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(Under Kharside Foundation)



## Isolation, identification and characterization of microbes capable for bio remedial activities isolated from Jharia coalfield, Jharkhand

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### Abstract

The present study focused on identifying heavy metal degrading bacteria in soil sample collected from Jharia coalfield sites Jharkhand. For isolation of bacteria from the soil sample was serially diluted tenfold; the highest dilution ( $10^{-6}$ ) sample was inoculated onto BBH agar plates and incubated at 37°C for 24 hrs. Colonies with diverse morphological features from the mixed cultures were sub cultured in order to obtain pure colonies. These colonies were then grown on nutrient agar containing diverse molarities of salts of heavy metals (Pb, Cu, Zn and Mn). The highest concentration of each heavy metal growth was observed were as follows: Zn-8mM, Cu-4mM, Pb-6mM and Mn-4mM. The bacteria having multiple tolerances were identified as *Bacillus* spp. on the basis of colony morphology, microscopic examination and biochemical tests. *Bacillus licheniformis* was identified through FAME GC. The tolerant isolate was further subjected to *in vitro* antibiotic cultural sensitivity assay and were found resistant to multiple antibiotics. The study is of significance in that such bacteria can be utilized for bioremediation of heavy metals in the environment particularly in the treatment of heavy metal contaminated soil.

**Keywords:** *Bacillus licheniformis*, bioremediation, antibiotic, heavy metal

### Introduction

Industrial wastewater is a chief source of heavy metal pollution in environment. Heavy metals are economic importance in industrial utilize as well as the largest part of pollutants in the environment. Heavy metals have become a serious hazard to living organisms in environment (C. Su, 2014)<sup>[1]</sup>. Metal toxicity is large environmental distress because of their nonbiodegradability and bioaccumulation in nature (R. K. Gautam *et al.*, 2014)<sup>[2]</sup>. A number of inorganic metals such as nickel (Ni), magnesium (Mg), chromium (Cr<sup>3+</sup>), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), calcium (Ca), sodium (Na) and zinc (Zn) are essential elements required in tiny number for redox and metabolic functions. Heavy metals like lead (Pb), aluminium (Al), cadmium (Cd), mercury (Hg), gold(Au) as well as silver (Ag) do not have any toxic and biological role to living organisms (R. Turpeinen *et al.*, 2002)<sup>[3]</sup>.

Bioremediation is engaged in categorize to convert toxic heavy metals into a less harmful condition via microbes or its enzymes to clear out polluted environment (A. Akcil *et al.*, 2015)<sup>[4]</sup>. Bioremediation is cost effective and environmentally friendly in the renewal of the environment (Y.Ma,M *et al.*, 2016)<sup>[5]</sup>. Bioremediation of heavy metals has some limits. These are production of lethal metabolites by nonbiodegradability and microbes of heavy metals. The straight use of microorganisms with characteristic of catabolic potential and their products like bio surfactant and enzymes is a new approach to increase and enhance their remediation efficacy (T. T. Le *et al.*, 2017)<sup>[6]</sup>. Dissimilar alternatives have also been probable to enlarge the

microbiological techniques towards the remediation of heavy metals. Bio film mediated bioremediation could be useful for cleaning up of heavy metal infected environment.

Microbial-metal communications is mainly paying attention on metals elimination such as depollution and remediation. The current stimulation of the utilize solid-state electrodes as electron acceptors and donors for microbial growth has brought modern scenario, resulting to microbial-electrochemical technologies (METs) (J. C. Thrash and J. D. Coates, 2008)<sup>[7]</sup>.

Microorganisms used as a green approach for the production of metallic nanoparticles (NPs) have been reported (T. Klaus-Joerger *et al.*, 2001)<sup>[8]</sup>. Hereditarily modified microorganisms have also been using for remediation technique (V. Paliwal *et al.*, 2012)<sup>[9]</sup>. Chemical modification and Genetic engineering could modify the mechanism of cells surface and could professionally progress the adsorption ability as well as selectivity to target-metal species. Numerous factors which limit and influences bioremediation efficiency consist of redox, temperature, nutritional status, pH, chemical composition and potential moisture of heavy metals (P. K. Shukla, *et al.*, 2013)<sup>[10]</sup>. Microbes alone have exposed imperfect efficiency remaining to different factors together with excessive and poor competitiveness heavy metal concentrations. Effectiveness could be improved by numerous amendments with biosurfactants, inorganic nutrients, bulking agents, compost and biochar (A. Wiszniewska *et al.*, 2016)<sup>[11]</sup>.

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## Biodegradation of heavy metal contaminated soil and optimization of heavy metal degradation

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### Abstract

Heavy-metal pollution plays an environmental problem due to the toxic effects of metals. The present study was to identify the potential bacteria as the bioremediation agent. Bacteria isolated through spread plate method and identified through 16s rRNA sequencing. Media was optimized by following effects such as concentration of metals, temperature, pH, carbon source, nitrogen source. Selected isolates were screened through 0.1% Pd, Cr and Cd on minimal salt agar medium. Bacteria were identified as *Bacillus cereus*. Highest degradation was recorded up to 94% optimized through optimization of various effects. As a result, this proves that the bacteria present at soil sample of coalfield are important to bioremediation activity to reduce the heavy metal pollution in the environment.

**Keywords:** heavy metal, bioremediation, optimization, degradation, *Bacillus cereus*

### Introduction

Microorganisms are very huge group of single-cell and consist of extensive variety of niches of occurrence, metabolic types, environmental habitats and geometric shape. Microorganisms can live in all biospheres such as soil, water, ocean floor, hot springs, and the Earth's crust. Some microorganisms are pathogenic that can be cause diseases but some microorganisms are needed to useful in bioremediation activities. (Ragini, G. and Pankaj, B. 2012).

Bioremediation is the process to break down or transformation of dangerous materials to harmless compounds (Mandal, A. K. *et al.*, 2012). This technique is much effective than other techniques (Alavijeh, P. K. *et al.*, 2014). The bioremediation method is cheaper and used to cleanup of hazardous waste. (Naik, M. M. *et al.*, 2012) It is environment friendly too and very useful to eliminate pollutants (Sharma, S. 2012).

Water and Soil are contained a diversity of microorganisms such as bacteria. Particularly, they adapted high levels of toxic metals from environments contaminants and that it's useful for bioremediation applications (Salem, I. B. *et al.*, 2012). The bacteria are essential in dietary chains and plays important roles in natural equilibrium. *Bacillus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Methylococcus*, *Micrococcus* and *Pseudomonas* to degrade different types of contaminants in different matrixes such as water, soil, air and sediments has been generally acknowledged (Bahig A. E. *et al.*, 2008).

In environment there are a variety of metal contaminants like antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cadmium, copper, mercury, lead, iron, magnesium, manganese, radium, selenium, silver, nickel, thallium and zinc present in surface groundwater, water, soil, industrial gaseous emissions (Perriello, 2005). The familiar heavy metal bioremediation bacteria are such as *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Salmonella typhi*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Basha, S.A. and Rajaganesh, K. 2014), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Rhodobium narinum*, *Alcaligenes eutrophus*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, and *Rhodobacter sphaeroide* (Garbisu, C. and Alkorta, I. 2003, Dash, H.R. *et al.*, 2012).

So present study was investigated the isolation and identification of coal mine bacteria capable in degradation of heavy metals (Pb, Cr and Cd) and were optimized the condition of heavy metal degradation.

### Material and Methodology

#### Collection of Sample

Soil Samples were collected in sterile glass – screw cap tubes from Jharia coal mine Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

#### Isolation, Screening and Identification of bacteria

The heavy metal degrading bacteria were isolated from coal mine soil sample by serial dilution technique on nutrient agar medium and bacteria were screened on minimal salt agar medium with 0.1% concentration of Pb,



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# राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति-2020: शिक्षक शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन

सुधेश सौरभ

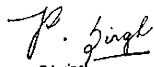
असि० प्रो० बी०एड० विभाग,  
शमशुल हक मेमोरियल टीचर ट्रेनिंग कालेज,  
जुनाई पहाड़ी, अम्बोना (धनबाद)

## सारांश

भारतीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 प्रस्तावित की है। आजादी से पहले, "ब्रिटिश एम्पायर" ने पूरी तरह से भारतीय शिक्षा को नियंत्रित किया था। मैकाले की तरह शिक्षा नीतियों को स्पष्ट रूप से "बाबुओं," और नौकरशाहों को तैयार करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था जिनका उद्देश्य ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य की सेवा करना था। आजादी के बाद, समाज कई बदलावों से गुजरा, नीतियां बनाई गईं और कुछ सुधार किए गए, लेकिन प्रभावी साबित नहीं हो सकी। वर्ष 2015 से, भारत सरकार ने "सतत विकास के लिए 2030 एजेंडा" को अपनाया। एक लंबी खींची गई और सर्व-समावेशी प्रक्रिया की अंतिम परिणति राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एक बहुत विस्तृत योजना दस्तावेज रहा है। इस लेख में शिक्षक शिक्षा से सम्बंधित प्रावधान और क्रियान्वयन की चुनौतियों पर चर्चा की गई है। शिक्षक शिक्षा और इसके क्रियान्वयन पर मुख्य ध्यान दिया गया है। कुल मिलाकर यह सरकार की ओर से एक सराहनीय और बहुत ही सकारात्मक कदम है। समय बताएगा कि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020, वास्तव में निकट भविष्य की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए कारगर सिद्ध होती है या नहीं।

