

The Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism: A Case Study of Deoghar

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic severely disrupted tourism in Deoghar, causing unprecedented economic and social challenges. Field survey data revealed that 76% of respondents experienced significant impact, with 70% of businesses completely shutting down and 36% of individuals experiencing total income cessation. The pandemic triggered a comprehensive economic breakdown, affecting small businesses, religious tourism, and local livelihoods. Transport services halted, tourist movements restricted, and local economic ecosystems collapsed. Deoghar, already identified as one of the most COVID-vulnerable districts in India, faced compounded challenges due to poor infrastructure and limited healthcare facilities. The tourism sector experienced a dramatic decline, with religious events like Shravani Mela and Kanwar Yatra canceled, further exacerbating economic distress. The pandemic's ripple effects extended beyond immediate economic losses, undermining social interactions, cultural exchanges, and community resilience. Recovery strategies must prioritize innovative approaches, infrastructure development, and comprehensive support mechanisms to rebuild the tourism ecosystem

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION:

Tourism, the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation and pleasure, while making use of commercial provision of services. Tourism, however, overlaps with other activities, interest and processes, including for example pilgrimage. Tourism is used to introduce new comers or tourists to part of a city or point of interest in a city or country. It promotes, advertises the city and help raise money, by tourist spending money to sightsee, buy food, purchase gifts and stay in lodging. Much like the rest of the world, the shock came in March 2020 with the onset of corona virus pandemic. The government had to impose a strict lockdown, the first being travel restrictions. The travel and tourism industry was one of the worst impacted industries worldwide and this was no different for India.

In the hotel segment, the indicator including occupancy rate, average daily rate or revenue per available room shrunk in the 2nd and 3rd quarter 2020. The employment situation of millions of Indians has been negatively impacted. Although they had a tough year, hoteliers across the country anticipated that it would take around two years to reach pre pandemic level again.

Due to deteriorating conditions of tourism industry, the people who were engaged in transport sector were badly impacted. After the first wave COVID-19, it is seen that all economic sector started working as usual but tourism sector is growing slowly.

Because most of tourists still hesitate to travel to other places and this situation will go long. So it seems that tourism industry will grow again in the last phase when everything will be normal.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objectives of the present study are –

1. To find out the growth and development of tourism in Deoghar district.
2. To evaluate the immediate impact of COVID- 19 on tourism sector in Deoghar.
3. To examine the impact of pandemic on the economy of study area.
4. To observe the socio-cultural impact of COVID in the study area.
5. To judge the overall impact of COVID on tourism sector of the study area.
6. To find the ways for development tourism in Deoghar in post-pandemic world.

METHODOLOGY AND DATABASE

The term methodology in the case of study tour report refers to a set of methods, tools and technique for planning, designing and preparation of the report.

The methodology used in the preparation of this study tour report can be divided into three steps-

- PRE FIELD SURVEY
- FIELD SURVEY
- POST FIELD SURVEY

1. PREFIELD SURVEY

Prior to survey, a thorough study about the tourism of the study area 'Deoghar' is done. Secondary data / maps and documents related to the study area are studied. After that preparation of questionnaire is done in order to generate primary data. The questionnaire was compact and comprehensive for the best possible results.

2. FIELD SURVEY

The survey which took time and patience and mostly focused on the validity of data is conducted in this stage.

Both online and offline survey technique is used to generate primary data for the study.

3. POST FIELD SURVEY

After collecting primary data, presentation of the same is done in tabular form and cartograms like bar/pie, diagrams, graphs etc. for better visual impact. Statistical treatment of the data has also been done to gain accuracy of interpretation.

DATABASE

The study is based on both primary and secondary data.

Secondary data has been collected from different websites mainly from Indian government website.

