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Global Peace Multipurpose Society

VISHWASHANTI MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETY

NAGPUR, M.S. INDIA



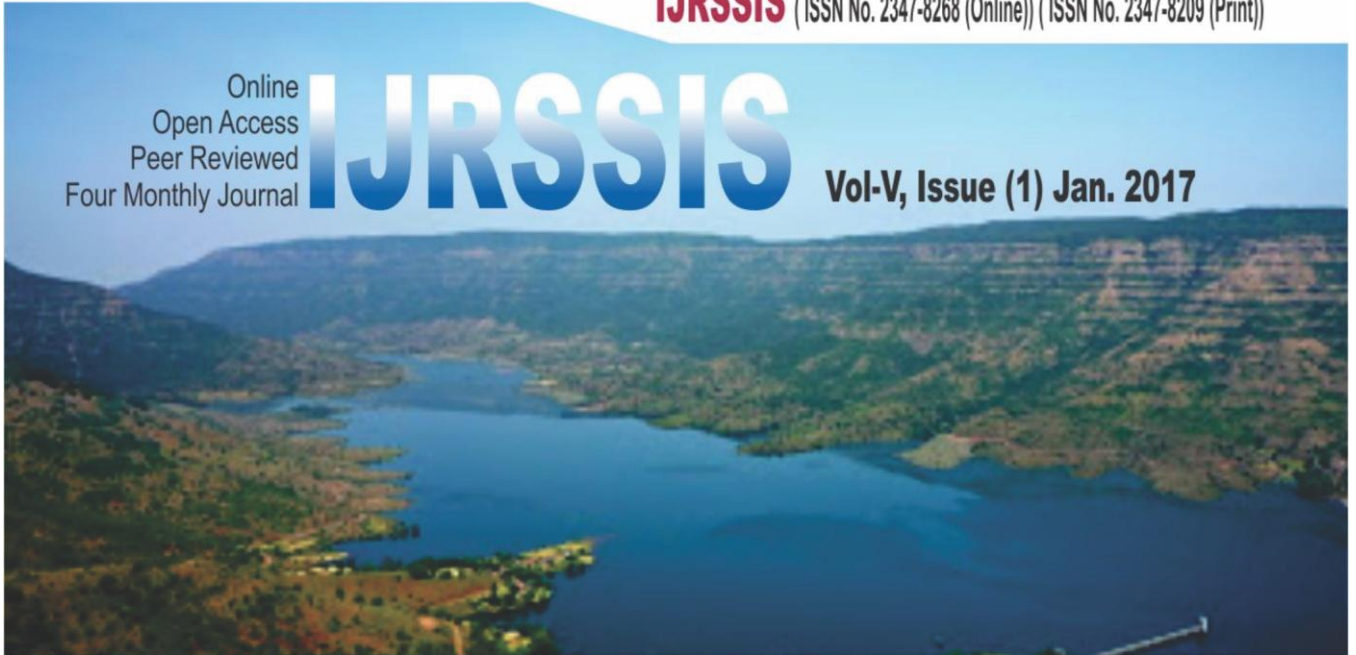
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SEMINAR ON**

February 9th & 10th, 2017

TOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Organised by

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur

PADMABHUSHAN DR. VASANTRAODADA

PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, TASGAON

Dist - Sangli, Maharashtra (India)

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Baha'i Academy, Panchgani

Tal. Mahabaleshwar, Dist. : Satara
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In Collaboration with



VISHWASHANTI MULTIPURPOSE SOCIETY
(Global Peace Multipurpose Society)
Registration No. MAH-659/13(N)

Baha'i Academy, Panchgani

Tal. Mahabaleshwar, Dist. : Satara
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Date : 1st Feb, 2017



Message

Heartiest Congratulation for arranging the International Seminar on **"Tourism and Sustainable Development"** on 09th -10th February 2017. I am sure that very fruitful deliberation will take place in the seminar which will be highly beneficial to the student, participants and society.

My best wishes and Compliments for its grand success.

With best regards



Yours Sincerely,

MP. Sanjaykaka Patil



सुमन आर. आर. पाटील

विधानसभा सदस्य,
तासगाव-कवठेमहाकाळ (सांगली)

दिनांक : 01/02/2017

Message

I am very happy to know the Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon arranging an International Seminar on "Tourism and Sustainable Development" on 9-10 February, 2017. I am quite confident that there will be very fruitful deliberation takes place in the International Seminar which will highly benefit to the Student, Participants and Society.

Good wishes from for the grand success.

With best Compliments!


(Suman R. Patil)

जा.क्र.खीअवपी/महसूल, महत्त व पुन. व सार्व.बाध/२७/को./२०१७ .



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GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032
www.maharashtra.gov.in

Date : **31 JAN 2017**

Forward

As I learnt that Shri Swami Vivekanand shikshan sanstha, kolhapur sanchlit - Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist. Sangli's Dept. of Geography is organising two days International seminar on " Tourism and Sustainable Development " at Baha'i Acadamy, Panchgani, Tal - Mahabaleshwar, Dist. - Satara (Maharashtra), It becomes essential for me to expoes my pleasure and good wishes for a grand success of this important seminar by the host college. The subthemes, as I went through the broucher includes all types tourisms and Universal Human Values which is becoming a basic need of the world society. I am quite sure that fruitful discussions and very beneficial deliberations will take place in this seminar which will highly helpful to all the students, the participants and entire society with great immense value.

I express my best wishes on my behalf and also from Govt. of Maharashtra for the grand success.

Yours

C. B. Patil
(Chandrakant Patil)



Lesan Azadi
Director

BAHA'I ACADEMY

A Recognized Institution of
Shivaji University
("A" Grade re-accredited by NAAC, 2014,
With CGPA-3.16)



MESSAGE

On the occasion of the International Seminar on Tourism and Sustainable Development (9-10 Feb. 2017), it gives me a great pleasure to welcome all the dignitaries, the presenters of papers, and the participants. This Seminar is held at one of the most fitting venues, for two important reasons: first, because the Baha'i Academy is a Recognized Institution for Research and Training in Education in Universal Human Values, and secondly, it is located at Panchgani Hill Station, which is one of the most visited tourist destinations in western India.

Tourism has evolved over many decades and has become an important source of development for many local and national communities. Although initially tourism was limited to exploring new places, many different aspects have gradually emerged in response to existing needs and opportunities. Like any other industry, growth of tourism has given rise to specific issues and questions: Is tourism merely for generating income and economic development? What are the social costs and cultural values to be taken into consideration while planning and promoting tourism? What about the environmental footprints of tourism? How can tourism become a means of cultural integration and communal harmony? And many others.

This Seminar comes at the right time to critically examine the extent to which the present Tourism thoughts and activities are in harmony with principles of Sustainable Development, which are inspired by and embrace universal human values. It is expected that the papers will reflect a wide range of concerns including policies and guidelines, the perspectives of various stakeholders such as the organizers and the beneficiaries of tourism, the perspectives of all those who are in one way or another affected by tourist activities, the opportunities that are yet to be explored, and the need for creativity in looking at tourism as a potent force for sustainable development.

My best wishes for the success of the Seminar.

Lesan Azadi

Dated 31 Jan. 2017

प्रा. (डॉ.) देवानंद बी. शिंदे

एम.एस्सी., पीएच्.डी.

कुलगुरु

Prof. (Dr.) Devanand B. Shinde

M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vice-Chancellor



'A'

Re-accredited by NAAC (2014)

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ,

विद्यानगर, कोल्हापूर - ४१६ ००४.

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY,

Vidyanagar, Kolhapur - 416 004.

दूरध्वनी : कार्यालय - (०२३१) २६०९०६०

निवास - (०२३१) २६०९०५३

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MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that the Department of Geography, Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist. Sangli is organizing Two Day International Seminar on "Tourism and Sustainable Development" on 9th and 10th February, 2017 at Baha'i Academy, Panchgani.

The theme of the conference is very vital in the present day context and I am sure that the Seminar will provide a meaningful platform for the young researchers and academicians to present their views. I am also confident that the deliberations will be very fruitful and participants will richly benefit from it.

I wish the International Seminar a grand success.

Kolhapur
Date: 30/01/2017

(Devanand Shinde)
Vice-Chancellor



"ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार" - शिक्षणपट्टी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे
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Phone No.: (0231) 2654653, 2652720, 2650871



Email: vivekanandsanstha@yahoo.com

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B.A.B.T.D. Lit.
Promoter-Founder

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Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe
M.A.
Chairman

Prin. Sou. Shubhangi M. Gawade
M.Sc B.Ed.
Secretary

Outward No. : 11426

Date : 30 JAN 2017

Message

Heartiest congratulation for arranging the International Seminar on " Tourism and Sustainable Development " on 09-10 February, 2017. I am sure that very fruitful deliberation will take place in the seminar which will highly benefit the student, participants and society.

Good wishes from Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur for the grand success.

With best regards.

Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe

Chairman,

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha,
Kolhapur.



“ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुरांस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार” - शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी सालुंखे
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B.A.B.T.D. Lit.

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M.A.

Chairman

Prin. Sou. Shubhangi M. Gawade
M.Sc.B.Ed.

Secretary

Outward No. : 11427

Date 30 JAN 2017

Message

I am delighted to know that Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon, Dist. Sangli is organizing a International Seminar on “Tourism and Sustainable Development” on 09-10 February, 2017.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you at this International Seminar. I hope scientists and research scholars from varied from disciplines will share their knowledge and academic experiences to inspire and guide the new generation. I wish grant success for the seminar.

With best Regards,


Prin. Mrs. Shubhangi Gawade
Secretary,

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha,
Kolhapur



Dr. R.R. Kumbhar,
Principal,
PDVP Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon

Welcome

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur was established in 1954 by the great educationalist Shikshanmarshi Dr. Bapuji Sanlunkhe with the motto “Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture” and with the aim of imparting education to the people who are deprived of an opportunity of getting education. Today our management runs 374 educational centers. Our College is one of these centers. Our college started with only 67 students in 1962, In the Current academic year we have 5500 students.

Our college is running 17 UG and 07 PG courses of Arts, Commerce and Science faculties. The Laboratories of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology have been recognized by Shivaji University Kolhapur for research activities. At present 21 Researcher are working for Ph.D. and 2 for M. Phil. Degree. The Sports and NCC Department of our college is a source of our pride and wins number of medals at national and international level.

It is my pleasure to inform all of you that during the last five years we have received the total grant of Rs. 2.30 Cr. All faculty members are actively engaged in research activities and as a result, we have 03 Major Research Project and 29 Minor Research Project sanctioned by UGC / DST. Our faculty members published 271+ national and international research articles having total 324 Citation Number during last five years .It is very notable thing that the college is supported by Department of Science and Technology and also selected by Department of Biotechnology for support under Star College Scheme. Hope that if it supported by DBT in near future it may be only star college in the Shivaji University.

In 2016 our college started M.A. /M.Sc. Geography with great potential of students. It is one and only Department in Sangli District with well equipped laboratory and Well qualified staff. Geography Department got an opportunity to organize the international Seminar off the campus.

Our management has an ever-lasting bond with the society Inspiration and guidance of the Hon. Chandrakant (Dada) Patil -President, Prin. Abhaykumar Sanlunkhe-Chairman, Hon.Prin. Shubhangi Gavade-Secretary, Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur, always supports for growth and development of college.

I would like to welcome all of you and wish best success for International Seminar being organized here which will be fruitful and encouraging to all the participants.

Welcome all of you once again!

Dr. R. R. Kumbhar
Principal



Dr. B.T. Kanase
Convener
International Seminar

Preface

I am indeed very glad to communicate you that the International Seminar with the theme “Tourism and Sustainable Development” is organized by the Department of Geography of Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Tasgaon, Dist Sangli in collaboration with Bahai Academy Panchgani at Panchgani on 09th -10th February, 2017.

Our college is run by Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur. The Geography Department was established in 1962. Now the college has 17 UG and 7 PG departments with M.A. / M. Sc. Geography. All laboratories in college are well equipped and some of them are recognized by Shivaji University, Kolhapur for research activities. We are very proud to be here to organizing first International Seminar off the campus inaugurated by Honorable Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe – Chairman, Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Dr. Praveen Saptarshi, Dr. Lekan Azadi, Prin. Dr. R. R. Kumbhar, I am thankful to my proud and pride Dr. Arjun Wagh, (Editor-in- Chief), Mr. P. R. Jadhav, (Coordinator) Dr. Ms. S.S. Kale (Coordinator) for their unending and tireless efforts to bringing this Seminar in truth

The topic chosen for the deliberation is very helpful for the development of tourism activities and to enhance the different means and field of tourism

A Seminar cannot be successful without eminent speakers and enthusiastic learners. I am sure that the Researchers, Academicians, Professionals at national and international level as well as from various universities, research institutes would participate in the seminars at this destination to debate and exchange their ideas in spheres of research. Perhaps, the best part of the seminar will be opportunities to young research –participants to have a dialogue with experienced and established researchers.

I warmly welcome the galaxy of Academician, Professionals and Delegates on this great occasion. Especially, Dr. Praveen Saptarshi, Dr. Arvind Mulimani, Dr. Ambadas Jadhav and Dr. Suresh Devare for guiding the seminar with great excellence.

I wish all the participants a pleasant stay at this aesthetically landscaped and attention seeking clean and green atmosphere. I am sure that you will carry back rewarding memories after attending the International Seminar.

It is only because of the colleague, staff members, and non teaching Staff.

Thank You

Dr. B.T. Kanase
Convener



Dr. Arjun Wagh
Organizing Secretary,
International Seminar

Editorial

It gives me a great pleasure to extend my warm welcome to Honorable Prin. Abhaykumar Salunkhe- Chairman, Prin. Mrs. Shubhangi Gawade -Secretary -Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur. Dr. Praveen Saptarshi Visiting professor of Salisbury University U.S.A, Dr. Arvind Mulimani, Professor of Geography, Dharwad University, Karnataka Dr. Sachin Devare, SNDT University, Mumbai. Principal Dr. Ambadas Jadhav, Devkiba Mohansinhji Chouhan College of Arts and Commerce Dadara Nagar Haweli , Prin.Dr. R. R. Kumbhar who have been architects and main driving force behind this international Seminar. It is my greatest privilege on this occasion to welcome all the esteem and eminent personalities, delegates and dignitaries present over here.

This is historical moment for me that our Sanstha has given permission to organize off campus International Seminar entitled "Tourism and Sustainable Development"

I hope that this International Seminar provides a very good opportunity for all the participants to share experiences and learn more. Extensive discussion and contribute of eminent Personalities is useful to enhance the quality of research.

On this occasion, I would like to thanks all the authorities of Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur. I take this opportunity to thank to Vice-Chancellor and Department of Geography, Shivaji University Kolhapur, for encouraging us to conduct the Seminar. I owe my Deepest thanks to Hon. Sanjay Kaka Patil, Member of Parliament, India and Hon. Sumantai Patil Member of legislative assembly, Maharashtra, Rushikesh Construction, Tasgaon, State bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Sainath Printing Press, Karad, Samarth Traders, Islampur, Shri Babanrao Dhebe, and Former Mayor of Mahabaleshwar for their much needed financial assistance.

I am very much thankful to all the Dignitaries, Keynote Speaker, and Resource Persons, Academicians, Delegates, Researchers, Research Student and Participants for gracing the Seminar by the guidance.

I am also thankful to Hon.Prin. Dr. R .R. Kumbhar, Head of Department Dr. B .T. Kanase, my colleagues, Mr. P. R. Jadhav, Dr. Ms. S. S. Kale, Mr.Amit Mali ,Vishal Patil and all the faculty members and supportive staff of Padmabhushan Dr. Vasantraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya Tasgaon, for their tireless and unending efforts to transform this seminar into great success.

My special thanks to Hon. Dr.Lesan Azadi, Coordinator, Baha'i Academy, Panchagani. Prin. Dr. Arun Gade, Minalben Mehta College, Panchgani for their kind cooperation
Thank you,

Dr. Arjun Wagh
Organizing Secretary



Dr. Sachin J. Deore
Professor,
Department of Geography
S.N.D.T. Women's University
Pune Campus, Karve Road,
Pune – 411 038

Invited Talk

Pilgrimage Tourism and Sustainable Development

Abstract:

Tourism, in simple words means visiting places and regions of interest essentially for pleasure and recreational purpose. Presently, it is realized that tourism has become a great potential industry for socio-economic development of local people and plays significant role in balanced regional development. Therefore, government and other agencies promote tourism with the perspective of overall development in the potential areas of the country. India is one of the most religiously diverse nations in the world, with some of the most deeply religious societies and cultures. The country has one of the oldest continuously operating pilgrimage traditions in the world. Therefore it is necessary to investigate issues of present tourism and to find out proper planning strategy with the perspective development of tourism potential and its role in regional development.

Introduction:

Geographers considered tourism as the activity based on resources. Accordingly, tourism is one of the claimants of natural resources. The importance of tourism lies in its way of exploiting resources. According to classification of resources put forth by Zimmerman and other geographers the resources required for tourism have been classified as non-contaminated resources. However present scenario of tourism has been dominated by mass tourism, which has raised serious issues regarding depletion of resources on which tourism activity is based. This kind of phenomenal growth of tourism has been observed at the famous tourist places all over the world.

Tourism is largely based on the nature and as such, it impacts the air, land, water. Properly planned and managed tourism can minimize these impacts and can lead to positive environmental benefits. Conversely, it can adversely affect natural systems if not properly managed. (Mihalic Tanja 2005)

Tourism is one of many activities in an area that must be considered as part of physical, environmental, social and economic planning. Therefore it is common to find tourism addressed, at least partially, in a regional land use, transportation, recreation economic development, or comprehensive plan. The degree to which tourism is addressed in such plans depends upon the relative importance of tourism to the community or region and how sensitive the planning authority is to tourism activities. Therefore it is necessary to investigate issues of present tourism and to find out proper planning strategy with the perspective development of tourism potential and its role in regional development.

Role of Tourism in Economy:

In 1811 the, English Dictionary first published the word tourism, describing travel as a leisure activity. It is very difficult to define tourism phenomenon as universally accepted definition mainly because tourism is multifaceted field (Smith 1989).

Tourism is currently the world's largest industry (\$ 3.4 trillion annually) and ecotourism represents the fastest growing sector of this market. At the beginning of this century, there are over 650 million people travelling internationally on an annual basis, which is expected to rise to 1,600 million in twenty years time (Holden, 2000). For people in the advanced countries tourism has become a necessity of life. Tourism is already the largest source of foreign exchanges in countries like Costa Rica, Belize, Nepal, Thailand, etc.

According to India 2001, WTTC (World Travel Tourism Council) has started that Indian government has given very low allocation for tourism (0.11%). It places India at 153rd position out of 160 countries. In contrast China spends 3.8%, Singapore 9.0%, Malaysia 7.2%, Thailand 6.8% and Nepal 14% of budget on travel and tourism. Even after low ranking and lowest investment by the government as compared to surrounding countries still India remarkably performing in the tourism sector. According to 1998-99 data direct employments in tourism are 14.8 million and total employment was estimated around 34.9 million. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism is Rs.13,042 crore, which is reached as the second largest net foreign exchange earning profession in the country. In 1999 about 175 million tourists made visit outside their places of residence.

Tourism is money earning and job creating venture. Presently, it is realized that tourism has become a great potential industry for social-economic development of local people and plays

significant role in balanced regional development. Tourism today is one of the world's fastest growing industry which supports mobilization of resources from industrially capital surplus developed region to low-income developing ones. Apart from that it helps in development of botanical gardens, maintaining zoo, growing and keeping up sanctuaries and national parks with understanding of conservation of natural resources and tourism development.

Sustainable Development:

The Concept of 'Sustainable development' was crystallized in the 1987 in the Brundtland commission report of the UN World commission on of the Environment and Development. The commission suggested that sustainable development means 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs' (UNEP, 2000). While giving priority to present needs emphasis should be on satisfaction of human basic needs and eradication of poverty. The rationale behind it to raise the standard of living of the least advantage in society while at the same time avoiding uncompensated future costs. The concept has focused attention on finding strategies to promote economic and social development in ways that avoid environment degradation, over exploitation of resources sidelining debate about whether to give priorities to development or to conserve the environment.

Williams (2004) has mentioned that the issue of development or environment could be resolved with the help of sustainable development. According to him reduction in societal demand of earth resources and increase in supply of the required resources can be achieved in such way that the gap between supply and demand of the resources be bridged to some extent. On the basis of the principle, he has suggested different ways to achieve sustainability.

Sustainability in Tourism:

It has been realized that if the tourism activity promoted to achieve economic benefits without considering local culture and environment, consequently it is disastrous to local ecosystem and cultural fabric. There have been many studies carried out to take account of the impact and to suggest remedial measures.

Srivastava (1994) has suggested solution to environmental problem need to clear understanding of perception and behavior of the people and environmental protection at a value system. She further advocated that environmental planning require a co-ordinated highly decentralized approach involving the co-operation and active participation of every segment of society. The planned development of tourism resources should ensure protection and restoration of resources including heritage of culture and also preservation of historical monuments (Singh, 1988).

According to Prasad (1980) the validity of integrated area planning is to be established in relation to tour type of efficiency namely spatial productive, social and environmental. Singh Ram Bali (1988) has attempted to identify essential element of an integrated development strategy that may ensure growth with equity and environment sustenance. According to him the production of wealth and protection of environment are equally relevant for improving the quality of human life more so when one consider vulnerable groups depressed region and fragile ecosystem. Robinson and Redfort (1991) have made attention on the one of the major problems faced by wildlife conservation in India and other developing countries is traditional rights of grazing and firewood collection due to the creation of protected areas and suggested a stake for the local people in the conservation of wildlife and their habitats. Thilagavathi and Parameswari (2003) have given thrust on the professional training of art of horsemanship, awareness regarding local environment to the locals, improving accessibility to various places of interest and promoting local traditional and modern art, improvement in all these aspects will help to attract and convince tourist for longest day.

