

**INFLUENCE OF REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM ON SOCIAL LIFE OF LATAGURI VILLAGE IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT****¹Bipul Chakraborty, ²Dr. Jayati Maiti, ³Pritam Shil, ⁴Sanchita Chakraborty Das****¹Assistant Professor, Satyendranath Basu D.El.Ed & B.Ed. College, Kalirhat, Itla, West Bengal****²Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Swami Vivekananda University, Barrackpur, West Bengal****³Student, Dept: of Geography, Krishnagar Government College****⁴Assistant Professor, Global Institute Of Education, Nadia, West Bengal****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14537405>****Abstract:**

Essentially, here we noticed the effect of the tourism industry in financial status in different networks of Lataguri, West Bengal. In there we overviewed numerous things like - financial, traveler and lodging review. Also, we noticed numerous parts of lataguri like-Review region, Objective of review region, Impediment, Information base, Approach, Geography, Environment characterization, Soil, Stream, Alleviation, Financial Profile, Demography, Societal position, Social construction, The travel industry, Effect of the travel industry in financial status, Issue and prospects, and so on. In this topic "*Influence Of Regional Environment And Tourism On Social Life Of Lataguri Village In Jalpaiguri District*" influences vacationer locations in both positive and negative ways, enveloping monetary, socio-social, and natural aspects. The customarily depicted spaces of the travel industry influences are monetary, socio-social, and natural. The



financial impacts of the travel industry incorporate superior assessment income, individual pay development, upgraded expectations for everyday comforts, and the making of extra work open doors. Sociocultural effects are related with associations between individuals with varying social foundations, perspectives and ways of behaving, and connections to material products.

Key words: *Regional Environment, Tourism, Social Life, Lataguri Village, Jalpaiguri*

1. Introduction:

The Tourism Industry right now impacts 7.4% to Gross domestic product around the world, 5% to India and 12.4% to West Bengal. Yet, for a couple of years this energy was ended because of a pandemic called Coronavirus. Which is turn influences the whole world and economy. What's more, accordingly, all influencing factors were impacted however the 'Travel Industry' has totally imploded and this misfortune is unsalvageable. The entire world experiences because of "Coronavirus", India is no less impacted. As of now, India and different nations of the world have steadily beaten this shock and moved towards progress. However, critically, in spite of this, in somewhere around couple of days 'The travel Industry' has gotten back to its old spot rapidly. Thus, the equilibrium in India's Gross domestic product has progressively expanded. We are occupants of West Bengal. The travel industry in West Bengal is mostly founded on the northern slopes. Individuals' psyches are truly upset by its unprecedented magnificence and furthermore upset to outwardly see the value in that excellence and to know about the social and financial issues there. Along these lines, for that we chose to visit there, at Lataguri, Mal sub-division, Jalpaiguri. Which region is especially founded on The travel industry.



2. Background of the study:

Work of setting out new position open doors inside a given economy or society. The travel industry offers administrations, for example, touring and convenience and food administrations, drinking spots and eateries to sightseers. Consequently, it is a region area action. In our review region it is vigorously influence on the respondents. The lodgings of lataguri are a lot of influenced structure the travel industry. Step by step the travel industry is creating itself in our review region. Every one of the inns are especially great. All the fundamental things are import there for sightseers. In our review region, the travel industry is the primary business which spreading the turn of events. And furthermore, it is exceptionally palatable for their kin. For that their (inns) administration is developing gradually a direct result of "Coronavirus" pandemic. Just for the



pandemic all the advancement of ventures are halted. Be that as it may, all circumstance is at this moment. Also, the development is begun. The travel industry isn't moved without vacationer. At the point when the idea of the travel industry came in 1982, a large number individuals were not grasp it. Yet, relaxing grasped us about it. The travel industry has many effects in vacationers like positive and negative. The travel industry changes the existence of many individuals and change the many perspectives.

