

TOURISM AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO BUDDHA PILGRIMAGE

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ABSTRACT

Tourism refers to the business of providing accommodation and associated services to the people visiting places. it's undertaken for recreation, sight seen, pilgrimage, adventure etc. it's a short lived short term moment of people of destinations outside the place of their residence. It involves two elements, i.e., the journey to the destination and stay which suggests transportation and hospitality. Tourism infrastructure includes an outsized number of services, necessary to satisfy the requirements of tourists and increase satisfaction during their occupy the destination. Buddhism, one among the main religions of the planet, finds its roots in Northeastern India. Siddhartha Gautama or Buddha's teaching laid the founding stone for brand spanking new line of thinking called Buddhism. Born within the Himalayan foothills, Siddhartha left his palace to measure the lifetime of a mendicant at the age of 29. Kushi Nagar may be a town and a historical place located within the north-eastern marginal area of Uttar Pradesh .This is often a Buddhist pilgrimage where Gautam Buddha had Mahaparinirvana. Siddharth Nagar district is named after prince Siddhartha, the pre- enlightenment name of Buddha, as he spent his early years in Kapilavastu, parts of including territory during this district. Both the districts are famous for Lord Buddha as many pilgrims around the world visit here for recreational activity and delight . Not only followers of Buddhism but also people of various religion, community visit here to finish their curiosity for Buddha. Their may be a need for infrastructural development in both the districts. If infrastructure is well developed then their may be a great chance of revenue generation to the govt . The study is based on the relationship between the available infrastructure and therefore the achieved level of tourism development also the paper suggests that future tourism development depends on intensive investment in infrastructure and its modernization, as a crucial factor of development of the tourism sector. Thus it investigates the role of tourism industry in infrastructure development, hospitality, creation of employment and income-earning opportunities along side poverty reduction.

Keywords: *Tourism, Baudh Pilgrimage, Hospitality, Employment Generation, Economic Development.*

Introduction

Tourism refers to the business of providing accommodation and associated services to the people visiting places. it's undertaken for recreation, sight seen, pilgrimage, adventure etc. it's a short lived short term moment of people of destinations outside the place of their residence. It involves two elements, i.e., the journey to the destination and stay which suggests transportation and hospitality. Buddhism, one among the main religions of the planet, finds its roots in Northeastern India. Siddhârtha Gautama or Buddha's teaching laid the founding stone for brand spanking new line of thinking called Buddhism. Born within the Himalayan foothills, Siddhârtha left his palace to measure the lifetime of a mendicant at the age of 29. Buddha wandered through the fashionable day States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India. His footsteps covered nearly a 1000km stretch from Kajangla within the East to Mathura within the West. The Tripitaka, ancient Buddhist scriptures provides us with an insight of the Buddha's journey. After a few years of meditation, Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya. The temple complex in Gaya, Bihar is that the most vital pilgrim site related to the lifetime of Buddha. In 2002 it had

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been also declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Buddha is believed to possess travelled to Rajagaha, Nalanda, Patna, Urvella and Lativanna. Monasteries identified by archeologist include Ghositarama, Jivakarama, Jetavana and Veluvana. Buddha visited Nalanda several times during the course of his life, and excavations reveal several temples and vihara ruins at the location . Many famous Buddhist scholars had studied or taught at Nalanda, and seeds of spiritual forms like Mahayana were laid here. Kushi Nagar may be a town and a historical place located within the north-eastern marginal area of Uttar Pradesh .This is often a Buddhist pilgrimage where Gautam Buddha had Mahaparinirvana. There are many beautiful Buddhist temples here. For this reason, it is also a world tourist destination where Buddhists pilgrims from everywhere the earth come for excursions. There is also Mahaparinirvana Temple in dedicated to the attainment of Mahaparinirvana of the Lord Buddha. The temple features an enormous 6 meters statue that shows the Lord Buddha in his last moments on earth. And also a stupa of Nirvana is additionally called the Ramabhar Stupa. It's an enormous brick structure that's about 2.74 meters and it's made on the precise spot where Buddha was cremated. Siddharth Nagar district was named after prince Siddhartha, the pre- enlightenment name of Buddha, as he spent his early years (till the age of 29 years) in Kapilavastu, parts of including territory during this district. Piprahwa may be a village near Birdpur in Siddharthnagar district. This place is best known for its archaeological site and excavations that suggest that it's going to be the burial place of the portion of the Buddha's ashes that got to his own Sakya clan. There is large stupa and therefore the ruins of several monasteries also as a museum are located within the location .Kapilavastu is now being developed as a world Buddhist Pilgrimage Centre. Both the districts are famous for Lord Buddha as many pilgrims round the world visit here for recreational activity and delight . Not only followers of Buddhism but also people of various religion, community visit here to finish their curiosity for Buddha.