Needs of sustainable development:

Tourism activity has been observed since ancient times. The river bank and sea coasts which were more attractive for their simplicity and accessible locations became popular as vacation areas to those who wished to escape for a while from urban environment. In the oxford dictionary, tourism means travel for pleasure and leisure. It depends upon natural and cultural factors. According to Arul (1980) tourist potential of a country or a place mainly depends on its climate, scenery, historical movements, arts, tradition, festivals and people. Singh Tej (1980) has observed that the twentieth century has ushered in a new age, qualitatively different from the preceding one, where people by necessity are on the move in search of environment having cleaner air, lesser noise, healthier food, better feel, cultural stimulants, autonomy and to satisfying their self actualization needs.

Pilgrimage Tourism:

The practice of travelling for religious reasons, going on a pilgrimage for instance, became a well-established custom in parts of the world. The adoption and spread of Christianity subsequently led to numerous pilgrims making their way to the holy land. So deep and strong was the hold of faith that the ritual of pilgrimages flourished over the centuries. Religious was a great unifying force. The travel of pilgrimages was largely undertaken by foot or horseback. However some rich pilgrimage travel by boat or horse drawn coach. There were no paved roads and travel was rather dangerous. Great threats to the pilgrimages come from bandits and robbers who use to

waylay pilgrimage and loot their belongings. In order to avoid such mishaps, groups of pilgrimages usually hired the services of a brave and experienced guide. Who was familiar with dangerous track and was to avoid them. Generally pilgrimages travelled by day light and take rest at night. Inns were the ideal place for night halts. By about the 14th century pilgrimages was a mass phenomenon as a very large number of people were participating in pilgrimages (Cohen E.1992).

Geographic studies of pilgrimages and holy places have covered substantial ground in the last three decades. Through their focus on the spatial dimensions of pilgrimage, geographers have demonstrated a more thorough understanding of the phenomenon (Bhardwaj 1997). In addition to studying the effects of total distance on movement, geographers often examine specific routes taken by pilgrims, the catchment areas of pilgrims, and the hierarchical nature of different sites. (Stoddard and Morinis 1997). In recent years, researchers have developed classifications of different kinds of pilgrimages and holy places presents information for about examined their distribution and analyzed their development over time (Bhardwaj 1997). For example, the multidisciplinary inventory project carried out in Europe by the Nolans presents information for about 6,150 Christian holy places in sixteen Western European countries and interprets the various dimensions of contemporary European pilgrimage (Nolan and Nolan 1989). Bowman's (1991) study of Jerusalem compared the pilgrimage experience and behavior of Greek Orthodox Catholics and Protestants, and Rinschede (1992) developed a typology of tourist uses of pilgrimage sites.

Rinschede (1997) claims that geographical aspect of pilgrimage can be studied at different levels; pilgrimage to individual places, pilgrimage within countries and cultural regions, and pilgrimage on a worldwide basis. Each of these levels has its own characteristics and emphasizes and demands specific methods of investigation and presentation. By dealing with several places, comparisons and generalizations about pilgrimage are possible. In fact, the most useful studies are the ones that have comparable data that can be investigated under standardized condition.

Pilgrimages in India:

Tirth yatra or pilgrimage remains an evergreen form of travel in India. For thousand of years, the spiritual minded have embarked on a journey of lifetime to become closer to God. India is one of the most religiously diverse nations in the world, with some of the most deeply religious societies and cultures. The country has one of the oldest continuously operating pilgrimage traditions in the world. The practice of pilgrimages is deeply entrenched in the Indian psyche and the number of pilgrimage site is very large. Thus, the subcontinent may be considered as a continuous sacred space.

Pilgrimages in Maharashtra:

The state of Maharashtra has laudable history of saints and pilgrim places; hence it is rightfully called "Santanchi Bhoomi" (Land of Saints). The religious places in Maharashtra are mostly located in small cities or towns having population of less than 2 lakhs. Maharashtra is not just known as a perfect tourist destination but it has also made its mark as a valuable pilgrimage destination. All the pilgrim sites are well connected to Mumbai both by rail and road. Apart from being pilgrim sites, these are well developed town centers as well. Nasik, Shirdi and Bhimashanker are the towns that are considered as a pilgrimage site. Other sites that are most visited are the Ashtavinayaka temple, Shree Siddhi Vinayaka temple, Trimbakeshawar and Haji Ali.

Environmental Issues:

Pilgrim towns are places of development around holy sites, usually associated with the exploits of the Gods, the waters of sacred rivers or the presence of holy men, which attract people for pilgrimage and related religious activities. People travelling to these places (pilgrims) usually visit temples to experience the sacred (deity) through prescribed rituals in the religion that is supposed to be more satisfying on auspicious occasions.

Religious places in India are the most favored destinations for domestic and international tourist and are the most important assets to be preserved by the country. Typically, pilgrim towns in India had been small towns situated in pristine environment to provide so lace to the pilgrims seeking spiritual help away from worldly matters. Revered by pilgrims as sacred places, these places generally attract large number of pilgrims and tourists during the specific days / months of importance related to particular religious place. Congregation of such large number of people in a very short span of time leads to the collapse of basic infrastructure and associated health and environmental problems.

Today, many pilgrims towns have shown signs of rapid urbanization, for example in "Shirdi" the process of modernization, improvement in transport infrastructure and communication has turned the city of pilgrimage to a place of modern tourism'. Problems in the pilgrim towns have become more complex that have changed from issues purely related to pilgrimage (with religious motivation) as 'occasional events' to problems of regular visits of floating population and urban expansion driven by such activity i.e. as a part of religious travel and tourism activities. The carrying capacities of such towns have been stressed by influx of visitors over a longer duration, leading to degradation of the very source of natural and religious environmental that generated the activity of pilgrimage. It is also high time for considering the typical religious culture of these towns & avoiding the west demised approach towards modernization of these places. The sheer volume of

visitors makes such places vulnerable to severe environment impacts seen in increased problems of disposal of solid waste and surface water, high levels of pollution (air, water and noise), constrained water supply, overcrowding, etc with rampant deforestation for provision of more amenities and facilities.

Generally these places are small towns with population barely about a lakh or so and the local authorities with inadequate funds and infrastructure can not manage such a sudden spurt of demand for basic infrastructure and amenities. In addition to inadequate infrastructure, these religious places also face the following environmental problems or issues due to the afflux of pilgrims and tourists, viz. Pollution of river, lakes or other water bodies; Disposal of untreated sewage and absence of sanitation facilities; Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste; Contamination of drinking water systems; Risk of spreading water borne diseases due to the absence of health and sanitation facilities and Other problems such as noise pollution, dust pollution, etc.

Conclusions:

The tourism industry is undergoing changes at present, due to the introduction of new technologies, such as the internet, and changing consumer needs and wants. Today's tourists are 'more selective and demanding' (Explorers Academy, 2002). Technological development has widened the spectrum of tourism to cover entire globe, necessities sustainable development.

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Invited Talk

Tourism: A Geographical Perception

It is a privilege for me to deliver a talk on Tourism: A Geographical Perception in this august assembly to highlight some of the issues related to the main focal theme of the conference.

Tourism has emerged as an industry in the world and provided not only an employment opportunities but also contributing to the economy of the nations in the world. As a result, many people have involved in the tourism activities in the tourism destinations in the world. There are many countries in the world are concentrated on the tourism and accordingly their economy is growing, which is a good sign for prosperity of such nations.

Nature has provided an aesthetic beauty in different dimensions not all the places in the world but confined to the limited geographical space in the world. The Coastal Countries and Islands in the world are more prominent in tourism and improved the lifestyle of the people and enhanced their economy and flourished in all respect. However, there are many countries in the world are also dominated in tourism due to the most beautiful sites and accordingly flourished equally to the Coastal Countries and Islands. Therefore, one or the other way the tourism is predominant in the world.

Geographers are looking tourism in different dimensions on far with others particularly, the Planners, Academicians and Government Bureaucrats along with Private Personalities.

The tourism industry has emerged on a geographical space mainly based on the locational characteristics of the destinations and tourist sites, these sites exhibits their aesthetic beauty and attract the tourists. The attraction has turned into a mechanism for spatial movement on the earth surface. The geographical space is attracted the people and exhibits its aesthetic beauty in the form of beaches, mountain ridges, valleys, falls, springs, good scenic beauty with historic monuments, archaeological age old buildings, forts, centuries, parks, botanical gardens, modern architectural buildings, Skyscrapers etc on a geographical space. In addition to this, the famous Temples, Mosques, Majids, Churches are also equally important attractions of the tourists on a geographical space. Besides these, the Mela, Festivals, Urus are also attracted the tourist in a large scale. The rituals and cultural performances are the key components in the tourism. Due to this, one or the other reasons the people have attracted by the tourists sites and accordingly tourists are spending their leisure time/duration and enjoy the pleasure. As a result, the destiny of tourists sites are become the Magnetic Hub and provide the required infrastructural facilities to the tourists. The spatial movement from different origin is to be merged into the destiny. The spatial interaction, between the origin and destiny become the function to the tourists, through the effective transport network. Due to the spatial interaction the tourists are enjoying with local culture, local food, local skill oriented handicraft items/ materials and local valuable products are attracted in their local market in the tourist sites. Therefore, the spatial interaction is a key factor for tourism.

In the process of tourism, the five aspects are playing a vital role and perform effectively by developing a mechanism not only on the tourist point of view but also the further development of tourism also. The Aesthetic Beauty, Accessibility, Accommodations, Awareness and Advertisement are the important aspects determine the development of tourism. It is the need of the hour to manage these with effective manner without harming the prevailing natural conditions, which turned into the sustainable development of tourism. If these five A's have been integrated properly with sustainable point of view then only the tourism is will be flourished. If not, it leads to unhealthy environment not only the tourist but also for tourism. Therefore, the geographers have to pay the attention for tourism and its development in a sustainable manner to maintain the existing environment provided by the nature.

The Tour and Travel Agencies, Hotels and Lodging, Private and Public Transportation and required infrastructural facilities are very much related to the geographical space. Some of tourists sites can not developed due to the locational disadvantages and the space is seized by the nature itself, in such locations the artificial venture has been made by the people for the development of tourism it leads to unhealthy environment.

Diversifying the principal source of market both international and domestic, tap the attractive large sources as well as high spenders, on the domestic tourist create world class infrastructure and improve logistic and air connectivity, make zones from micro to macro level for easy accessibility, health wellness centres, hotels, resorts and home staying, cultural heritage,

public accommodations with suitable environment, exhibition complexes, cruise tourism way side tourism, tourism education, holy tourism, the tourism resorts are renewable with carrying capacity in the mind, local tourism are to be promoted and the micro level tourist maps with GIS mapping techniques are to be adopted.

Population is the best resources and supreme as compared to other resources provided that its proper utilisation for the welfare of the society. The intellectuality is the key for all the success of all the human welfare. The potentiality of the population resources are to be harnessed in an effective way by the concept of work culture. The optimum utilisation of population is also another dimension of population. The over pressure and under privilege are the two extremity of the population and it has to be looked in to equilibrium manner. The equality in all the facets of the human welfare is the fundamental right of the people, but the equality does not exist. Therefore, the healthy society is one could able to maintain the happiness of everyone. Therefore, it is a bounded duty of the academicians to look in to the deeper roots and come out to the prosperity level through the effective planning strategy. Hope, this message will defiantly reflect in the young researcher mind.

The geo-informatics is the best technological oriented tool available in the academic environment. The minute of the micro level analysis could possible from this and to cater the need of the society. The effective planning strategy could be the outcome the geo-informatics. It has capability to integrate the spatial and non spatial data together and convert the geographical data is permissible for spatial analysis. There are many planners, academicians, private personalities are utilising this. The academic endower in the wider manner has enhanced due to its applicability. The governance is always looking forwards the applications of geo-informatics in the administration.

Therefore, there will be a lot of avenues to the geographers to play a role not only in the academic point of view but also to the need of the society.



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Keynote Address

Tourism and Sustainable Regional Development

Ladies and gentlemen,

I feel highly privileged and honoured to be here to address this gathering of learned academicians especially interested in trans disciplinary studies. I am also enthused to join you all who are committed to find out ways and means to achieve sustainable regional development through Tourism. The concept of a region is well known to the geographers. It is prerequisite to for proper understanding of all types of resources in a region before designing any development plan for it. Similarly, it must be clear in mind what are the long-term objectives of the development. It is observed that sustainability can be achieved only if inclusive approach is adopted for planning.

Tourism Resources:

It was stated about 100 years back that tourism uses physical resources in non-contaminated way. Therefore tourism resources are sustainable as it shows very low impact. However, tourism activities have undergone structural change in modern societies. Purchasing power of people participating in the activity has been increased to the extent that its environmental and social impact have become severe. It is the need of the hour to plan these activities in such a way that local resources, both physical and human must be given importance. Among the stakeholders like tourists, transporters, hotel owners, workers, etc., participation of local people must be significant. They must earn at least more than 25% of the income. This concept has been reflected in the policies of ecotourism. It is with minimum damage to physical environment by transferring maximum benefits to local people. The areas classified as 'backward' can be developed on sustainable basis with ecotourism.

What is Sustainable Regional Development?

The definition of sustainable development put forth by Brundtland Commission has been accepted at international level. It is based on the ethical principle of intergeneration equity and states to keep stock of resources for the generations to come so that future generations can enjoy same benefits as the present generation. For this, economic, environmental and social aspects must be kept in mind. It is called as triple bottom line approach or 3BL approach.

It has been observed in several studies that the regions achieving agricultural development based on irrigation, green revolution and agro based industry, especially sugar industry, have posed serious problems of soil degradation, water scarcity, low yield, etc. Even banks providing loans to farmers are facing serious problems for recovery. This kind of threat to sustainability has been resulted into socio-political conflicts and in some cases farmers' suicides. Any regional development having strong resource base may withstand for longer period.

What is Economic Sustainability?:

Economic sustainability is achieved by maintaining the rate of exploitation of exhaustible resources as low as it can be compensated by use of renewable resources. At the same time it must be seriously looked into the rate of renewable sources should not exceed the rate of balance by the natural processes. Soil and water resources must be viewed with this perspective. Secondly, there are economic issues in use of resources for achieving development. Cash-flow analysis can show how major part of income goes outside the region while consuming natural resources of the region. This kind of diversion of resources is visible in ever increasing expenditure on fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural sector. It is the wisdom of geographical studies to design the strategies of regional development so that at least more than 50% benefits of development should reach to region itself.

Environmental Sustainability:

It is well-accepted fact that any development has its impact on environment. Interdisciplinary approach in geography can be useful to minimize the impact. Green revolution may be useful for increasing productivity but not in a green way. Pesticides kill the pest along with useful micro-flora. Further, it has added the heavy metal traces in the ecosystem and created threat to very existence of human race on the planet. A region with clean ecosystem can be used for 'Regional brand building'. There are several studies in geography showing negative impact of

irrigation. At the same time many geographers have pointed out that in spite of good water balance scarcity of water has been caused mainly due to over use of water. Some of the village level developmental project has demonstrated that the problem of scarcity of water can be resolved just by optimizing its use and conservation of runoff. The micro level studies have depicted how optimization can be possible without compromising profitability in agriculture in drought prone tahsils like Karjat, Karmala, Purandhar, etc.

Energy crisis is well felt problem all over the rural sector. This is a problem not of inadequate energy resources but a problem of diverting the resources to some sectors like industry, services and luxury. A regional planner must be able to identify this kind of situation and plan for satisfying energy needs locally. A wise planner can protect the region from NIMBY-WIMBY syndrome.

Global Issues of Environment and its Impact on Resource Base in a region:

The author also feels that the global issues of environment. For example, climate change has improved the awareness amongst both, responsible and the affected populations. The role of planners and academicians is important here, because they give respect to realistic facts and database. The interdisciplinary approach is certainly beneficial to understand intricacies of the problem. Therefore it is necessary to design the variety of methodologies and action plans to mitigate effects of climate change and test it at local, regional and global level. This kind of teamwork efforts may develop a good model of capacity building of the affected societies to combat effects of climate change, which has direct bearing on tourism resources in India.

Socio-Political Sustainability:

The world economic system may not favour the regional development. There are socio-political solutions. Why we produce sugar, milk or vegetables? Is it for rural development or to fulfil political agenda of handful section of society? Regional planner should keep such questions in mind to strategize the development in a region for achieving sustainability through tourism as important activity in remote areas mainly populated by tribes. Tourism development programme should be in tune with tribal development programme. Agro-tourism should act as the instrument of rural development.

Appraisal of Resources:

'Resources are not --- they are made', is the principle that geographers are well aware. The scholars with interdisciplinary training can appreciate dynamic nature of resources. This is useful perspective for appraisal of resources. With appropriate methods and techniques for appraisal of physical as well as socio-economic resources for tourism can easily be identified. Proper appraisal of resources is the key to sustainable regional development through ecotourism.

Physical Resources:

Appraisal of physical resources can conveniently be done at basin level. RS techniques have been found to be suitable for delineating micro regions which can cater needs of tourist activities. For this, appraisal of land, soil, water and biomass resources must be done to understand the scope for tourism. Further, the technique is also useful to estimate water requirement for the existing and tourist activities. The quantity of water used is normally equal to the quantity of wastewater added in the ecosystem. If wastewater contains bio-accumulative toxic elements mainly due to tourism there is threat to sustainability. Following resources must taken into account while assessing the strengths and weaknesses of a region with tourism as a sustainable model of development.

- 1. Soil Resources, their utilization and degradation due to tourism.**
- 2. Requirement of Water Resources and pollution and its impact on tribes.**
- 3. Sustainability of Biomass Resources.**
- 4. Non-renewable Energy Resources: Use and impact.**
- 5. Scope for Renewable Resources.**

Human Resources:

It is also necessary to carry out appraisal of human resources on the basis of education, demographic parameters, facilities etc. Thus, a parametric approach can be useful to understand and quantify the human resources at village level. Tourism activity must be based on upgradation of such resources. This can only be achieved by ensuring participation of local population in tourism activities.

Suggested Plans:

Following may be useful programmes for sustainable regional development

Watershed Management:

Geographers have improved their knowledge about water resource management. The well accepted principle is followed here. Any regional development can be sustainable if it is based on local natural and manpower resources. Watershed management programmes are based on this principle. Such programmes can be quite apt for capacity building. Tourism can play important role in making watershed management programme successful on sustainable basis.

Agriculture and tourism:

There are several research papers in geography as well as in environment, economics to prove that root cause of agricultural problems is outgoing cash flow. The studies carrying out cost-

benefit analysis have revealed that a small part of income due to agriculture based on local soil, water and human resources remain in the rural areas. More than 65% of the profit goes to urban sector. This means that agriculture should be developed as the close system in which a little or no scope is provided to transgress the earnings in agriculture to other sectors. Organic farming can be promoted in this context. Such agricultural practices with some infrastructural inputs can define tourist destination and in cash inflow.

Village Information Systems:

With the advent of geoinformatics the students of geography can develop VIS based on raster and vector data. Obviously, such system can help to planning village level strategies. It can also accommodate dynamic data based on daily rainfall and evapotranspiration and in turn, can provide quick solutions for any impact of tourism activities.

In conclusion I would like to suggest that scholars of various disciplines should take a serious note of depleting of resource base in the rural and tribal sector and come forward for developing strategies to check the same to achieve proper tourism development with balanced regional development. I think this is the bottom line for sustainable tourism.



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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTSON RURAL TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF BHANDARDHARA AREA

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Abstract:

Over the last two decades or so, the whole world has experienced rapid changes and socioeconomic transformations. The socioeconomic changes affected and caused severe stress mainly to isolated, peripheral and rural areas of the world. However, the changes in economic and social culture structure of the world caused decreased farm revenues, changing in the farmland values and high rates of unemployment, leading to mass exodus of the productive forces and lack of balance in the demographics of rural areas (Robinson H. 1996).

It is obvious from the above that the need of rural areas for socioeconomic development and regeneration along with the need for diversification of their economic base so as to meet the changes is today greater than ever. In that sense, tuned to be a promising industry and one of the main sectors that national and local governments support and promote as a vehicle for revitalization of the rural areas (Douglas Pearce 1987).

The development of rural tourism was followed by the changes on tourist's demands and behavior. Tourism in rural areas offers the potentials for alternative, individual and more authentic tourism experiences satisfying the needs of the experienced and highly demanded "new" tourists. In addition there is a demand for tourism and recreation activities in the countryside that is different than that of traditional resorts and mass tourism destinations (Sharma A. 2008).The most important purpose of tourism development is economic and social development of the tourism areas. Certainly, tourism development would not bemet unless some expenses are being considered for it and in line with this purpose the village'senvironment may be put at risk. Bhandardharaareahas a diversity of rural residential areas and touristattraction sites, and the most attractive sites which enjoy a higher potential for tourism enter this study.

Keywords: Tourism, development, rural tourism, effects, positive, negative, Bhandardhara

Introduction

Nowadays, rural tourism has turned into a leading economic activity and studies show a positive relationship between developing rural tourism and an increase in income. People go to places for different reasons: Temporary change of location, relaxation, recreation, getting acquainted with traditions and spending the leisure time. It can be a suitable way to enhance economic advantage and employment. Considering the potentials for rural tourism, Bhandardharaareacan act to enhance itseconomy and rural economy as well. Today, the importance of tourism and the necessity ofconducting research on it because of significanteconomic, social, and cultural roles that it can play are known for everyone. In any country, the entrance of touristcorresponds with income enhancement and economy.

Study purpose:

As one of the largest industries in the world, tourism contributes to employment; enhance income, leisure time relaxation, and honest distribution of wealth, cultural exchange and international friendship. It is also one of the sure and economical means of gaining exchange income. The most important objectives of rural tourism, increasing villager's income, and the employment of rural families are significant in materializing appropriate planning.

The purposes of the study with a higher importance are as follows:

- i. Reaching the means of increasing the rate of rural tourists in Bhandardhara area.
- ii. Recognizing the capabilities and potentials of rural tourism in Bhandardhara area.
- iii. The tourists' familiarity with tourist attractions in Bhandardhara area.
- iv. Training individuals for giving service to rural tourism.
- v. Preparing individuals to contribute in making decisions on developing rural tourism industry
- vi. Preparing individuals for establishing and managing rural small scale industries.
- vii. Preparing individuals to contribute in making decisions on developing rural tourism industry
- viii. Training individuals in developing opportunities and guidelines to enhance rural tourism.

Rural tourism is an important means of enhancing employment and income and can help social and economic development of rural societies. It also takes account of the people who must have access to the villages, which makes it possible to get benefits to the local people.