Database & Methodology:

Both of primary and secondary data have been used in this study area to explore the impact of tourism in socio-economic status in various communities. Primary data source is from questionnaire survey sheet and tabulation sheet and secondary data source is from satellite image (USGS and ESRI) etc. In our survey work simple methodology has been adapted to explore, impact of tourism in socio-economic status in various communities of Lataguri like PIE graph, BAR graphs, HISTOGRAM, Line graphs etc. These graphs have been used to show education structure, literacy rate, male and female population ratio, dependent ratio and in-dependent ratio etc. And also, the Microsoft WORD & EXCEL has been used for route map and location map.

Research objectives:

1. To know the relation between Regional Environment and Social Life of Lataguri Village in Jalpaiguri District.
2. To know the impact of Tourism on Social Life of Lataguri Village in Jalpaiguri District.

Research questions:

1. What is the relation between Regional Environment and Social Life of Lataguri Village in Jalpaiguri District ?



2. What is the impact of Tourism on Social Life of Lataguri Village in Jalpaiguri District ?

Analysis and Interpretation of Study:**Physical Background of Study Area:**

As per field survey I observed that the geographically point of view, the region belongs to the Himalayan foot hill region. There are slight ups and down. Some are low and inundated by rivers during the monsoon period: others are slightly higher and remain always above the water even the rivers are in flood.

Geology:

As per reported on Jalpaiguri District census hard work, Geologically the district is dominated by schist, gneiss, phyllites, quartzite, dolomite and cad. The northern part of the district experienced an extensive growth of alluvial fumes. Block clay exists between the area of TISTA and JAL DHAKA rivers. The upper part of Jalpaiguri district comprises of thick boulders part of boudins and conglomerates where in lower part of the district there is a formation of terrace created by the fluvial activity of the rivers. "With the exception of the hilly northern fringe, the whole at the district is covered by alluvial deposits. The alluvium consists of coarse gravels near the hills and the presence at sandy clay and sandy loan fun Thun." (Census,1961). The tectonic activity is the most crucial factor in developing the elevations and has an important effect on erosion and depositional aspects and the drainage networks of Jalpaiguri district.

Relief:

As per the report of Bagchi & Mukherjee, 1983. The relief character of Mal Subdivision is undulating to even plain. There are all plains of the base of Himalaya and is bounded in the north and south by 300 meters and 66 meters can't our lines respectively. Between the Neora and Murti River, there is a row of small mounds are considered to have been initially a narrow strip of up

heaven zone which was disintegrated by stream dissection into small mound rising 60-90 meters above surrounding surfaced to the south and 30-60 meter to the north.

Drainage and Waterbodies:

As per district census handbook majority of the rivers flowing in Jalpaiguri district originates in the northern hills and the river flows from the north towards the south easterly direction among which Tista, Jal Dhaka, Kanotoya, Diana, Murti and Neora are not worthy. Jalpaiguri district is the inter flows of rivers are rivulets. Because foot hill rivers that flow the hilly courses abruptly reaches the plain. The rivers after reaching the plains are braided and therefore the river is incapable of transporting their bed load, hence, the river beds are raised resulting into floods during heavy monsoons rains in few pants of the plains. However, changing of the river course and shifting of river are the common features in this region. Flooding, bank erosion agriculture, forest, tea-garden and settlement.



Climate:

As per district census handbook the principal character of the climate of Jalpaiguri district is offensive heat, high humidity and heavy precipitation. The district expressive hot season from the



months of march, though even in these months there are some rainfalls. They are the part of the cold season, duration of which is mid-November to the end of February.

Soil: -

As per district census handbook soil is a great natural resource which by means of climate factors creates soil of Jalpaiguri district is its coarse texture, low water retaining capacity along with weak context at organic matter. The soils of the northern part of Jalpaiguri district are acidic in reaction with less amount of organic carbon where the soil pH increases southwards with its finest texture. The soils of river adjunct area have pH value between 5.0 to 6.5 medium quality of phosphate, higher quality in case at N₂ and medium quality of organic carbon 0.5% - 0.75% (Biswar,2013).