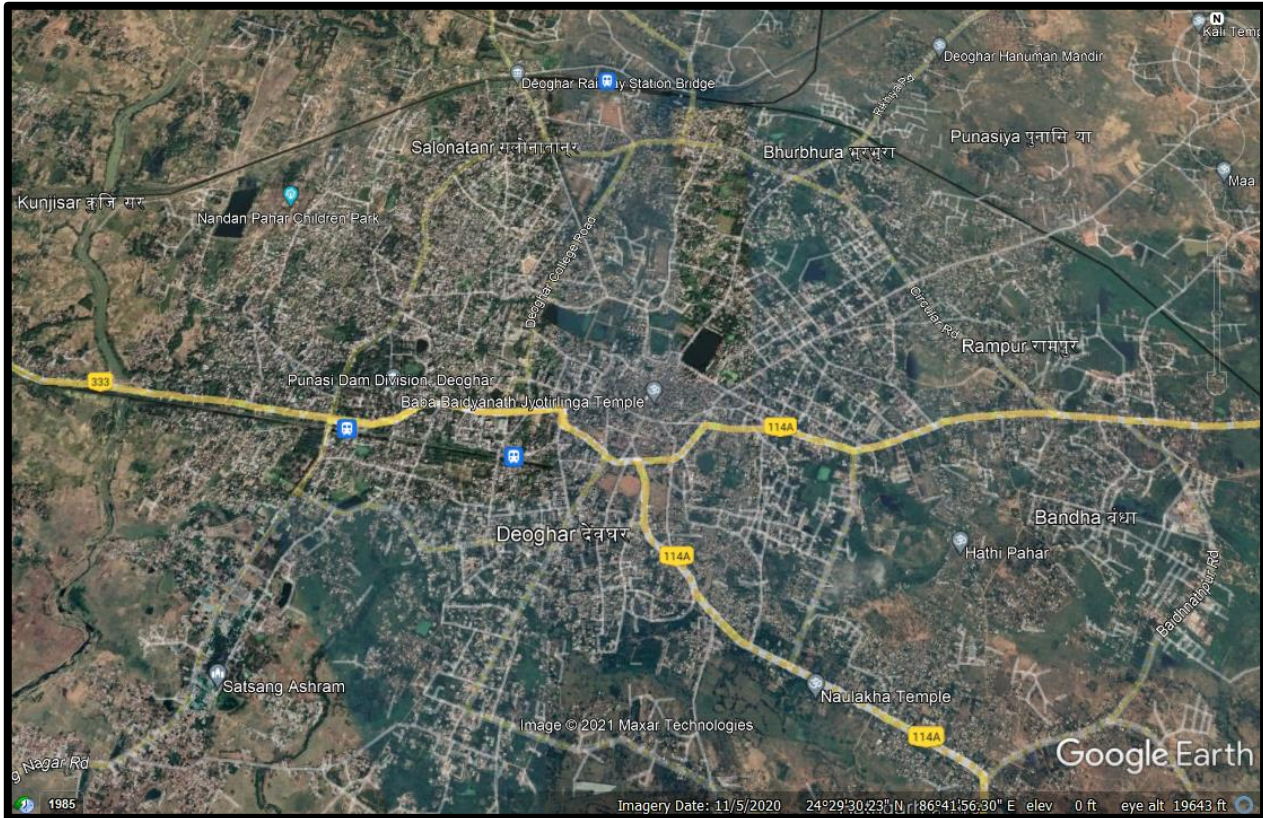
Primary data has been collected through online and offline survey from 50 respondents of 18-60 years of age group of population. Data has been tabulated and analysed with the help of diagrams.

STUDY AREA

Deoghar district (pronounced, *Devo ka ghar*) is one of the twenty-four districts of Jharkhand state in eastern India. Deoghar, the central city of the district, is also its administrative headquarters. This district is known for the Baidyanath Jyotirlinga shrine and is a part of the Santhal Pargana division. Deoghar is a

Hindi word meaning abode (‘ghar’) of the Gods and Goddesses (‘dev’). Deoghar is also known as “Baidyanath Dham,” and “Baba Dham,

Map.no. 1.1
Map of deoghar



Source: mapsofindia.com

GEOGRAPHY

The Deoghar district is located in western portion of Santhal Parganas. It shares its boundary with Banka and Jamui districts in the north, Dumka in the east, Jamtara in the south, and Giridih in the west. The district extends from 24.0.03' N to 23.0.38' N and from 86.0.28' E to 87.0.04' E; it has an area of 2481 sq km. It had a population of 1,491,879 according to the 2011 census of India. The district contains several clusters of rocky hills covered by forest with a series of long ridges with intervening depressions. Most of the rolling highlands are cultivated by highland crops. The average elevation of the district is 247 m above mean sea level. There are some hill ranges like Phuljari (750 m), Teror (670 m), and Degaria (575 m). The general slope of the district descends to the southeast. Geologically, the district is mainly covered by Chhota Nagpur granite gneiss of Archean age with patches of alluvium, sandstone, and shale of Gondwana formations. Important rivers flowing in the district include the Ajay and the Paltro

Map no. 1.2
Block Division map of Deoghar district



Source : google image

CITIES AND VILLAGES

Madhupur, Chitra, Sarsa Kushmaha, Majhiyana, Tharidulampur, Jamua, Charakmara, Palojori, Devipur, Sarwan, Sarath, Karon, Mohanpur, Rohni, Babangaua, Ghorlash, Jasidih, Koridih, Raihdih, Gidhaiya, Kalyanpur, Jitjori, Bhojpur, Sirsa, Mahapur, Bandajori, Manigarhi, Balidih, Sonaraithari, Dondiya, Sadhariya, Nawadih

CLMATE

The district experiences hot summers which usually last from March to May. Heavy monsoon rains occur from June to September. Winters are cool, dry and generally last from October to February. The average annual rainfall is 1239 mm, mean summer maximum temperature is 43 °C, and the mean winter minimum temperature is 8 °C.

It is one of the 21 districts in Jharkhand currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF)

DEMOGRAPHY

According to the 2011 census Deoghar district has a population of 1,492,073. The district has a population density of 602 inhabitants per square kilometre (1,560/sq mi) . population growth rate over the decade 2001–2011 was 28.02%. Deoghar has a sex ratio of 921 females to 1000 males and a literacy rate of 66.34%. 12.7% of population is from Scheduled Castes, 12.1% from Scheduled Tribes.