संकेत शब्द— राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020, शिक्षक शिक्षा ।

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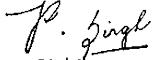
प्रस्तावना -

इस वैज्ञानिक युग में प्रगति की कुंजी नवाचार है। आज के बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य में अप्रचलित विचारधाराएं और शिक्षण विधियां काम नहीं करती हैं। किसी भी शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम में शिक्षक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक होता है। वह किसी भी स्तर पर शैक्षिक प्रक्रिया के कार्यान्वयन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करता है। शिक्षक की योग्यता छात्र की उपलब्धि के स्तर को प्रभावित करती है। नतीजतन, शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता काफी हद तक शिक्षकों की गुणवत्ता से निर्धारित होती है। कोठारी आयोग ने सही कहा, "भारत का भाग्य उसकी कक्षाओं में आकार ले रहा है।" क्योंकि भारत की जनसंख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है, आने वाले वर्षों में अच्छी तरह से योग्य और पेशेवर रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की मांग बढ़ेगी। नतीजतन, शिक्षक शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए बहुत अधिक प्रयास किया जाना जरूरी है। शिक्षक शिक्षा सेवा-पूर्व और सेवाकालीन घटकों के साथ एक कभी न खत्म होने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। शिक्षकों की तैयारी में गुणवत्ता महत्वपूर्ण है शिक्षक अपनी कक्षाओं में परिवर्तनकारी शिक्षा सुनिश्चित कर सकते हैं, जहां शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थी ज्ञान के सह-निर्माता हैं। उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा की सार्वभौमिक पहुंच को सभी वर्गों तक सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एवं उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों को तैयार करने के लिए शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली में बदलाव की महती आवश्यकता है।

वर्तमान शिक्षक शिक्षा का परिदृश्य

"उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा गठित न्यायमूर्ति जे. एस. वर्मा आयोग 2012 के अनुसार, स्टैंड-अलोन टीईआई, जिनकी संख्या 10000 से अधिक है, अध्यापक शिक्षा के प्रति लेशमात्र गंभीरता से प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि इसके स्थान पर ऊंचे दामों पर डिग्रियों को बेच रहे हैं। इस दिशा में अब तक किए गए विनियामक प्रयास न तो सिस्टम में बड़े पैमाने पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को रोक पाए हैं, और न ही गुणवत्ता के लिए निर्धारित बुनियादी मानकों को ही लागू कर पाए हैं, बल्कि इन प्रयासों का इस क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्टता और नवाचार पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ा है। अतः इस सेक्टर और इसकी नियामक प्रणालियों में महत्वपूर्ण कार्यवाहियों के द्वारा पुनरुद्धार की

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तात्कालिक आवश्यकता है जिससे कि गुणवत्ता के उच्चतर मानकों को निर्धारित किया जा सके और शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली में अखंडता, विश्वसनीयता, प्रभाविता और उच्चतर गुणवत्ता को बहाल किया जा सके।”

शिक्षक शिक्षा उन नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं को संदर्भित करती है जिनका उद्देश्य शिक्षकों को ज्ञान, दृष्टिकोण, व्यवहार और कौशल प्रदान करना है जो उन्हें कक्षा में और स्कूल में अपने कर्तव्यों को प्रभावी ढंग से करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं। अतीत में शिक्षक अक्सर विद्वान् या पादरी थे जिनके पास औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण की कमी थी कि वे उन विषयों को कैसे पढ़ाएं जिनमें वे विशेषज्ञ थे। बहुत से लोग सोचते थे कि “शिक्षक पैदा होते हैं, बनते नहीं।” एक मान्यता प्राप्त अनुशासन के रूप में शिक्षक शिक्षा को महत्वपूर्ण नहीं माना जाता था। यद्यपि इस बारे में बहस हुई है कि क्या शिक्षण एक “विज्ञान” है जिसे पढ़ाया जा सकता है। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के बाद से, शिक्षक के लिए कुछ विशेषताएँ होना अनिवार्य है जैसे पढ़ाए जाने वाले विषय का ज्ञान, शिक्षण विधियों का ज्ञान और दोनों को लागू करने का व्यावहारिक अनुभव। ये वे विषय हैं जो आज अधिकांश शिक्षक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में शामिल हैं। हालांकि, व्यक्ति का आंतरिक चरित्र भी शिक्षण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है; क्या यह कुछ ऐसा है जो सहज है या सिखाया जा सकता है, साथ ही शिक्षक की भूमिका के लिए कौन से गुण आवश्यक हैं, यह बहस का विषय है।

### राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में शिक्षक शिक्षा से सम्बंधित प्रावधान

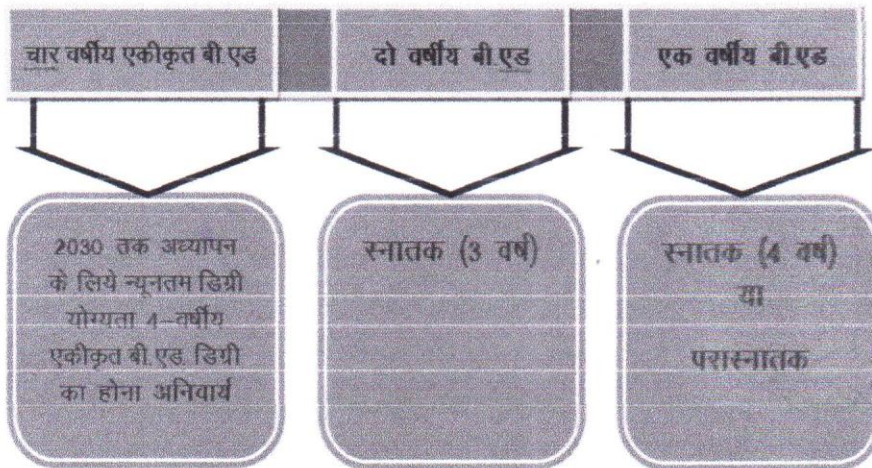
राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में शिक्षण और शिक्षक शिक्षा को तीन शीर्षकों के तहत संबोधित किया गया है: क्रमशः “शिक्षक,” “शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए दृष्टिकोण,” और “शिक्षक शिक्षा,”। शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की अवधि और प्रकृति शिक्षक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस नीति द्वारा लाए गए पहले महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में पहले से चल रहे 17 शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के विकल्प के रूप में तीन शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं।



## बी०एड० में बदलाव

पहला, चार वर्षीय एकीकृत बी.एड कार्यक्रम जो "डुअल मोड" होगा, जिसका अर्थ है कि विद्यार्थी को एक प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक के रूप में डिग्री और एक निश्चित विषय में स्नातक की डिग्री दोनों प्राप्त होंगे। दूसरा, दो वर्षीय बैचलर ऑफ एजुकेशन डिग्री प्रोग्राम। इस कार्यक्रम में प्रवेश के पात्र होने के लिए, छात्रों को अध्ययन के एक निश्चित क्षेत्र में स्नातक की डिग्री (3 वर्ष) पूरी करनी होगी। इस कड़ी में तीसरा कार्यक्रम एक वर्षीय बी.एड कार्यक्रम होगा, जिसमें एक निश्चित क्षेत्र में स्नातक की डिग्री के चार साल पूरे करने वाले छात्र या जिन्होंने मास्टर डिग्री प्राप्त की है, नामांकन के लिए पात्र होंगे। इन विद्यार्थियों को बाद में विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र (यू०जी० या पी०जी० स्तर पर किए गए विषय) में विषय शिक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाएगा। वर्ष 2030 तक अध्यापन के लिये न्यूनतम डिग्री योग्यता 4-वर्षीय एकीकृत बी.एड. डिग्री का होना अनिवार्य किया जायेगा।

यह नीति विश्वविद्यालयों को अन्य शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के साथ अल्पकालिक स्थानीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। पारंपरिक प्रणाली के अलावा, नीति शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को मुक्त दूरस्थ शिक्षा के माध्यम से भी क्रियान्वित करने की सिफारिश करती है



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## योग्यता आधारित छात्रवृत्ति

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि उत्कृष्ट छात्र शिक्षण पेशे में प्रवेश करें विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से गुणवत्ता वाले 4 वर्षीय एकीकृत बी0एड0 कार्यक्रमों में अध्ययन करने के लिए देश भर में बड़ी संख्या में योग्यता-आधारित छात्रवृत्तियों की पेशकश की गयी है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेष योग्यता-आधारित छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जाएंगी, जिसमें उनके बी0एड0 कार्यक्रमों के सफल समापन पर उनके स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में रोजगार भी शामिल है। इस तरह की छात्रवृत्ति स्थानीय छात्रों, विशेष रूप से महिला छात्रों को स्थानीय नौकरी के अवसर प्रदान करेगी ताकि ये छात्र स्थानीय क्षेत्र के रोल मॉडल और स्थानीय भाषा बोलने वाले उच्च योग्य शिक्षकों के रूप में काम करें। शिक्षकों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षण कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जाएगा।

## शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की प्रकृति में बदलाव

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने वाले संस्थानों की प्रकृति शिक्षक शिक्षा में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव है। नीति के अनुसार शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए केवल बहु-विषयक संस्थानों का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए। इस नीति का उद्देश्य 2030 तक सभी एकल-शिक्षक शिक्षा संस्थानों को बहु-विषयक संस्थानों में परिवर्तित करना है, बुनियादी शैक्षिक मानदंडों को पूरा न करने वाले शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को गुणवत्ता की ओर अग्रसर होने के लिए यह नीति एक वर्ष का समय देती है। एक वर्ष के उपरान्त भी सुधार न करने वाले संस्थानों के खिलाफ यह नीति कठोर कार्यवाही की सिफारिश भी करती है।

## शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश प्रक्रिया एवं पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव

शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश और पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव शिक्षक शिक्षा के संबंध में इस नीति में बड़ा बदलाव है। शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में प्रवेश नीति के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी (NTA) द्वारा प्रशासित योग्यता परीक्षणों पर आधारित होगा। शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में, नीति "समाजशास्त्र, इतिहास, मनोविज्ञान, प्रारंभिक बचपन की शिक्षा, बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता, भारत का ज्ञान और इसके मूल्यों/नैतिकता/कला/परंपराओं" को शामिल करने पर जोर देता है। यह नीति शिक्षक शिक्षा में प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग पर भी जोर देती है।

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(Under Kharside Foundation)

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शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए नए और व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा का निर्माण (एन0सी0एफ0टी0ई0)

यह नीति, पाठ्यक्रम पर एक और गंभीर प्रयास के हिस्से के रूप में, वर्ष 2021 तक एन0सी0टी0ई0, एन0सी0ई0आर0टी0 के परामर्श से नई शिक्षा नीति 2020 के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार नए और व्यापक आधार पर शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा, एन0सी0एफ0टी0ई0 2021 तैयार करने की भी अनुशंसा करती है। राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों और विभिन्न विशेषज्ञ निकायों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श के बाद, रूपरेखा विकसित की जाएगी और सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। उसके बाद, उभरती शिक्षक शिक्षा आवश्यकताओं में परिवर्तन को दर्शाने के लिए एन0सी0एफ0टी0ई0 को हर 5-10 वर्षों में संशोधित किया जाएगा।

सेवारत शिक्षकों हेतु अनिवार्य प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम (सतत व्यावसायिक विकास)

इस नीति में चौथे परिवर्तन के रूप में सेवारत शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है। सेवाकालीन शिक्षकों और स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्यों को नीति के तहत प्रत्येक वर्ष 50 घंटे सतत व्यावसायिक विकास (सी0पी0डी0) पूरा करना आवश्यक है। सेवारत प्रशिक्षण के लिए स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय, राज्य, राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यशालाओं के साथ ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से भी प्रशिक्षण देने की बात इस नीति में है। एक अन्य सुझाव यह है कि नीति में उच्च शिक्षा शिक्षकों के लिए सतत व्यावसायिक विकास कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। शिक्षकों के मार्गदर्शन और मार्गदर्शन के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन स्थापित करने की मंशा इस नीति में एक नई पहल के रूप में व्यक्त की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम/मिशन में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले वरिष्ठ और सेवानिवृत्त संकाय सदस्यों को शामिल करने की योजना है।

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् (एन0सी0टी0ई0) की भूमिका में परिवर्तन

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन शिक्षक शिक्षा के लिए नियामक निकाय के रूप में राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् (एन0सी0टी0ई0) की भूमिका से संबंधित है। यह नीति अनुशंसा करती है कि "एन0सी0टी0ई0" के नियामक प्राधिकरण को राष्ट्रीय उच्च शिक्षा

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नियामक परिषद् (एन०एच०ई०आर०सी०) में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए। सामान्य शिक्षा परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् से पाठ्यक्रम संरचना, शैक्षणिक मानकों की स्थापना, विभिन्न विषयों को पढ़ाने, अनुसंधान और विस्तार में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की उम्मीद है।

**पी-एच०डी० शोधार्थियों के पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव**

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 किसी भी विषय में नए पी-एच०डी० शोधार्थियों को उनकी प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान अध्यापन से संबंधित पाठ्यक्रम लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती है, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन है। यह नीति शोधार्थियों को इस प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से शैक्षिक प्रक्रियाओं, पाठ्यचर्या विकास और मूल्यांकन प्रणालियों के साथ-साथ अन्य बातों का ज्ञान प्रदान करने की योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार करती है। नीति के अनुसार पी-एच०डी० शोधार्थियों को वास्तविक शिक्षण अनुभव के कुछ घंटों को पूरा करने की भी आवश्यकता होगी। इन परिवर्तनों के साथ, नीति का उद्देश्य शिक्षकों के लिए व्यावसायिक मानकों, स्कूलों और स्कूल परिसरों का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित करना है जो उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर सहयोग करेंगे।

**शिक्षकों के चयन प्रक्रिया में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन**

पहले, शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टी०ई०टी०) को प्राथमिक और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर दो स्तरों पर विभाजित किया गया था अब जब स्कूल की संरचना को चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है – मूलभूत, प्रारंभिक, मध्य और माध्यमिक। शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टी०ई०टी०) को भी उसी के अनुसार विकसित किया जाएगा। शिक्षकों के चयन प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा (टी०ई०टी०) या राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी (एन०टी०ए०) के संबंधित विषयों में परीक्षा स्कोर को भी भर्ती के लिए ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण एजेंसी सभी विषयों के लिए परीक्षा और एक सामान्य योग्यता परीक्षा आयोजित करेगा। शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वालों को नई नीति के अनुसार प्रदर्शन देना होगा या साक्षात्कार में उपस्थित होना होगा और स्थानीय भाषा का अपना ज्ञान दिखाना होगा। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसार, "साक्षात्कार शिक्षक भर्ती का एक अभिन्न अंग बन जाएगा"। ये साक्षात्कार स्थानीय भाषा में शिक्षण में आयाम और दक्षता का भी आकलन करेंगे। निजी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के लिए भी टी०ई०टी० उत्तीर्ण करना अनिवार्य होगा।

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विशेष रूप से वंचित क्षेत्रों और कम छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात या निरक्षरता की उच्च दर वाले क्षेत्रों में शिक्षक रिक्तियों को जल्द से जल्द, समयबद्ध तरीके से भरा जाएगा, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति शिक्षकों की प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी और जिम्मेदार बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। स्थानीय शिक्षकों या स्थानीय भाषाओं से परिचित लोगों को नियुक्त करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाएगा। बुनियादी साक्षरता और संख्यात्मकता प्रदान करने के लिए शिक्षकों को निरंतर व्यावसायिक विकास के साथ प्रशिक्षित एवं प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।

**शिक्षकों के लिये राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक का निर्माण (एन0पी0एस0टी0)**

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् वर्ष 2022 तक 'शिक्षकों के लिये राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक मानक' का विकास किया जाएगा। 2030 में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर व्यावसायिक मानकों की समीक्षा और संशोधन किया जाएगा।

**राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के क्रियान्वयन की चुनौतियाँ**

- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने के 1 वर्ष के उपरांत भी 4 वर्षीय बी0एड0 का पाठ्यक्रम और उसका स्वरूप किस प्रकार का होगा? निश्चय नहीं हो सका है।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने के 1 वर्ष के उपरांत भी कई राज्यों में बी0एड0 में प्रवेश पुराने तरीके से हो रहे हैं।
- शिक्षा नीति के लागू होने के 1 वर्ष उपरांत भी, जब यह शिक्षा नीति में कहा गया है कि 2030 तक 4 वर्षीय बी0एड0 स्कूल शिक्षा के लिए अनिवार्य होगा तो 2 वर्षीय बी0एड0 और 1 वर्षीय बी0एड0 का भविष्य क्या होगा? यह भी चुनौतीपूर्ण है।
- अभी तक एन0सी0एफ0टी0ई0 के लिए कोई कमेटी का भी गठन नहीं किया गया है।
- शिक्षा नीति लागू होने के 1 वर्ष के उपरांत भी पुराने परंपरागत तरीके से ही कई राज्यों में शिक्षक भर्तियां हो रही हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में डी0एल0एड0 का क्या स्वरूप और भविष्य होगा? कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

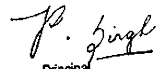
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## निष्कर्ष

शिक्षक शिक्षा के संबंध में शिक्षा नीति 2020 द्वारा प्रस्तावित सभी परिवर्तनों का स्वागत है, लेकिन इतिहास ने दिखाया है कि अच्छी नीतियाँ या तो क्रियान्वयन के स्तर पर अटक जाती हैं या क्रियान्वयन में देरी के परिणामस्वरूप नौकरशाही देरी का शिकार हो जाती हैं। यह अनुमान लगाना उचित है कि, शिक्षा नीति में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों के आलोक में, नीति निर्माताओं के लिए अगला कदम शिक्षक शिक्षा से संबंधित नीति के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तत्काल, मध्यम और दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों को स्थापित करना होगा, जिसमें स्पष्ट निर्देश होंगे इन लक्ष्यों को कैसे प्राप्त करें। इस क्रियान्वयन योजना के विकास और सकारात्मक रणनीति से जनता के मध्य यह संदेश भी जाएगा कि शिक्षक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सरकार की "नीति" और "इरादे" के बीच कोई टकराव नहीं है और सरकार इन अनुशंसाओं को लागू करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