Therefore, having access must be in balance with other rural needs and a long-term protection of rural resources. Due to globalization, the development of tourism in rural areas has been

increasingly important, because there really no such concepts as traditional culture, lifestyles, and folklores, and therefore these concepts are going to be colorless and invisible.

Environment Tourism

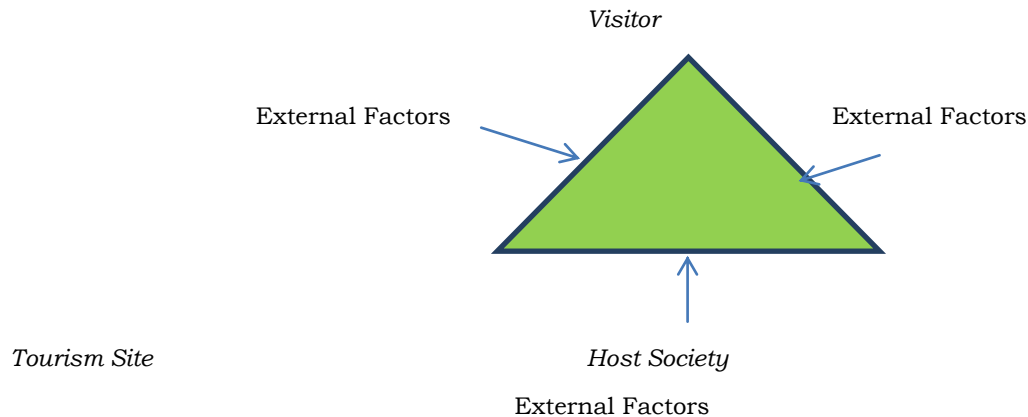


Figure 1: Environment Tourism

Improving the scale of tourism came about by several different types of change. The simplest was more visitors attracted to an existing attraction that was being marketed better and benefiting from the general increase of tourism in the area. Consumption of rural energy in developing countries constitutes the majority of their total energy usage at the national level. Ecotourism ventures should, in theory, try to empower local communities. This empowerment can occur in a variety of ways, such as actively participating in the ecotourism process, maintaining control over the ecotourism venture and creating an experience where there are culturally appropriate decision-making mechanisms. The most common measure of tourism's socio cultural impact is the ratio of visitors to the local population, a more rigorous indicator of stay-over visitors multiplied by the average length of stay divided by the population times. The basis for stable development of tourism is considering the building blocks of tourist environment of: tourists, destination, and host society.

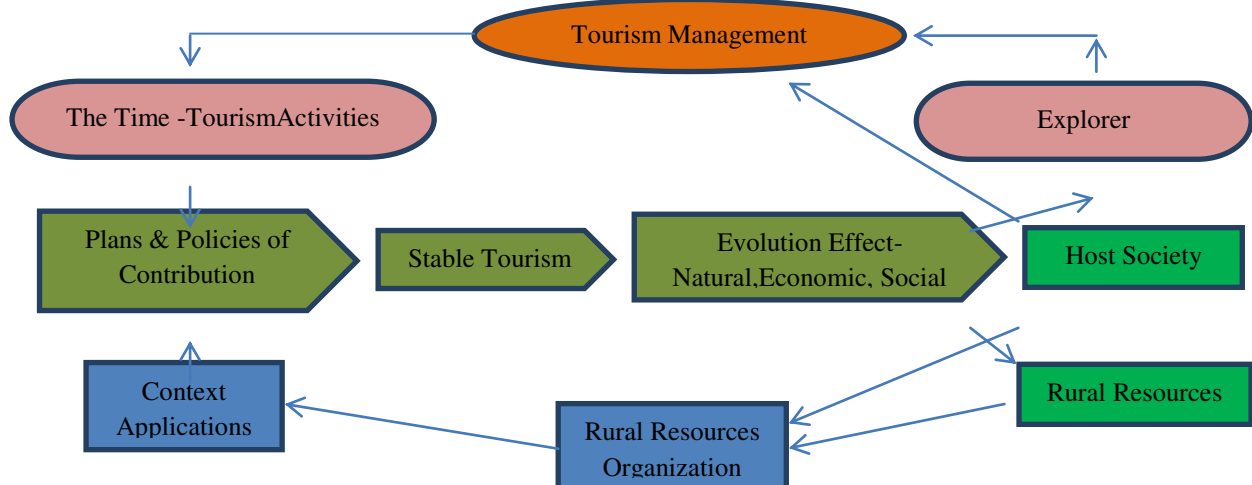


Figure 2: Rural Stable Tourism Components.

As far as for overall tourist development is concerned, the rules of stable tourism are logical especially that in many countries villages are not only natural heritage but also an attraction to many of the visitors. Nevertheless, many experts are pessimistic about the concept of stable tourism and doubt whether stable tourism can support the tourist industry since

they are all the main objectives of stable development. It must be noted that sustained tourism development is a comprehensive procedure which aims to support the following: Rural environment, rural economy, structure and culture of local rural societies, and paving the ground for experienced chances for visitors

and long-term advantage of tourism industry in rural areas (Fig.2).

The real and natural value of the environment is far more than its tourist value. Therefore it must not entail depriving the next generations of the environment through short term misuses. Tourism must be looked upon as a constructive activity, which has a bilateral benefit to both tourists and local's societies. There must be a link between tourism and environment so that the environment can maintain for a long period of time. Tourists must not be allowed to destroy the environment and its future employment opportunities. The activities and development of tourism are required to respect the scale, nature, and features. The tourist industry, local officials and environmental organizations are all responsible to respect the aforementioned principles and cooperate to capture their long-term objectives. Stable tourism development which implies the development and maintenance of tourism in an area (association or environment) does not alter the environment, whether human or physical, in an unlimited period of time.

❖ **Positive and Negative effects of tourism:**

Tourism various activities in rural areas can bring with positive and negative effects on cultural or natural environments. The tourism effects can be divided into two main parts of positive and negative:

▪ **Positive effects:**

The positive effects of tourism are production of income, occupation and new economic resource for local people, assist to reduce on social unbalanced powers, providing job opportunities for maintaining regional population and coefficient of high multiplicity, reviving local culture, enhancing of national dignity and self-confidence, preserving natural and cultural resources.

Everyone does not know the environment outside his house as the environment he lives in and does not have any sense of responsibility to preserve it. Unfortunately, municipality and local managers pay not enough attention to this important matter. Nevertheless, it was found out that the tourism can play a long-term role to flourish local, regional, national and international economic. These successes often depend on how to maintain the high quality of natural environment and it causes the touring applicants to be fully satisfied.

The benefits, which are derived from beauty of the land appearance, setting up mental solace and removing fatigue from the machine life, changing the sound pollution and harmful gasses to endurable sounds and useful gasses, managing and controlling water and preventing air and water erosion, reduction of atmospheric temperature and increasing of hidden rains and relative humidity, biological and genetic varieties, stability of the related ecosystems and agriculture through woods and plant coverage, that a human can made are much more than wood production and cutting trees. Tourism industry from economic aspect benefits too much attraction, but it also brings about harmful effects on social, economic and environmental matters. The benefits can be outlined as preserving national resources and natural heritage, making income and occupations due to foreign exchange, making more understanding and consequently communication and negotiation between cultures, neutralizing aliens' negative propaganda about own culture and making use of constructed facilities by local people.

▪ **Negative effects:**

A vast domain of physical and environmental negative effects would be caused by tourism development that is classified into three main parts including user resources, behavioral considerations and pollution. Local price inflation, migration of work power, destruction of the local work structure, participation of women in part-time and low-income works, seasonal patterns of demands, change of local culture patterns, reduction of life patterns, different types of pollutions and residues made by tourists, destroying available animal shelters by constructing new buildings, change of local culture for conforming to tourist's culture, destruction of the zone environment.

Tourist's harms includes: Expenses of bringing instruments and facilities e.g. transportation systems, lack attention to customs and local habits resulting in basically weakening the living method of local people, destruction of natural environment because of construction of the buildings of hotels and airports in natural coverage zones, polluting the natural environment and probably outbreak of epidemic diseases

The effects of rural tourism: Rural tourism like other types of tourism contains negative and positive points. Our main goal in stable

rural tourism is to minimize the negative effects and to strengthen positive effects.

Economic point of view:

- Tourism causes to make various occupations, economic resources and much more tax.
- Growth and preserving industries, handicrafts and souvenir such as rug waving and coarse blanket weaving.
- Tourism can cause to strengthen and develop those parts of industries which are not related to tourism, directly.
- Tourism leads to make job opportunities for those who are not skilled for better occupations or those who are retired.
- It will reduce the villagers' dependence to agricultural activities and single-aspect economic through long-term.
- In order to meet tourists needs, villagers can vary their own products, and even their products could be sold more. For example, in Iran's villages, tourists can purchase products such as rice, different fruits from villagers, directly.
- Tourism industry, at the beginning, in comparison with other industry, costs less.
- Many different parts of society through economic points of view will be benefited from tourism. In a rural tourism project, the works would be undertaken by different parts of the society. Some people can be responsible for tourist guiding through ecotourism routes (Knower), some other people may present their house for rent, some other sell handicrafts and etc. these works bear the most value in rural tourism.
- At last, tourism economic effects can help to set the village economic security so that it leads to preservation of natural qualities of the vicinity of cities by the local people that this is one of the village tourism purposes.

Social point of view:

- Preserving natural resources and ecology of the region by villagers and local people are the positive effects of rural tourism. When the villagers realize that the tourists might come there in order to see the wild flowers, virgin nature, the culture of local people and to purchase handicrafts produced at the same place, they will try to preserve these values.
- With assistant of tourism development and by emphasizing on local culture, we would strengthen the sense of being proud of our possessions and national culture.

- Rural tourism will cause to introduce the national heritage, culture of art and history of Iran to the other nations.
- Stranger will visit the region whose cultures and ideologies differ. In this item, ruining the features of which determine village and villager should be severely prevented and noticed. Mountainside villages of which are very fragile through economic, cultural and political aspects should be considered as the importance.

Physical and frame point of view:

- Through basic investments in roads development, drinking water and health, local people will be benefited from stable development.
- By organizing and renovating the artificial and natural places of the village, the quality of landscape of the village will be improved.
- Pressure aggravation on resources and local facilities would cause to be polluted and destructed.
- Soil erosion, gathering of waste and status of soil.

Research population

The research population falls into two categories. The first group is the villagers of sample villages were chosen out of these towns, which were the most attractive to the visitors. The second group is the tourist organizations all over Ahmednagar district which the questionnaires were distributed including: The organization of cultural heritage, the company of traveling and tourism services, tourism guest-house. In designing a questionnaire, important aspects of research objectives as related to the research hypothesis were taken into account. The questionnaire is of two types: One for the rural residents and the other for the experts and managers of organizations for rural tourist development, which was also used along with the interviews and observations depending on the level of tourism.

Data analysis

To analyze the data we used the statistical procedures of descriptive, inferential, and analytical. After the questionnaires were filled out, we began investigating the research hypotheses, and made use of tables and graphs which finally entered the SPSS software for analysis.

Determining the volume of the sample and the sampling procedure

As much as 400 questionnaires were distributed among the villages of four different towns of the Bhandardhara area and organizations responsible for tourism. From each village four samples were chosen. Also some questioners were designed for the organizations such as the organization of culture heritage, random sampling where all the population numbers have an equal chance to enter into the sample group. The SPSS software also analyzes the data.

Table: 1. Gender distribution of contribution for questionnaire

Sex	Contribution %
Female	37
Male	63

$$E(T) = \frac{N(N+1)}{4}$$

$$V(T) = \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{24}$$

Table: 2. Status of residence in Sample Villages

Village	Households	Population
Shendi	109	1842
Ratanwadi	76	1118
Samrad	61	789
Kothale	56	732
Total=	302	4481

Table: 3. Educational description of the respondents to the questionnaires.

Educational level	Contribution %
Primary School	126
Secondary School	88
10 th Pass	75
12 th Pass	59
Graduate	43
Other	09

$$Z = \frac{T - E(T)}{V(T)}$$

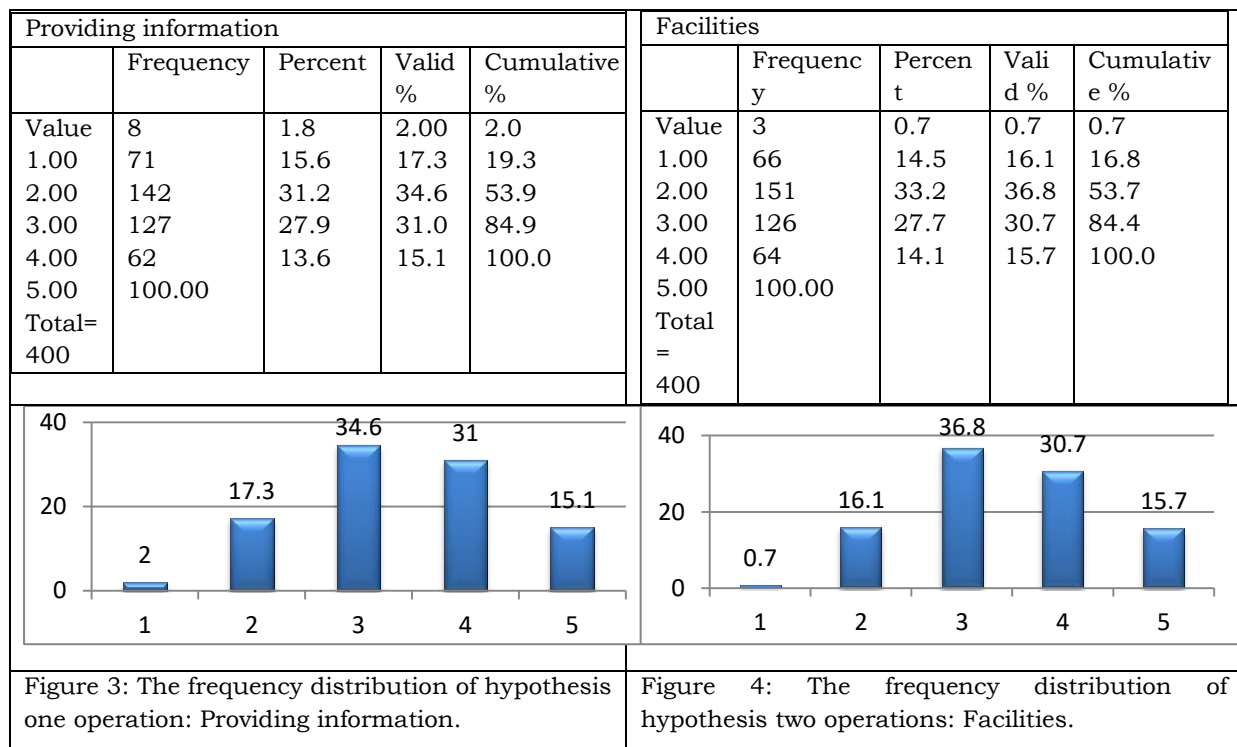
$$Z = \frac{T - E(t)}{\sqrt{V(t)}}$$

With due attention to studied variations that are not quantitative and their distribution is not normal, so parametric methods were not used and among non-parametric ways, Wilcoxon

method can compare gathered data with supposed mean with due attention to use of five optional spectrum of linker supposed mean considered (Table 4).

Table: 4. Obtained results from Wilcoxon test.

One-sample test						
Test value = 3						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean difference	95% confidence interval of the difference	
					Lower	Upper
The cultural aspect	3.68	400	0.00	0.19	0.08	0.29
Facilities	9.01	400	0.00	0.34	0.27	0.42
Income	8.15	400	0.00	0.32	0.24	0.40
Developing	7.57	400	0.00	0.28	0.20	0.35
Decreasing migrations	7.44	400	0.00	0.28	0.21	0.36
Employment	8.22	400	0.00	0.31	0.23	0.38
Providing information	8.06	400	0.00	0.40	0.30	0.49
Cultural factors	3.42	400	0.01	0.14	0.06	0.22
Natural factors	10.28	400	0.00	0.46	0.37	0.55
Rural infrastructures	9.36	400	0.00	0.43	0.34	0.52



The hypotheses related to the villages with tourism potentials:

Hypothesis one: Providing information enhances the development of rural tourism. Advertisements, the authorities' attention to the villages, as well as holding meetings and fairs for the rural products all have significant roles in attracting tourists and visitors to these areas. Based on this hypothesis, 15.1% checked the "very much", 31% the much, 34.6% average, 17.3% little, and 2% very little (Fig. 3).

Hypothesis two: Facilities can enhance the development of rural tourism. The following

factors were effective to attract tourists: The present rural facilities such as: Electricity, water, school, stores, mosque, temple, communication centers, internet, banks, needed facilities for tourists, accommodations and guesthouse, villas, having quite place, vocational and residential places for organization, private and governmental investment, people income and rural nearness to city center is important in tourism development. Based on this hypothesis, 15.7% checked the "very much", 30.7% the much, 36.8% average, 16.1% little, and 0.7% very little (Fig. 4).

Natural Factors					Rural Infrastructure				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %		Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Value	2	0.4	0.5	0.5	Value	2	0.4	0.5	0.5
1.00	60	13.2	14.6	15.1	1.00	70	15.4	17.1	17.6
2.00	148	32.5	36.1	51.2	2.00	139	30.5	33.9	51.5
3.00	145	31.9	35.4	86.6	3.00	147	32.3	35.8	87.3
4.00	55	12.1	13.4	100.00	4.00	52	11.4	12.7	100.00
5.00	100.00				5.00	100.00			
Total =	400				Total =	400			

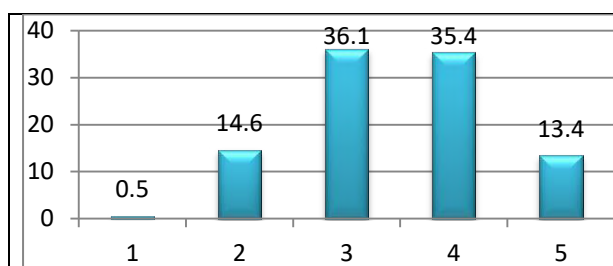


Figure 5: The frequency distribution of hypothesis three operations: Natural Factors.

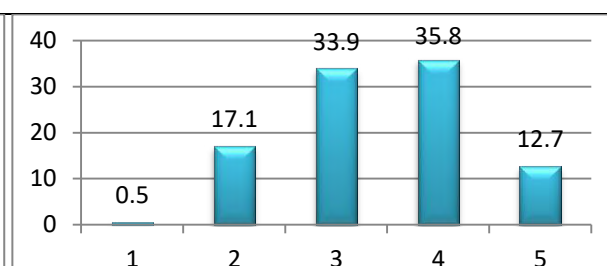


Figure 6: The frequency distribution Of hypothesis three operations: Rural infrastructures.

Hypothesis three: Natural factors can help rural tourism development. Natural factors such as the location of the villages, mineral warm water, readers and waterfalls, mountainous areas, access to the climate of the villages, and villages as the second house for the visitors, and unique landscapes have all been effective in developing rural tourism. Based on this hypothesis, 13.4% chose "very much," 35.4% much, 36.1% average, 14.6% little, and 0.5% very little (Fig. 5).

Hypothesis four: Rural infrastructure is effective in developing rural tourism. Rural infrastructures include: Transportation roads, organizational and institutional planning, and state attention to investors, easy local access and the development of small rural industry. In

this hypothesis, 12.7% chose the very much, 35.8% much, 33.9% average, 17.1% little, and 0.5% very little (Fig. 6).

Hypothesis five: Cultural factors affect the development of rural tourism. Cultural factors include: Religious places and holy shrines, rural historical and archaeology monuments, traditions, greeting style of villagers, and special occasions such as mourning, wedding and people's beliefs. It is necessary to point that these traditions are becoming rarer and less important because of the emigration to the cities and because the letters are becoming empty of population. Based on this hypothesis, 15.6% chose very much, 26.6% much, 42.7% average, 14.4% little, and 0.7% very little (Fig. 7).

Cultural Factors				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Value	3	0.7	0.7	0.7
1.00	59	13.0	14.4	15.1
2.00	175	38.5	42.7	57.8
3.00	109	32.3	26.6	84.4
4.00	64	24.0	15.6	100.00
5.00	100.00			
Total =	400			

Income				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid %	Cumulative %
Value	6	1.3	1.5	1.5
1.00	75	16.5	18.2	1.9
2.00	147	32.3	35.9	55.6
3.00	112	24.6	27.3	82.9
4.00	70	15.4	17.1	100.00
5.00	100.00			
Total =	400			

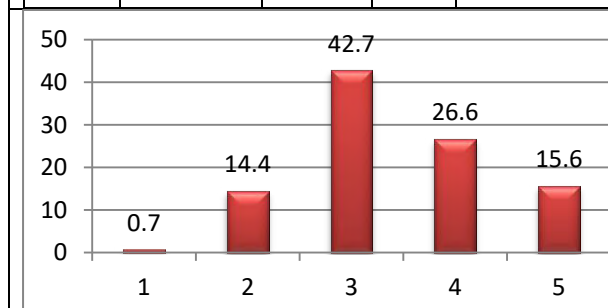


Figure 7: The frequency distribution of hypothesis five operations: Cultural factors.

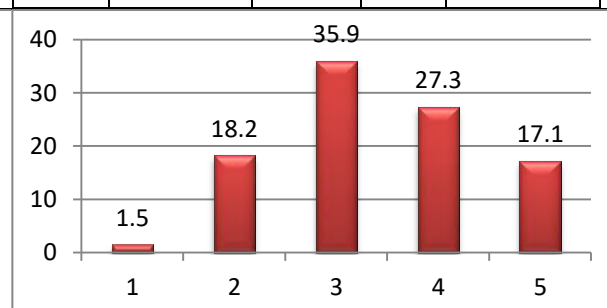


Figure 8: The frequency distribution of hypothesis one operation: Income.

The hypotheses related to the organizations responsible for tourism:

Hypothesis one: The development of rural tourism results in the increase in the income for villagers. Instances of high rural income include: Narrowing the gap among the families, more public afford, and higher village land price. According to the hypothesis, 17.1% chose very much, 27.3% much, 35.9% average, 18.2% little, and 1.5% little (Fig. 8).

