



Environmental Impact Of Religious Tourism With Special Reference To Satna District

Brijendra Loniya M.Phil. Research scholar

Dr. B.P. Singh, Profeser (H.O.D)

Department of geography

Govt. T.R.S. College, Rewa (MP)

ABSTRACT :-

This paper reviews that we develop religious tourism in satna and what are important factors that affect development. Satna is blessed with among moment and historical temples. Here wedgies about religious tourism place mahiar temple, chitrakoot, Ramvan, shivtemple, biringpur, with research we found that all the temple given above rich in there own architechare study should that connectivity problem is also a major concern for development religious tourism. The finting at the study revealed the in reating a major concer for development religious tourism. The findings at the study revealed the creating aclommmationfacilites. Dumping at was in wateabodies and land fills are reating significant the at to environment. Hence it is recommended that both governmental bodies.

KEYWORDS :- Maihar, religious, chitrakoot, ranvan tourism.

INTRODUCTION :- Satna is a major city in the Indian state fatmadhyapradesh. It seveies as the head quarters at satna district most lorgest city an 8th most population city at the satna the city is 50km. East the state capital Bhopal. The City is distributed aver a land area at 111.9 square kilometers. If we need to under satna the true. Meaing at religious tourism, there are various rectors that responsible for this phenomenon like religious tourism and many more 2018 spiral tourism has a new term that comes in the tourism industry.

- ❖ Impact at religious tourism social: The social impact at religious tourism at in ceating crime over crow, over loaded in heatrure population and environmental degration etc.
- ❖ Environmental impacts. It reveals the relations ship between four is and environment aspects.
- ❖ Economics Impacts tourism and tremendous potentials at earing for exchange yielding tax revenue, speculation. employment and contributing at the economic growth at the country.

OBJECTIVE :- There are some abjectives of study

- (i) To find at the various environment impact at religious tourism.
- (ii) To find out possibilities and potential at religious tourism in satna.
- (iii) To recognize pilgrimage places in satna and find history between them.
- (iv) To analyses the sociocultural impact at pilgrimage tourism.

METHODS :- In order study above objectives observation and analiys method is used the enlire study will be confined to satna. Some Information token by satna tourism department, news paper other secondary data obtained prom govt. websidtes.

THE IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

In our travel and fan we completely in our environment. We enjoy natural place but we threaten their safely and balance. To solve these problem, a new word related to tourism has come into practice. Ecotourism is the meaning at ecotourism. To manage tourism and protect nature in such away that on one hand the needs of tourism and the needs of the situation are also met. we all know that today tourism has become the world with an annual turnover of 34 million.

In some countries its is the dargests sosure source of foreign exchange. To balance between the facilities at economic of development of local communities and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity is actually as straggle. Ecotourism can be an effective way in this direction. There is no defined definition of ecotourism. Its is nature based tourism in which the man objectives of the tourist into to observe and nature as well as the traditional culture areas. It minimizes environment. In addition, ecotourism brings economics benefits to local communities are generated for them. The biggest things is citizens and tourism is a testimony to the growing importane of ecotourism that its is an area which has immense potential for economic development as well as if development and be a powerful tool to protect the natural environment.

The year 2002 was declared by the united nations as the international year of eco-tourism. More and more tourism organization are ignore the on going ecotourism compatan in india.

IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM :- Religious tourism also commonly know as faith tourism, is a type of tourism where people travel individually or in groups ofr pilgrimage missionary or leisuestovisit in satna. Satna is an ancientplace. where there are new wonderful place to seend room. There is a lot of ancient and religious places here. Chitrakoot Dham, maihar under satna district are connected a mony the famous religious pilgrimage sites of india, where tourists visits through out the year, you can visit chitrakoot for spiritual and mental peace. lard ram is believed to have arrived at this stage. You can coe to the ghat hear which is know as ramghag. Lard ram wife sita and brother lakshman had bathed her on this ghat, are your also visit places like Bharat milap temple, chitrakoot, waterfall, jankikund satanasuiya asram, guptgodavari, rampaur, hunumandhara, etc. You can plan the city of maihar other than chitrakoot. I am a famous can also visit places like Dam Bandhvgah, fort, venkateshtemple, Jagatdev etc. In satna apart from this one can enjoy the traditional dishes here.