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30. महाकवि कालिदास के काव्यों में वृक्ष पादप की समीक्षा 201-203  
डॉ० मीरा कुमारी
31. निर्मल वर्मा के कहानियों में अभिव्यक्त संवेदना के विविध आयाम 204-207  
पूजा श्रीवास्तव
32. ब्रिटिशकालीन इतिहास का स्रोत : मध्य भारत के स्टाम्प पेपर 208-214  
अमित कुमार
33. Difficulties faced by Hindi-speaking and English-speaking students while learning Russian as a foreign language 215-220  
Sushma kumari
34. A Study of Organisational Climate and Teacher Attitudes Towards Visually Impaired Students 221-231  
Bharati Devi
35. ग्रामीण व शहरी किशोर विद्यार्थियों की समायोजन क्षमता का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन (उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बलिया जनपद के सन्दर्भ में) 232-237  
Dhiraj Kumar Bharti  
Dr. Deepa Rani Saxena
36. Reading Border Violence and Exclusion through the Lens of Border as a Method 238-242  
सुधेश सौरभ
37. The Problem of Political Obligation: An Analysis of Absolute Theories of State 243-249  
Shreya Katyayani
38. डॉ० अम्बेडकर एवं उनका राजनीतिक दर्शन 250-253  
Pratik Bhargav  
गौतम भारती
39. पाश्चात्य एवं भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतक भाग -3 समग्र / संपूर्ण-क्रांति -जयप्रकाश नारायण 254-258  
अश्विनी कुमार
40. Adolescent Sleep Quality Mediates Family Chaos and Adolescent Mental Health 259-266  
Dr. Sunita Tiwary
41. Role of Spiritual Intelligence and Resilience in Mental Health of Counsellors 267-280  
Anmol
42. ऋग्वैदिक काल में सामाजिक जीवन 281-284  
मंदीप कुमार चौरसिया
43. Participation of Muslim Women in Politics in India: A Sociological Study 285-295  
Nazmi Perween



- ❖ बिहार में कृषि सांख्यिकी की वर्तमान स्थिति एवं  
चुनौतियाँ *ममता कुमारी* 177-183
- ❖ उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में महिला प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम की  
वर्तमान समय में भूमिका एवं आवश्यकता : एक  
अध्ययन (बलिया जिले के हनुमानगंज विकास खण्ड में  
अनुसूचित जाति के विशेष सन्दर्भ में) *सुधेश सौरभ* 184-189
- ❖ **Global Efforts for Water Resource  
Management** *Pinki Kumari* 190-197
- ❖ ब्रिटिश कंपनी के शासनकाल में बढ़ते भू-राजस्व  
*डॉ० रणधीर कुमार गुप्ता* 198-200
- ❖ नयी कहानी : बदलता शिल्प, दिशा एवं सम्भावनाएँ  
(महिला कहानीकारों के सन्दर्भ में) *डॉ० किरण यादव* 201-205
- ❖ **Influence of Industrial Revolution on Human  
Thoughts in Hard Times** *Dr. Shankar Dayal Singh* 206-209
- ❖ अकाल निवारण हेतु कौटिल्य के अर्थशास्त्र में वर्णित  
विधान *डॉ० मंगलेश कुमार मधुकर* 210-213
- ❖ **Untouchability Then and Now** *Dr. Chandrashekhar Tiwari* 214-216
- ❖ मौर्यकालीन उद्योग *दीप्ति वर्मा* 217-224
- ❖ **Role of Caste Factor Indian Politics: A Case  
Study It Bihar State** *Dr. Sangita Kumari* 225-230
- ❖ **Social Deprivation and Reasoning Ability of  
School Going Students** *Ram uday singh* 231-234
- ❖ जातक कालीन कृषि एवं कृषक मजदूर  
*डॉ० सत्यपाल कुमार* 235-237
- ❖ **A Challenge to Control Adolescence Mind** *Sunita Tiwary* 238-243
- ❖ उपन्यास राग दरबारी में हास्य-व्यंग्य का यथार्थ मूलक  
चक्रव्यूह *पवन कुमार* 244-247

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### CONTENTS

1. नवउदारवाद और भारतीय शासनतंत्र  
पूनम कुमारी 1-8
2. जल संरक्षण : समस्याएँ एवं समाधान  
श्वेता शरण भारतीय 9-12
3. गाँधीवाद का पुर्नवलोकन  
मंदु कुमार 13-18
4. श्रमिकों पर विश्व युद्ध का प्रभाव और बसावन सिंह  
डॉ. श्री भगवान राम 19-24
5. प्रेमचंद की कृतियाँ : साहित्य और समाज का दर्पण  
डॉ० प्रियंका कुमारी 25-32
6. स्वतंत्रता भारत में स्त्रियों की समाजिक प्रस्थिति और  
उनकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका  
रेणु रानी 33-38
7. प्राकृतिक संसाधन का उचित प्रबंधन से दरभंगा जिले  
को लाभ  
बबीता शर्मा 39-42
8. **Impact of Malnutrition on the Development of  
Children upto 3-6 Years Aged**  
Dr. Swati Jha 43-49
9. **Dietary Behaviour Nutrient Intake and Nutritional  
Status of Early Adolsecent Girls of ICDS and Non-  
ICDS Areas**  
Dr. Shweta Priyadarshini 50-57
10. **Factors Affecting Teaching and Research and  
Strategy to Improve Quality in Higher Education:  
An Analysis Based On Impact of Globalization**  
Raj Kumar 58-65
11. **Animal Resources and Environment : With Special  
Reference to Bhagalpur Division, Bihar**  
Nishant Prakash 66-73

# IDENTIFYING AND QUANTIFYING THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY TOURISTS

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## Abstract

The tourism business, which is both dynamic and worldwide, has seen enormous expansion over the years, making a major contribution to both the enhancement of economic development and the interchange of cultural ideas. The experiences of visitors, on the other hand, are not always smooth since they often face a variety of challenges when they are traveling between destinations. For this research, a total of one hundred respondents were selected from suitable samples. We make use of statistical methods that are suitable for the investigation. This research investigates the typical difficulties that travelers encounter, such as difficulties in communicating due to language limitations, cultural differences, difficulties in navigating, and unanticipated crises. Infrastructure for tourism and marketing efforts are getting funding from all levels of government, including the federal, state, and municipal levels. Numerous policies and programs are unquestionably in the process of being developed. The fact that fraudulent activity has been on the increase as a result of incorrect identification of tourist assets is, however, a major cause for concern.

**Keywords:** Industry, Tourists, Journey, travelers, Challenges

## I. INTRODUCTION

People have the opportunity to discover other cultures, see stunning landscapes, and make experiences that will last a lifetime thanks to the tourism business, which is a dynamic and flourishing sector. On the other hand, underneath the glistening exterior of this endeavor that seems to be perfect, there is a plethora of difficulties that travelers often confront when they are on their excursions. The challenges that travelers encounter are many and complicated, ranging from logistical obstacles to cultural differences, financial limits to environmental concerns, and everything in between. Traveling is accompanied by a complex web of logistical obstacles, which is one of the most common challenges that travelers encounter. Even for the most experienced tourist, facing challenges such as navigating strange transit systems, interpreting different languages, and adjusting to unfamiliar customs may be very challenging responsibilities. Because of the complex networks of buses, trains, and aircraft, transportation in particular presents a huge challenge for travelers who are attempting to make sense of the situation. An schedule that has been well planned may be turned into a chaotic experience by factors such as delays, cancellations, and missing connections, leaving travelers feeling dissatisfied and lost. Because of language problems, these issues are made much more difficult, since communication becomes a barrier when attempting to acquire instructions, request help, or comprehend the intricacies of the local environment. If you are unable to communicate your fundamental requirements or comprehend essential facts, you may suffer feelings of vulnerability and irritation, which will make it more difficult to take pleasure in the experience of traveling. Additionally, cultural differences are a significant factor that contributes to the challenges that travelers often face. It is possible for tourists to experience considerable differences between the practices, traditions, and social norms of a particular location and those that are commonplace in their own cultural context. Inadvertently insulting locals and breaking the peace of the visitor experience may be the result of misunderstandings and unintended violations of cultural etiquette, which can lead to awkward circumstances. Despite the fact that sensitivity to local traditions is of the utmost importance, a lack of cultural understanding may lead to unintentional disrespect, which in turn hinders meaningful connections between visitors and the communities that they visit. Tourists may have a feeling of alienation as a result of the collision of cultural expectations, which makes it difficult for them to completely immerse themselves in the richness of the location they have chosen. When it comes to the challenges that visitors encounter, financial limits are another serious impediment. Even with the most meticulously prepared budget, the cost of travel, lodging, and day-to-day costs may rapidly build up, placing a strain on the financial resources available. It is possible for visitors to be caught off guard by unanticipated costs, shifting currency rates, and unexpected taxes, which might restrict their capacity to fully enjoy the sites and activities that they had planned. In addition, the economic gaps that exist between visitors and the local population may result in differences in access to certain experiences. This may give rise to a feeling of inequality, which can have a negative impact on the

extent to which the trip is enjoyed. The stress of financial concerns may throw a shadow over the thrill of discovery, which highlights the need of smart budgeting and financial planning in the tourist industry.