Hypothesis two: The development of rural tourism is effective in developing villages rural development could come true due to the following factors: Improving rural education, rural security, enhancing linking roads, and building residential places. Based on this hypothesis, 11.7% chose very much, 32% much, 36.1% average, 18.7% little, and 1.5% very little (Fig. 9).

Hypothesis three: The development of rural tourism is results in a decrease in emigrations. The following factors contributed to a decrease in emigrations: Higher motivation in staying in the villages, higher motivation of the young people to stay in the villages because of parental help. Based on the hypothesis, 14.2% chose very much, 29% much, 35.6% average, 19.5% little, and 1.7% very little (Fig. 10).

Hypothesis four: The development of rural tourism is effective in increasing rural employment. Less unemployment, employment of the young people and employment of the women were instances of the increased rural employment. Based on the hypothesis, 12.7% chose very much, 31.7% much, 35.4% average, 18.7% little, and 1.4% very little (Fig. 11).

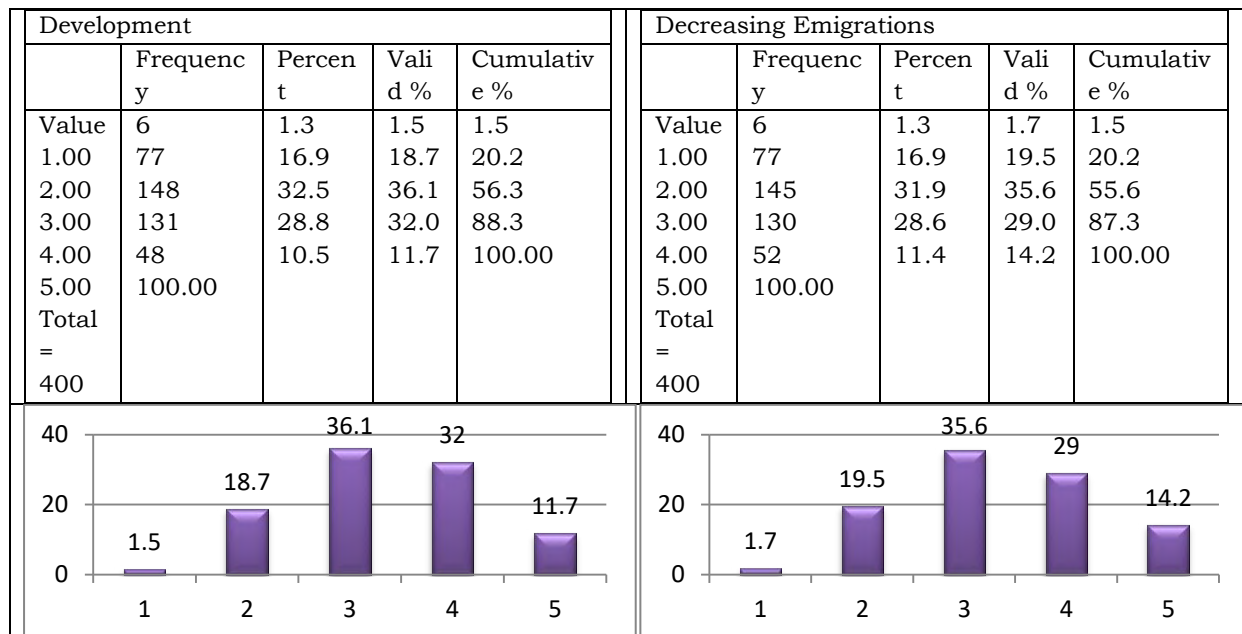
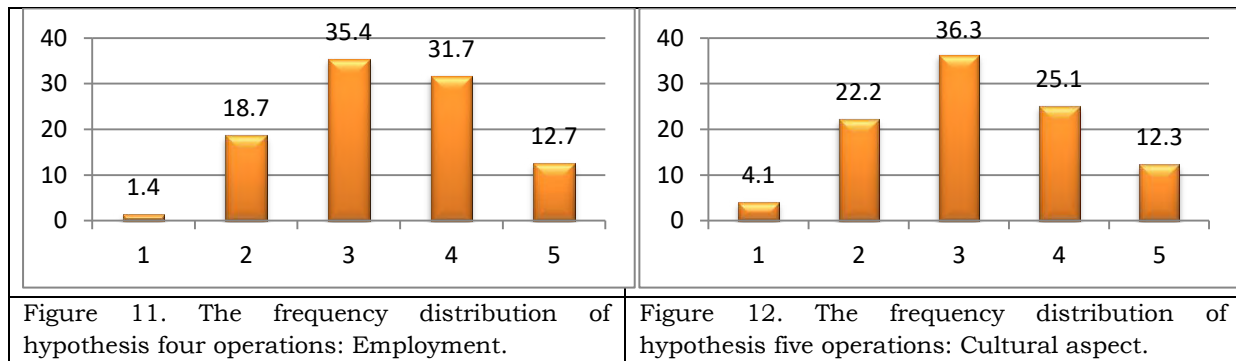


Figure 9. The frequency distribution of hypothesis two operations: Development.

Figure 10. The frequency distribution of hypothesis three operations: Decreasing emigrations.

Employment					Cultural Aspect				
	Frequency	Percentage	Valid %	Cumulative %		Frequency	Percentage	Valid %	Cumulative %
Value	6	1.3	1.4	1.5	Value	17	3.7	4.1	4.1
1.00	77	16.9	18.7	20.2	1.00	91	20.0	22.2	26.3
2.00	145	31.9	35.4	55.6	2.00	149	32.7	36.3	62.7
3.00	130	28.6	31.7	87.3	3.00	103	22.6	25.1	87.8
4.00	52	11.4	12.7	100.0	4.00	50	11.0	12.3	100.0
5.00	100.0				5.00	100.0			
Total = 400					Total = 400				



Hypothesis five: The development of rural tourism is effective in developing the cultural aspect of the villages. The factor enhancing the cultural aspects of the villages include the following: People contribution, changing perspectives of villages, the increase in the cultural level, public awareness and introducing the rural traditions. Based on the hypothesis, 12.3% chose very much,

25.1% much, 36.3% average, 22.2% little, and 4.1% very little (Fig. 12).

Suggestions for the development of rural tourism in Bhandardhara area:

1. Inspiring for infrastructural activities for rural development and enhancing transportation networks as well as production and supply of the needed goods for the visitors.
2. Development of tourism through the trips within and outside the district besides visiting different areas.
3. Establishing tourism complexes in attractive area of Samrad, Amruteshwar, Ratangradh, Harishchandragradh, Randhafall, Kalsubai etc.
4. Establishing appropriate service places for local visitors in the forest, mountainous and fair weather areas and waterfalls. Also establishing permanent exhibition for the handicrafts in Bhandardhara.
5. Providing healthy drinkable water for the visitors in the tourist areas of Bhandardhara and around villages.
6. Creating and spreading fixed and mobile telephone networks in the tourist areas of Bhandardhara. Introduction of TV programs on the natural and historical attractions of local villages, Holding seminars and conferences in the villages with tourist spots and introducing the attractions to the people.
7. Holding training courses to raise the villager's public awareness on the

advantages of tourism and enhancing the greeting styles of the visitors, Modifying hotel fares proportionate to the seasons in village centers. Placing skillful guides at the entrance of the villages with tourist spots.

8. Creating camps in the spots such as hydrotherapy, historical and archeology centers and the holy places.
9. Planning, development, and management of rural tourism based on the principles of stable development throughout Bhandardhara area.
10. Providing public facilities such as transportation, water, electricity, communication, garbage collection, holes and public toilets to support and enhance the principle areas of rural tourism development.
11. Motivating the private sector through decrees or removal of taxes for better investment in villages with spots throughout the area.
12. Establishing entertainment places for the employees of different organizations.
13. Persuading the private sector in managing the areas and designing ecotourism plans.
14. Broadening linking roads of Bhandardhara that the neighboring cities of Maharashtra like Nashik, Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar etc.
15. Using the experience of other states in attracting visitors.
16. Providing the ground for rural employment through enhancing tourist attraction spots.
17. Designing plans for spending spare times on the weekends in rural areas.

Challenges facing rural tourism in Bhandardhara area:

1. Lack of residential facilities and service centers in rural areas.
2. Weakness in research and training in the development of rural tourism in Bhandardhara area.

3. Not enough regional and state level advertisement for attracting visitors.
4. Not having trained employees in tourism throughout the area.
5. Not enough financial support for developing and providing equipment for the rural tourist centers.
6. No private sector inclination to invest in tourism section.
7. Disagreements on the laws and regulations for attracting tourists throughout the area.
8. No solid health structures and networks for water, electricity, telephone.
9. Villages being scattered throughout the area.
10. Lack of attention to the creation of grounds for rural employment and removal of seasonal unemployment of the villagers.
11. Not enough spare time facilities especially for the youth.

Results:

Special geographical conditions and climate as well as status of topography, geography, and geomorphology signify the unique potentials of Bhandardhara area in ecotourism. However, tourism and natural tourism specially (ecotourism) have not developed. If the potentials of tourism are rightfully exploited, there would be a possibility to enhance the poor villages which are the traditional protectors of their surroundings, besides having various regional and national advantages. Furthermore, ecotourism can bear positive and negative effects on the nature and the environment, which indicates the necessity for planning and supervising to remove the negative consequences and strengthen the positive effects on the environment. Because of having the natural landscapes and historical background, Bhandardhara area can be turned into an important local and national tourist center. Being on the cross sectional point of several other areas, proximity to the capital, good roads, convenience, and a variety of spots are among the most important factors in the development of tourism in this area. Nowadays urban and even rural life are affected by industrial revolution and the boosted population gave birth to many problems, so placing a high value on cultural treasures seems to be a must to strengthening human relations and establishing a peaceful life on the earth. The cultural relations among the nations which had taken place through the tourism industry and acquaintance with the cultural heritage can bear undesirable, as well as peaceful consequences. Therefore, preserving cultural

values in any society or country must be a priority when designing national plans. The historical remnants, treasures and documents of high cultural values are supposed to be preserved and fairly protected to be passed on to the future generation. The rural environments have their own potential natural and human attractions. Organizing such environments not only helps develop tourism in the rural areas but also enhances rural activities of farming, husbandry, and local handicrafts. Bhandardhara area, which demands principled planning, cooperation, and contribution of local residents and executive institutions in order for the province to play the role of an important tourist spot throughout the country.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF ECOTOURISM IN INDIA

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Introduction

Amongst all animals in the world, the human beings have a special feature of curiosity, the curiosity regarding the incidents and wonder happening in the universe. During the topical period the people have traveled to outlying region of the globe to perceive monuments, works of art, to learn languages, experience new cultures, to taste different food or traveling for entertainment and leisure. So recently travel and tourism are fastest growing industries in the world as a means of economic development and environmental conservation. However such travel and tourism should be eco friendly we may call as ecotourism. Therefore ecotourism should be regulated by legal mandates.

Meaning and the Concept of Ecotourism

The word tour is derived from the Latin world 'tornare'. A circle represents a journey of a round trip that is the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point and therefore one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist.¹ It is believed that the world tourism had been derived from the Greek word 'tornos' its meaning that a tool for describing a circle or a turner's wheel it may be used to denote a person undertaking a journey, which entitled a circuitous route³.

Eco- tourism is the concept says about the environment friendly or harmonious co-existence with nature while traveling as a tourist. Ecotourism is a careful travel to natural areas and to realize the importance of natural environment for the survival ship of all the beings. It refers to a model of economic development of the nation. No doubt the tourism being helps for the economic growth of the nation but it should not be ignored for taking care that does not disturb the integrity of the biodiversity and ecosystem. It means that we should keep in mind that the principle of sustainable development.

Ecotourism Definitions

Generally ecotourism is called as a 'travel ethics' or 'morals.' A Canadian definition, describe it as "an enlightening nature travel experience that contributes to conservation of the ecosystem, while respecting the integrity of host communities." The Ecotourism Society defines it as "responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people."

Broader definitions include, "travel to enjoy and appreciate nature" or "tourism related to nature/adventure/culture in the countryside."²

According to the World Tourism Organization defined ecotourism as-

"Travelling to relatively undisturbed natural areas with the specified objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects found in these areas" is ecotourism.

The legal definition specified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) is-

"Ecotourism is environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low negative visitor impact and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local populations."³ The ecotourism also defines as, "a nature-based tourism that involves education and interpretation of the natural environment and is managed to be ecologically sustainable."⁴ Here a

² Theobald, William F-Global tourism 2nd edition, Oxford (England) Butterworth, 1998

² The Vancouver consulting firms, ARA Group

³ Definitions of Ecotourism, <http://www.piedrablanca.org/ecotourism-definition.htm>

⁴ The Australian National Ecotourism Strategy

question moved up is, what is sustainability? In response to his it can be said that, tourism sustainability suggest to result from a general optimistic balance of socio economic and cultural effect on environment. Hence, tourism tricks that engender more benefits would be sustainable.

Ecotourism Ethics

Those who implement and participate in ecotourism activities should practice the following principles,⁵

- Adopt low-impact tourism that protects ecological integrity of wilderness areas, secures wildlife values of the destination and its surrounding areas
 - Highlight the heritage value of India's wilderness and protected areas
 - Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect
 - Facilitate the sustainability of ecotourism enterprises and activities
 - Provide livelihood opportunities to local communities
 - Use indigenous, locally produced and ecologically sustainable materials for tourism activities
- Regulating Ecotourism: Legal Frameworks and Market Guidelines

Ecotourism Problem

Ecotourism is one of the useful device in protecting endangered vegetation and natural world. The worldwide phenomenon of ecotourism can increase awareness relating to vegetation. Visitors can also bring lot of funds which would be used for conservation programs.

- 1) However, lofty numbers of visitors can cause issues with resource depletion, pollution, exploitation and threat to the environment. The requisites to provide services and facilities for visitors may affect surroundings including animals, plant and property.
- 2) Unlicensed and untrained guides may proceeds visitors towards delicate or dangerous areas without concern for the

wildlife, increasing the risk of harm. Sometimes certain rare species or articles in specified area can become target for theft and smuggling, providing black-market pets for wealthy foreigners.

- 3) Ecotourism can also have a negative effect on local socio-economies. Agencies providing tourist services may offer better jobs than traditional occupations to limited members in the community, depriving towns and villages of services they may need.
- 4) In primitive areas, this can distort the local culture, customs and economy. The local people support themselves by hunting, logging, collecting etc but ecotourism activity forces them out somewhere.
- 5) That automatically affects to the communities may not be able to survive without a constant influx of money and resources, otherwise they may be thrown out of the stream.
- 6) Therefore ecotourism concept can play a role of double-edged environmental sword. On the one side, it can raise awareness and knowledge about delicate ecosystems, endangered wildlife and vegetation as well as the money collection in ecotourism can prove valuable for preservation of itself and local indigenous community. On the other hand, an ecotourism activity involves long-distance air travel and vehicular traffic which increase in air and noise pollution.
- 7) Also large numbers of visitors can put a strain on the local environment and services. Without careful management, an increase in tourists visiting a fragile ecosystem can permanently damage or even destroy it and even under ideal circumstances, ecotourism can be a delicate balancing act. Nevertheless this activity should be controlled and regulated by legislative provisions.

International Legislation

In U.S. and most of the countries of Europe the environmental aspects were dealt with their respective law of land. The existing environmental law is not in a consolidate form but found in fragmentation. There too no federal amendment has been made. In Europe the

⁵ Draft/02 June 2011 Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India

member states retain their own power of regulations. In Germany, Spain, Portugal and protection of the environment is seen as a fundamental social right and involve a claim for compensation in the constitutional law.

The foundation of the International environmental law began in 1972 with the principles of Stockholm Conference. Afterword the numerous environmental, mutual covenants had been agreed. Amongst these were the 1942 Western Hemisphere Convention, the 1972 Stockholm Conference and the Rio Conference 1992, UNCED, CITES in 1973 on international trade in endangered species, the Montreal Protocol in 1987 on control of fluorocarbons emissions, the Helsinki Protocol on sulfur emissions, the Law of the Sea Treaty in 1982 and the 1989 Basel Convention on trade in hazardous waste. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development's Bruntland Report reflected a major shift from a transboundary to a global, interactive approach. It viewed development as sustainable only through integration of economic planning with conservation, cultural compatibility, and local input.

Regulatory Policy

In India for the development of tourism there is a nodal agency under the ministry of tourism. This is empowered with formulating national policies and motivation for promotion of tourism. These policies are also to develop tourism in India in a systematic manner and to facilitate investment (worldwide) into the sector. The most important being the National Tourism Policy, 2002 which aims to position India as a global brand to take advantage of the growing global travel trade and the vast unused potential of India as a destination. To boost tourism of various kinds in India the tourism of ministry has recently launched a campaign called 'Incredible India!' in order to encourage different types of tourism in India. FDI in this sector is permitted up to 100 per cent on the automatic route.

Legal Administration of Ecotourism in India

India is the land of varied geography and natural features offers several tourist destination that not just misery but also rejuvenate us there are several ways to enjoy mother nature in the most pristine way, the few places like the Himalayan region, Kerala, north east India, Andaman and Nicobar island and the Lakshadweep islands are some of the places where we can enjoy the treasured wealth of the

mother nature "thenmal in Kerala" is the first planned ecotourism destination in India created to cater to the ecotourists and nature lovers. The legal response on ecotourism in India, there is no any specific law on ecotourism, although some provisions of constitution of India and other environmental basis laws are preventing the pollutions of ecotourism areas.

Provisions under the Indian Constitution

The constitution of India is the fundamental law document of the nation India. It embodies the respective provisions in protecting environment.

Article 253 of the Indian Constitution empowers the parliament to legislate for giving effect to treaties and international agreements in respect of development of any of the sector like environment areas.

Article 244 of the Indian Constitution provides that for notifying certain indigenous people as Scheduled Tribes and areas that are occupied by native people as schedule areas. Tribal people's right is protected. Also in fifth schedule of the Constitution of India provides protection to the indigenous people living in the schedule areas and gives them the right to self rule. It also re enforces the rights of the indigenous people to territorial integrity and decide on own path of development. So obviously Tibals⁶ are entitled to enact even tourism rules to control it but ruling party in past and present does not allow doing so.

To endow panchayats and municipalities at local level with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, with respect to the preparation of plan of economic development and social justice including tourism, Article 243(g) puts the directives for the central and state government enact such policies.

73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution of India, gives right to socio-economic development as well as protects to environment. The Supreme Court of India observed that, the Article 21 of the Constitution of India includes right to protection and preservation of good

⁶ *A political representative elected from tribal*

environment, ecological balance and pollution free environment.⁷

The Supreme Court also observed that, five star hotels of West Bengal must take an additional precaution to protect the environmental pollution and hotel and visitors could not be disturbing to the migratory birds and other species, therefore precautionary measures must be taken and need to preservation of ecological balance.⁸

▪ **Legislations Relating Environment**

In India environmental related legal provisions also gives protective measures to the ecotourism areas in India. With this regard in India, various laws made for protection of environment as well as ecotourism. The Forest (conservation) Act 1980, the law provides conservation of forest land for 'nonforest activity' and the environmental (protection) Act, 1986 provides that, too many important notifications that are closely linked to the development of ecotourism that i.e. the coastal regulation zone notification, 1991 and environmental impact notification, 2006, these notifications are very advantages of the protection of ecotourism.

Coastal Regulation Zone Management, 1991

This is an important piece of legislation guiding the activities along with the sea coast, the activities pursuing industrial establishment, fishing, lodging, traveling etc. This regulation makes four categories of the coastal region for the administration purpose.

Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006

No doubt the tourism phenomenon is permitted even in remote area but this activity has totally omitted environmental impact assessment for required tourism, projects as against its predecessor, the notification of 1991, that environmental impact assessment of tourism projects. India has legislation to protect untouched ecologies and sensitive eco-systems. Some important laws are-

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

⁷ *Virnder Gour vs. State of Haryana*
AIR(1995) 2SCC 577

⁸ *Sachidnanda Pandey vs. state of West Bengal* the AIR 1109, 1987 SCR (2) 223

The Act controls the use of forests for non-forestry uses. The law prohibits conversion of forest land for "non-forest" activities³. However, ecotourism is being propagated on the notion that it supports conservation and hence is being allowed in forest areas. Although this Act has the potential to regulate ecotourism, the belief of conservation through ecotourism, has become a stumbling block in the implementation of the Act.

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

The Act designates the national parks and wild life sanctuaries and stipulates a comprehensive framework for wildlife protection and conservation. The act permits tourism in protected areas along with scientific research and wild life photography. However, the character and volume of tourism in protected areas has changed considerably since this law was framed, hence there is an urgent need to amendments of this act or at least bring out guidelines that regulate the tourism and tourism activity in and around the protected areas.

The Environment Protection Act, 1986

The Act stipulates several measures for protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution. Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZ) were gazette by a notification under the Act in 1991 and wide ranges of activities have been prohibited within 500 meters of the high tide line. In addition, the Department of Tourism has been developing a national policy and guidelines for the development of tourism in forests, deserts and marine systems. Once formulated, these underlines would be implemented to ensure the sustainability of ecotourism development.

Due to lack of adequate substantive policies, the authorities are making use of the policies enforced by the government of India to protect the environment, to regulate ecotourism. Few among the other policies are:

1) The National Environment Policy, 2006: The policy promotes ecotourism in many fragile ecosystems and overlooks tourism as an impacting agent

2) The Ecotourism Policy and Guidelines, 1998

This recognizes key players in ecotourism as government, developers, operators and suppliers, visitors, host community, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and

research institutions. It also prescribes operational guidelines for these key players. The policy defines and hence approaches ecotourism with a clear conservation bias. It lays out cardinal principles suggesting the importance of involvement of local communities, minimizing the conflicts between livelihoods and tourism, environmental and socio-cultural carrying capacities.

3) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

It is made to assess gross impacts of tourism activities in major ecosystems and also to focus on principles in relation to tourism and biodiversity that need to be adopted for the sake of conserving biodiversity. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has rejected NBSAP on grounds of it being unscientific. The preparation of NBSAP was one the most participatory processes in Indian history.