RELIGIOUS TOURISM SATNA :-

Chitrakoot :-

Established in the lap of chitrakoot vindhyachal mountain and in Banda district of uttarpradesh and satna district of Madhya Pradesh ,it is the realization of the wonderful ability of providing natural cultural to its hage magnificent. The groups of pilgrimage sites located here in in various forms has been given the name chitrakoot. Whose natural boundaries are formed by rivers like mandakini nadi and paraswni and sarya. This paramdham is a timeless monument for reverence and devotion, as well as Indian culture is the organization of young religious beliefs, which even today, for the social community, you feel like information and self- knowledge supernatural, in formation, tradition are kept intact. This holy land also has the distinction of being a topobhoomi and leela from during the exile of maryada purushottam lord shri ram. Goswami Tulsidas described in the Ramcharitmanas, the main focal point of ramayan are cultures, chitrakoot is still maintaining the supernatural, traditions of self-knowledge for human societies.

For planning the development the frist development plans was made effective form 03-07-1998 on the basis of approved under the state government. keeping in view the need of development and structure of population growth at the time of planning made a plan to prepare a little- wide development plan 2031 from chitrakoot.

Event :- situated between khajuraho and allhabad. Chitrakoot is a very beautiful place of religious and historical importance. Chitrakoot is situated in majagama of satna district. Chitrakoot on the border of madhyapradesh and uttar Pradesh. chitrakoot satna district, located in the border of the state of uttar Pradesh, is the district head quarters of chitrakoot dham. It is located near there. Chitrakoot is between 25° - 10° north latitude and 80° - 52° degree east longitude.

Significance and development of chitakoot:- Various teardrop mountains, chitrakoot is a beautiful famous place. of great my thological relevance and religious importance. The place here gave it solane and is spread by waterfalls and masses. This Vinda is located in the northern part of the wing. The word chitrakoot has been used to indicated the prosperity of the region and many types of religious cultural archaeological and historical heritage. Every Amavasya, somvati, Amavasya. Deepawali, sharad purnima, maker sankrati and ram navami are special festivals here. Lakhs of people gather in such programs and functions. Here chitrakoot is of religious and my theological importance. Is included in the lo. For this reason both travel for religious and tourist purposes.

Here every year the pilgrims and pilgrims proceed towards chitrakoot to chitrakoot to attain peace and harmony. Due to its religious importance for Hindus as a from of religious tourism, there are more than 30 temples and several types of bathing Ghats on the banks of the mandakini river Madhya Pradesh has an important place in the tourism map of having types of bathing Ghats. Lord Ram and sita had spent only $11\frac{1}{2}$ and a half years in their exile of 14 years at chitrakoot.

Based on Hindu mythology, Chitrakoot was the residence of the great sage atri and sati ansuiya. It was here that the tridev Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh were also born is moon. chitrakoot, chitra literally means beautiful and koot means mountain, situated in the northern region of Bind chitrakoot is also called the most miraculous mountain, chitrakoot gives tourists a feeling of heaven in its natural streams or beautiful and attractive waterfalls.

Regional Geomorphism:- Situated between Madhya Pradesh and uttarpradesh, Chitrakoot is in the northern part of the range of the first point. The- parvati garlands, of chitrakoot in clued, hanuman dhara, Jankikund, lakshmanapadhi kadamgiri and the famous religious mountain dronagiri. most of the parts in the area comes under forest area. Here the soil. In simple words, it is a hilly area and is used from high and low sites, as a results of which there is a shortage of plain sites for the project area.

Public and semi public:- Public and semi-public government landform use area is 28.28% total area for development, government offices, educational and health institutions and religious places come under this category.

Administration :- Government offices are near new village most of the government offices like Chitrakoot municipal, municipal council civil court are located in the heart of the city near the Mandakini river. It covers about 1.82% of the total development area.

Academic :- Deendayal Anusandhan Sandhan (research Industry) Sadguru Seva Trust, Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya University etc. are located in the south part of the city parallel to High Way- 11. About 10.23% of the developed area is covered under educational institutions.

Health :- Arogya Dham and Sadguru Chikitsalaya are the major health institutions of the city. Major health institutions are in the south part of the city. This category covers 4.28% of the developed area.

Entertainment:- Recreational venue covers about 0.34% of the developed area. Recreational Intropective class includes a park, a play round. There is lack of provision for entertainment spots in the planning area. There are schools near Sadhyara Eye Hospital and a sports ground near Kamadgiri in the city.

Agriculture :- About 24.3% of the plan area is under agricultural use. Most of the land is in the western and northern part of the planning area.

Transportation:- Around 24.82% area developed area includes parking bus, stand road. State route SH-11 passes through the city. The authorized route of the major road passing through the city is sufficient to meet the requirement of the people here. When the tourist season is at its peak the problem of frequent traffic jams arises due to the excessive passage of tourist vehicular movement. A bus stand is located in the city.