Natural Vegetation:

The forest of Jalpaiguri district has mainly extended from plains from plains to Terai regions of Himalaya and is located in the flood plains of different main hill rivers and other medium and small rivers and rivulet which have created a pocket of grass land. A part from national parks and sanctuaries a significant area of this district is covered by forest. The forests of this district are predominantly Sal with pockets of various other types Evergreen Forest, savanna, Riverine Forest and swamps. Jalpaiguri is one of the richest among the districts of west Bengal stoking term of forest resources. A major part of Jalpaiguri district is covered by forest ever today this area remains one of the most prominent wildlife areas of the country and bears the beat Sal forest in India. The major forest cover comprises of semi-moist –deciduous vegetation. Apart from these high-rise forests there are floodplains covered with grass lands which nourishes wide spectrum wildlife.

Cultural Status:

Lataguri celebrates different types of cultural festivals such as Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Teesta Burir Puja, Manosha Puja and different fairs. Chor Chunni and Dham Gaan are most popular folk arts



in this hilly region, which exhibits the rise and fall of various mythological characters. As per field survey, we found that Lataguri is a remote village, the light of education did not reach there. For that the education rate is very much low. I found that 79.25% people are literate and 20.75% people are illiterate. And male literate is 58.10% and female literate is 41.90%, male illiterate is 32.73% and female illiterate is 67.27%. And also, we observed that “literate without level” male is 24.09% and female is 39.84%, “primary level” male is 12.41% and female is 7.81%, “upper primary” male is 24.82% and female is 19.53%, “high” males is 18.98% and female is 11.72%, “higher” is 12.41% and female is 15.63%, “under graduate” male is 5.84% and female is 3.91%, “post graduate” male is 0.73% and female is 1.56%, “others” male is 0.73% and female is 0%. Literacy rate = {total number of literate person / (total person – [0-6] year people)} x 100 = {120 / (265-13)} x 100 = 83.33% Here, we also see the literacy rate of lataguri is 83.33%.

Economic Status: -

As per field survey, it is observed that the economic status of this area is agriculture based. But here we had saw others jobs like driving and business take a big place of economy. And also, a big factor is “**Tea Industry**”, which heavily effects on economy. But which takes a very important place in the economy, is “**Tourism**”. It is a very fantastic place for traveling. Many of the people of south Bengal, south-east India come there to visit the beauty of nature. For that the people of lataguri, developed the place as a tourist place. There were many lodges for tourists, many outstanding places are there for tourists, which directly impacts in the economy. Beside of this many small-scale industries and cottage industries in the lataguri area. We observed that through this type of work and also many types of occupation there are contain level of income.

**Income Level:**

Through our survey It is observed that there are various types of yearly income level (below 40000) there are 13.33% people, lower (40000-80000) there are 21.67%, moderate (80000-300000) there are 46.67% and high (>300000) there are 18.33% people.

Occupational Status:

As per field survey, there are many types of occupied people live in lataguri. It observed that 15.85% of people were agricultural labour, 5.28% of people were driver, 1.13% of people were government job, 0.75% of people were teacher, 0.38% of people were stitching, 3.40% of people were tourism, 3.80% of people were service man, 6.04% of people were business man, 1.13% of people were salesman, 0.75% of people were car painter, 1.13% of people were police, 19.62% of people were students, 29.07% of people were house wife, 3.02% of people were working in other places and 8.68% of people were dependent.

Tourism and its Impact on Socio Economic Status of Lataguri, West Bengal:

It is observed in our survey report that, in lataguri where many ups and downs in the hilly region; difference of height calculate the expenditure of tourists. First of all, only for tourism industry we are observing the beauty of the nature. But the cost is being high to higher in the hilly region. And also, the travelling cost, foods, water etc essential thing price are very high. For the relative relief when we travel plane from hills, we observed many beautiful places, many side seen, etc. The places in lataguri to observed are 'Neora River', 'Gorumara National Park', 'Chapramari Wild Life Sanctuary', 'Murti River', 'Jayanti Mahakal caves', 'Jal Dhaka', 'Jalbong', 'Bindu' and 'Buxa Tiger Reserve' etc. which are very famous, here the tourism gave its impact. Only for the tourism industry, all of the places are in under development.