Conclusion

The ecotourism activity is not just, only as a fun but it is environmentally responsible travel to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature. The varying size and growth tourism may cause danger to the endangered species, habitat and property, socio-economic lives of the native people. Consequently special care has been taken to protect, preserve and conserve these locations that may divest. Therefore the responsible bodies like UNEP, UNCED, CITES and the WTTC should require making specific international regulation. Moreover just passing of laws doest suffice the purpose but that must be implemented honestly with an utmost will. Hence it again needs systematic measurement and enforcement by making a strategic plan as in Australia, Singapore etc.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TOURISM NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RAIGAD DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Tourism is one of the largest global industries with much of the growing market focused around pristine natural as well as cultural environments. It includes coastal and marine areas, forts, forests, wildlife sanctuaries, temples, ecotourism is also a major source of income and employment which is made it one of major industries in the world. This Industry has grown quickly and change at an incredibly fast rate. In contrast, sustainable tourism is consciously planned to benefit local residents, respect local culture, conserve natural resources, direct more of the profits to the local community and Government, and educate both tourists and local residents about the importance of conservation. However, tourism can also threaten the resources by destroying habitat, disturbing wildlife, affecting water quality, and threaten communities by over-development, crowding, and disruption of local culture. In addition, conventional tourism often does not benefit the local community when tourist revenue "leaks" to outside operators (World Tourism Organization). Raigad is a District in along Western Coastline of Arabian Sea. But the not more tourism development in the district so need for sustainable tourism development (STD) in Raigad district for growth of socio-economic benefits.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism Development (STD), Socio-Economic Growth, Tourism

Introduction:

Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting a place as a tourist and trying to make only a positive impact on the environment, society and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location, local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, nourishment and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and what is called VFR (visiting friends and relatives). There is now broad consensus that tourism development should be sustainable; however, the question of how to achieve this remains an object of debate. Without travel there is no tourism, so the concept of sustainable tourism is tightly linked to a concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism's reliance on fossil fuels and tourism's effect on climate change. 72 percent of tourism's CO₂ come from transportation, 24 percent from accommodations, and 4 percent from local activities. Aviation accounts for 55% of that transportation CO₂ emissions (or 40% of tourism's total). However, when considering the impact of all greenhouse gas emissions from tourism and that aviation emissions are made at high altitude where their effect on climate is amplified, aviation alone accounts for 75% of tourism's climate impact.

Study Area: Raigad (previously known as Kolaba) is a coastal district situated on the west coast. It is slightly elongated in the north-south direction and has a long indented coastline. The district with a length of about 160 kilometer from north to south and a breadth of from 25 to

50 km from east to west is spread between 17° 51' 1" and 19° 08' 1" North latitude and 72° 51' 1" and 73° 40' 1" East longitude. On the west the district is bounded by the Arabian Sea and on the east its boundary runs partly along the foothill zone and partly along the watershed of the major Sahyadri scarp. On the north, it is separated from the Thane district by a boundary that is mainly administrative. On the south, the Savitri River runs as a boundary over a stretch of about 30 km, though here too the eastern half of the boundary separating Raigad from the Ratnagiri district is mainly administrative. From the administrative point of view, the districts of Thane and Ratnagiri are its northern and southern neighbors. Over a length of 30 km in the south-east, the Satara district adjoins Raigad and on the east over the major length it is the Pune district that forms the major adjacent district having important economic relationship through the Sahyadri Ghat Passes.

Objectives:

1. To the Socio-Eco Growth of Tourism Development in the Study area.
2. To Suggestion the Sustainable Development in Study area.
3. To Recommendations for Sustainable Tourism Development. (STD)

Database and Methodology:

The Present Study is based on Secondary data. it has been collected from website of Maharashtra Tourism development, Raigad district tourism development departments, Published, unpublished, various Research papers, District census handbook of Raigad and district information office.

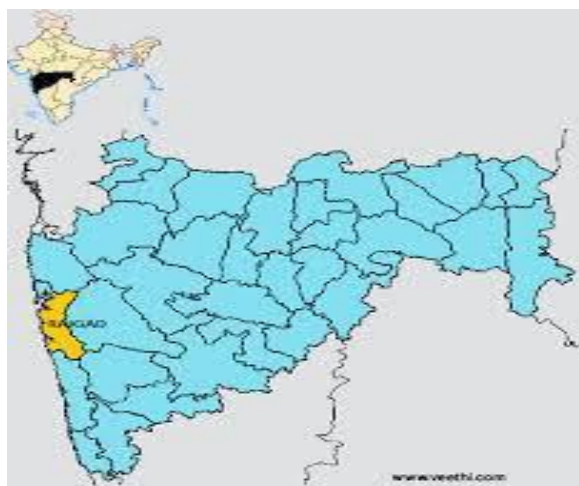


Fig. 1- Map of Raigad District

Result and Discussion:

A. Socio-Eco Growth of Tourism Development in Raigad District:

The coastal district of Raigad represents an economically backward district where a tourism-led development strategy was emphasized for regional development. The identification of tourism mega projects; industry status to tourism and the provision of myriad incentives to private investors include other strategies for fostering tourism development in Raigad. In District tourism developments has taken in some extent only and this is not sustainable. The various beaches, forts, temples, Lakes Hill Station and waterfalls are main attraction of the tourists in district. The following given below of some tourism development of Raigad district.

A. 1) Beach

1.Hari-Hareshwar Beach

One more unexplored jewel in the long Konkan coastline, Shriwardhan bay is simply irresistible to beach lovers. People with a liking for adventure can even take a small boat to the north side of bay and explore a land where the decision makers of the Matratha kingdom resided. The town of Harihareshwar is known for its tranquil and serene beach. the temple of Lord Harihareshwar is also quite famous. This beach is also landmark by kalbhairav-the Shiva Temple. If you are adventurous enough to take a small boat to the nort side of the bay, you can see where peshwas or prime ministers of Maratha kingdom originally resided also see the 'Peshwa' Smarak and visit the Bankot fort at bagmandala, about 4 kms away.

2. Mandwa and Kihim Beach

The twin beaches of Mandwa and Kihim lies to the north of Alibag at a distance of about 18 km. These two beaches are very easily accessible from Mumbai. The beach of Mandwa is relatively empty and this offers a perfect place for a visit. On a bright and sunny day, the beaches of Mandwa provide a picturesque view of the bay up to the Gateway Of India. with its beautiful groves of coconut palm, Mandwa resembles very closely a typical sea beach and is one of the finest sea-side destination in Maharashtra.

A. 2) Waterfall

1. Tamhini Ghat Water Fall

Tamhini Ghat that is a close to mulshi, encounters the high high cliff on a single part along with a truly heavy area one the other side of the coin. There exists a millennium aged forehead from the 'Vanjai' matorral round the location and it is really worth a trip. The street dogs the method via very panoramic miles as well as coves each and every change and another may generate upon only for the actual benefit from the see by itself. Throughout Monsoon 1 reaches notice numerous waterfalls throughout their generate. The street can also be protected along with monsoon air. Monsoon is actually the optimum time to push with this region.Tamhini Ghat may be the title that many people remember in the event that you where to request best places generate via with regard to viewing waterfalls throughout the monsoon. However this really is mainly due to the popular mulshi atteinte inside the area. Very few know about Varandha ghat. The reference to this particular ghat generally is actually associated with remarks such as “not a location to look alone”, “lonely” and so on This is exactly what can make Varandha ghat this type of fantastic spot to visit.

2. Garambi Waterfall

The Garambi Falls and its surroundings are a visual treat to the eyes during the monsoons. Water cascades down from a height of 100 feet and is pure and is suitable for drinking. The falls is not a perennial one and is best visited during and immediately after the monsoon. Garambi Waterfalls is near Murud in the state of Maharashtra. The falls is near the coastal Konkan region though the area around the place is virgin forest. The place is accessible anytime of the year.

A. 3) Wildlife Sanctuary

1. Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary:

It is a wildlife refuge in the Murud and Roha talukas of Raigad district, Maharashtra state, India. It was created in 1986 to preserve some of the coastal woodland ecosystem of the Western Ghats and consists of 6979 hectares of forest, grasslands and wetlands. The area was once part of the hunting reserves of the princely state of Murud-Janjira. The Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is located some 140 km from Mumbai at 18°20'39"N 73°03'33"E are four main trails through the sanctuary that take in the main waterholes, Gunyacha Maal, Chikhalgaon and Phansadgaon, that are some of the best places to see wildlife. The "Sacred Groves" are located near Supegaon. Pockets of open grassland, called mals, occur throughout the sanctuary.

A. 4) Hill Station

1. Matheran Eco-sensitive Hill Station:

Matheran is a hill station and a municipal council in the Raigad district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a hill station in Karjat Tahsil and is also the smallest hill station in India. It is located on the Western Ghats range at an elevation of around 800 m (2,625 feet) above sea level. It is located around 90 km from Mumbai, and 120 km from Pune. Matheran's proximity to many metropolitan cities makes it a popular weekend getaway for urban residents. Matheran, which means "forest on the forehead" (of the mountains) is an eco-sensitive region, declared by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. It is Asia's only automobile-free hill station. There are around 38 designated look-out points in Matheran, including the Panorama Point that provides a 360 degree view of the surrounding area and also the Neral town. From this point, the view of sunset and sunrise is dramatic. The Louisa Point offers crystal clear view of the Prabal Fort. The other points are the One Tree Hill Point, Heart Point, Monkey Point, Porcupine Point, Rambagh Point, and more.

A. 5) Temple

1. Ballaleshwar Ganesh Temple Pali

Ballaleshwar temple is one of the eight temples of Lord Ganesha. Among Ganesha temples, Ballaleshwar is the only incarnation of Ganesha that is known by his devotee's name. It is located in the village of Pali which is at a distance of 30 km from Karjat in the Raigad district. It is situated between fort Sarasgad and the river Amba. the original wooden temple was

renovated in 1760 to make way for a new stone temple designed by Shri Fadnis. Built in the shape of the letter Shri, it was made by mixing lead with the cement during construction. The east-facing temple was carefully positioned so that, as the sun rises, sun rays fall directly on the murti during worship.

2. Varad Vinayak Ganpati Mandir, Mahad:

Varadvinayak, Varadavinayaka, is one of the Ashtavinayak temples of the Hindu deity Ganesha. It is located in Madh village situated in Khalapur taluka near Karjat and Khopoli of Raigad District, Maharashtra, India. The temple was built (restored) by Peshwa General Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar in 1725AD. The idol of this temple Varada Vinayak is a swayambu (self originated) and was found in the adjoining lake in an immersed position in 1690 AD. This temple is said to be built in 1725AD by Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar. The temple premises are on one side of a beautiful pond. The idol of this temple faces the east and has his trunk turned to the left. There is an oil lamp in this shrine which is said to be burning continuously since 1892. Devotees visit the Varadvinayak shrine throughout the year. During festivals like the Magha Chaturthi huge crowds can be seen in this temple.

3. **Birla Mandir:** Birla Mandir (Birla Temple) refers to different Hindu temples or Mandirs built by the Birla family, in different cities. All these temples are magnificently built, some of them in white marble or in sandstone. The temples are generally located in a prominent location, carefully designed to accommodate a large number of visitors. The worship and discourses are well organized. The Birla temples in Delhi and Bhopal were intended to fill a void. Delhi, even though it was the capital of India, did not have any notable temples. During the Mughal period, temples with shikharas were prohibited until the late Mughal period. The Delhi temple, located at a prominent spot was designed to be lofty and spacious, suitable for congregational worship or discourses.

A. 6) Fort

1. Raigad Fort

Raigad is a hill fort situated in the Mahad, Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. The Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built this fort and made his capital in 1674 when he was crowned King of a Maratha Kingdom which later developed into the Maratha Empire

eventually covering majority of modern-day India. The fort, which rises 820 metres (2,700 ft) above sea level, is located in the Sahyadri mountain range. There are approximately 1737 steps leading to the fort, though today Raigad Ropeway, an aerial tramway, exists to reach the top of the fort in 10 minutes. The fort was looted and destroyed by the British after its capture in 1818.

2. Kolaba Fort

Kulaba Fort or Alibag Fort is an old military fortification in India. It is situated in the sea at a distance of 1–2 km from the shores of Alibag, 35 km south of Mumbai, in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, India. It is a popular tourist destination and a protected monument.

3. Karnala fort

Karnala fort is a hill fort in Raigad district about 10 km from Panvel city. Currently it is a protected place lying within the Karnala Bird Sanctuary. It was a fort of strategic importance as it overlooked the Bor pass which connected the Konkan coast to the interior of Maharashtra (Vidharba) and was the main trade route between these areas

4. Korlai Fort

is a Portuguese fortification in the town of Korlai, Maharashtra, India. It was built on an island (Morro de Chaul) which guards the way to the Revdanda Creek. It was meant as a companion to the fort at Chaul. At this strategic position the Portuguese could use it to defend their province which stretched from Korlai to Bassein.

B. Suggestion the Sustainable Development

Tourism is an important industry for many areas in the Raigad is also one that can developed based on local resources and has aided the development many areas. Raigad district has the flowing main point suggestion for development of tourism.

- Development of Kokon railway is also a positive factor for the development of sustainable tourism in the faultily.
- Numbers of beaches and other coastal landforms are developed along the Arabian coast that many attract to the tourists.
- Numbers of waterfalls are developed in the region due to physiographic and have abundance water during rainy season.
- Outmigration towards metropolitan cities like Mumbai, pune, and Belgoan from the

region is also a constraint for the development of sustainable tourism.

- In District were as Culture, residence, hotels, various type of meal is also asset and not is available in the region.
- In this area totally low of quality human resources
- Local transport facilities are cannot time management.
- There is an immense scope for the development of historical tourism, co-tourism, coastal tourism adventure tourism, heath tourism, winter tourism etc.

C. Recommendations for Sustainable Tourism Development (STD).

1. Tourism Training Programme:

Raigad districts have the lack of trained qualitative human resources and it is harmful for the sustainable tourism development and training communications skills in mother tongues as well as foreign languages must be give the tourists. Short term training course for sustainable in undeveloped area.

2. Tourism Advanced Technological Information System. (TATIS)

Tourism industry in with planning for Tourism advanced technological information system in Raigad district. Providing information of physiological, economic. Social Point etc.for suggestion to the sustainable tourism development.

3. Public Awareness for STD.

It is important point in sustainable development for Tourism Industry in undeveloped area. This tourism opportunity for business or employment and provide all facilities as well as co-operation.

4. Food and Small Industries Processing Training Programme:

In this district area as food and small industries processing with block wise training give the local people for more attraction from tourist people at some important of tourism point. For Example: region wise mango, cashew nut, etc fruit on processing to output for Kokani marketing, food Products.

Conclusion:

Raigad district is Beautiful Tourism places for beaches, waterfall, fort, temples and naturally some places. But not more of sustainable tourism development in the area because undeveloped and hilly area and after not more economic benefits of the output process. What

do more suggestion and recommendation of the sustainable tourism development for more attraction to tourism place from out of tourist people that is Explained of we can see the Socio-Economic Growth of Tourism need for Sustainable Development in Raigad District about this research paper.

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SAFEGUARDING (PROTECTING) OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT - CASE STUDY OF THE UPPER KRISHNA BASIN OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

"We share cultural expressions that have been passed from one generation to another have evolved in response to their environments and contribute to giving us a sense of identity and continuity." The Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra have rich intangible cultural heritage. Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara these three districts are include in the study area. These three districts have lot of traditional things that we regard as important to preserve for future generations. They may be significant due to their present or possible economic, social, emotional values. These intangible things are our way of life. Intangible cultural heritage in the study region is an important factor in maintaining cultural diversity to face of growing globalization. It is important that an understanding of intangible cultural heritage of different communities. It is helps to increase inter cultural dialogue and encourage initial respect for other ways of life. Protecting intangible cultural heritage is most essential for development of cultural tourism in the Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra.

Introduction:

Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is important to cultural manifestation as well as increasing knowledge and skills that is transmitted from one generation to another. This transmission of knowledge is relevant for minority state. Intangible cultural heritage have their social and economic value it is also important for the development of state and every one of society. Intangible cultural heritage to giving us a sense of identity and continuity and it provides a link from our past through the present and in to our future. It contribute to social cohesion, encouraging a sense of identity and responsibility which helps individual to feel part of one or different community and feel part of society at large.

Intangible cultural heritage is constantly changing and evolving and being enriched by each new generation. Many intangible cultural heritages are under threat, endangered by globalization and cultural homogenization, and also by a lack of support, appreciation and understanding. It intangible cultural heritage is not safe grad or protected; it risk becoming lost forever of frozen as a practice belonging o the past. Intangible cultural heritage in Maharashtra are also under threat, endangered condition. Preserving this heritage and passing it on to future generation strengthens it and keeps it a live while allowing for it to change and adopt. Safeguarding to intangible cultural heritage, we needs different measures from the ones used for conserving monuments, sites and natural sites. For intangible to be kept alive, it must remain relevant to a culture and be regularly practiced and learned with in

communities and between generations. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the heritage including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission particularly through formal and non-formal education as well as the revitalization of various aspects of such heritage.

Safeguarding activities must therefore always involve the communities, groups and where appropriate; individuals that bear such heritage. Safeguarding focuses on the process involved in transmitting or communicating intangible cultural heritage from generation to generation rather than on the production of its concrete manifestations such as dance performance a song, a music, instruments, an art and craft or goods. Safeguarding means making sure that intangible cultural heritage remains as an active part of life for today's generation that they can hand over's to tomorrows. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is also an important source of tourism development, economic development, and sustainable development.

Objective of the study:

- To identify the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the study region.
- To explain the significance of safeguarding these ICH for tourism development.

Intangible Cultural Heritages:

The 2003 UNESCO 'Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage' (ICH), defines ICH means the practices,

representations, expression, Knowledge, skills as well as the instruments, Objects, artifacts and cultural space associated therewith – that communities, groups and in some case, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage (cf. Aikawa-Faure 2009). This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their

environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. Table no 1 shows the different intangible cultural heritage in the Upper Krishna basin, includes folk Art, Folk dance, Festivals, Food, Craft traditional cloths, Instruments, oral expression.

Table 1: Intangible Cultural heritage in the Upper Krishna Basin

Sr no	Name of Heritage	Types of Intangible Cultural Heritage
1	Folk Dance	Zimma – Fugdi Lavani (Tamasha) Gondhal, Bharud Waghayamurlai Gaja Dance (Dhangari Nrutya) Dindi, Kala
2	Folk Art	Dand patta Lezim MalKhamb Kusthi (Wrestling) Vasudev
3	Festival	Dasra Mohostav – Kolhapur and Satara Moharam –(Kadegaon) Bagad- Satara Krushnamai Mohostav – Wai
4	Food	Kolhapuri Misal, Tambda Phandra (Nonveg cuisine), Gur (Jaggri), Satara-Kandhi pedha, Strawberry of Mahableshwar, Termeric of Sangli, Grapes and Raisin
5	Crafts,	Kolhapuri Chappal, Hupri Payal, Kolhapur Saj
6	Traditional cloths	Kolhapuri Pheta, Navvari Saree
7	Oral Traditional and expression	Songi Bhajan, Keertan, Povada, Vasudev, Pingala,

Convention for International Recognition

As a driving force of cultural diversity, intangible cultural heritage has received international recognition and its safeguarding has become one of the priorities of international cooperation. The Convention adopted by the general Conference of UNESCO in 2003 is the first international treaty to provide a legal, administrative and financial framework to safeguarding this heritage. A Convention is an agreement under international law entered into by states and that establishes rights and obligations between each party and every other party. The 2003 Convention aims at safeguarding intangible cultural heritage that is in step with international agreements on human rights and that meets requirements of mutual respect among communities and of sustainable development.

Stapes to Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- First step in safeguarding, to identify those expressions and manifestations that can be considered intangible cultural heritage and making a record or inventory of them.
- The communities themselves must take part in identifying and defining their ICH.
- To find out which ICH is most under threat or under greatest presser.
- To be noted that has much widespread the ICH and how many participated in them and how much an impact on them.
- ICH is constantly subject to changes, inventories should be regularly update

Safeguarding (Protecting) Indigenous Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Upper Krishna Basin of Maharashtra

The folk dance, folk art, folk music, traditional musical instruments, festivals, traditions are the tools to understand human culture and its progress in the courses of time. The state of Maharashtra is also rich of various folk arts, folk dance and folk music. It includes people various castes, creeds, religious and of languages. The folk arts show cultural unity of the people. These folk arts are used from many years for entertainment as well as for propaganda and social awareness. Nearly 30 to 40 years ago there were no mediums of entertainment except folk art. So these folk arts are the major formats of entertainment as well as they give the artist their live hood.

The folk arts have been broadly two types.

1. Villages (Gavgada) : The folk arts developed by the villages that includes Tamasha, Bhedikshayari, Barud (Shahiri), Gondhal, Waghya-murali, Dhamagai, Ovy, Dhangar gajanrutya, Dakagayan, Jogte, Bhajan, Kirtan, Davari, Ektari, Songi Bhajan, Lavani and games like Zimma, Fhugadi, Mardani Khel(Lezim, dandpatta) , Halgivadan, Khusti, (Westerling).

2. Folk art developed by wondering people.

It includes Pahatgar, Dhasm, Jagavoni, Pangan, Bal Santosh, Pingala, Kudmude Joshi, Vasudev, Aradhye Gondhali, Potraj, Kadak Laxmi, Masanjogi, Dhmbari, Bhupya and Helavi, Bhutya, Bahurupi, etc. These wandering people present their art from place to place in crop season and earn their live hood.

Today the time has changed due to globalization, urbanization we find massive change in entertainment. Because of science and technology media became powerful.

So the new generation has new and modern ways of entertainment. Because of this change and development in electronics the folk arts of Gavgada is on the verge of extinctions. The medium like television has reached to villages. Because of this electronic revolution the folk arts folkdance, folk music which is our cultural heritage is likely to be lost. The twelve Balutedar are now no more so their art. Still some of the folk arts like Tamasha, Lavni, Khusti, Powada (Ballad) Gondhal, Waghaya Murli, Dhonagari Gaja Nritya folk arts developed by wondering people are almost lost. These arts are our cultural heritage and we have to preserve them. The society has to come forward to protect these

cultural activities and arts. The people from foreign countries came to India to study these folk arts. But we native people do not pay alteration to this. To protect this rich intangible cultural heritage we have to take following measures.