The environmental problems that have recently surfaced as a significant issue in the tourist industry have added yet another degree of difficulty for visitors who are concerned about the environment. The influence that tourism has on the environment, which includes the carbon emissions that are linked with travel as well as the pressure that is placed on local ecosystems as a result of an increase in the number of tourists, has given rise to ethical considerations about the sustainability of tourism activities. Tourists are increasingly presented with the challenge of appreciating the natural beauty of landscapes while simultaneously coping with the awareness that their presence may contribute to the destruction of the ecosystem. In order to find a solution to the complicated problem of striking a balance between the desire to explore and the responsibility to conserve the earth, visitors need to engage in careful deliberation and make decisions that are responsible. Regrettably, security issues are also prominently included on the list of problems that travelers must contend with. Given the current state of affairs, which is characterized by geopolitical tensions and global uncertainty, it is imperative that travelers negotiate safety issues that go beyond the conventional worries about theft and minor criminal activity. It is possible for travel plans to be disrupted by terrorist attacks, political upheaval, and health emergencies, which may result in trip cancellations, evacuations, or increased worry while the traveler is on the road. It is possible for tourists to find themselves in unknown locations where their safety is not assured. This forces them to evaluate the draw of discovery against the potential hazards that are linked with the place that they have selected. Those who are interested in traveling the globe are required to maintain alertness and adaptation in order to navigate the ever-changing environment of the tourism industry, which is characterized by the ever-changing nature of security concerns.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Yogesh et al., (2019)** during a prolonged and extended period of time, the tourism and hospitality business in India has acquired a substantial amount of significance in the context of the changing market landscape in the country. Moreover, the rise in the number of people traveling inside their own country, in addition to the high levels of disposable income, have all contributed to the positive development. Over the course of the next few years, it is anticipated that the aviation business will undoubtedly see growth, and this growth will have a direct influence on the tourist and hospitality industry in India. Additionally, because to the convenience and simplicity of access that they provide, social travel websites have seen a meteoric rise in popularity over the last several years. Additionally, it has been shown via research that those with middle-incomes have a preference for cheap hotels and are also strongly drawn to promotions and deals that reduce prices. Taking into account their potential as a whole, it seems that the tourist and hospitality business may anticipate expansion in the years to come, particularly in the market for Indian tourism. On the other hand, there are also variables that have a negative influence and are slowing down the pace at which the tourist and hospitality business might improve and expand in the market. An inductive design was used for the research technique that was utilized for the study. This design was accomplished via the utilization of case study or journal analysis in order to get appropriate qualitative data. According to the findings of the study, the challenges that the tourism and hospitality industry in India faces, which include financial issues, global uncertainty, branding issues, human resources, financial viability, customer issues, operating cost creep, supply, safety, and security, all have a significant impact on the industry's growth and development. On the other hand, the answers to these problems include the establishment of effective laws and guidelines as well as effective personnel management, both of which would unquestionably help to offset the negative repercussions that are being experienced. As a conclusion, it is possible to claim that the difficulties that are linked with the tourism and hospitality industry in India demand prompt attention, as well as the incorporation of the contributions of stakeholders, which include, among other things, policymakers, governmental agencies, and businesses operating within the specific sector.

**Gupta, Vikas & Kumar, Pawan. (2018).** tourist is mostly linked with the movement of people from one location to another; yet, much like other businesses, the tourist and hospitality industry contributes to the generating of foreign currency, the supply of job opportunities, and the development of infrastructure. These are all very important sectors. When it comes to overall development, a nation like India, which has a vastly diverse culture, a wide range of customs and traditions, and a significant number of tourist spots spread over a variety of locations, is primarily dependent on the tourism business. It is clear that the government of the nation recognizes the significance of tourism; hence, in order to increase the number of tourists that visit the country, it has implemented a number of measures to assist the sector. These measures are not included in the scope of this article. Nevertheless, there are a variety of challenges that visitors and travelers encounter as their journeys take them to various locations around the nation. The purpose of this study is for the researchers to investigate the numerous challenges that were encountered by tourists and travelers that visited India. A structured questionnaire was used as the basis for the approach that was used, which consisted of collecting replies from a convenience sample of previous responders. This was helpful in determining the fundamental requirements that tourists have in terms of their comfort and safety when they are traveling around India. The respondents who took part in the study voluntarily supplied their varied comments, which were then subjected to a technological analysis in an effort to identify the numerous challenges that they encountered and to determine whether or not these challenges might be generalized to other travelers. This article presents a chance for subsequent researchers to investigate the numerous geographically

discovered challenges that travelers encounter when traveling throughout the whole nation. This opportunity is provided for the purpose of future prospective study.

**Maxim, Cristina. (2017).** Cities that are popular destinations for tourists across the world serve many purposes and display a wide range of qualities that have an impact on the growth of tourism within their borders. They serve as the primary entry point for visitors traveling to a country, and the success of these establishments has a direct influence on the economy of the location that they are located in. Over the course of many years, London has been recognized as one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. It is also a significant entry point for tourists from both the United Kingdom and other countries. There has been a very little amount of study conducted on the growth of tourism in the nation's capital, despite the fact that tourism plays a significant part in the economy of the city. Using London as an exploratory case study, this article makes a contribution to a better understanding of the issues that policy makers have when planning and regulating tourism in cities throughout the globe from the perspective of London. A benefit of the research approach that was chosen is that it allows for the acquisition of insightful information via the use of numerous data collecting methods. The examination of this new information helps to the expansion of knowledge on the particularities of tourism growth in one of the top cities in the world. This knowledge might assist policymakers in their attempts to better prepare for possible issues that may be encountered by these complicated but essential destinations.

**Mihalic, Tanja e al., (2013)** it is difficult to define tourism development since various individuals have varied interpretations of what it signifies. In this book, we make an effort to address a wide range of tourist development topics, including how the system is constructed, trends that are impacting where we are heading, new initiatives in development, and case studies that investigate specific issues in more detail. This book is written with the intention of providing the reader with some insights into new paradigms, new concerns, and old problems that are influencing the quality of life for host communities and the experiential character of tourism. It is our goal that individuals who are directly engaged in the development of tourism will be able to utilize this book to generate new ideas, prevent problems, and find new ways to address the challenge of how to earn money while still protecting our environment and culture. This is the argument that is being made about sustainability, as the reader is aware. The reader will have a better understanding of how to grow in a way that is more sustainable via the reading of this book.

**Chockalingam, Madhavi & Ganesh, A.. (2010).** in developing nations like India, tourism is an industry that is only beginning to emerge and expand at a rapid pace. Tourists encounter a few challenges as a result of the fact that the natural environment is relatively fresh. The expansion of this sector may be hindered as a result of this, which will have an impact on the economy of the country. Identifying such issues and determining the degree of their severity is the primary emphasis of this research. In addition, this endeavor makes an effort to investigate whether or not there is a discernible difference in the difficulty that respondents are confronted with depending on demographic parameters. For the purpose of this research, convenient samples consisting of 150 respondents have been chosen. Statistical methods that are appropriate for the situation are used, including multiple regression, Chi-square test, and cluster analysis.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this research, a total of one hundred respondents were selected from Jharkhand as convenient samples. We make use of statistical methods that are suitable for the investigation. The information was gathered via the use of a standardized questionnaire that was also self-administered. The average and the standard deviation The use of statistical tools was made.

### III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1** Demographic profile of Tourist

Nationality	Frequency
Indian	78
Foreign	22
Total	100

The table presents a quick summary of the distribution of visitors depending on their country, with a total sample size of one hundred persons. There are 78 individuals who have been recognized as being of Indian nationality among the visitors, making up the bulk of the group that was polled. The remaining twenty-two people are considered to be persons who are not citizens of the United States. According to this breakdown, there is a significant presence of Indian tourists in the sample, which accounts for the leading proportion of the total number of visitors who were polled. Within the context of the group of one hundred people that was investigated, the data indicates that there is a stronger inflow of Indian nationals or a higher frequency of domestic tourism in comparison to the number of visitors from other countries.