Tourism industry has a big impact on river. Tourism is also one of the main causes of water pollution. For that all rivers, ponds and wells are full of plastic and the aquatic animals are dying for the plastics. When the tourists were throwing plastic anywhere, they will flow with the rain water and from drains; which will pollute the main rivers. But in our study area there were a big is stealing sands from NEORA river and build many buildings for hotel. This is the main problem of river bank erosion. But in there I observed a new technic of crossing rivers. It was a new type of 'vela'. Tourism change the climate of many tourist places. When some of the intelligent people create a tourist place for his income, he/she couldn't about their environmental aspects. For that he/she cuts trees, making houses, generating power, manufacturing goods, using transportation, producing foods, powering building and consuming too much etc. As a result, the temperature of that place is quickly high and the rainfall becoming low to lower of the places. Like that the study area's climate is changing slowly. Tourism heavily impacts on soil as well. It is a cause of soil pollution. Because all of the tourists when come to the tourist area they throw their plastic bag,

chips packet, foods anywhere anytime. But after that when the times spends into its own way, the plastic will not be mixing up with the soil. Also, a point I recall that when human binges destroy the forests then the land slide and the bank erosion occur into a diester for us. It is observed it from the recipients of our study area. In this case I recall a thing, the people of lataguri, made a damn with rocks and iron net.



Personally, It is thought that the demographic structure of all tourist area is affected for tourism. Because of having a tourist place, many of the people were gathering here for the source of income. And also, they were pretending the place for live. For that their population is growing up to high. In our study area, observed that most of the people are dependent. Because the old generation who create the tourist place are becoming older. And the percentage of new born baby is quite impressive. And the independent people are moderate in population. But there many of the pupils were gathering there only for the income purpose. And also, I observed that 17% families are migrated from other state. After having the study of the survey report I thought the demography



of Lataguri is moderately affected form tourism. And also, it occurs in present time. Which was a good sign of development. Most probably the houses are not affected so much. But the hotels are heavily affected for tourism. There are many 'house holding type' in lataguri. Many types of houses are in there. But mostly the minimum people have small land and many houses are 'kachha' and some are 'packka'. Most probably in our survey, 1-5 katha house hold are 63.33%. There main culture of the houses is all the pillars are looked like a cut of tree. But in there which hotels are situated, they are very much expensive and deluxe also.

Marital status is also secondary impactful thing of tourism. 49.71% male and 50.29% female are married. Some of the males have two wives. For that the difference is un- equilibrium. But we observed that many of the married people are works in tourist hotel. Which influence the tourism. And only for tourism they have profited and the flow of their life is becoming good. Only for the grow of the tourism industry many different religions people were gathered in the tourism area, only for growing up their income level. We observed by our field report that Hindu is 56.67%, Muslim is 10%, Sikh is 8.33%, Janis is 6.67%, Buddhist is 5%, Christ is 6.67% and others is also 6.67%. Here we saw many of different religious people who migrated from others states also for business or income faculty. And also, we observed many sub religions (communities), like - Raj Bangshi is 31.67%, Mech is 13.33%, Oraons is 10%, Mahali is 6.67%, Lohara is 6.67%, Lepcha is 6.67%, Kharia is 5%, Mundas is 13.33% and last of all Bengali is 6.67%. From our survey report I think in lataguri many of different community people were lived together and manage the tourism and also the agricultural field. As per field survey, I observed that different type of social groups can be turned as the base of social structure. There was General caste in 21.67%, SC is 45%, ST is 18.33%, OBC- A is 5% and OBC-B is 10%. Here, we see the SC caste is grab the half amount of caste structure. In many cities all caste is neglect once another. But here we see all caste of people are living beside among each other's and also, they have a good relation among themselves. Because of tourism, all caste of people works together in various tourist places. Commodification



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of social status is demonstration effect, community participation, acculturation, positive & negative socio-economic culture impacts etc.