1. The government has to support folk art, folk dance and music. At various tourist places, a folk art center is to be developed so that these artists can perform their art and they can earn their lively hood and people will be entertained. Rajasthan has made such Lok Kala Kendra (folk art centers) as Udaypur, Jodpmur, Jaisalmer etc.

Kolhapur is also known as Kalapur. If such center is developed at Kolhapur it will helpful to preserve and develop folk art and boost tourism.

2. The aged and old artist of folk art should get pension for their survival. The establishment of training centers for folk art will generate interest of these arts in new generation. Even by using modern techniques the folk art will be improved to entertain the society and preserve it.

3. At university level subjects will be started to folk art, folk dance and folk music. The students may get a chance to learn and to develop it.

4. At college and university level. Youth festivals have to be organized to have for competition among college students performing folk arts. The winning teams will be given prizes so that young college. Students will keep these folk arts alive. And this young generation will propagate the folk art among the society.

5. The competitions will be organized at village level during Ganesh Chaturthi, Shiv Jayanti, Dipavali, Dasara so people will participate with their folk arts that will help to protect and preserve these rich cultural activities of our earliest generation (competitions of Zimma, Fugadi, Folkdance etc).

6. The folk arts developed by wandering people are about to die because people performing these arts are now entered in to new type of business for their live hood. It is necessary to protect these people with their art. In early days the economy was solely depended on agriculture so people wonder from place to place presenting their art during crop season. From early dawn to night every art has had its time of performance. For example Vasudeo, Pingla came to village before rising of the sun. Whereas Dombari, Potraj show their art at evening. They live on the grains given by the farmers. But because of

various factors these folk arts are now not performed as used to be once upon a time.

7. The helping hand from the govt. is very essential to protect, preserve and retain great folk arts, folk music and folk dance. It is proved fact that written literature has had its roots in folk art. All modern literacy forms and genres have their roots in folk art. The study of society will remain in complete and one sided if we lose our great cultural heritage that recites in folk arts. The people their unique identity because of these very features of folk art, folk dance and folk music. It is the need of time to help all those artists in whom these arts are alive unless we will lose our history with them.

8. Every region has its specialty in cuisines or products or crop for example Kolhapur is famous for Kolhapuri Chappal, Kolhapuri Gur (Jaggary), Turmeric of Sangli, Ghansal rice of Ajara, Kandhi Pedha Satar, Strawberry of Mahabaleshwar, Tambada Phandara Rassa (Mutton) of Kolhapurs and so on. All these things are regional identity as well as social and cultural heritage. We must preserve all these flavors of life of various regions of Maharashtra with all its multi colored, multicultural nature.

Folk art and folk artist are to be supported by the govt. they must be provided good financial support so that they can handovers the heritage of great culture to coming generation. In the world of interest and media and multipliers, a common man of village who give all his life in performing folk art must be respected. He must be given dignity so that new generations will carry it forward.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

In the modern period the impact of globalization and urbanization is shown on these traditional cultural intangible heritages. New generation has new modern ways of entertainment because of this the folk arts, dance, music and other cultural heritage is likely to be lost. Intangible cultural heritage is our legacy and we have to preserve them. The society has come forward to protect these cultural activities and arts. This intangible cultural heritage has lot of tourism potential hence to protect and give the promotion for tourism development. For

safeguarding intangible cultural heritage we have to take following measures.

- The government has to support folk art, folk dance and music as well as safeguarding and promotion for these should be established Lok-Kalakendra (folk art centers)
- To establishment of training centers for folk arts and music.
- Give the promotion to artists to present their art at tourist place.
- The university level to start the subjects related to folk art and folk dance, music.
- To organize the university level completions among the college students performing folk art, folk dance.
- Organization of cultural festivals at village level it is helpful to preserve the rich cultural activities.
- The folk arts developed by wandering people are about to die, to protect these arts give the economic support to these people.
- The helps hand from the government and public institutions, NGO'S is very essential to protect, preserve and retain our grate intangible heritage.
- It is essential to organize cultural programmes and festivals to promotion of art and craft, local products for the conservation of intangible cultural heritage, as well as tourism development in the study region. Programmes on folk dance, folk art, music organized at Kolhapur festival, Satara festival. This type of festivals and programmes should be promoted to tourism in the study area.

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TOURISM POTENTIAL IN AKOLE TAHSIL OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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Abstract:

Tourism is renowned as the largest industry in the world. It contributes about 10 per cent Gross Domestic Product out of total in the world. Tourism is a service sector, which has a great potential for increasing economy, employment, infrastructural facilities and eliminate the regional disparity. Tourism has comprehensive nature therefore, it known as the fourth dimension of contemporary economics. In many developing countries like India tourism become a major source of regional development, which is backward due to the lack of natural resources. Especially, rural and tribal area of the country has great potential of tourism because of pleasant environment, diversity in physical features, distinctive culture and different socio-economic status.

Akole Tahsil of Ahmednagar district is well known tribal area of Maharashtra. It is east towards part of the Western Ghat. Abundant natural scenery, diverse physical features, pleasing climate, specific tribal culture, reservoir and biodiversity are the main tourism characteristics of Akole Tahsil. However, government infidelity is responsible for under development of tourism potential in this region. State and central government did not take special efforts to promote tourism activity, which can change socio-economic setup of the region. Aims of the present research paper have been collect information and high light the different tourist sites in Akole Tahsil.

Key Words: Tourism industry, Regional disparity, Employability, Potentiality.

Introduction:

Maharashtra is a one of the leading states in India for industrialization, agricultural development and tourism development. It has many tourist hotspots and a huge potential of tourist attractions. Akole Tahsil is one of the tourism hotspot within Maharashtra. It lies within the western Maharashtra at regional basis, as per physiographical concern it covered by Western Ghat which is called as *Sahyadri* mountain range. The Tahsil has very undulating topography, but it is blessed by nature. It has great potential of tourism development but unfortunately, it is still waiting for positive response of government infrastructural developments.

About 50 per cent population is tribal, which is socio-economically backward in Akole tahsil. Due to undulating topography, lack of irrigation facilities agricultural has limited scope for improving economy of the region. Therefore, the region is economically backward compare to other part of Ahmednagar district. Tourism development is a paramount activity for eradicate the regional disparity in this study area. There are ample scope of nature tourism and cultural tourism because of various attractive landscapes and unique culture of *Mahadev Koli* tribal Community. The natural vegetation, different landscape, water bodies, wildlife of plant and animals, religious sites, cultural and historical base are offer extensive platform to tourism development. Which support to generate employment to local community and increase rate of economical development in the tahsil.

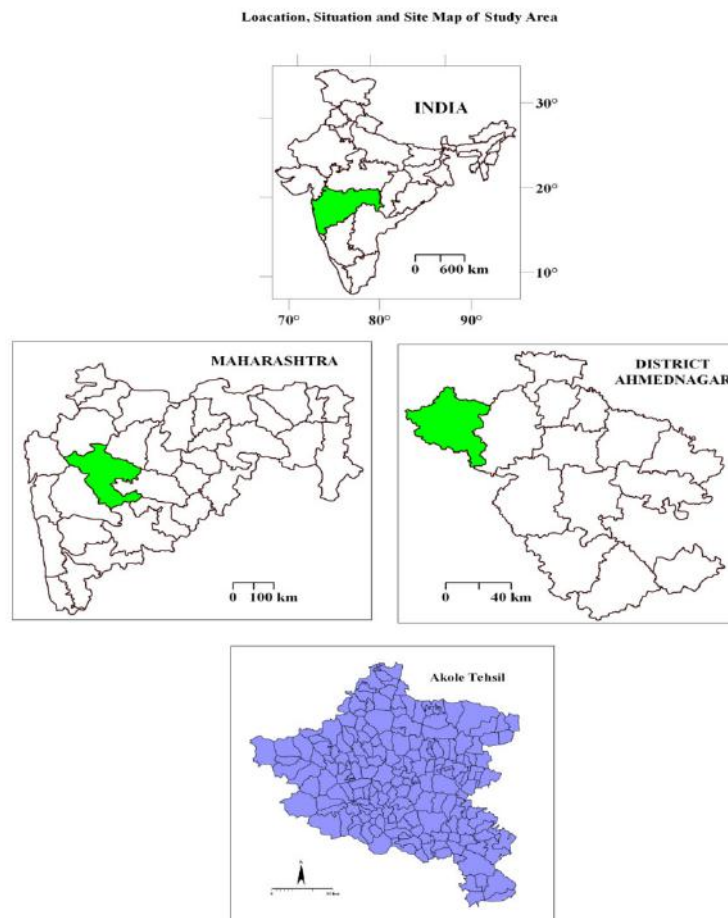
Tourism industry has known as the fourth dimension of contemporary economics. Keeping this in mind an attempt has been made to study the potentialities of tourism development in Akole tahsil and high light the tourism hot spot in the region.

Study Region:

Akole tahsil is well known tribal tahsil in Ahmednagar district, which is located extreme western margin of Ahmednagar. It is extending between the 19°15'12" N to 19°45'06" North latitudes and 73°37'00" E to 74°07'21" East longitudes. The western part of the tahsil is surrounded by Thane district, southern part covered by Pune district and Northern part delimited by Nasik district. The tahsil acquire 1505.08 km² geographical area, in which 65.59 per cent area under agriculture, 27.7 per cent area under forest and 6.71 per cent area utilized for other purpose.

Geologically the tahsil has very complex geomorphologic diversity has found. This region was formed by volcanic eruption, it was associated with inter trapped beds such as limestone, red bole beds, sandstone, porous, clay, shales thin mantle of black cotton soil present almost every were on the basalts. The western part of tahsil is covered with hilly region were the average height is 1300 m., Kalsubai (1646 m.) is the highest peak of Maharashtra is located in this area. The eastern part has riverine plain topography were gentle slope is observed towards east.

Location Map of Study Area



The Harishchandragad range is a water divider between Godavari and Krishna river basins. Pravara and Mula river are the main tributary of Godavari, which are east flowing rivers in the tahsil. Bhandardara and Nilwande reservoir are built on Pravara river. The climate of the study area is wet warm in rainy season and dry in summer season. The average temperature is 38°C in hot season and 17°C in winter season, annual rainfall varies from 606 mm to 5366 mm in study area. The western part of study area is observed wet deciduous forest and mixed evergreen forest.

Objective:

1. To study the tourism potential in the study area.
2. To highlight the tourist sites in the study area.
3. Enlist the suggestions for future tourism development in the study area.

Data Collection and Methodology:

The present research paper is based on the primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were collected through people participatory

rural appraisal method, investigation. Information about some places was achieved on the spot observations. The Secondary data were achieved through various reference books, research papers, and newspaper article. Tourism atlas, maps, reports on district tourism plan for Ahmednagar district were used as a secondary source of information. The collected information is studied with the help of appropriate statistical techniques. The data is summarized, processed and represented with the graphical form for getting proper inference.

Tourism Potentiality of Akole Tahsil:

Akole tahsil is popular among adventure tourist for its hilly topography. Kalsubai, the highest peak in Maharashtra is amongst the favorite choice of the trekkers. The hilly topography situated in the Akole tahsil comprising of other such adventurous and wildlife sanctuary like Bhandardara, Harishchandragad, Samrad, Randhawal, Kokankada. Tourism in Akole tahsil has been blessed with variety of choices. The adventure, wildlife, historic monuments, natural scenery, pilgrim centers and heritage tourism in Akole tahsil gives demonstration of huge

potential. Considering the colossal geographical spread tahsil has been attracting the tourists from the surrounding districts. All these sites are significant as local destinations and have been attracting local tourist during weekends and during specific days of religious importance. The main group of tourists comes from the Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Nashik and generally focused upon a particular group of places in the surrounding areas. The large amount of the tours is visited on the weekends or public holidays.

Akole tahsil bounds incredibly tourist attractions ranging from topography, forest and wildlife, ancient forts, temples and pilgrimage centers, along with a rich tradition of festivals, arts and culture. In view of the existence of a diversity of tourism resources, ranging from Natural sites to temples to pilgrim centers, it can be said that tourism in Akole tahsil has enormous potential. The tourist sites can be divided as per the qualitative differences and its recognition among the people.

A) Nature /Adventure Tourist Sites:

The western hilly region of tahsil is known for its natural beauty. As a part of Western Ghat (*Sahyadri* Mountain) there are various natural features like peaks, hills, water bodies, waterfalls, rivers and wildlife are located in the tahsil.

1. Kalsubai Peak:

Kalsubai is the highest (1646 m) peak of Maharashtra, which is located in *Sahyadri* hilly range at Akole tahsil. It is challenge to trekkers as it is most rugged, hilly area and difficult to get accessibility. It had known as a watchtower to foresee any danger from the enemies during Maratha rule. It has a religious important because of at the top of the mountain a local deity '*Kalsubai*' temple is located. During the *Navaratri* period, the people from local and nearby region approach the place in large number, for all nine days. The backwater of Bhandardara dam, Harihargad, Brahmagiri, Anjaneri, Ghargad, Bahula, Tringalwadi, Kavnai, Kulang, Ratangad, Pabhargad, Ghanchakkar and Harishchandragad can seen from the peak.

2. Bhandardara Wildlife Sanctuary:

The wildlife sanctuary is spread on 316 Sq. Km. area from Kalsubai to Harishchandragad, this area has been declared as wildlife sanctuary by the state government of Maharashtra. .It is rich in fauna because of variety of natural vegetation. There some pieces of mixed evergreen forest in which, various wild animals

and birds are found. Tourists can find wide variety of mammals, reptiles and birds. The mammals found here are Leopard, Jungle cat, Palm civet, Mongoose, Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Sambar, Hare, and Bats etc. The most attractive animals are Indian Giant Squirrel and Porcupine. The reptiles found in this sanctuary are Monitor Lizard, Fan-Throated Lizard, Turtles and many species of snakes. Among the birds are the common hills and grass land birds. One can also spot water birds such as White Necked Storks, Black Ibis, Herons, Egrets, Cormorants, Water hens are found.

3. Umbrella Fall:

Umbrella Falls is actually a water outlet for the Bhandardara dam (Wilson Dam) and is a charming spot below the Bhandardara dam. As this waterfall is created due to the water released from the dam, is visible periodically and for some specific time. The shape of this waterfall to some extent is like an Umbrella and so is called as the Umbrella fall. This waterfall is mostly seen in the Monsoon season and at the time when the water from the dam is released. The fall is a natural scenic attraction that offers some enchanting views. The dam is at a height of 150m. At this fall at the base of the dam there is a tranquil garden with streams and trees which makes for a peaceful environment.

4. Randha Waterfall:

Randha fall has been increased the demand of the Bhandardara to manifold. This waterfall is a 45 m high, situated at 10 km from Bhandardara (Wilson Dam) down the river Pravara. This is the third largest fall in the India. Most of the people visiting Bhandardara particularly come to visit the Randha fall. The best season to visit this place is Monsoon. In other period also the fall can be seen, but in the Monsoon period the one can enjoy the fascinating look of the nature at this place

5. Sandhan Valley:

Sandhan Valley is one of the astonishing places of the Bhandardara which offers a varied experience to the trekkers. This valley is also known as valley of Shadow. This valley is a marvelous wonder of nature and splendid of Sahyadri (Western Ghats). Sandhan Valley is positioned on the western side of the stunning Bhandardara region near village Samrad. This valley is 150 m deep and is filled with the water at most of the places throughout the year. The water level in the valley changes according to the season, in Monsoon the valley is so much filled that it is unable to access through the

valley. Sandhan Valley is surrounded with mighty Alang, Madan & Kulang, Ratangad, Ajoba & Kalsubai mountain ranges. There is a Brilliant & deep narrow rock floored ravine between the two high walls of mountain range. At the end of valley you get wonderful view of high cliffs & deep valleys.

B) Religious Tourist Sites:

Akole tahsil has many religious sites and pilgrimage places for different sects. There are Amruteshwar, Harishchandragad, Agasti and Tahkari .

1. Amruteshwar:

Amruteshwar temple is situated at foothills of Ratangad, it is a famous Hemandpanthi architectural style temple built back to 100 AD. This magnificent Hemandpanthi style of architecture gives the temple a historical look. The main attractions of the temple comprise of its intricate carvings. The Amruteshwar Temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

2. Harishchandragad :

Harishchandragad is the one of the religious and historical tourism site within the Sahyadri mountain. It is an ancient fort, which reference is including in Matsyapurana, Agnipurana and Skandapurana. There are various caves with idols of Lord Vishnu. The carvings on the temples of Nageshwar, in the Harishchandreshwar temple and in the cave of Kedareshwar indicate that the fort belongs to the *medieval period*, since it is related to Shaiva, Shakta or Naath. Later the fort was under the control of Moguls. The Marathas captured it in 1747. From Kokan Kada picturesque views of surrounding, back water of Bhandardara dam and others peaks are viewed. The area is famous for trekking also.

3. Agasti Rishi Ashram and Jagdamba Temple:

North side of Akole city Agasti Rishi Ashram is situated on left bank of the Pravara river. According to Ramayana, Lord Ram, Laxshman and Sita visited to Sage Agastya on this location. It is believed that, Ravan killed by a miraculous arrow which was offered to Lord Ram by Sage Agastya.

The Jagdamba temple at Thakari village is also well known pilgrim center in Akole tahsil. The sculpture of the deity *Apsaras* is similar to style to the Khajuraho temple. The Jagdamba temple is situated on the bank of Adhala river which is a tributary of Pravara. Chaitra Pournima and Navratri festival are the main attraction towards the Jagdamba temple.

Conclusion:

Akole tahsil of Ahmednagar district have full of potential of tourism on the basis of pleasant environment, natural beauty, wildlife, pilgrim's centers and historical tourism sites. But still the area is lacking behind to attract tourists at the national and international level. There are some causes where we want to pay attention. Lack of promotion and publicity about the tourism sites is the major obscurity. Low levels of awareness among stakeholders regarding the potential. Infrastructural facilities like public convenience facilities, medical facility, accommodation facilities, absence of integrated efforts to promote the many facets, electricity, seating resting, street light, parking, guard railing, toilet block, drinking water, street lighting direction signages etc. are required for tourism development.

There is need to encourage from the government to native people, to educate the local people about hospitality, to start the training organization about tourism especially for tribal student, increasing awareness and interest in ecotourism due to media. If above said situation change by efforts from government definitely Akole tahsil is become a one of the hot spot of tourism at the national and international level.

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MEDICAL TOURISM: TREATMENTS, MARKETS AND HEALTH SYSTEM IMPLICATIONS: A GEOGRAPHICAL APPRAISAL IN INDIA

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Abstract

The global growth in the flow of patients and health professionals as well as medical technology, capital funding and regulatory regimes across national borders has given rise to new patterns of consumption and production of healthcare services over recent decades. India has a potential to come-up as a popular tourist destination. What is required is a proper planning to market the country. A branding of the nation needs to be done. In present scenario not just a hillock, a heritage site of a forest is the mode of attraction for the tourist. Whereas, there are several other things coming up with a tense speed. And in this race "Medical tourism" is emerging as a major area attracting tourist not just from different parts of the country but internationally as well. With the experience of so many years in rendering brilliant medical services, India started attracting more and more people from all around the world and is slowly growing into global medical centre. Medical tourism is quickly becoming a way out to mix leisure with healthcare. And the thing which is attracting tourists towards India is the low cost treatment as compared to many of the western countries. Many of the research shows the medical treatment cost is low by an average of 40 to 60%, when compared to western standards. This is the cost of full package which includes accommodation, cost of treatment and accessibility (international). As the popular slogan that goes around in the industry says, India offers "First World treatment at Third World prices." India produces almost 28,000 to 30,000 doctors and nurses each year and is known worldwide for its competent and qualified professionals in this field.

Keywords: *Medical Technology, Medical Tourism, Healthcare and Facilities*

Outlook in Medical Tourism -India:

1.1 Objective

This research paper aims to look out various methods to develop the medical tourism strategies in Maharashtra for tourism destination.

1.2 Research Methodology

Secondary data is accumulated through different sources like internet, newspaper, reference materials, magazines etc.

Introduction

Medical tourism can be generally defined as a combination of cost control and tourism for clients (patients) requiring surgical and all other types of treatment. Medical tourism is also perceived as an interval of holidaying, and it covers broad range of medical and health care services. It combines leisure, pleasure, recreation, fun and enjoyment together with medical and healthcare. The concept of the medical vacations is to provide the tourists an opportunity to move out of one daily routine and could relax into a soothing environment. Here one could get both the things at a time i.e. enjoying the beach and mountains as well as could improve certain health issues. It is like rebuilding and innovating process on spiritual, bodily and sentimental levels (Connecting India Group). Coordinated services are offered by the hospitality sector to diversify tourism products from the general travel and tourism arena. Coordinated services can also be termed as an

all-inclusive package offered by travel facilitators to the medical tourist who wants transportation, trans-

Healthcare Tourism in India

Indian medical tourism market is approximately around US \$334 million (in 2004), accounting for around 1, 50,000 patients from foreign nations and growing at the rate of more than 26% p.a. Presently there are more than 2100 hotels in the A Grade cities which could accommodate approximately 1, 02,000 rooms, and is very well equipped to fulfill the growing needs of said segment. There are three basic players of this segment i.e. Hospitals, Travel agencies or tour operators and Hotels/accommodation centres. For the development and success of medical tourism an association of these three players is very essential. Because this results is a safe and secure medical tour package for patients. As travel agents could liaise with travel and medical insurance companies and could ensure a smooth line of execution. Not only this, but travels agents also helps in explaining and solving the problems of patients visiting India (for e.g. - improper transport facility, lethargic behavior sometimes, unhygienic surrounding etc. (Apollo Gleneagles). Additionally, as the hospitals TRADE the health services, the hotels are trading India as a tourism product by using the tactic of selling. Price is the unique selling point. The expenditure of an open heart surgery

is around US\$ 150000 in USA or US\$ 70000 in UK, whereas the expenditure of the medical services in India could be as less as US\$ 3000. The inbound tourist for an extensive healthcare service range, from traditional medical tourism to modern medical tourism has made all concerned and interested stakeholders to tap the unknown and unexplored potential. Both Government and private industry are separately or jointly taking initiatives to display India as best and ideal medical destination. As defined by Goodrich and Goodrich Medical Tourism is “the attempt on the part of a tourist facility or destination to attract tourists by deliberately promoting its healthcare services and facilities, in addition to its regular tourist amenities.” Wellness tourism is a field of healthcare focused on improving everyday health and state of wellbeing, rather than treating a disease or curing illness (Table 1). Medical tourism - an integration of medical pathology and surgery as well as wellness services, is a relatively new segment with a market potential estimated at US\$ 200 billion with the scale of growing into a global market. (ims health intelligence applied). It is now very much clear that medical tourism is boom in various countries. And all of them are trying to utilize it as an attracting too for tourist in order to enhance their economic growth. India naturally is enriched with a rich cultural heritage, tourism potential and reputation for age-old medicines. Therapies such as ayurveda, homoeopathy, unani, naturopathy, and yoga are a haven for wellness tourism. However, in terms of market share the country enjoys only two percent of the global wellness market which evidently points at the under-utilization of the potential and wellness quotient that India treasures. Fortunately, with regard to medical tourism, India is quite

Table 1

Tourist Motivation	Typical Activity/Location
Medical/cosmetic	Hospitals, clinics
Physical Spas,	spas , yoga
Relaxation	Beaches, spas, mountains
Experiential	Festival spaces
Psychological	Holistic centres focused on self-development and philosophical contemplation
Community oriented	Voluntary work, charity treks
Spiritual	Pilgrimage, new age events, yoga retreats

Prospects in Medical and Wellness Tourism in India

Of late the Indian medical sector has been witnessing remarkable growth. Based on surveys conducted by The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India and National Sample Survey Organization, the market size is

successful to a large extent in positioning itself as a viable destination for cost-effective and qualitative advanced healthcare (International Science Congress Association).

