are showcased by the women and men of the village once in a while against special requests from tourists, as said by an NGO worker working in Bonerpukur Danga. Saturdays are meant for the weekly Khowai Haat or village market that brings local made handicrafts for tourists. Most of the Shantiniketan visitors make it a point to visit the Khowai haat, where villagers from Ballabhpur and surrounding tribal villages sit with hand-crafted jewelery made of palm leaves taal pata , seeds of various flowers, threads and wood. Bonerpukur Danga, home of 45 Santhali families 8. Perception of Locals 8. The analysis shows that all respondents perceived that the land prices vantage points for setting up a tourist lodge have increased. Based upon the analysis of the above cases, the following outcomes can be highlighted: Lives of the local community of Ballabhpur, Dangapara, Sarkardanga and other surrounding villages has changed in the recent past with the development of rural tourism in the area. The local people have learnt soft skills to handle customer service and to market their products. Sales and marketing related jobs have been increasingly taken up by local villagers.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

6: Tourism in West Bengal | Revolv

and children globally and special reference in India and West Bengal. This paper deals with some measures to role for the growth of tourism development of.

It is observed as a very important means of benefit to local communities. West Bengal, being the home of ancient civilizations and a glorious history of freedom struggle, has a rich cultural heritage. The present study examines the attitude of residents in West Bengal WB towards cultural heritage tourism development, where cultural heritage tourism is not well developed yet, although the area has great potential for further development. The study has carried out with field research approach at selected destinations in WB Kolkata, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Medinipur, Murshidabad and Malda using stratified proportionate random sampling technique. To test the reliability of questionnaire a pilot test was conducted and Cronbach Alpha coefficient is 0. These destinations are highly of the rich cultural imbued with variety of customs in the State of WB. In this study, the variables of factor 1 and factor 2 have great influence on the attitude of residents towards cultural heritage tourism development in West Bengal. The results also expose that both community attachment and economic dependence have significant effects on positive tourism impact and, in turn, can affect the support for tourism development. Although both impacts have significant effects on sustain for tourism development, the effect from the positive impact is much greater than the negative impact. Tourism, Cultural heritage destinations, tourist satisfaction, regional development, West Bengal Dr. Besides, the intensity of community participation for local residents has been advocated as an integral part of sustainable tourism development Okazaki Cultural heritage tourism is a form of tourism that specifically targets the art, architecture, history, monuments, museums, theatres, religious heritage, social interaction, food habits, and lifestyle of people in a certain geographical region. As cultural tourism becomes an increasingly important factor for tourist destinations involved in developing their cultural capital in order to attract more international visitors. Cultural heritage tourism covers both tangible and intangible objects: Therefore, heritage tourism sustainable management looks to achieve a balance between the preservation of heritage resources and providing economic development opportunities for the residents. India is a large and populous country with a great past and a great tradition. It can boast of some four thousand years of civilized life, and as such it must be ranked as one of the great civilization of the world. It is moreover, a living civilization whose traditions arise directly from its past. India has several cultural heritage tourism destinations in different areas of the country, like: In West Bengal WB has all the above mentioned varieties of cultural heritage tourism destinations and for that reason, foreign tourists especially European love to visit this places to must have a profound cultural impact in broadest sense, where all tourism destinations in India involves at least an aspect of cultural contact and is therefore potentially cultural heritage tourism. Thus cultural heritage tourism in India is a very vital component to play as a foreign exchange earner. Tourism is the largest service industry in India, with a contribution of 6. The growth rate of Tourism continues to play an important role as a foreign exchange earner for the country. However, it is also true that this development involves strong pressure on the environment. However, it is also true that this development implies fragile pressure on the environment. To reach main purpose of this study, following three objectives are implicated: The social exchange theory assumes that potential beneficial outcomes will create positive attitudes toward tourism development. From the perspective of social exchange theory, local residents are likely to take part in an exchange in terms of tourism i. Residents with a positive perceived tourism impact are more likely to support additional tourism development and, therefore, they will have a higher willingness to participate in an exchange with visitors. On the other hand, residents are likely to oppose tourism development when they perceive more costs than benefits are brought about by tourism development. A resident attitude toward tourism, and more specifically perceptions of tourism impacts, has been a subject of research for more than 30 years. Jafari noted that tourism research focused on the positive aspects of tourism impacts in the s, the negative aspects in the s, and a more