Water body :- The plan area covers 1.4% of the area of water bodies. It mainly includes the Mandakini river and nala. This includes small lakes, and mine.

Forest :- About 69.9% of the Chitra planning area is covered under forest result, 94.3% is protected forest and 5.7% is reserved forest. Almost the entire southern part of the plan is covered by forests.

present traffic and transport in infrastructure:- As per the current land use 2014 of the total developed land, 24% of the land was used for transport and transport. In the core area of the city, the road with a width of 6 to 8 meters allows vehicles to cross diagonally in the absence of active

and accumulated parking facilities. This results in regular contraction of traffic chitrakoot city any increase in defined routes as can be seen in the road network that in many places the street is closed and the road network is incomplete now.

Connectivity of routes:- Road plays an important role in the development of any city. The major regional

National highway 76 passes outside area at a distance of 7 km from the northern end of chitrakoot city. Highway 11 passes through the planning area starting from the south and going north towards karvi. State highway 11 serves as a parallel road of major development. Major public and government establishments develop parallel to the highways, this highway is known as Chitrakoot Road going south and karvi Road going north in the planning area. A regional route starts from uttarpradesh near pilikothi which also goes to karvi. This route passes through kadamgiri and joins chitrakoot karvi SH 11 and then goes back to uttar Pradesh. There are several routes in the planning area that lead to the city and surrounding unfinished sites. Here is the following.

Most of these routes originate from state highway 11 and reach special tourist destination. Out of these the circumambulation routes is a circular route with religious significance around the border area of kadamgiri which is 5.5 km long. pilgrims walk barefoot on this route to worship the holy kadamgiri. There are many temple scholars in the parikrama path. The entry of vehicles is prohibited is known as kadamgiri road. The areas around the routes remain green throughout the year except in summer.

The following routes of the city:-

The areas roads are maintained by the public works department while the bot roads are maintained by the municipal council. most of the interior roads in the planning area are rough and their maintenance is no good. Another highway 11 is also not well maintained and broken. reconstruction of this route has been proposed under the BOT scheme.

Ramvan :- Tulsi museum ramvan is located 800m. South from sattanpur, a village located on Rewa road. 16m. from district head quarters satna. Seth baba sharda Prasad established this museum in the memory at vindnya region.

Shardamata :- This is one of the famous hindu temple in India. This north Indian temple is commonly known as shardmata or maihar or Deve maihar, shardmata. Mainardevi temple in madhyapradesh with numerous holy sites dedicated almost all the gods.

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPMENT TOURISM:-

There are many problems in development at tourism in satna, some at are described here.

1. Transportation:- because at poor transport facility tourist ignore travelling in region and around area.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS:-

- (i) Enhanced emphasis of minimising the impact the environment maintain and ecological balance.
- (ii) Developing the integrated information for religious tourism development.
- (iii) Improving connectivity through better transportation facility

FINDINGS :-

(1) Satna is city is located near border at uttarpradesh and attracts many tourism From other state also.

(2) maihar shardamata, chitrakoot of city here beautiful and ramvan attraction.

Parking facilities:- In consultation with local residents it emerged that the malls are located in the city parallel to the umbrella roads which lead to congestion has been made for parking. There is a lack of parking Facilities in tourist places like ramaghat and kamadgiri where tourist come in large number. Lack of park near state border is a big problem. where many auto rickshaws are parked informally at both ends.

Major Issues :-

1. As per the city development plan, 68 % of the total area under roads are unpaved.
2. Lack of road network planning.
3. Lack of connectivity is a hindrance to the potential of the city becoming an important national tourist destination. prine of parking places near important religious places like kamadgiri, Gupta Godavari and anusuiya.
4. The only road through the city connects the city to other routes in the district.

CONCLUSION

Not available for tourism in satna district there is a lack of transportation means for visiting religious pilgrimage places like vridavan gokul, maihar, chitrakoot, shivmander Birsingpur. After words, tourist travel by rickshaw, tonga three wheelers or huss, which leads to wastage of both the time and money of the tourists. In the transport routes except maihar temple road is available at all tourist pilgrimage places. Maihar comfortable, fast and sustainable vehicles on the road. There is a complete lack of air traffic in the district, which hinders the arrival of tourists from the state region or countries. There is also a lack of communication related facilities in the district Telephone booths are hard to reach through broken wires available everywhere because of that poor communication center.

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