Global Overview

Buddhism has now been established across almost every continent. About 488 million Buddhists worldwide represent 7% of the world's total population, making Buddhism the th 14 largest religion within the world. Buddhism has evolved into three major branches: Mahayana, Theravada and Vajrayana. Despite of regional variations and different schools of thinking, Buddhism has retained its unique identity. Buddha's disciples spread Buddhism beyond the borders of India to Southeast Asia, where these ideas have played a serious role in shaping culture and traditions. The map shows various regions of Southeast Asia and their affiliation with particular branches. Mahayana, the foremost widely accepted form, is concentrated in China, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam. Theravada, the second-largest branch, is concentrated in countries like Thailand, Burma (Myanmar), Sri Lanka, Laos and Cambodia. Vajrayana, Buddhism, the littlest of the three major branches, is concentrated in Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Mongolia.

Overview of Buddhist Heritage

Buddhism holds its roots within the heart of the Indian subcontinent. Lord Buddha, born in Lumbini amidst lush Indo-Gangetic plains, travelled extensively throughout modern-day Bihar, UP and Nepal, his meditations and preaching forming the pillars around which the Buddhist thought and lifestyle emerged. The Buddhist philosophy explicates the mysteries of the universe and life through the teachings of Buddha, counting on sensory perceptions and avoiding assumptive thought. the 2 major schools within the world today, the Mahayana and Theravada, derive from the varied sub-sects under Mahāsāṃghika and therefore the Sthaviravāda, the branches that Buddhism split into during the reign of King Ashok. Buddhism spread rapidly during this era, traversing across Central Asia towards Europe on one end and across the Himalayas into Southeast Asia on the opposite . The influence of Buddhism in India started waning round the late Gupta period and therefore the Pala empire, further accentuated by the invasions from Central India. So while tons of the 'practiced heritage' today lies in South and Southeast Asia , parts of India still carry the heritage forward, and at many pilgrimage sites, the confluence of Buddhism and Hinduism has created a singular cultural and architectural landscape.

Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh has been bestowed with a singular heritage and cultural traditions gathered through the ages and also been graced by many luminous personalities. Prominent among those that traversed the land was Lord Buddha. referred to as the primary missionary of spirituality, Buddha lived and preached in Uttar Pradesh and thus made the land the 'Cradle of Buddhism'. He taught and travelled extensively in Uttar Pradesh in Kapilavastu, Sarnath, Shravasti, Kaushambhi, Sankisa and Kushinagar. The government organizes annual Buddha Mahotsav festival at various sites to draw in tourists to those locations.

Religious Tourism

Religious the travel industry in India has been recognized as holding extraordinary guarantee. Despite the fact that India is true now home to seven of the eight most noteworthy Buddhist destinations on the earth, it gets in need of what one-hundredth of worldwide Buddhist the travel industry. South East Asian countries, for example, Thailand and Indonesia, are the prime beneficiaries of such the travel industry. To cure this, the Ministry of Tourism is advancing various visitor circuits that cross national fringes. a politician statement from the Indian Ministry of Culture in March 2015 nitty gritty a Buddhist traveler circuit that included visits to local es in Nepal, for instance, Lumbini and Kapilavastu.[3]As indicated by Oliveira (2006), religious the travel industry isn't a travel industry embraced by religious, enchanted, people holy people, lovers and clerics /professionals of any statement of religion or religion. Religious the travel industry, which is one among the kinds of traveler development, is described by the inspiration driving it, its points and its goals [sacred places] (Liszewski, 2000). Religious the travel industry may be a mixture of the travel industry and religion, the last being characterized "as an appointment of convictions during a higher being that are held with incredible confidence and duty" (Richards and Fernandes, 2007, p.216). Oliveira (2006) recommends there's disarray between the guest spurred by religious secret and just inspired by the way of lifetime of these occasions or areas.