Education creates the development. It helps people for many new ideas and new plans for work. I found in our study area that 79.25% people are literate and 20.75% people are illiterate. And male literate is 58.10% and female literate is 41.90%, male illiterate is 32.73% and female illiterate is 67.27%. If all people get educate then they will develop the tourism industry, because it is the main source of income. Many of the adult and old people were not so much educated. But the new generation is heavily interested in education. And I think, in future they will get more educated and more develop their region. They will grow in future. They are hopeful. Tourism is a main influencing factor of economy. Economic condition of a place is indicating the development. In our study area we observed that the economic status of there is moderately based on tourism. Many of the people of there, works in the hotels and also work in agricultural field. Only for the cold season all tourists visit there any time. And they have much income from there. The economic effects of tourism encompass improved tax revenue, personal incoming growth, enhance living standards and the creation of additional employment opportunities. One of the biggest benefits of tourism is the ability to make money through foreign exchange earnings. An increase in tourism activity leads to economic growth via foreign exchange gains, the creation of new tourism-related business opportunities and an increase in tax revenues.

These findings may suggest that countries with higher tourist arrivals have a more equitable income distribution. Tourism provides the economic stimulus to allow for diversification of employment and income potential, and develop resources within the community. Improvements in infrastructure and services can benefit both the locals and the tourists. I observed it from our study area. Tourism creates diversified employment opportunities in different sectors like accommodation, food beverage establishments, transportation services, travel agencies, tour operation companies, natural and cultural attraction sites.

Conclusion:

Basically, here we observed the impact of tourism in socio-economic status in various communities of Lataguri, West Bengal. In there we surveyed many things like – socio- economic, tourist and hotel survey. And we observed many aspects of lataguri like- Study area, Objective of study area, Limitation, Data base, Methodology, Geology, Climate classification, Soil, River, Relief, Economic Profile, Demography, Social status, Cultural structure, Tourism, Impact of tourism in socio-economic status, Problem and prospects, etc. Tourism impacts tourist destinations in both positive and negative ways, encompassing economic, socio-cultural, and environmental dimensions. The traditionally-described domains of tourism impacts are economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. The economic effects of tourism encompass improved tax revenue, personal income growth, enhanced living standards, and the creation of additional employment opportunities. Sociocultural impacts are associated with interactions between people with differing cultural backgrounds, attitudes and behaviours, and relationships to material goods. Environmental impacts can be categorized as direct effects including degradation of habitat, vegetation, air quality, bodies of water, the water table, wildlife, and changes in natural phenomena, and indirect effects, such as increased harvesting of natural resources to supply food, indirect air and water pollution (including from flights, transport and the manufacture of food and souvenirs for tourists).





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Tourism also has positive and negative health outcomes for local people. The short-term negative impacts of tourism on residents' health are related to the density of tourist's arrivals, the risk of disease transmission, road accidents, higher crime levels, as well as traffic congestion, crowding, and other stressful factors. In addition, residents can experience anxiety and depression related to their risk perceptions about mortality rates, food insecurity, contact with infected tourists, etc., which can result in negative mental health outcomes. At the same time, there are positive long-term impacts of tourism on residents' health and well-being outcomes through improving healthcare access positive emotions, novelty, and social interactions. In the conclusion, the field of survey has explained the social economic status of the area and it is quite clear that the area has halt probably is might development of worker on this area. They have a bright future ahead if the problems are solved. Tourism of the lataguri has been able to develop their areas with the introduction of tourism and is moving towards sustainable development. On the other hand, it gives the job opportunity of local people and enhanced their daily life style. Local people have more aware to conserve their environment. Lastly, it has brought social, culture and economic change of the study area.

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