Tourist attractions

The city is holy and home to the Baidyanath Dham Temple.

1. Baidyanath Dham

2. Tapovan Caves and Hills
3. Naulakha Mandir
4. Basukinath Temple
5. Satsang Nagar
6. Rikhiyapith
7. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith
8. Balanand Ashram
9. Nandan pahar

CHAPTER-2

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

MEANING AND TYPES OF TOURISM

Tourism is the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes for not more than one consecutive year. Tourism is a dynamic and competitive industry that requires the ability to adapt constantly to customers' changing needs and desires, as the customer's satisfaction, safety and enjoyment are particularly the focus of tourism businesses. Tourism essentially refers to the activities undertaken by visitors, also known as the visitor economy. The tourism industry encompasses all activity that takes place within the visitor economy. This includes activities that are directly related to the tourist, such as staying in a hotel, ordering a meal or visiting a tourist attraction. It also includes indirect activities, such as the transport company which delivers the food to the restaurant in which the tourist eats or the laundry company that has a contract with the hotel for cleaning bed sheets.

TYPES OF TOURISM

There are three basic forms of tourism: domestic tourism, inbound tourism, and outbound tourism.

- Domestic tourism refers to activities of a visitor within their country of residence and outside of their home (e.g., British visiting other parts of Britain).
- Inbound tourism refers to the activities of a visitor from outside of country of residence (e.g., Indian visiting Britain is inbound tourism for Britain).
- Outbound tourism refers to the activities of a resident visitor outside of their country of residence (e.g., British visiting an overseas country)

GROWTH OF TOURISM IN INDIA

India is a country known for its lavish treatment to all visitors, no matter where they come from. Its visitor-friendly traditions, varied life styles and cultural heritage and colorful fairs and festivals held abiding attractions for the tourists. The other attractions include beautiful beaches, forests and wild life and landscapes for eco-tourism; snow, river and mountain peaks for adventure tourism; technological parks and science museums for science tourism; centres of pilgrimage for spiritual tourism; heritage, trains and hotels for heritage tourism. Yoga, ayurveda and natural health resorts and hill stations also attract tourists. The Indian handicrafts particularly, jewellery, carpets, leather goods, ivory and brass work are the main shopping items of foreign tourists. It is estimated through survey that nearly forty per cent of the tourist expenditure on shopping is spent on such items. Medical tourism in India is the fastest growing segment of tourism industry, according to the market research report "Booming Medical Tourism in India". The

report adds that India offers a great potential in the medical tourism industry. Factors such as low cost, scale and range of treatments provided in the country add to its attractiveness as a medical tourism destination.

India is large market of travel and tourism. It was only after the 1980s that tourism activity gained momentum in India. It offers a diverse portfolio of niche tourism products- cruises, adventure, medical, wellness, sports, eco-tourism , film rural and religious tourism.

In WTTC s Economic impact 2019 report. India’s travel and tourism GDP contribution grew by 4.9%, which was the third highest after china and Philippines. Additionally the report alos highlights that between 2014-2019, India witnessed the strongest growth in the jobs creates (6.3 million) followed by china and phillippines.

The tourism industry of India is economically important and grows rapidly. In 2012 it supported 39,4 million jobs, 7.7% of its total employment. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.9% from 2013 to 2023.

Fig.no. – 2.1
Tourism in India



Source :google image

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE STUDY AREA

Tourist attractions

The city is holy and home to the Baidyanath Dham Temple.

Baidyanath Dham: The Baba Baidyanath Temple complex enshrines a Jyotirlinga , along with 12 other temples. Located in Deoghar in the Santhal Parganas division of the state of Jharkhand in India, this large temple complex comprises the main temple of Baba Baidyanath, where the Jyotirlinga is installed, along with twenty-one other temples. The temple is mentioned in several ancient scriptures and continues to be mentioned even in modern-day history books. The story of the origin of this Jyotirlinga goes back to the Treta Yuga, in the era of Lord Rama. According to popular Hindu beliefs, the demon Ravana, king of Lanka, was injured and worshipped Shiva where the temple is currently located. Ravana offered his ten

heads one after the other as a sacrifice to Lord Shiva. Pleased with this act, Shiva proceeded to descend to the Earth to cure Ravana. Since Shiva had acted as a doctor, he is referred to as "Vaidhya", and it is from this aspect of Shiva that the temple derives its name.

Fig,no.-2.2
Baidyanath dham temple



Source: google image

Tapovan Caves and Hills: This series of caves and hills is located 10 km from Deoghar and has a temple of Shiva called Taponath Mahadeva. In one of the caves a Shiva lingam is installed, and it is said that Sage Valmiki came here for penance.

Fig. no. -2.3
Trikut hill



Fig . no.-2.4
Tapovan cave



source: google image

Naulakha Mandir: It is a temple located 1.5 km from the 146 ft. high main temple. It is very similar to the temple of Ramakrishna in Belur and it is dedicated to Radha-Krishna. Since its construction cost ₹9 lakh, it is also known as Naulakha temple.