**Table 2** Challenges faced by the Tourism sector

S. No.	Dimensions	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank	Dimensions' level according to the mean
1.	Unsafe Areas	3.91	.679	9	High
2.	Inadequate Infrastructure	4.39	.754	5	High
3.	Parking Problems	4.87	.675	10	High
4.	Seasonal Tourism	3.92	.729	7	High
5.	Inadequate rail and air connectivity	4.67	.760	4	High
6.	Untrained guide	2.99	.615	11	High
7.	lack of well-equipped lodging	3.75	.799	2	High
8.	Lack of adequate public convinces facility	2.53	.555	12	High
9.	Drinking water problem	3.77	.737	6	High
10.	Medical facility	4.53	.834	1	High
11.	Lack of ATM Facility	5.73	.778	3	High
12.	Lack of promotion of cultural integrity of the state	4.22	.722	8	High

The tourism industry is confronted with a wide range of complicated issues, as seen by the standard deviation and mean values over a large number of variables. One thing that should be brought to your attention is the issue of hazardous locations, which comes in seventh place with an average score of 3.91 and a standard deviation of 0.679. Visitors may be dissuaded from going to certain locations where there is a significant level of danger to their safety as a result of this. Another significant challenge is the lack of suitable infrastructure, which ranks ninth with an average score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 0.754. Taking all of this into consideration, it is abundantly evident that the underlying infrastructure that supports tourism, which in turn influences the whole experience that tourists have, need major renovation. Parking concerns are ranked tenth on the list of challenges that the business faces, seasonal tourism is ranked eighth on the list, and inadequate rail and plane connections are ranked fourth on the list. Each of these challenges has a unique impact on the tourist industry's ability to function effectively. For the purpose of enhancing accessibility and convenience for tourists, it is essential to find solutions to the issues posed by transportation and logistics. Additional factors that contribute to the complexity of the situation are the inadequately equipped living facilities (ranked second), the scarcity of guides with adequate training (ranked tenth), and the inadequate public utilities (ranked twelfth). When all of these factors are considered together, it becomes clear how essential it is to invest money on people, places to stay, and public amenities in order to ensure that visitors have a pleasant experience. Furthermore, concerns about the availability of drinking water (ranked sixth), medical facilities (ranked first), and the unavailability of automated teller machine services (ranked third) are emphasized as contributing factors to the overall well-being of visitors. It is essential that these issues be given the highest attention in order to guarantee the health, safety, and financial comfort of visitors, which will, in turn, contribute to the enhancement of their overall pleasant image of the aforementioned site. We conclude with the failure to support the cultural integrity of the state, which comes in at number eight on our list. This failure has a mean score of 4.22 and a standard deviation of 0.722 score. This demonstrates the need of promoting and safeguarding the unique cultural heritage of the area in order to attract and retain tourists.

**Table 3** Coefficients of Challenges faced by the Tourism sector in Jharkhand

Factors	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Beta		
Unnecessary spending	-.372	.214	-.347	-5.128	.000**
Overcrowded	-.245	.028	-.356	-4.628	.000**
Sanitary conditions	-.125	.017	.077	2.541	.000**
Infrastructure	-.285	.015	-.253	-3.758	.121
Arrangements	-.621	.040	-1.177	-10.533	.000**
Transport facility	.612	.082	.848	11.787	.000**
Safety and security	-.152	.045	0.243	-2.675	.000**
Service	-.027	.052	-0.12	-2.445	.114
Accommodation	.123	.043	0.278	-.977	.257
Guidance	-.171	.017	0.087	-.422	.683
Beggars	.071	.078	.111	5.321	.000**
Corruption	.231	.018	-.233	4.663	.002**
Pollution	-.165	.051	-.478	-3.478	.027*
Health care	-.024	.011	-.678	-.811	.478
Local language	.222	.013	.334	4.466	.002*

The table presents a regression analysis that explores the relationship between various factors and a dependent variable, presumably related to tourism or a similar domain. Let's interpret the table in detail:

**Unnecessary Spending (B = -0.372, Std. error = 0.214, Beta = -0.347, t = -5.128, Sig. = .000):** Because the coefficient for spending that is not essential is -0.372, it can be deduced that the dependent variable drops as the amount of spending that is not necessary grows. With a value of -0.347 for the standardized coefficient (Beta), it seems that the effect is somewhat negative. The t-value for this association is -5.128, and the p-value is .000, which indicates that there is a high level of confidence in this conclusion. This relationship is statistically significant.

**Overcrowded (B = -0.245, Std. error = 0.028, Beta = -0.356, t = -4.628, Sig. = .000):** A negative coefficient of -0.245 for overcrowding indicates that an increase in overcrowded circumstances is connected with a drop in the dependent variable. This is supported by the fact that the coefficient is negative. Based on the standardized coefficient (Beta) value of -0.356, it can be concluded that the influence is quite substantial and unfavorable. Based on the t-value of -4.628 and the p-value of .000, it can be concluded that this association is statistically significant.

**Sanitary Conditions (B = -0.125, Std. error = 0.017, Beta = 0.077, t = 2.541, Sig. = .000):** A drop in the dependent variable is connected with a fall in the coefficient for sanitary conditions, which is -0.125. This indicates that sanitary conditions are associated with a decline. Indicating a somewhat good influence, the standardised coefficient (Beta) of 0.077 is found to be positive. The t-value for this association is 2.541, and the p-value for it is .000, which indicates that it is statistically significant.

**Infrastructure (B = -0.285, Std. error = 0.015, Beta = -0.253, t = -3.758, Sig. = .121):** With a coefficient of -0.285, infrastructure seems to have a negative association with the variable that is being studied (the dependent variable). However, the standardized coefficient (Beta) of -0.253 and the p-value of .121 suggest that this link is not statistically significant. Therefore, it is important to exercise care when making conclusions about the influence that infrastructure has on the variable that is being studied.

**Arrangements (B = -0.621, Std. error = 0.040, Beta = -1.177, t = -10.533, Sig. = .000):** As shown by the coefficient for arrangements, which is -0.621, there is a significant negative influence on the variable that is being studied. With a value of -1.177 for the standardized coefficient (Beta), this association is further strengthened. Because to the low p-value of .000 and the high t-value of -10.533, this negative effect is highly statistically significant. This is proven by the fact that the t-value is large.

**Transport Facility (B = 0.612, Std. error = 0.082, Beta = 0.848, t = 11.787, Sig. = .000):** There is a substantial positive link between the dependent variable and the transport facility, as shown by the coefficient of 0.612 for the transport facility. With a value of 0.848 for the standardized coefficient (Beta), this influence is also strengthened. With a t-value of 11.787 and a p-value of .000, this study demonstrates that the link in question is highly statistically significant.

**Safety and Security (B = -0.152, Std. error = 0.045, Beta = 0.243, t = -2.675, Sig. = .000):** The fact that safety and security have a coefficient of -0.152 indicates that they have a negative influence on the variable that is being studied. The standardized coefficient (Beta) of 0.243 suggests that there is a degree of beneficial influence that is modest. With a t-value of -2.675 and a p-value of .000, this association is statistically significant at the level of statistical significance.

**Service (B = -0.027, Std. error = 0.052, Beta = -0.12, t = -2.445, Sig. = .114):** For the dependent variable, the coefficient for service is -0.027, which indicates that there is a weakly negative link between the two variables. Due to the fact that the standardized coefficient (Beta) is -0.12 and the p-value is .114, it may be concluded that this association does not meet the criteria for statistical significance.

**Accommodation (B = 0.123, Std. error = 0.043, Beta = 0.278, t = -0.977, Sig. = .257):** The coefficient for accommodation is positive, coming in at 0.123, which indicates that it may have a positive influence on the variable that is being studied. This link, on the other hand, does not seem to be statistically significant, as shown by the standardized coefficient (Beta) value of 0.278 and the p-value of .257.

**Guidance (B = -0.171, Std. error = 0.017, Beta = 0.087, t = -0.422, Sig. = .683):** The presence of a negative influence on the dependent variable is shown by the fact that the coefficient for advice is -0.171. Due to the fact that the standardized coefficient (Beta) is 0.087 and the p-value is .683, it can be concluded that this association does not meet the criteria for statistical significance.

**Beggars (B = 0.071, Std. error = 0.078, Beta = 0.111, t = 5.321, Sig. = .000):** There is a possibility that the dependent variable will be positively affected by the presence of beggars, as shown by the positive coefficient of 0.071. With a value

of 0.111 for the standardized coefficient (Beta), the influence is considered to be medium positive. The t-value for this association is 5.321, and the p-value for it is.000, which indicates that it is statistically significant.

**Corruption (B = 0.231, Std. error = 0.018, Beta = -0.233, t = 4.663, Sig. = .002):** The coefficient for corruption sits at 0.231, which indicates that it has a positive influence on the variable that is being studied. Based on the standardized coefficient (Beta) value of -0.233, it seems that the effect is somewhat unfavorable. There is a statistically significant link between these two variables, as shown by a t-value of 4.663 and a p-value of.002.

**Pollution (B = -0.165, Std. error = 0.051, Beta = -0.478, t = -3.478, Sig. = .027):** Pollution has a value of -0.165, which indicates that it has a negative influence on the variable that is being studied (the dependent variable). There is a significant negative influence, as shown by the standardized coefficient (Beta) value of -0.478. The t-value for this association is -3.478, and the p-value for it is.027, which indicates that it is statistically significant.

**Health Care (B = -0.024, Std. error = 0.011, Beta = -0.678, t = -0.811, Sig. = .478):** The coefficient for health care is -0.024, which indicates that there is a possibility of a negative influence on the variable that is being reliant upon. Due to the fact that the standardized coefficient (Beta) is -0.678 and the p-value is.478, it may be concluded that this association does not meet the criteria for statistical significance.

**Local Language (B = 0.222, Std. error = 0.013, Beta = 0.334, t = 4.466, Sig. = .002):** The value of the coefficient for the local language is 0.222, which indicates that it has a positive influence on the variable that is affected. There is a somewhat favorable influence, as shown by the standardised coefficient (Beta) value of 0.334. With a t-value of 4.466 and a p-value of.002, this study demonstrates that the link in question is statistically significant.