The most imperative spots are:

- Lumbini (in Nepal) – where he was conceived.
- Bodhgaya (in Bihar) – where he achieved illumination under the Bodhi Tree.
- Sarnath (in Uttar Pradesh) – where he conveyed his first message.
- Nalanda and Rajgir (in Bihar) – where he lived and educated, and Nalanda, specifically, became the focus of Buddhist learning and teaching
- Kushinagar (in Uttar Pradesh) – where he kicked the bucket.
- Kapilavastu (on India Nepal Border) – Kapilavastu is profoundly furnished with the Buddha's conception. it's trusted that Buddha spent his first early years here before beginning on the long voyage to edification.
- Vaishali (in Bihar)– Buddha's last lesson conveyed.
- Sravasti (in Uttar Pradesh) – Buddha burned through twenty four blustery seasons here at the Jetavan religious community, worked by his devotee Sudatta Anathapindika.
- Kausambi (in Uttar Pradesh) – Buddha is accepted to possess stayed and lectured at Kausambi.

Tourism Growth and Developing Buddhist Circuit

The movement business isn't only an improvement engine yet moreover a business generator. As shown by the Economic Survey 2011-12, the fragment has the capacity to form tremendous scale business both quick and winding, for arranged fragments within the open field, from the foremost specific to unskilled workforce. It gives 6-7 percent of the world's complete jobs clearly likewise, millions even more round aboutly through the multiplier sway as indicated by the UN's World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Absolutely skipping India due to such countless of strike and assault that ended up obvious a year prior," he said. the event associations were believing that due to the rupee cheapening, inbound the movement business would get a critical lift in 2013. "Over the newest one year, inbound the movement business has not created to our wants in light of drowsy money related environment in source markets. We believe this may change and Indian visit managers will get the prizes of this recuperation. Another factor which will help India is that the crumbling of the rupee by 12 percent, which can help inbound the movement business within the 2014-15 seasons," said Arup Sen, boss (remarkable endeavors), Cox and Kings. The Ministry of Tourism, even as the government has been effectively progressing within the direction of build up the Buddhist circuit. Activities to assist the circuit are distinguished, and coordinated efforts with multilaterals like Worldwide Finance Corporation are started with the shall make in more than 10,000 employments in Bihar what's more, Uttar Pradesh, put USD 200 million within the open division and an additional USD 200 million within the private division inn venture. By and enormous, IFC intends to actualize an exhaustive advertising procedure for circuit goals while concentrating on improving the travel industry foundation in Bihar. Notwithstanding the universal help, the proposed India, Myanmar, Thailand trilateral roadway and therefore the India- ASEAN Foreign Trade Agreement in administrations and speculation will likewise be instrumental in advancing Buddhist the travel industry between part States and India. On account of latest Zealand's administrations exchange into ASEAN, almost 87,000 ASEAN sightseers visited New Zealand, making it one among New Zealand's bigger the travel industry.

Buddhist Tourism in India and World

Since the 1960s, universal the travel industry has been advanced as an interesting a part of monetary advancement and "modernization" systems for a few nations (OECD, 1967) what's more, seen as an "international ID to improvement" (de Kadt, 1979). One such case is that of Tibet. As indicated by the Tibetan Tourism Bureau, their nation got quite 4 million travelers generally (household and abroad) within the year 2007 with an expansion of 60 percent each year. The all out income was in overabundance of 4.8 billion Yuan. In more than 30,000 provincial Tibetans contributed within the providing food for these voyagers and furthermore expanded their pay by 20 percent (Tibet China Information Center, 2010). On the opposite side, it's China who hopes to expand the number of tourists visiting Tibet to twenty million by 2020 with an anticipated income of 20 billion Yuan. The key goals will likewise incorporate Everest , Brahma Putra Grand Canyon , Kailash Mansarovar and Potala Palace, and so on. As per the Chinese Tourism Bureau, Tibet has pulled in additional than 4 million abroad sightseers in simply initial eight months of 2009. In August 2009 alone they got quite a million sightseers, during this way creating quite 3 billion Yuan. The overwhelming majority of the outsiders were from the USA, Japan and Germany (China daily, 2010). Buddhism is for the foremost part connected with Tibet due to the Dalai Lama .it's additionally referred to as Tibetan. Buddhism is quite 1,000 years aged and began in India and has highlights of both Indian and Tibetan culture. The visitor inflow is high in Tibet due to its beautiful Himalayan excellence and its religious significance (Mu et al., 2007 in Razak and Morpeth, 2007). Promotion of tourism- Consideration and progression of the movement business things and organizations were an important piece of the movement business administration since various decades. In like manner, affiliations that were related with the movement business did their bit in propelling India as an charming vacationer objective. Honestly, within the midst of the newest four numerous long stretches of the most outstanding century, the „Maharajah“ logo of the national air transporter „Air India“ passed on an enormous eager impression about India as an enticing objective than all the presentation practices found out together. Introduction and progression of the movement business is directed and encouraged as an interesting a part of official work, which provides it the traditional stage to rearrange between power approach level essentials and therefore the execution points of view. Regardless, the movement business is logically about envisioning the face, its tints, its attractions, aromas and legacies all offered to arranged tourists by an indoor and out encouraged gathering delivering enthusiasm for organization, coordination, satisfaction, best workplaces and treatment coordinated with panache and ease.