Fig. no.2.5
Naulakha temple



Source : google image

Basukinath Temple: Basukinath is a place of worship for Hindus and is located in the Dumka district of Jharkhand on the Deoghar-Dumka state highway. Pilgrims visit the temple each year from all of India to worship the presiding deity Shiva. The crowd at the temple drastically increases in the month of Shravan. It is widely believed that the Basukinath Temple is the court of Baba Bhole Nath. The temples of Shiva and Parvati are located in front of each other in the Basukinath Temple. The gates to both of these temples open in the evening, and it is believed that Shiva and Parvati meet each other at this time. Devotees are asked to move away from the front gates of the temple. Other small temples that are dedicated to different Gods and Goddesses can also be found inside the compound.

Fig.no. 2.6
Basukinath temple



Source : google image

Satsang Nagar - Satsang Nagar is the part of the city of Baidyanath Dham which consists of Satsang Thakurbadi, Deoghar. It's the holy place where Sri Sri Thakur Anukuchandra, had spent his life. Many devotees come everyday here to have *darsan* of **Thakur Parivar**. This is the epicenter of the Satsang Revolution and also the chief centre of this movement. In the Ashram many devotees live permanently as natives.

Fig .no.-2.7
Satsang nagar



Source : google image

Rikhiyapith

Rikhiyapith is situated in a remote village, twelve kilometres from the renowned temple town of Deoghar, Jharkhand. It is the tapobhumi of the great spiritual luminary and exponent of Yoga, Paramahansa Satyananda, founder Bihar School of Yoga Munger, who is renowned world-wide for his specialised and unparalleled contribution to Yoga, Tantra and the spiritual sciences.

Fig. no.-2.8
Rikhiyapith



Source : google image

Balanand Ashram

Fig. no.- 2.9
Balanand ashram



Source : google image

NANADAN PAHAR

Nandan Pahar is an amusement park built on top of a hill in the district of Deoghar in Jharkhand, India. It is famous as a picnic spot with several activities for one and all. One can have fun on one of the joy rides or go boating in the region or offer their prayers at the Nandi Temple.

Fig. no.- 2,10

Amusement park, Nandan pahar



Saawan Mela

The importance of Babadham increases during the month of Shrawan. During this period, many devotees crowd into the Baba Baidyanath temple. Most of the tourists first visit Sultanganj, which is 108 km from Babadham. In Sultanganj, the Ganges flows to the north. Devotees collect water from the river in their kanwars and walk 109 km up to Baba Baidyanath temple at Babadham, reciting Bol Bam on the way. On reaching Babadham, the kanwarias first take a dip in the Shivaganga to purify themselves and then enter the Baba Baidyanath temple, where the Ganges water is offered to the Jyotirlingam.

This pilgrimage continues during the whole of Shraavan for 30 days, from July–August. This is the longest religious fair in the world

Fig. no.-2.11

Saawan mela.



Source : google image

The sight on the way from Sultanganj to Babadham is of a 109 km long human chain of saffron-clad pilgrims. It is estimated that during Shrawan around 5.0 to 5.5 million pilgrims visit Babadham.

Fig.no. -2.12
Kanwariya on the way



Source :google image

Besides the great pilgrimage of Shrawan, almost the whole year remains decently crowded with Shivaratri in March, Basant Panchami in January, Bhadra Purnima in September. Also, here Rikhiya ashram famous in the world for its meditation camp along with the Ramniwas Ashram of Saint Balanand Brahmachari, Mohan Mandir of Mohananand Swami, Kailash Pahar Ashram-Jasidih of Swami Hansdev Avadhoot.

CHAPTER 3.

COVID PANDEMIC AND TOURISM

THE DAMAGE CAUSED

Tourism is one of the fastest growing economic sectors and is an important driver of economic growth and development. Before COVID-19, Tourism has become one of the most important sectors in the world economy, accounting for 10% of global GDP and more than 320 million jobs worldwide.

In 1950, the down of jet age just 25 million PEOPLE TOOK FOREIGN TRIPS. By 2019, that number had reached 1.5 billion and the travel and tourism sector had grown immensely. The global pandemic, the first of its scale in a new era of interconnectedness, has put 100 million jobs at risk, many in a high share of women, who represents 54% of the tourism workforce, according to the United Nation World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO).

Tourism dependent countries will likely feel the negative impacts of crisis for much longer than other economies, Eg- srilanka. Contact-intensive services key to tourism sectors are disproportionately affected by the pandemic and will continue to struggle to unite people feel safe to travel in masses again. The impact of covid-19 on tourism placed further pressure on heritage conservation as well as on the cultural social fabric of communities, particularly for indigenous people and ethnic groups, indigenous women's revenue have been particularly impacted. Now countries are grappling with how to lure back visitors while avoiding new outbreaks of infection.