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

balanced, systematic approach in the s. What has been seen in the past decade is a micro approach: Attitudes toward tourism studies have often been conducted in rural communities as many of these places struggle with economic viability. However, the development of tourism does not have a strong-side due to the costs associated with it. Therefore, planning for tourism within a destination should attempt to find a balance between these costs and benefits in the best interest of tourism and the community. According to Henderson , Gulf countries are looking to the tourism sector to diversify and secure long term future growth. As previously stated, the oil crisis of the s, urged oil- producing countries of the Gulf region to reassess their economic policies. Positive economic aspects of tourism development revolve around increased employment opportunities, improved standard of living, support for infrastructure, and economic growth. Tourism development also affects the social, cultural and environmental aspects within a destination. Tourism can also be a force to preserve and revitalize the cultural identity and traditional practices of host communities and act as a source of income to protect heritage sites Easterling, As Tosun suggests, tourism generating from developed countries can have a negative socio-cultural impact e. Dogan , states that tourism leads to a decline in traditions, social conflict, environmental deterioration and an increased crime rate. However, it is also true that this cultural heritage tourism development involves small stress on the environment and society. The present culture of WB has its roots in the history of the state. In the past, WB kept shuffling between the hands of various rulers, making it exposed to different cultures. Kolkata is the capital of West Bengal. It is also the commercial capital of East India, located on the east bank of the Hooghly River. It was the capital of India during British emperor. Kolkata is truly a city of talent and passion, where people are lively and have an enthusiasm to live life to the fullest. If you want to get well versed with the Kolkata culture, the best way is to look out for a friend over there and join adda i. Discussions take place on a wide variety of subjects ranging from politics, sports, religions, news, books, arts, films, music, food etc. There are many buildings and places, primarily built by the British Power, that fulfill this very requirement in the region. The monuments of Kolkata city as such reflect the Western influence on the city. There are some temples and mosques in Kolkata that can be literally called as monuments. Hooghly is 47 km north of Kolkata. The Portuguese founded this district. Bandel Church, Debanandapur â€” the birth place of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, and Kamarpukur â€” connection to the life of Ramakrishna and Sarada Devi are the places of attraction in the district that demonstrates the rich heritage of Hooghly. Burdwan is a rich source of inspiration for folk art, literature, folk music. A portion of the famous Burdwan Rajbati complex and heritage, is a history in itself. Bankura is a tourist hotspot due to the active role that it has played in the history of the region. Bankura is also popularly known as the temple city of the entire state. Few attractive places are Bishnupur to relish the terracotta art in the temples like Madanmohon Mandir or Shayam Roy Mandir. Music lovers could also look forward to listening classical music of Bishnupur gharana. Joyrambati also famous related with Sarada Devi. Mukutmonipur is confluence of Kangsabati River and hillocks and has the second biggest earthen dam in the country. Also Jhilimili is a famous place for natural beauty. Purulia is a land of natural beauty and its archeological excavations and the relics of ancient buildings and temples. Tribal ethos enriches the mystic charm and natural beauty of this land of red soil and red blooms of Palash. Several brave kings have dominated Birbhum since begin. Remnants of civilizations add profound historical importance to place. Medinipur is endowed with the most beautiful beach on the eastern coast of India â€” Digha, Madermoni. It is also a upcoming Buddhist circuit in WB. Murshidabad draws today certain amount of history, cultural enthusiast. Whereas it enormous potential for Cultural tourism and pilgrimage remained unexplored. The circuit of Murshidabad-Jiyaganj-Azimganj is just waiting for the right kind of initiative. The Hazarduari Palace or the palace with a thousand doors is the chief tourist attraction of Murshidabad and Imambara Parallel to the north face of the Hazarduari Palace. Malda with its rich historical heritage is one of the most famous tourist destinations of West Bengal. Gour and Pandua have immense value from archaeological point of view. Nadia is an important part of the religious and cultural history of the state. The traditional city of Krishnanaagar is the headquarters of Nadia District. This is the birthplace of the great social reformer and founder of the Vaishnav religion Sri

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

Chaitanya Dev Mahaprabhu. The temple town is a major attraction for devotees and tourist. It is the seat of the Vaishnav Culture. Krishnanagar is also famous for wonderful clay models. These destinations are highly of the rich cultural heritage imbued with multiplicity of customs of the State of WB. Hypotheses are utilized to fulfill the objectives of the study. These hypotheses are expressed as follows: The variables of factors have great influence on the attitude of residents towards cultural heritage tourism development in West Bengal. Statistical analyses such as factor analysis, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis are used according to the respective objectives of the study. Factor analysis is variable redundancy technique and this analysis was conducted to create correlated variable composites from the original 23 attributes and to identify a smaller set of dimensions or factors. In this study, factors were retained only if they had values greater than or equal to 1. After the derived factor scores, we have applied in subsequent regression analysis where the dependent variable was regressed against each of the factor scores derived from the factor analysis and independent variables are the variables of each factors. The first section provides the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The gender distribution of the respondents was not equal, with The dominant age group of the respondents was below 20 years In terms of level of education, almost The result shows the quite good educational attainment of the respondents.

7: NCLT admits insolvency case against West Bengal government undertaking - The Financial Express

The World Tourism Organization reported that India's receipts from tourism during ranked 16th in the world, and 7th among Asian and Pacific countries. [14] The Ministry of Tourism designs national policies for the development and promotion of tourism.

8: Tourism in India - Wikipedia

Mishra Mohan Ananta and Konar D.N. "Growth and Development of Tourism in India with special reference to West Bengal", Akansha Publications, Delhi: pg,

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WEST BENGAL pdf

Practical english usage The mayors office The Congressional Navy cabal Golden shadows, flying hooves Building a simple application Fundamentals of modern vlsi devices yuan taur Mongoddb 3.4 umentation Windows server 2008 features list Power system analysis and design si edition Rapidex english speaking course. Eblaitica Essays on the Ebla Archives and Elaite Language The present crisis and a way out The People of Dyce, Fintray Newhills, 1696 The line and dot man Game plan for life Biochemical Med Tryptophan Insects (Learn about) Muscle Car Dream Garages Changing your life style Adapting The color purple : when folk goes pop John Peacock Midnight alias elle kennedy Financial modeling using excel and vba chandan sengupta Headache and Chronic Pain Syndromes (Current Clinical Practice) ESCOs around the world Handbook of food expenditures, prices and consumption Can You? Play Like a Kitten (Copy Me Board Books) IT performance management using the balanced scorecard by Paul Niven Usa today bestselling list Guide de redaction juridique Adventure upon the Road Ultra large scale integrated microelectronics Nutrition support: enteral and parenteral nutrition M. Patricia Fuhrman Early society in East Asia Farewell to arms ebook All faithful people New Testament With Psalms/King James Version/Pink Leather/4633-75 Extreme Dinosaurs! Q&A Envision math 4th grade workbook Cognos metric studio tutorial Handbook of Medicine of the Fetus Mother