Based on the results of the regression analysis, numerous variables that have a substantial influence on the dependent variable have been identified. These include spending money that is not required, circumstances that are overcrowded, arrangements, transportation facilities, safety and security, beggars, corruption, pollution, and the usage of the local language. The results of this study may provide decision-makers and stakeholders in the relevant area with information that can help them solve particular problems and improve the overall quality of the experience for the audience that is being targeted. It is necessary, however, to give careful thought to aspects such as infrastructure, service, housing, advice, and health care, where the influence may not be statistically significant.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

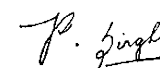
Tourists are confronted with a wide variety of problems, which may be broken down into many categories: logistical obstacles, cultural differences, financial limits, environmental concerns, and security concerns. The challenges that visitors face include navigating unknown territory, adjusting to local traditions, managing money, addressing the influence that their actions have on the environment, and ensuring their own personal safety. Increasing the overall quality of the tourist experience requires first acknowledging and then solving the challenges that are there. The various stakeholders in the industry, which include governments, businesses, and tourists themselves, need to work together to implement measures that promote cultural sensitivity, sustainable practices, and increased security. This will ensure that the excitement of exploration is not overshadowed by the difficulties that are encountered along the way.

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## EXPLORING DOMESTIC TOURISM DYNAMICS: AN ANALYSIS OF TOURISM TRAITS IMPACTING JHARKHAND'S PROSPECTS

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### Abstract

Jharkhand is popular for tribal culture and uniqueness of its inherent natural beauty attributing significantly on Tourism Industry of Jharkhand. There has been visible change and impact on socio-economic factor because of tourist influx in the Jharkhand state. The inherent beauty and nature has made the state popular for tourism. The attraction towards various important tourist spots revolves mostly within the domestic tourism. The paper attempts to ascertain the impact of tourism traits, like economic Development, Cost of living, Infrastructure Development, Socio-Cultural and the Environment affect through primary data collected from the responses of residents of six dominant tourist circuits of Jharkhand.

**Keywords:** Jharkhand Tourism, Socio-Cultural, Environment, Economic, Domestic.

### I. Introduction

In addition to providing a nuanced view on the many aspects of a nation's cultural, historical, and natural legacy, the dynamics of domestic tourism play a crucial part in the process of developing the socio-economic landscape of areas to which they are exposed. In this research, the distinctive tourist characteristics that have an influence on the prospects of Jharkhand, a state located in eastern India, are investigated in depth in order to throw light on the potential of Jharkhand as a destination for domestic tourism. Having a grasp of the dynamics of domestic tourism is becoming more important for areas that are looking to capitalize on the economic advantages of tourism and promote sustainable development as the travel and tourism sector continues to undergo continuous change. Jharkhand, with its one-of-a-kind combination of indigenous culture, untouched landscapes, and extensive historical importance, is on the verge of experiencing a tourist renaissance. The state is eagerly awaiting the investigation and exploitation of its unrealized potential. Inside the last several years, the notion of domestic tourism has been more prevalent. This kind of tourism is defined by citizens going inside their own nation for the purposes of either pleasure or business. There has been an increase in the emphasis on domestic travel as a result of the global uncertainties that have occurred. Domestic travel provides a vital support system for local economies and fosters a feeling of pride and connectedness among a population. When seen in this light, the state of Jharkhand, which is located in the eastern region of India, presents itself as an intriguing case study. Its tourism environment is characterized by a rich tapestry of historically significant sites, animal sanctuaries, and indigenous customs that attract travelers from all over the world, including those from the local community. In order to get a better understanding of the complex dynamics at play, it is necessary to analyze the primary elements that have an impact on domestic tourism in the area. The cultural richness of Jharkhand's tourist environment, which is anchored in the vivid tapestry of tribal people, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the state's tourism scene. Because the state is home to a number of different indigenous communities, each of these communities brings a distinctive flavor to the general cultural environment. These many practices, rituals, and art forms come together to make a mosaic that captivates the imagination of tourists. This

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mosaic is created when these varied traditions come together. There is a possibility that domestic visitors who are looking for an immersive cultural experience would be drawn to the region because of the allure of seeing the genuineness of tribal life. Additionally, the measures taken by the state government to promote activities such as tribal festivals, traditional crafts, and folk performances add to the overall attractiveness of Jharkhand as a destination for cultural tourism.

Jharkhand's tourism potential is further enhanced by the state's natural beauty, which includes verdant woods, attractive hills, and winding rivers that provide a gorgeous background for tourists. Ecotourism has emerged as a prominent driver of domestic tourism in the state, as tourists are looking for vacation alternatives that are sustainable and responsible to the environment. The state's national parks and animal sanctuaries, such as Palamau Tiger Reserve and Betla National Park, provide a sanctuary for those who are interested in nature by displaying a wide variety of flora and fauna. Jharkhand is positioned as a location that caters to the diverse interests of domestic visitors due to the potential for adventure tourism, which includes activities including as camping, hiking, and animal safaris. Due to the fact that Jharkhand was present throughout significant times in India's fight for independence, the state's tourist industry is characterized by a number of important aspects, one of which is its historical importance. Sites such as Netarhat, also known as the "Queen of Chotanagpur," and the relics of the old Mauryan Empire at Barabar Caves attract tourists who are interested in history as well as people who are just inquisitive about the past. The historical sites of the state provide visitors a look into the state's illustrious history, which helps to cultivate a feeling of connection with the cultural legacy of the neighboring area. The use of this historical story has the potential to play a significant role in the formation of Jharkhand's image as a heritage tourism destination, which will attract domestic visitors who are keen to investigate the origins of the country. When it comes to assessing the success of any tourist site, infrastructure and accessibility stand out as two of the most important factors. When it comes to Jharkhand, the state has made great progress in terms of enhancing its connectivity and the infrastructure that is associated with tourist infrastructure. Domestic visitors now have an easier time discovering the state's "hidden gems" as a result of the construction of airports, roads, and accommodations facilities. The emphasis that the government places on developing environmentally responsible tourism practices and assuring the safety and comfort of tourists contributes to the overall attractiveness of Jharkhand as a favored destination for domestic tourism. The state of Jharkhand confronts hurdles in properly capitalizing on its domestic tourist possibilities, notwithstanding the inherent potential that exists inside the state. In the process of shaping the reputation of the state as a tourist-friendly location, marketing and promotion emerge as essential aspects that may play a significant role. Jharkhand's exposure and appeal may be considerably improved via the development of intriguing advertising efforts that make use of both digital platforms and conventional media. It is essential for the government, the commercial sector, and local communities to work together in order to develop a coherent and comprehensive approach to tourist promotion. This will ensure that the advantages of tourism are dispersed in a manner that is both equitable and sustainable.

Participation from the local community and the implementation of responsible tourist practices are essential to the sustained prosperity of the domestic tourism sector in Jharkhand. Local communities should be given the ability to actively engage in tourist operations. This will guarantee that the economic advantages are distributed fairly, which will contribute to the development of an inclusive and sustainable society. In addition, ensuring that tourists are aware of the importance of responsible tourism practices may assist in the preservation of the

state's cultural and natural legacy. This will ensure that future generations will be able to continue to appreciate the riches that Jharkhand has to offer. Domestic tourism in Jharkhand is characterized by a remarkable mix of cultural variety, natural grandeur, historical relevance, and emerging infrastructure. This interaction is encapsulated in the dynamics of domestic tourism. It is vital for the state to take a comprehensive and strategic strategy in order to achieve its goal of successfully positioning itself as a notable domestic tourist destination. Jharkhand has the potential to become a model for domestic tourism that is both sustainable and inclusive if it is able to capitalize on the distinctive characteristics of its tourist industry and successfully solve difficulties via joint efforts. A united effort from all stakeholders is required in order to reach the goal of unlocking this potential. This effort must be motivated by a common vision of supporting economic progress, protecting cultural heritage, and generating unforgettable experiences for domestic visitors in the heart of eastern India.

## II. Review Of Literature

**Chaudhary, Vidya. (2021).** The objective of this research is to investigate the perspectives and attitudes of members of Generation Z in the state of Jharkhand, India, with regard to prospective jobs in the tourist business. A quantitative methodology is used in this work, which is exploratory in nature. The total number of respondents for this research is 196, and they were chosen using a random selection process from each and every district in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand. The connection that respondents have with their managers, the prospects for advancement, the career pathways that are available, as well as the salary and conditions that are given within the business are all areas that that students are concerned about. In addition to this, the research investigates the level of knowledge that Generation Z has on the Indian tourist Development Programs, Jharkhand Tourism, and the numerous laws that have been introduced in the tourist industry. The information was gathered with the assistance of Google forms being used. This study was carried out with the assistance of the software known as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). According to the findings of the study, members of Generation Z are enthusiastic travelers; nevertheless, they are hesitant to pursue careers in the tourism industry. However, they are more likely to do so if this industry is more technologically sophisticated, if there are significant prospects for professional advancement, and if the tourist industry in Jharkhand is enhanced.

**Costa, Teresa et al., (2020)** there has been a substantial shift in the tourism industry. Consequently, gaining an understanding of the perceptions of residents on the effects of tourism may lead to the development of public policies, strategies, choices, and actions that are more suitable, more tailored to the expectations of residents, and that include these stakeholders and deepen their involvement in the process of tourist development. A work in progress is being done on this research 1. The primary purpose of this study is to determine the perspectives held by people living in the Lisbon area with relation to the effects that tourism might have. Through the use of descriptive statistical methods and non-parametric tests, a quantitative approach was utilized in order to conduct an analysis of the perspectives of the respondents. As a consequence of this study, it has been determined that the locals have a favorable view with regard to the economic, cultural, social, and environmental aspects. According to the findings of the research, there are also variations in attitude based on factors such as age, gender, and occupational activities.