Tourism worldwide are not expected to recover to 2019 levels until 2023. In the first half of the year 2019, Tourist arrivals fell globally by more than 65%, with a near halt since April, compared with 8%

during the global financial crisis and 17% amid the SARS epidemic of 2003, according to ongoing IMF research on tourism is a post pandemic world. According to G20 countries, the hospitality and travel sectors make up 10% of employment and 9.5% of GDP on average but a 6-month description to activity could directly reduce GDP between 2.5% and 3.5% across all G20 countries, according to recent EMF paper .The sudden fall in Tourism cuts off finding for biodiversity conservation. The place jobs at risk and has already led to consumption of bushment and looting, rise in poaching , partly to decreased presence of tourists and staff. Asia and the pacific saw on 82% decrease in tourist arrivals in jan-oct 2020. The Middle East recorded a 73% decline, while Africa saw a 69% down in this ten month period and arrivals in both Europe and America declined by 68%.Based on current trends, UNWTO expects international arrivals to decline by 70% to 75% for the whole of 2020. This would mean the international tourism could have returned to levels of 30 years ago

IMPACT ON ECONOMY

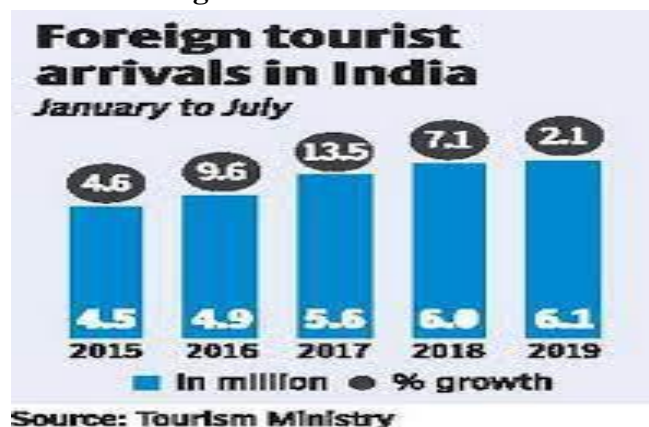
Tourism is one of the world’s major economic sectors. It is the third largest export category (after fuels and chemicals) and in 2019 accounted for 7% of global trade.Tourism is one of sectors most affected by the covid-19 pandemic, impacting economies livelihoods, public services and opportunities on all continents. All parts of its vast value-chain have been affected.

Export revenues from tourism could fall by 910 billion to \$ 1.2 trillion in 2020. This will have a wider impact and could reduce global GDP by 1.5% to 2.8%.The crash in international tourism due to the corona virus pandemic could cause a loss of more than \$ 4 trillion to the Global GDP for the year 2020 and 2021, according to an UNCTD report published on 30 June up to \$ 2.4 trillion loss expected in 2021

A rebound in international tourism is expected in second half of this year but the UNCTAD report still shows a loss of between \$1.7 trillion and 2.4 trillion in 2021, compared with 2019 level.The tourism industry not only generates revenues for a country but it is also one of the most important economic engines for economic growth and development.

India is one of the developing nations known for its uniqueness and its tradition, culture and unparalleled hospitality but in pandemic, there is 66.4% decline in overseas tourists arrivals in India in March 2020 compared to last year (JAN, 2020). It has been estimated that there will be about 40 million direct and indirect job losses in India; with an annual loss in revenue of around USD 17 billion in India (FICCI, 2020, scroll, 2020).

Fig. no. 3.1
Foreign tourist arrivals in India



In the third week of March itself, the hotel sector saw a decline of more than 65% in occupancy level as compared to the same period in 2019. Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) estimates the hotel, aviation and travel sector together may suffer a loss of about Rs 85 billion keeping in mind the travel restriction imposed on foreign tourists. The passenger growth of airlines is likely to fall sharply to negative 20-25% growth of the 2021. Corona virus may have brought the pace of Travel and Tourism Industry in India to a complete halt, once things are in place, it will be back with unmatched travel services. Like everything else in our lives this too shall pass.

CHAPTER -4

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON TOURISM OF THE STUDY AREA

IMMEDIATE IMPACT OF PANDEMIC

The pandemic caused by outbreak of Corona Virus has affected each and every sector all over the world likewise Deoghar (study area) too. Lockdown was used as an immediate solution but that showed worst impact on tourism and related business in Deoghar.

This pandemic had restricted people from coming out of their home. Shops, hotels, motels, restaurant, resort all were shutdown due to COVID-19. These strict actions of government had closed more or less all source of Income of common people so earning was stopped.

Table.no.-4.1

IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON STUDY AREA (field survey)

Impact	Number	% share
Very much	38	76
To certain extent	12	24
Not much	0	0

From the above table it is clear that the people who were affected very much in COVID period was 76%, 24% felt its effect to a certain extent and nobody was there who did not experience any effect. All the means of transport suddenly stopped running and that became the biggest barriers in tourism sector.

As an immediate impact of COVID-19, the earning of the people, who involved in tourism was fully stopped and at the end, their earning was started after second wave.