However, we should not forget the keenness and speed with which countries such as South Africa, China, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are increasing and marketing their medical facilities to garner larger market shares and revenues. Therefore, it is important for India to rethink the marketing plans on medical and wellness tourism in terms of the services offered in the country. What is also very crucial is how the country is positioned to the world as a unique destination.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MEDICAL TOURISM

Medical care can be dated back to 1500 BC with the Greeks laying a foundation stone in a temple in honour of their God of Medicine. Ever since, history has evidence of man travelling out of his country to avail himself of suitable medical treatment. Currently more than 50 countries are engaged in medical tourism with developing nations from Asia, Latin America and South Africa capturing a major segment in this field (MedVarsity). The reasons behind the growth in medical tourism evolve from the following: One, high levels of uninsured population (as in the case of USA); two, lack of private participation and high waiting times (as in UK); three, pressures of aging population and over- hospital stay (as in Japan); four, dearth of sufficient and cost-effective healthcare facilities across various parts of the world; five, elective surgery with privacy (such as Botox treatment, rhino plastic, liposuction, etc); and six, inefficient healthcare systems in developing and underdeveloped world (Indushealth).

likely to double from Rs 4500 crore in 2011 to Rs 10,500 crore (US\$ 2 billion) by 2015; the inflow of medical tourists which stood at 3 lakhs in 2009 rose to 8.5 lakhs in 2011 and is likely to touch 32 lakhs by 2015. India is attracting numerous tourist which is increasing regularly and mainly from the Middle East, Europe and

USA. States which are emerging as India's best medical tourism centres are majorly southern part of the nation (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra) and New Delhi. Health and wellness services in India that attract foreign tourist mainly include dental and eye treatment, cardiac, orthopedics, urology, plastic and cosmetic surgery, neurosurgery, laparoscopic surgery, kidney transplant and knee/hip surgeries.

Industry Initiatives

Healthcare centres are establishing world-class infrastructure (both medical as well as patient-handling infrastructure) in order to attract foreign patients. The hospitals are also continuously improving technology by acquiring state-of-the-art equipment. The players are setting up comprehensive diagnostic centres, imaging centres and world-class blood banks. Some hospitals have established special wards for international patients as also special desks to handle international patients. Such special desk will have officials to handle transformation, travel needs and food and beverages needs. Some hospitals are also tying up with travel/tour operators to offer healthcare tourism as a single service package. Some hospitals project themselves operating in specialty fields, such as cardiology, ophthalmology, dentistry. Some of them have even set up specialty centres focusing on areas such as transplantation surgery. Few hospitals are organizing international conferences in such specialties, and invite medical fraternities from various countries with the objective of showcasing Indian skills in various healthcare segments. Such conferences also facilitate interactions with specialists and help enhance knowledge transfers.

Few hospitals have established international collaborations—both with developed and developing countries. Such collaborations are with hospitals, healthcare institutions, Government departments of health and family welfare, which would facilitate participation in healthcare delivery, treatment of their patients, and training of their medical/paramedical professionals. Such tie-ups have facilitated flow of patients from select countries to Indian hospitals, the treatment of which would be covered under the respective country's national health programmes. Few hospitals are in the process of continuous innovation of products, services and facilities in order to give better value to the customers as also to stand ahead in the competition. While doing so, some hospitals

are focusing on cost-effective-customer oriented technology. Quality, standardization and accreditation are associated strategies followed by some Indian players. Indian healthcare institutions are increasingly going for international accreditation of hospitals and clinical laboratories. Indian healthcare establishments are also adopting marketing and promotional strategies. These are through participation in international trade fairs/exhibitions, international medical symposia/conferences (Table 2). Internet is being used as an effective media of communication with international healthcare travellers. The concept of telemedicine is also being promoted by Indian corporate while providing healthcare services. Some hospitals use the concept of telemedicine to undertake their social obligations of supporting Rural Health Mission of the Government, and some of them use the concept to provide distance consulting and treatment advice to the patients abroad.

Government Initiatives

The Ministries of Health and Family Welfare, and Tourism, Government of India are evolving an approach to give a strategic push to open the Indian healthcare sector to foreign tourists. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has set up a National Accreditation Board for Hospitals, under the Quality Council of India for accreditation of hospitals. The policies adopted by other countries for accreditation of their hospitals are also being examined to gain from their experiences in taking this forward in India. At the national as well as state level, Governments are participating in healthcare tourism expos abroad (Table 2).

Such performance is being utilized as a platform to meet international experts from the medical fraternity and brief them about the competence of Indian healthcare industry in general, and the healthcare sector in the state, in particular. Further, at the state level, several initiatives are taken by the industry in association with the state governments. In Karnataka, the state is in the process of setting up of a Bangalore International Health City Corporation, which would render patients a broad range of health care products and treatments. The Government of Karnataka is also in the process of leveraging the state's IT prowess to tap business in the healthcare outsourcing services. Leveraging IT skills would help enhance Karnataka's position in associated services to the growing healthcare sector such as medical bill, disease code, forms

dispensation and claims settlement. Karnataka is also bidding high on Telemedicine, a concept by which patients can be treated even when the doctor is geographically placed in another area. In Maharashtra, the Infrastructure Development and Support Act (MIDAS) of Maharashtra has granted the tourism activity with an industry status, with the objective of granting all the benefits and incentives that are given to other industries. This Act would also empower the Maharashtra Tourism Development Council (MTDC) as a Special Planning Authority, to procure and provide land available at various tourism estates without needing approval from the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). In Maharashtra, the

industry in association with the State Government has set up Medical Tourism Council of Maharashtra. Gujarat is India is among one of those few states who declared a separate policy for medical tourism, with the objective of creating integrated medical tourism circuits based on the location of specialty hospitals, heritage and culture. In addition, Gujarat is in the process of setting up a Healthcare Tourism Council in association with the healthcare and tourism industry. Goa, which has been for long attracting tourists for its beaches and exotic cuisine, has fine-tuned the hospitality skills into an art, and is now attracting healthcare tourists with focus on cosmetic treatments.

Table 2: List of Medical Tourism Fairs/Events Covered Under MDA in Year 2011

Sr.No	Name of Medical Tourism Fairs and Event	Date	Places	Remark
1	Arab Health	24-27 Jan, 2011	Dubai	Middle East
2	ATM	2-5 May, 2011	Dubai	Middle East
3	Moscow, Medical and Health Tourism	16-19 March 2011	Moscow	CIS
4	Health Destination	15-16 April, 2011	London	UK
5	Africa	15-16 October, 2011	Ethiopia	Africa
6	World Travel amrt 2009	7-10 Nov, 2011	London, Africa	Europe
7	ITB Berlin	9-13 March 2011	Berlin, Jarmany	Europe
9	European Medical Travel Conference	27-29 April, 2011	Baarcelona, Spain	Europe

Conclusion:

In order for marketing India as a unique destination for medical and health tourism, mainly it is important to make out the macro and micro issues facing the industry. It is essential for the Central and State Tourism Boards to coordinate and collaborate on a set of international standards. Enhancement of physical infrastructure in the country seemed to be another unanimous recommendation made by all the respondents from Hyderabad and Bangalore to connect the potentiality with the demand. Thus, the authorities are required to chalk out an effective marketing exercise in branding the country as well as executing marketing strategies in expanding the medical and wellness tourism market in the country. A nationwide promotion operation about 'Brand India' and its national standards could also be advertised both domestically and internationally.

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WONDERFUL PLACES IN SATARA DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA: TOURISM POTENTIAL

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Abstract

Satara is a District in the state of Maharashtra. The name is derived from the seven hills surrounding the town. Satara is famous for its "Satari Kandi Pedha". Satara has very importance in History. The famous fort Ajikyatara is in this city. The famous Hill Stations 'Panchgani' and 'Mahabaleshwar' are situated in the Satara District. It's also famous as two great rivers namely the Krishna and Koyna Rivers. The city is ornate with nature's blessings, a calm and quite peaceful place. Tourism in Satara reveals its importance as an ancient centre of cultural heritage. Several temples, forts, lake as well as bird sanctuary make the place a wonderful place of visit.

Keywords- Hill Station, blessings, quite, sanctuary, ornate

Objectives

- i) To Know the potential for Tourism in Satara District
- ii) To Understand the Wonderful Places in Satara District

Data Collection and Methodology

Present research article is informative .The various books, reports, news papers and some other Secondary sources are referred for the collection of information and data, like government gazette, District Hand book, District Census, Satara Bulletin

There are number of worth seeing places in Satara district .Satara district is culturally, historically and naturally prosperous district in Maharashtra state. Many tourists are frequently visiting to Satara and adjoining areas not only from India but also from across the country. Some Tourist places shortlisted below as fallows.

World famous Hill Station - Mahabaleshwar

Mahabaleshwar is a hill station located in the Satara District in the Western Ghats range of Maharashtra, India. It reaches a height of 1438 m at its highest peak above sea level, known as Wilson/Sunrise Point. Mahabaleshwar, "The Queen of Hill Stations", served as the summer capital of Bombay province during the British Raj, and today is a popular holiday resort and honeymoon spot. The area is also an important pilgrimage site for Hindus, and is the site of the Mahabaleshwar Temple. Mahabaleshwar comprises three villages, Malcolm Peth, Old "Kshetra" Mahabaleshwar and part of the Shindola village. The first historical mention of Mahabaleshwar dates back to year 1215 when the King Singhan of Deogiri visited Old Mahabaleshwar. Present Mahabaleshwar came into existence in the year 1829-30 and from old records is mentioned as Malcolm Peth, but in practise today it is known as

Mahabaleshwar. More details are shown on the link mahabaleshwar in Excursion Category.

Panchgani

Panchgani is an idyllic mountain retreat in the Krishna Valley, tucked away in the Satara district of Maharashtra. Panchgani is well known hill station of Maharashtra on the highway to Mahabaleshwar from Pune. It is located amidst five small hills, from which it derives its name (Panch in Marathi means five). All these 5 hills are topped by a volcanic plateau which is the second highest in Asia after the Tibetan plateau. Situated at an altitude of 1,334m, the 18-km approach to the Panchgani is breathtaking, offering heart-stopping views of the River Krishna on one side and the coastal plains on the other. More details are shown on the link Panchgani in Excursion Category.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary located in Satara district. The sanctuary is nested in the Western Ghats, covering an area of around 426.52 km² and with an altitude ranging from 600 to 1,100 meters (2,000 - 3,600 ft). It was notified in 1985 as a wildlife sanctuary. Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary has dense forests with three major sections, Vasota, Maharkhor and Indavli Met, and the sanctuary is endowed with natural protective boundaries - Shivasagar Lake on one side, and the slopes of the Western Ghats on both the sides. This protective cover has enabled the emergence of a diverse variety of flora and fauna in the sanctuary. The sanctuary has a diverse variety of fauna including tigers and panthers; gaurs and sambars; barking and mouse deers; pythons and cobras; common langurs and Indian Giant Squirrels. Many species of birds are found in the sanctuary including brown capped woodpecker; Asian Fairy Bluebird; and Crested Goshawk.

Ajinkyatara Fort

This fort located in the heart center of city town. It is 3,300 feet high on Ajinkyatra Mountain. The walls of the forts are 4 meter high, many water tanks are there on the fort and there is no scarcity of water. The beauty is Ajinkyatra fort can be observed from the hill of Yawateshwar. Tourist has a wonderful view of the city from Ajinkyatra Mountain. The Temple of Mangalai Devi is on the fort. Other temples are of Hanuman and Shiv. Apart from temple you can find Television and Radio broadcasting towers on this fort.

Bhairavgad

This fort is forest type fort. This fort is in the Satara District. The height of this fort is about 3000 feet and it lies in the Mahabaleshwar range. Durgvadi is the village which is at the base of fort. Temple is the main attraction of this fort due to its design and it shelters for 15-20 peoples. The temple is very beautiful. In temple there are three idols of Goddess which are about two to three feet in height. These idols are of Bheri, Tula, and Shree Vaghjai.

Chalkewadi, the plateau is about 100 sq. kms and average height is more than 3000 feet from sea level, is the ideal location for Wind Energy Projects. More than 500 towers has been erected for generation of electricity. This is also a sight to watch.

Char Bhinti Hutatma Smarak

Built in the memory of Martyr's of 1857 freedom movement. Recently renewed.

Dhom Dam

Built in 1978 on Krishna river, 13.50 TMC Dhom Dam is very beautiful spot to visit. Hydroelectric Project of 2 Mw. 44 Km from Satara City (9 Km from Wai). Boat Club facility available here, which can be viewed from Table Land of Pachgani. Aqua culture activities are being taken up in this dam.

Gove

A small village on the bank of Krishna river, around 16 km north to the Satara city, attract many devotees due to famous Kotesware temple. The temple of Lord Shiva is too old and classic example of 16th century architecture. Most of the villagers are farmers and it is nice to see farming in Western state of Maharashtra here. Chhatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Charbhinti or Hutatma Smarak, Natraj Temple, Shri Kshetra Mahuli, Pedhyancha Bhairoba, Kuraneshwar or Khinditla Ganapati, Dholya Ganapati, Phutaka Talav or Talyatla Ganapati, Jawaharlal Neharu Udyan and Koyana Dam,

Priti Sangam Karad, Mayani, Mayani Bird Sanctuary is located in the Satara district of Maharashtra state in India.

Kaas Lake

Kaas Lake is situated on Kaas Plateau. Kaas Plateau is at height of above 3500 feet and built in 1844. It is about 26 km away from Satara city and accessible by road. Built in 1875 the lake provides most supply of drinking water to the old city. This is also a famous picnic spot for the rainy season.

Kanher Dam

Built in 1986 on Venna river, 10.10 TMC Kanher Dam is very beautiful spot to visit. Hydroelectric Project of 4 Mw. 8 Km from Satara City on Satara-Medha road. One can enjoy very scenic view of this dam from Yevteshwar Hill.

Karad - Priti Sangam

Karad is situated on the confluence of Krishna and Koyna river. Also the Samadhi of Late Yeshvantrao Chavan (the then Dy. Prime Minister of India) is built on the banks of river Krishna near the confluence. Some of the well known places are Krishnamai Temple, high minarets. The ancient Buddhist caves in the hills of Aagashiva are near karad.

Koyana Dam

One of the largest Dam in the state built on Koyna river, completed in 1963 with capacity 98.78 TMC. Hydroelectric Project of 1920 MW. 98 Kms from Satara, 20 Kms from Patan. Very beautiful picnic spot. Nehru garden near the Dam is also good place to visit.

Kuraneshwar

Temple of Lord Ganesh and Lord Shiva, situated on Old Satara-Kolhapur road, 1 km away from Satara City. It is a famous historical temple of 'Swyambhu Ganesh', the 'Gram daivat' of Satara.

Maha Ganapati Temple, Wai

Wai (the Dakshin kashi of India) is situated just 33 kms away from Satara. It is famous for its temples and ghats. "Maha Ganpati Temple" is here which is worshipped by many holy men and women all over the state. It is the important Pilgrim and Cultural Centre of Maharashtra. The office of Marathi Encyclopedia (Vishwa Kosha) is here. There is a Dam across the Krishna River at Dhom just 9 KM away from Wai.

Masjid and Minars of Karad

Masjid and Minars of Karad are the prominent and historical religious places. Famous Masjid of Karad built by Ibrahim Khan, Sultan Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur before 1580. Minars of height 32.3 meter can be viewed from several miles.

Nandgiri or Kalyangad Fort

It is 3,537 feet above sea level, stands at the end of a spur of the Mahadev range and about 14 miles north-east of Satara. It is separated from the rest of the spur by a small gorge or Khind and stands on a lower hill than the Candan Vandan range close to its north-west. The fort has two gateways the one below the other connected by steps. The first gate faces north, the path turning abruptly as it is reached. Within is a hollow used formerly for stores. From the inside facing east is another cave pond called the Gavi also full of good water. The entrance to it is protected by a wall. This cave pond is very difficult of access, the way being thickly blocked with prickly pear. The second gateway of mortared stone leads out into the plateau, which is about two hundred yards high by one hundred broad with many ruined buildings, and four chief ponds inside the second gate.

Natraj Mandir

Natraj Mandir is located in Satara City, which lies on the way from the highway to the Satara railway station; the temple has four entrances in the four directions.

Pateshwar Hills

Pateswar a peaked hill rising above the rest of the range about seven miles south-east of Satara, has on its north-west face close to the junction of the villages of Deganv, Nigdi and Bharatganv and within the limits of Deganv a series of cave temples. From Deganv a path strikes to the south-east and winds up to a khind or gorge from which by steps in places it proceeds at a very gentle incline for about three quarters of a mile along the hill side till the temples are reached.

Sajjangad Fort

It has been said that during Chhatrapati Shivaji's Period Raigad was the capital of Shivshahi while Sajjangad was the spiritual Capital of it. Sajjangad (Fort) is situated just 9 kms away from Satara city where Samarth Ramdas took 'Samadhi'. There are 750 steps to enter into this Fort. Sajjangad is 3000 feet above sea level. There are 2 lakes onto the fort. Samarth Ramdas inspired Chhatrapati Shivaji in his fight

for Swaraj. He was the spiritual teacher (guru) of Chhatrapati Shivaji. On the day of Das Navami people gather here and take part in festival.

Sangam Mahuli

Confluence of Venna and Krishna River is the Sangam Mahuli. It is 5 kms from Satara district on Koregaon Road. Two famous Rivers Krishna and Veena flow from Satara District. Veena River is also referred as Venna Lake.

Shikhar Shinganapur Temple

Very ancient temple of lord 'Shiva' on the hill called Shikhar Shinganapur is about 89 Km from Satara on Satara-Akluj road. Huge gathering of devotees on eve of 'Mahashivratri' took place here every year. It has many historical references about visit of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Shri Bhavani Museum, Aundh

Late Shrimant Bhavanrao alias Balasaheb Maharaj Pantpratinidhi (Raja of Aundh State) was a good artist and lover of art. He had a good collection many paintings, statuary, sculptured pots, weapons and holy books and many more. He wanted to give the benefit of his collection to the peoples; he established Shri Bhavani Museum and Library in 1938. It has rich collection of articles of sandalwood and ivory, Indian miniature paintings, Bengali/Western paintings, coeval paintings etc. Strong room consists of very valuable ornaments and diamond collection.

Museum has more than 8,000 articles and 16,000 books including 3500 holy books. Shrimant Balasaheb Maharaj studied the science of museum and constructed the present building with the help of foreign architects, considering natural light, ventilation and protection. Its great wonder to see the huge one man collection in such a rural area of the district. The scenic building of the museum situated on the slope of Aundh Hill, famous 'Yamai Mandir' is located at the top of hill with height approx. 800 ft. Aundh is 43 Kms from Satara.

Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Museum

Satara the erstwhile Capital of Maratha Kingdom has a rich heritage. It has been ruled by successors of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj till 1839. Museums and historical places are the main inspirations to the people. The ground stone of this museum was laid in 1966 and was completed in 1970. The Museum was inaugurated by the then Home Minister of India

late Y.B.Chavan, with blessings from Shrimant Chatrapati Sumitraraje Bhosale.

The museum mainly constructed to reveal the varied culture of 17th and 18th Century. The museum is divided into 2 sections, exhibition articles and Maratha art Gallery. The Exhibition articles are mainly displayed in 4 sections. They are Weapon Sections, Inscription section, Painting Section, Textile. The museum has rich collection of weapons, textiles and many more. Each article in this museum is so preserved and presented that, it tells you the real story of valor of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, his successors and the Golden era of Maratha Empire.

Shri Ram Mandir, Chaphal

Chaphal is a town in the Satara district. It is situated just 35 kms from Satara. There is the famous temple of "God Rama". Samarth Ramdas found idols of Shri Ram in the river near Angapur and built the temple at Chaphal. The temple is built in marble and is good example of architecture.

Siddhanath Temple, Mhaswad

Mhaswad is a town in the Satara district. It is situated 80 Kms from Satara district. Temple of Lord 'Siddhanath' built in 12th Century. Idols of Siddhanath and Jogubai in the form of Shiva/Parvati are here. Annual 'Rathayatra' is main function is being celebrated with Lacks of devotees. The temple is worth to see.

Thoseghar Waterfall

This waterfall is situated 36 kms away from Satara. It is a pleasant sight to watch in Rainy season. The people visiting here walk down the slippery falls, and have a good time with the splashing waters. Many people from different walks of like gather here to enjoy it.