Commitment of Travel and Tourism to GDP in India

Travel and Tourism industry plays as a basic wellspring of Indian Gross Domestic Product. Hard and fast responsibility of Travel and Tourism to Gross Domestic Product is incorporated direct duty of Travel and therefore the movement business to Gross Domestic Product, nearby store arrange, capital endeavor, government total spending, imported items from underhanded spending and impelled contribution. Direct responsibility of Travel and therefore the movement business to Gross Domestic Product for the foremost part contains Gross Domestic Product made by organizations which joins hotels, travel administrators, bearers and other explorer organization with clearly oversee voyagers. It also includes starts of restaurants and entertainment endeavors that oversee voyagers. It contains inside the movement business use and buy by the movement business providers including imported items. the within the movement business use is that the hard and fast pay created inside a rustic by undertakings that deal really with guests. This excludes spending abroad by inhabitants. It incorporates visitor conveys and nearby use. Visitor's passage suggests the use of the all-inclusive explorers inside the country with truth objective of both business and amusement trips.

Importance of Tourism Infrastructure

Tourism infrastructure are often considered the physical elements that are designed and erected to cater for visitors. The strong relationship between tourism development and infrastructure has been theoretically established by variety of authors (Adebayo, Iwaka, 2014). Some authors point to the difference between tourism infrastructure claiming that suprastructure depends on infrastructure. Tourism infrastructure includes ancillary and complementary facilities, equipment, systems, processes, and resources necessary for the functioning of each tourist destination. This primarily includes roads, railways, airports, and therefore the like, which make a tourist destination accessible for tourists. additionally, infrastructure includes health care systems, services, and public services. Building on infrastructure, includes building facilities, which exist only due to tourism activities. Their main purpose is accommodation and meeting the requirements and desires of tourists, within the sort of hotels, campsites, restaurants, sports facilities, and therefore the like (Popesku, 2011). Tourism infrastructure is

that the basis of tourism development, also as a base for utilization of destination resources. The importance of tourism infrastructure is reflected within the incontrovertible fact that it can contribute to increasing the efficiency of production and distribution of tourism services, and, in some cases, like remote destinations, even increase the availability of tourism services. For tourists to be ready to reach some tourist destinations, there should be the developed transport infrastructure, which may be a precondition for consuming other tourism services of the destination itself. The arrival of tourists enhances the efficiency of human resources at the destination, as tourists require certain services so as to feel better during their occupy the chosen tourist destination. especially, there's a rise within the demand for infrastructure services in terms of water system, waste disposal, communication and electricity supply, because the necessary elements for comfortable functioning of tourists at the chosen destination. Infrastructure is defined because the provision of public safety, transportation services, medical systems, financial systems, education systems, and other services involved within the population's, also as in tourists' demand (Ritchie, Crouch 2005). As a component of the regional tourism product, tourism infrastructure is of special importance for long-term tourism growth and therefore the general progress of tourist destinations in providing the specified services to tourists.

Conclusion

For successful tourism development, the necessity for more intensive investment in modernization of infrastructure is increasingly appearing as a necessary condition. Higher level of tourism infrastructure development can contribute to increased efficiency of production and distribution of tourism services, and, in some cases, like remote destinations, increased supply of tourism services. For the existence on the tourism market, which is becoming more dynamic and demanding, the question of improving competitiveness becomes crucial. during this regard, investment within the development of tourism infrastructure is becoming a crucial component of tourism competitiveness. So their got to be a really well development of infrastructure so to market baudh pilgrimage in district Siddharth Nagar and Kushi Nagar. Infrastructure is general term for the essential physical system of a business including Transport system, Hospitality, Banks, Telecommunication, Electricity, Sewage, water system , etc. there's a requirement for infrastructural development in both the districts. If infrastructure is well developed then their may be a great chance of upper revenue generation to the govt . This research goes to be a comparison between district Siddharth Nagar and Kushi Nagar regarding infrastructure development with regard to Baudh pilgrimage.

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