Religious functions got postponed. When tourists stopped visiting Deoghar city, it did not only affect the tourism sector but small business like Tea seller, fruit seller, Ice-cream shopkeeper, local handicraft seller etc also got setback and went in loss. Many people changed their business for survival. The shopkeeper who used to keep five or seven helper (servant) now turned to one or two helper. Many people became unemployed due to COVID-19. Some business men became very frustrated as they were thinking to resort to some crime to pay the overloaded loans and get rid from loss in business. So pandemic had also influenced people to resort to crime. When lockdown took place suddenly, the tourist got stuck in their particular tourist spot and faced a lot of problems to reach to their home. Yes it is true that corona virus does not discriminate between rich and poor but impact of pandemic was much more on poor and middle class people. For revival of tourism in Deoghar, government have to use some creative ideas. They need to design some innovative method so again tourism sector may start flourishing at a rapid rate as earlier and contribute in GDP of Jharkhand.

IMPACT ON ECONOMY OF THE STUDY AREA

Tourism plays an important role on the economy of Deoghar (Study area) . It is one of the main employment generating sectors in Deoghar. But during COVID period, It played a significant role in diminishing its economy. During COVID period, all kinds of business men (whether rich or poor) got affected .

MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME

Due to Pandemic, the condition of Businesses became poor but different business men had different experiences because generally the people whose family income is low were more affected than higher income people. In the field survey, the people who were earning less than Rs 25000 monthly were more than the people who were earning more than 1 lakh.

Chart no.4.1
Monthly family income of surveyed people

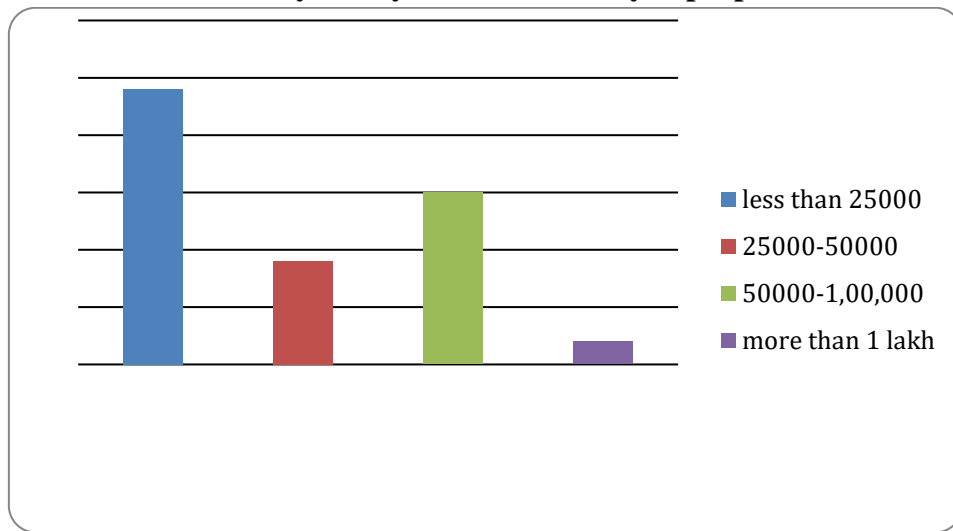


Table no.-4.2

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE TOURISM BUSINESS AT DEOGHAR
(FIELD SURVEY, 2021)

Nature of impact	Number	Percent share
Business totally closed	35	70
Business partially closed	12	24
Business not closed	3	6
Total	50	100

From the above table, it is clear that 70% business were totally closed, 24% of businesses were partially closed and only 6% of Business was not closed. As a result their earning declined greatly.