**Kumar, Pranjal & Mishra, Ashutosh. (2019).** One of the most important factors that contributes to the success of the tourism industry in Jharkhand is the state's well-known tribal culture and the exceptional natural beauty that it has. Because of the increase in the number of tourists visiting the state of Jharkhand, there has been a discernible shift and an influence

on the socio-economic factors. As a result of the state's natural splendor and magnificence, it has become a popular tourist destination. The domestic tourism industry is primarily responsible for the attraction that is offered by a variety of significant tourist destinations. Through the use of primary data obtained from the replies of people of six of Jharkhand's most popular tourist circuits, this article makes an effort to determine the influence of tourism characteristics such as economic development, cost of living, infrastructure development, socio-cultural impact, and environmental impact. On the basis of a Likert scale of five points, the respondent's opinions were determined. The information that was gathered in this manner was analyzed in order to determine the influence that a variety of tourist characteristics have on the future prospects of Jharkhand tourist.

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**Rasoolimanesh, S. Mostafa & Jaafar, Mastura. (2016).** the purpose of this research is to evaluate the positive and negative attitudes of inhabitants in Bujang Valley (Lembah Bujang), Malaysia, regarding the growth of tourism. Bujang Valley is a rural region that is undeveloped and is being considered for inscription as a world heritage site (WHS) owing to its archeological importance. In order to obtain information from the locals, a questionnaire survey was carried out, and 143 returned questionnaires were received. According to the findings, the people who live in the Bujang Valley have generally favorable attitudes toward the growth of tourism and are in agreement with the idea of promoting tourist development. Furthermore, these findings were shown to have a strong correlation with one another, with residents' good impressions having a positive influence on their support for tourist development and residents' negative perceptions having a negative effect on their support for tourism development because of the strong correlation between the two. The results of this research may provide the local authorities in the Bujang Valley with assistance in enhancing the support and involvement of locals in tourist planning and conservation initiatives, which will ultimately contribute to the development of sustainable practices. The purpose of this research is to make a contribution to the existing body of literature on resident views by investigating the ways in which people's beliefs influence their support for tourism in a rural region that is undeveloped in the developing world.

**Kumar, P. & Mishra, A.(2015).** the travel and tourist industry makes a significant contribution to the economy of India, which results in a number of socioeconomic advantages. The sector is a complement to other sectors, which together contribute to the gross domestic product of the nation. It is responsible for the creation of revenue, foreign exchange, and job opportunities. India is a travel destination that draws tourists from all over the world due to its rich cultural heritage, breathtaking natural scenery, and many historical

artifacts. The history of the nation demonstrates that there have been instances of globalization in the form of trade and commerce as a result of the many attractions that have been conferred as intrinsic opportunities, which at the same time might be considered to be tourism. All of the transactions were carried out using yellow metal, and as a consequence, the nation became known as the golden bird. This golden metal is currently being converted into a variety of various foreign currencies that are being traded by tourists from other countries. There are now twenty-nine states and seven union territories that make up the United States of America, and these states are home to a wide variety of natural marvels, ancient art and culture, and other aspects of the nation's history. There are many factors that contribute to the tourist industry and the overall image of the nation, and Jharkhand is one of them. In this article, an effort is made to investigate the potential developments of tourism in Jharkhand and the impact that it has on the economy of the state.

**Pavluković, Vanja et al., (2011)** when it comes to creating and sustaining sustainable tourism development in a place, one of the most important things that can be done is to build a pleasant relationship between indigenous people and visitors from other countries. Not only does the quality of contact between visitors and inhabitants contribute to the experience and perspective that tourists have of the location that they are visiting, but it also adds to the acceptance and tolerance that residents have for tourists. As a result, the purpose of the research is to investigate the impact that visitors' actions have on indigenous people's perceptions of tourists, as well as their acceptance of tourists and their social interactions with one another at the destination. A survey is administered to people living in Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Sombor throughout the year 2010, and the study is carried out. The findings demonstrated that cultural occurrences have a key role in the acceptance of visitors by the local people, and that the impression of tourists' behavior was highly influenced by the socio-demographic features of the local population.

### III. Research Methodology

Response of 20 residents' from the five districts Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Dhanbad totaling to 100 responses were taken on the basis of the convenient non-probability sampling method. These five districts are imperative from the perspective of various types of tourism attracting the domestic as well as foreign tourists. The districts names are Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Dhanbad,. The analysis of the data is done considering the prospects of Jharkhand tourism as Depended Variable over tourism traits which are Economic Development, Cost of living; Infrastructure Development; Socio-Cultural and the Environment termed to be Independent Variables. The variables under each construct were derived through literature survey, interviews and discussion with the residents belonging to the above mentioned important tourist circuits.

### IV. Result and Discussion

**One way ANOVA Test has been conducted between prospects of Jharkhand Tourism and different Districts which is represented in Table 1.**

**Table 1 ANOVA Table**

		<b>Sum of Squares</b>	<b>Mean Square</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
Between Groups Prospects of Jharkhand	(Combined)	31.999	6.214	13.88	.000
Within Groups Tourist * District		134.999	.400		
Total		164			

In the following table, the findings of an analysis of variance (ANOVA) for a research that compared the prospects of Jharkhand among several tourism areas are shown. According to the research, the variability can be broken down into two distinct categories: across groups, which refers to the prospects of Jharkhand in various districts, and between groups, which refers to variances within each district.

Within groups, the sum of squares is 134.999, while the sum of squares across groups is 31.999. The total number of squares is 164. An F-statistic of 13.88 is obtained as a consequence of the mean square for across groups being 6.214 and the mean square for within group's being.400.

There is a statistically significant difference in the prospects of each of the districts, as shown by the fact that the p-value that is related with the F-statistic is less than.000. In conclusion, the data indicate that there are substantial variations in the prospects of Jharkhand throughout the different tourism areas.

This is shown by the F-statistic and the low p-value that is connected with it.

**Table 2 Correlations**

Prospects of Economic Development Tourist		Jharkhand		Socio-Cultural	Cost of Living	Infrastructure Environmental Development Quality	
Prospects of Jharkhand Tourist	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	1	.902** .000	.533** .000	.478** .000	.845** .000	.201** .000
Economic Development	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.845** .000	1	.405** .000	.245** .000	.739** .000	.249** .000
Socio Cultural	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.533** .000	.420** .000	1	.478** .000	.447** .000	.125** .002
Cost of Living	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.445** .000	.227** .000	.429** .000	1	.549** .000	.225** .000
Infrastructure Development	Pearson Correlation	.835**	.745**	.479**	.525**	1	.180**

The following table provides Pearson correlation coefficients for a variety of parameters that are associated with the prospects of Jharkhand. These factors include economic development, tourism attractions, socio-cultural features, cost of living, and infrastructural development. The significance level (Sig. - two-tailed) that corresponds to each correlation coefficient is included when the coefficient is shown.

To begin, it is worth noting that the correlation between tourist prospects and economic growth is very positive, with a value of 0.902 ( $p < 0.001$ ). This indicates that there is a significant and influential link between these two aspects. It would seem from this that Jharkhand's economic progress is correlated with the growth of the tourist industry.

A significant correlation of 0.533 ( $p < 0.001$ ) is shown between tourist prospects and socio-cultural elements, highlighting the interconnection of tourism and the variety of socio-cultural components that are present in the area. Therefore, it can be deduced that tourism has the potential to have a good impact on the cultural and social fabric of Jharkhand region.

Based on the moderately positive correlation coefficient of 0.478 ( $p < 0.001$ ) between tourist prospects and the cost of living, it can be inferred that the growth of tourism may have an effect on the cost of living in the area.

In terms of tourism prospects (0.845,  $p < 0.001$ ) and economic development (0.739,  $p < 0.001$ ), there exists a high correlation between the development of infrastructure and both indicators. When it comes to promoting tourism and general economic development in Jharkhand, this underlines the need of having a solid infrastructure available.

Taking everything into consideration, these correlations highlight the interdependency of a number of different elements in the growth of Jharkhand. As a result of the favorable linkages that exist between tourist prospects and economic growth, socio-cultural features, cost of living, and infrastructure development, the potential advantages that a booming tourism sector may offer to the area are brought to light. A further point to consider is that the substantial link that exists between the development of infrastructure and economic growth highlights the significant role that well-developed infrastructure plays in supporting overall economic advancement in the state of Jharkhand.

## V. Conclusion

The dynamics of domestic tourism in Jharkhand show a one-of-a-kind combination of the state's exceptional natural beauty, cultural wealth, and historical importance. It is clearly obvious that the state has the potential to become a tourism destination, since it provides domestic tourists with a wide variety of experiences to choose from. The marketing, the development of infrastructure, and the participation of the community are all areas that need coordinated efforts in order to fully achieve this potential. By adopting responsible tourism practices and promoting collaborative projects, the state of Jharkhand is able to not only draw a consistent stream of domestic visitors but also assure development that is both sustainable and inclusive. Finding solutions to problems, raising awareness, and developing a collaborative strategy among many stakeholders are all necessary steps on the path that lies ahead. It is possible for Jharkhand to carve out a niche for itself as a flourishing and culturally dynamic domestic tourist destination in India if the appropriate initiatives are put into place.

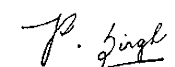
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