Chart no.4.2
Nature of impact in study area

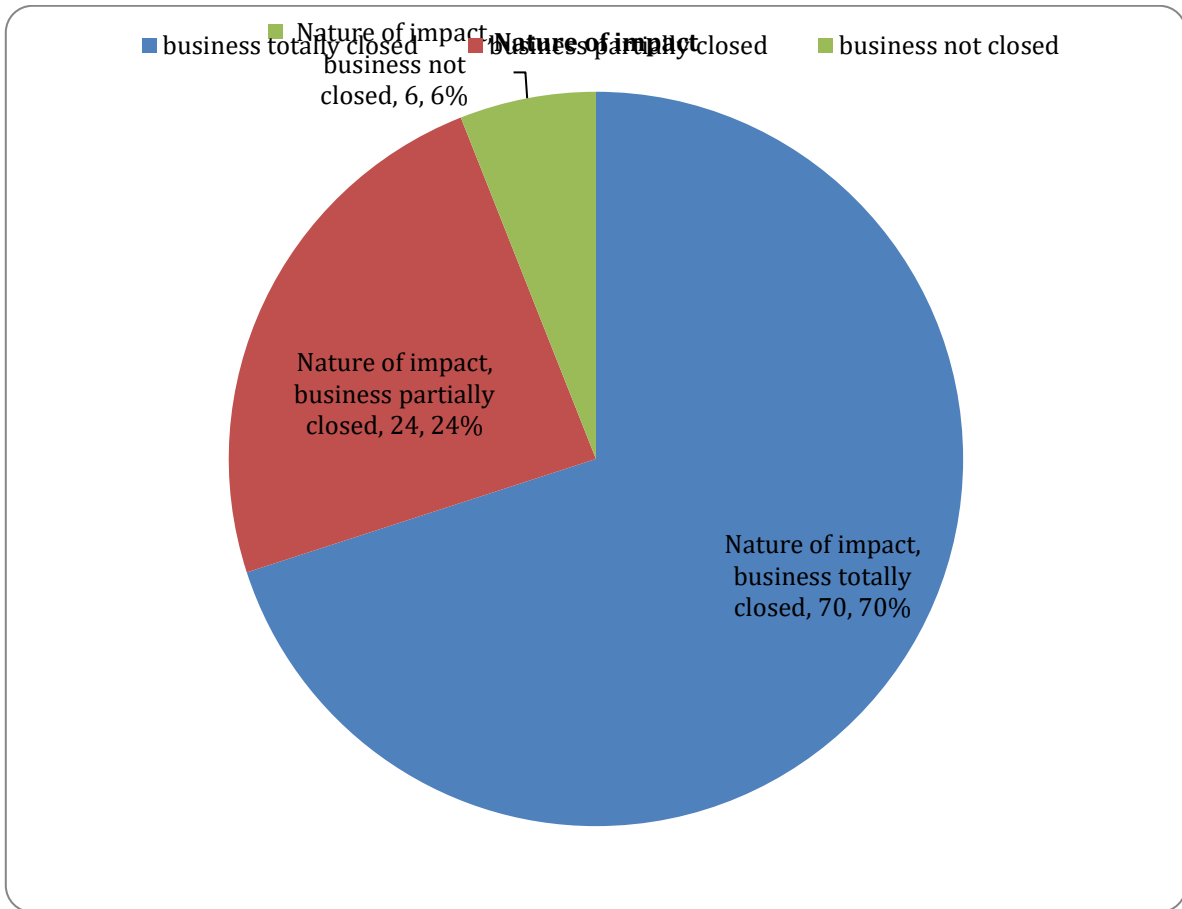


Table no.-4.3

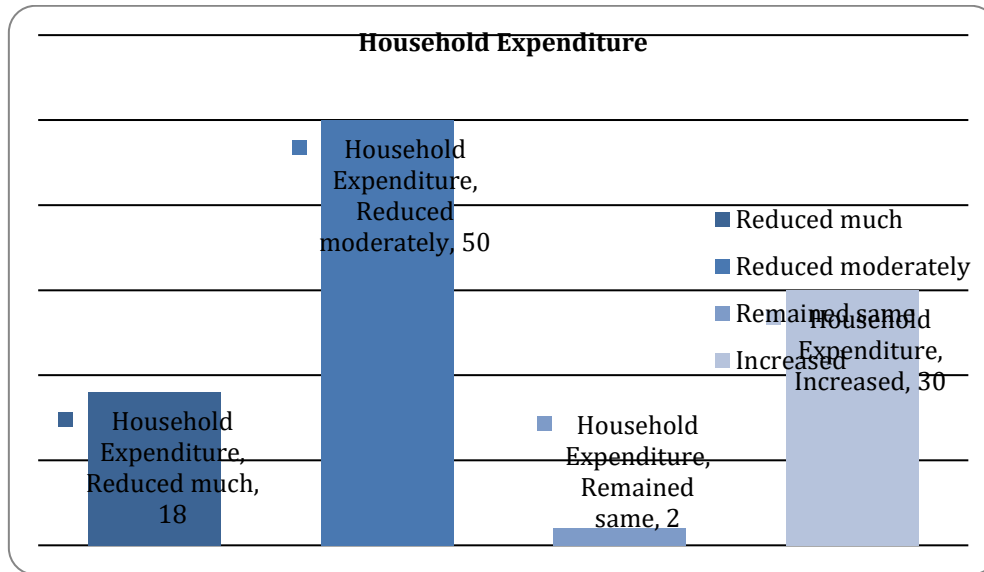
IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE INCOME OF PEOPLE AT DEOGHAR

Income	Number	Percentage share
Fully Stopped	18	36
Partially Stopped	12	64
Not Affected	0	0
Total	50	100

The above table shows that there were 36% of people whose income was fully stopped and the earning of the rest 64% people was partially stopped and there were no person whose earning was not affected. As income changed, their household expenditure also changed likewise, but there were some people whose house hold expenditure increased due to health issues

Chart no.-4.3.

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN DEOGHAR



From the above chart, it is clear that the household expenditure of 18% people reduced much due to reduction in income, 50% people had moderately reduced household expenditure and 2% people had same expenditure as earlier and the household expenditure of 30% people got increase.

Due to unstable income in COVID period, people took help from various sources to manage these expenses.

Table no.-4.4

SOURCES TO MANAGE EXPENSES DURING COVID-19

Sources	Number	Percentage share
Some other job	12	24
Savings	26	52
Support from relatives/friends	4	8
Loan	8	16

The above table shows that 52% people managed their expenses from their saving, 24% people switched to other job, 8% people took support from relatives \friends and rest 16% people took the help of from other sources. In short, it can be said that due to stop in tourism activity, the economy of study area (Deoghar) was badly impacted. The businesses got extremely reduced. Some of them attempted suicide due to loss in COVID time. There is a great need to rebuild tourism in post COVID time otherwise the condition of economy will take a long time to come to its previous status.

SOCIO CULTURAL IMPACT

As the corona virus pandemic threatens to cause an economic recession; it has also cause a social and cultural recession. Just after a few weeks of social distancing and self isolation because of COVID 19 there was decline in tour programme and social interactions. The change impacted mental and physical health of people. Economic slow down is easy to measure but the lingering damage to social, cultural and communal bonds may be no less harmful. When tourism sector destroyed due to Pandemic, it made

thousands of people unemployed in Deoghar and this resulted in financial insecurity and stress and this anxiety and stress has been reported as the cause for the rise in domestic violence during lockdown. Victims have little or no power to get away from their abusers, since there was no restriction to come out from home. In vacations, students plan for holiday trip and enjoy that time by exploring different region and learn new things but due to COVID, students life get affected tremendously. They themselves felt isolated and that affected their mental ability. The old aged people in the society also faced problem because of restriction on tourism during pandemic. When tourists of different countries used to visit Deoghar then local people welcomed them with respect but during COVID period they were afraid of tourists and they kept themselves away from them so that they can restrict the social interaction. The friendly relation between local inhabitant of Deoghar and tourists deteriorated in COVID pandemic. Local people did not want to help them because of fear of corona virus as they treated them as virus spreader. So their behavior was not appropriate with the visitors. The main pillar of cultural interaction is tourism industry which connect all the people in a single whole but unfortunately COVID -19 weakened the social fabric.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

During COVID period, Tourism was one of the highly affected sectors in India as well as in Deoghar and it had a serious impact on the economy, society, culture and tradition of Deoghar. But after the 2nd wave of COVID -19, tourism got some relaxation.

There are some future prospects of tourism industry in post COVID scenario—

1. It can be seen in now a days that how state government is trying their best to rebuild tourism again in Deoghar and that efforts will go on till its revival.
2. Many stake holders in tourism sector will use innovative tactics to flourish their business again.
3. Tourist will also start to come in tourist place but this time they will take precaution for safety.
4. In tourist destination one more type of business will start and that is of masks, sanitizers, gloves etc.
5. But yes old people and children will take extra precaution because their condition was vulnerable in COVID time.
6. It will be mandatory that tourist must be fully vaccinated if they want to enjoy freely.
7. World tourism organization will take some immediate action to improve the condition of tourism sector all over the world.
8. In near future people will feel unsafe to go outside the country and instead they will plan to tour within a country or state so that will benefit domestic tourism.
9. Now a days, not many are going for tour just so environmental condition seems better than before but again the tourist destination will look crowded.

So it can be said that tourism industry has a bright future. Yes COVID has devastated this industry but tourism industry will again take its previous position and contribute in the economy.

CHAPTER -5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

COVID 19 had badly affected the tourism of Deoghar. And due to lockdown, every shops, hotels, motels, restaurant, resort and transportation facilities were completely closed. All tourists got stuck on the place where they were and faced a lot of difficulties. The earning of the businessmen completely stopped in the

first phase of lockdown.

Many businessmen who were well off, reached to poverty line during that time. Some frustrated businessmen was also thinking about committing crime to pay the overloaded loans. Suicide attempts were also increased at that time. More or less all the people suffered during COVID period. The main reason for closure of tourism business was lockdown.

COVID 19 not has only economic impact but it also socio cultural impact. The unemployed people were facing anxiety and stress and that give rise to domestic violence during lockdown. The old people did not able to practice char dham yatra at that time and children also cancelled their trip during vacation on COVID so it affected the people of all ages.

In festivals all family member used to meet and celebrate festivals together but during lockdown it did not happen . The relation between tourists and local people also deteriorated as local people were afraid from them and treated them as a virus spreader. The main bridge of cultural interaction is tourism industry but COVID broke that bridge and damaged it badly . In post COVID period, this situation will change for sure.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Tourism is the act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation , relaxation and pleasure. And this sector has immense importance in the economy of any country but due to corona virus, this sector faced its worst phase. All tourism related business were completely closed and at the last phase they opened. It has not only damaged economy but also damaged social, cultural and communal bond in the society.

But now there is a great need to think about rebuilding tourism and for this some suggestions are given below—

1. The employees of tourism sector should innovate some unique ideas to make tourism more attractive than earlier.
2. Hoteliers should take responsibility for maintaining COVID appropriate behavior so that customers do not feel afraid to stay in hotels.
3. The place where there is are no COVID cases should be free from restriction and tourism activity should start as soon as possible there.
4. Tourist agency should provide attractive offers to tourists so that they become curious to visit the place.
5. The tourist spots which are famous for religious purposes should again start all the religious activity so devotee may again start coming there.
6. In COVID time, the rapport between local people and tourists deteriorated so all should try to rebuild their relation.
7. All means of transport should start running without any restriction so tourist will not face problem in traveling.
8. The tourist agencies should promote vaccination and the people who are fully vaccinated should not be forced for COVID test.

By adopting all these suggestions which are very useful , tourism will again revive. Yes it will not be easy to rebuild tourism but if all will come together then it will surely happen.

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