Vajrai Waterfall, Bhambavli

Vajrai Waterfall, Bhambavli is the tallest waterfall of India. The height of this waterfall is 1840 feet and it falls from a straight cliff. The water for waterfall comes from the river Urmodi. It is origin of Urmodi. The lush green mountain and the flowers in nearby flower valley please your sense. This waterfall is a perfect weekend destination for all age groups.

Valmiki Table Land

On the west side of the Valmiki Temple at a distance of 1 km. is the table land. This table land is 3259 to 3500 feet above sea level. It is 20 kms. in length and 5 to 7 kms. wide. It stretches on the western side up to Chiplun and on the southern side it touches Sangameshwar and

Devrukh. The view from the table land is fascinating. Upto the horizon you can see only black flat stone. From the southern side of the table land, the Chandoli Dam is visible, whereas on the northern side Koyna abhayaranya is seen. In the monsoon season the table land is enveloped with mist and fog. The area is bloomed with colorful flowers. But the climate in this region keeps varying in the monsoon season.

Yamai Devi Temple, Aundh

Aundh is a town in the Satara district. It is 30 kms away from Satara. It is famous for the Yamai Devi Temple and the Museum. This temple is oldest in the Aundh town. The sculptures and the carving on the temple are captivating.

Yevateshwar Temple

This temple is of Lord Shiva. It is very ancient and has historical references. On the day of 'Mahashivratri' and in 'Shravan' people visit this temple with great holy spirit. The ghat starts just from the Satara City and temple is situated 5 kms away and is at the height above 2500 feet above sea level. The lush green area from this temple to Kaas is fastly growing up as a Tourist Place.

Yuvteshwar

It is a small village on the plateau, situated 2 miles west of Satara. Yuvteshwar is 1100 feet above the plains thus one can expect this place too pleasantly and cool all times. The plateau is reached by a good bridal bath branching off from the tunnel at Satara or by the steps which climb straight up the hillsides.

Mayani Bird Sanctuary

Mayani is one of the most prominent bird sanctuaries from India! The bird sanctuary is globally reckoned for its gigantic range of species for migratory birds and local birds. According to 2005 census, there were more than 400 species of the birds over here. Mayani is located in the west India that is pretty near to Vaduj area of Satara district of Maharashtra state. Mayani is bestowed with phenomenal beauty and that is why is extensively toured by visitors, ornithologists belonging to all the corners of the globe. People come here several reasons, few for studying nature, few for passing leisure, few for bird-watching and so on; the ambience of the sanctuary is really great.

If you are a bird lover, then Mayani is not less than a heaven for you. There are more than 400 different species of birds in Mayani that is quite

larger to any other bird sanctuary in India. Whether be migratory birds like Brahminy Ducks, Coot, Common Spoon bills, Painted storks, Black Ibis, or other birds like the Stork, Northern Shoveler, and Kingfisher; you get them in plenty. Flamingoes that are water birds can also be located on the banks of Mayani. Presence of Flamingoes means plenty of insects, fishes and crabs as they are its prime foods.

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SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEW EMERGING TOURIST CENTERS IN TASGAON TAHSIL

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the new emerging activities not only in India's well developed destinations but also some districts and tehsils entirely depend upon tourism. It is possible only because of verity of Indian physiographic, Culture and Historical factors. Tasgaon tahsil is one of them this tahsil well known for Rath Utsav, Vijaya Dashami (Kavate Ekand) festivals. Therefore present attempt is made here to examine distribution and spacing of new emerging tourism centers. Calculation is done by using primary as well as secondary data. Collected data will be analyzed by using nearest neighbor technique of Evans and Clark. As per this method the all tourism centers spacing clustered in pattern and has huge scope for development.

Keywords: Tourism, Nearest Neighbor Technique, Rath Utsav etc.

Introduction:

Today, tourism is known as the rapidly developing activity of the world. The world recognized the importance of tourism in the economy of that place, so day by day various tourist places are immerging throughout the world. To conserve and protect the tourist centers are essential for the tourism development. In tasgaon tahsil there are various tourist places are situated this all places have its own historical, cultural, geographical as well as religious importance. These all destination are unevenly distributed all over the tahsil. And to study of these tourist destinations and its distribution is very essential for the future planning.

Objectives:

- To study the classification and distribution of tourist centers.
- To study the spacing of tourist Centers.
- To introducing the new emerging tourist destinations.

Methodology:

This study is based on primary as well as secondary data sources. Primary data regarding the distribution and classification of tourist spot obtained through participatory field visit while secondary data is collected by various sources like book, journals, maps, news papers etc. For the analysis of data nearest neighbor technique has been used.

Study Region:

Tasgaon tahsil is the middle most tahsil of the sangli district. Tasgaon has its footprints in the history of Maratha emperor. This tahsil bounded from west by Yerala River, to the north Khanapur, the east Kavathe Mahankal, to the

south Miraj. Tahsil bounds this tahsil. It lays between the 17° 2' to 17° 3' North and 74° 06' to 74° 36' East longitudes. This tahsil covers area about 450.24 sq.km, 6, 39,615 (2011) populations concentrated in this tahsil. This tahsil have Yerala, Man, and Krishna river as well as hill of Shambhu mahadev branches.

Distribution and Classification of Tourist centers:

In tasgaon tahsil there are near about six places which are immerging as the tourist destinations or picnic spots. Out of these each and every place have its own characteristics. We can observe one histo- religious, two cultural, one religious and two geographical specifications among them.

Spacing of Tourist Centers:

The spacing is a transformation of an idea of distance which is fundamentally linear spacing because of its area dimension is inherently more geographical. It is immediately the regional socio economic distributives. (Bansal S.C.)

A measurement of distance between the tourist places in tasgaon tahsil is done by the "Nearest Neighbor Method". According to the concept, spacing of places is calculated by the R_n values, which calculated by the measuring actual straight line distance between two nearest tourist places and comparison this distance with the expected distance between those points.

dobs

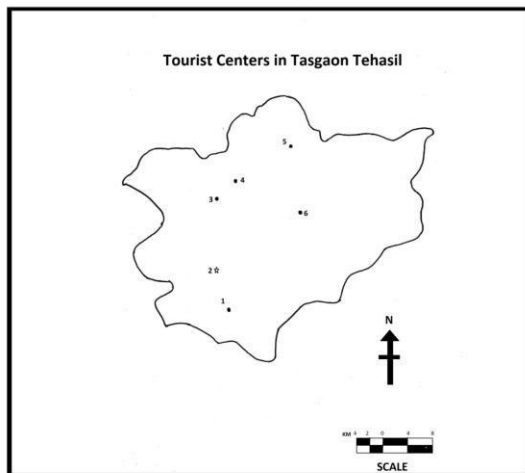
$R_n \text{ Value} = \frac{\text{dobs}}{\text{dran}}$

dran

Here, dobs and dran valus are 2.16 and 4.35 respectively. So the R_n value is obtained 0.50 as per above formula. So we can say that the

spacing of tourist centers in the tasgaon tahsil is clustered pattern.

Spacing of Tourist Centers in Tasgaon Tahsil:



Conclusion:

In the tasgaon tahsil of Sangli district there are some religious, historical and geographical tourist spots are observed. The spacing between these points are cluster in nature. Out of these most places are under the construction and soon these places are emerged and developed as the tourist hubs of tasgaon tahsil. Some of the places among them are under the development through the governments various schemas. So it is necessary to develop infrastructure facilities for tourists among these places are very needful to attract more tourists towards these places.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTION IN PUNE DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA STATE

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Abstract:

The natural resources, coastal lines, waterfalls, hot springs, temples, historical forts, caves, wild-life, hill ranges, scenery and amenable climate are very important resources of tourist attraction. The various facilities available to the domestic and foreign tourists in Pune district. These include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions. For the research work Pune District is selected. This district has at Pune its Satara district at south, Thane and Ahmednagar state at North, Raigad district west, Solapur district east. The object of study region is, to highlight the attractive tourist destinations and religious places, Historical, Nature and Cultural Place etc. This study based on primary and secondary data. Tourist attractions in the district as is, natural beauty, caves, temples, forts, mini garden, rock garden, tracking, rock climbing, wild life, festival's fairs, arts, handicrafts, creeks, lakes etc. places. To the stay of tourist, which requires natural resources, infrastructural and transportation facilities, accommodation, food, recreation, sightseeing, shopping and variety of facilities and services for use and enjoyments? The source of tourism depends on all these facilities.

Keywords- Pune District, Maharashtra, Tourism, Natural resource

Introduction:

Pune District, also known as Educational Capital of the state of Maharashtra. Agriculture and household-industries are the main sources of livelihood. Pune also has hill station – Lonavala which is very famous hill station. It is just few kilometers away from Mumbai. One can spend his time on the peaceful hill station. The natural beauty of Lonavala is really mesmerizing. Places to visit in the city are Bhimashankar Temple, Vingreshwar Temple, Shaniwar Wada, Agakhan Palace, Sinhagad Fort, Shivneri fort, Mulshi Dam, Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary etc. These include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions along with ropeway and boating etc. Natural resources includes climate, Natural beauty, wild life, hill lakes, ponds, rivers, waterfalls in Pune district. In infrastructural facilities like water supply system, accommodation, electricity and power supply system, communication system etc. are the basic requirements of Pune to achieve the goal of tourism. Transportation includes surface transport, Railways and aviation services etc. The various facilities available to the domestic and foreign tourists in Pune district. These include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions along with ropeways, boating etc.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study were as follows

- ✓ To study the profile of Pune district.
- ✓ To highlight places in study area.
- ✓ To review the progress of tourism related works in the study area.

Study Area:

Pune district is located between 17° 54' N and 10° 24' N latitude and 73° 19' E and 75° 10' E longitude. The district has geographical area of 15,642 km² having population 72,24,224. Pune district is bound by Ahmednagar district, Solapur district, Satara district Pune district and Thane district. It is the second largest district in the state and covers 5.10 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The landscape of Pune district is distributed triangularly in western Maharashtra at the foothills of the Sahyadri Mountains. Administratively the district is divided into 14 talukas. These are Junnar, Ambegaon, Khed, Maval, Mulshi, Velhe, Bhore, Haveli, Purandar, Pune City, Indapur, Daund, Baramati and Shirur. Pune city is the administrative headquarters of the district. **{Fig. No-01}** There are around 1,866 villages in the district. Slope is towards south-east. The study area has basaltic base having step like topography. In the west, there is Sahyadri basaltic mountain running north to south, and towards east, basaltic Deccan plateau, lying gentle slope towards east. In Pune district, there are four soil types, namely, coarse shallow, medium black, deep black, laterite and mountainous soil. Ten crops have been identified for considering spatio-temporal analysis of cropping pattern. These crops are rice, jowar, bajra, sugarcane, groundnut, gram, safflower, fodder crops, fruits and vegetables and wheat. The net sown area has decreased from 60.95% to 60.23% in last 25 years. But the irrigated area increased by 8.68% with 10,374 electric pumps. In view of study of

Pune District has been under taken for the research paper.



Figure. 1: Location Map of Pune District

Hypothesis

Tourism can generate employment opportunities especially in the interior and coastal areas of the district.

Database and Research Methodology

The present study is based on the primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from to visits the carious tourist centers taken photographs, interviews and sample tourists. Secondary resources were made for tracing the history of tourism development in Pune district. Secondary data was collected from reference books review, periodicals, booklets, news papers, magazines, research report, internet, thesis etc.

Tourist Attractions in the District

Some important tourist centers in the Pune district are explained as follows:

Major Attractions Tourism Places in Pune District:

A. Religious Places

1. Bhimashankar Temple, Khed Tahsil

Bhimashankar is an ancient shrine situated in the Sahayadri Hills in the state of Maharashtra. It is one of the well known Jyotirlinga, amongs the twelve jyotirlingas situated all over India. Bhimashankar is located in the village of Bhorgiri, around 125 km away from Pune in Sahyadri Hills. In recent times it has gained tremendous significance since it was declared as "Wildlife Sanctuary" in 1984.

2. Chintamani Temple at Theur, Haveli Tahsil

Theur is located at a distance of about 25 kms from Pune. This temple is "one of the larger and more famous" of the Ashtavinayaka, the eight revered shrines of Ganesha in Maharashtra. The temple is associated with Saint Morya Gosavi (dated between 13th to 17th century).

Though the temple is believed to be ancient, the current structure of the temple was built by him or his descendant.

3. Vingneshwar Temple at Ozar, Junnar Tahsil

The Vingneshwara Temple or Vighnahaar Ganapati Temple of Ozar is a Hindu temple dedicated to Ganesha, one of the eight Ashtavinayak located at a distance of about 100 km from Pune. Legend has it that a demon by name Vignaasura created obstacles to every good deed performed by the sages and the other inhabitants of the world.

4. Jejuri, Purandar Tahsil

Jejuri is located in Purandar tahsil at a distance of 51 km from Pune & famous for pilgrimage. It is situated at a elevation of around 718 meters (2,355 feet) from mean sea level. It is more a village than a town and derives its importance from the religious fairs held in honour of the god Khandoba, who is also called Mhalsakant, Martand-Bahirav, Malhari. It is situated on a high level and is surrounded on all sides by fertile and cultivated lands.

5. Alandi, Khed Tahsil Alandi

is popularly known as "Devachi Alandi" is situated on the banks of River Indrayani. It has Samadhi and a temple of 'Sant Dnyaneshwar' who spent most of his life-span there. The temple was built in 1570. The famous wall on which 'Sant Dnyaneshwar' flew to meet 'Chandev' is also present here.

6. Dehu, Haveli Tahsil

Dehu is situated in Haveli Tahsil at a distance of around 24 km from Pune. Dehu is a place of Sant Tukaram where he worshiped Lord Vitthal. The 'Palakhi' in the month of 'Ashadh' from Dehu is one of the main attractions of Dehu. Dehu is a place where the 'Abhang' of Sant Tukaram can be remembered. One can see his temple here on the banks of the river Indrayani.

7. Chatushrunji Temple, Pune City

Chatushrunji temple is located on the slopes of a hill on Senapati Bapat Road in Pune city. It is said to have been built during the reign of the Marathas Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje Bhosle. The presiding deity of the temple is Goddess Chaturshringi, also known as Goddess Ambareshwari. She is also considered as the presiding deity of the city of Pune.

8. Kamar Ali Darvesh Dargah at Khed Shivapur, Haveli Tahsil

Khed Shivapur Dargah is of Sufi Saint Kamar Ali Durvesh who lived here around the year 1200. Khed Shivapur is situated in Haveli Tahsil about 23 kms away from Pune. It is about 700 years old Dargah. This Dargah is on the main

highway of Pune -Satara road. It is located in a small village known as the Khed Shivapur. There are two large stones placed near the contour of the Dargah premises.

B. Historical Place

1. Shaniwar Wada, Pune City

This imposing palace was built by the successors of Shivaji Maharaj, the Peshwas in 1736. A massive fire destroyed the building in 1827. Most of the palace interiors also got destroyed and all that remains is the old fortified wall. This Palace situated in the heart of the city near to Shivajinagar, and Laxmi Road, has become the symbol of the culture of Pune.

2. Agakhan Palace

The Aga Khan Palace was built in 1892 by Sultan Muhammed Shah Aga Khan III in Pune, Maharashtra. The palace was an act of charity by the Sultan who wanted to help the poor in the neighboring areas of Pune, who were drastically hit by famine. The palace is closely linked to the Indian freedom movement as it served as a prison for Mahatma Gandhi, his wife Kasturba Gandhi, his secretary Mahadev Desai and Sarojini Naidu.

3. Sinhagad Fort, Haveli

Sinhagad is a fortress located roughly 30 km from Pune. Previously called Kondhana, the fort has been the site of many important battles, most notably the battle of Sinhagad in 1670. Perched on an isolated cliff of the Bhuleswar range of the Sahyadri Mountains, it is situated on a hill rising 1312 mt. (4,304 ft.) above mean sea level. One of the most famous battles for Sinhagad was fought to recapture the fort by Tanaji Malusare, a general of Shivaji Maharaj in March 1670.

4. Shivneri fort, Junnar Tahsil

Shivneri fort is located 105 km away from Pune at a Height of 689 mt. (2260 ft.) above mean sea level. Shivneri is the birthplace of the King Chhatrapati Shivaji. Shivneri is a highly defensible location, with steep rocks on four sides and a strongly built citadel. Inside the fort is a small temple dedicated to the goddess Shivai Devi, after whom Shivaji was named. At the centre of the fort is a water pond which is called 'Badami Talav'.

5. Karla Caves, Maval Tahsil

Karla Caves or Karle Caves are a complex of ancient Indian Buddhist rock-cut cave shrines developed over two periods—from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD, and from the 5th century AD to the 10th century. The caves lie near a major ancient trade route, running eastward from the Arabian Sea into the Deccan. The main cave features a large, intricately

carved chaitya, or prayer hall, dating back to the 1st century BC.

C. Hill Station Place

1. Lonavala, Maval Tahsil

Lonavla is a town and a hill station Municipal Council in Pune district. It is about 64 km away from the Pune, 96 km away from Mumbai. Lonavala is a popular hill station at a height of 625 mt. (2051 ft.) above the mean sea level. It is famous throughout India for the hard candy sweet known as 'chikki'. In 1871, the Lonavla and Khandala hill stations were discovered by Lord Elphinstone, who was the Governor of Bombay Presidency during those times. Also Lonavala is about 3 km away from Khandala, while Karla Caves, Bhaja Caves and Bedsa are close to Lonavla. Both the Mumbai-Pune Expressway as well as the Mumbai-Pune highway passes through Lonavla.

2. Khandala, Maval Tahsil

Khandala is a hill station in the Western Ghats, located about three kilometres from Lonavala and 68 km from Pune at an elevation of 625 m (2,051 ft) from mean sea level. Due to the ease of accessibility from nearby cities, Khandala is a common area for hiking. One destination is the nearby peak of Duke's Nose, which offers a panoramic view of Khandala and the Bhor Ghat.

D. Nature and Cultural Place

1. Mulshi Dam, Mulshi Tahsil

Mulshi Dam is located at a distance of about 25 km. at a distance of about 43 km. from Pune. Water from the dam is used for irrigation as well as for producing electricity operated by Tata Power Company LTD. Mulshi Lake is primarily a week-end get-away for nearby Pune. The area is a perfect spot for picnic, with scenic surrounding, unexploited Sahyadri hilly terrains, lush green dense forests which also offer sightings of some rare wild animals.

2. Panshet Dam, Velhe Tahsil

Panshet Dam, also called Tanajisagar Dam, is a dam on the Ambi River about 50 km southwest of the city of Pune in western India. The dam was constructed in late 1950 for irrigation and, along with three other dams nearby, Varasgaon, Temghar and Khadakwasla. Panshet is one of the famous picnic spots of Pune and attracts many visitors from Mumbai. The lake is made because of the backwater from the Panshet Dam.

3. Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary

was created in the Ambegaon and Khed talukas of Pune District, in the Western Indian state of Maharashtra in order mainly to protect the habitat of the Indian Giant

Squirrel. Its area is 131 km² (51 sq mi) and is a part of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri Ranges). This sanctuary was created in 1984 and includes 9 tribal villages. The area's biodiversity has been retained as it will be preserved as a cluster of sacred groves for generations.^[2] These sacred groves act as gene pools of this area, from where seeds were dispersed.

Summery and Conclusion

To the stay of tourist for several days. Which requires natural re-sources, infrastructural and transportation facilities, accommodation, fort, recreation, sightseeing, shopping and variety of facilities and services for use and enjoyments? The success of tourism depends on all these facilities. Disrictwise various tourist attractions in the district consisting of temples, forts, ports, festivals, fairs, art and handicraft, waterfall, caves, creeks, beaches, lakes, hill-stations etc. Week-long dream journey of Deccan odyssey and royal facilities provided to tourist. Eco tourism is environmentally responsible tourism, which must incorporate the following key elements (i) Nature based, (ii) Ecologically, Socially, Culturally and Economically sustainable (iii) Educational and Interpretative (iv) Locally participatory. Various promotional activities were conducted to encourage eco-tourism. Lastly about Overall Explained tourist Attractions and The tourism activity generates employment opportunities in various part of study area.

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POTENTIAL OF HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN SHRIGONDA CITY

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Abstract

The historical and religious tourism plays huge role in development of internal tourism in Shrigonda city. ShriShaikh Mohammad Maharajmandir, KhandobaBhirobayatra, Salvandeviyatra being an important asset of the cities, make profit and significantly influence their economic development. Leveling seasonal fluctuations and providing additional job openings the historical and religious heritage plays enormous role in the social sphere. Reviving local cultural values, developing national creativity and cultural heritage promotes cultural pick up of indigenous population.

Key Words- Tourism, Development, Shrigonda, Religious, Hindu, Muslim

Introduction

Shrigonda is an old city and a municipal council in Ahmednagar district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is also historical and religious place, which is situated on the bank of river Saraswati. In ancient period Shrigonda is formerly known as Shirpur, Chambhargonde and finally Shrigonda respectively. It is understood from ancient books that it is devotion of Panduvipra and insists of Laxmi. God Vishnu created it. It is first known as Shirpur but after the devotion of saint Govindchambhar it becomes popular as Chambhargonde. British government changed the name as Shrigonda.

Historical importance of Shrigonda

The British people named it Shrigonda just because they made the combination of Shirpur and Chambhargonda and made it Shrigonda. It means that they have taken "Shri" from 'Shirpur' and "gonda" from 'Chambhargonda' and it becomes Shrigonda. Religious tradition of Shrigonda is continuously going on from medieval to modern period. It has the tradition of great saint like Govindchambhar, Nimbajmaharaj, shaikhMahamadmaharaj and Tatyamaharaj. Different saints are recognized for their national integration therefore it is known as "Santancheepaibhumi". Saint Mahamadmaharaj is known for his national integration. He wrote famous religious book that is 'Yogasangram', other is NishkalankPrabodh, Bharud, etc. Today everybody start work by praying Saint MahamadMaharaj. It is said that the poet of Mahanubhave, sect from seventeenth century wrote his autobiography 'Abab-anvay' at the north of Shrigonda in Wadalinagri.

Malojiraje was brave sardar in Nizamshahi of Ahmednagar. He brought his 'Guru' shaikhMahamadMaharaj at shrigonda

and he established a 'math' for him. In 1633 AD.Maloji's son shahaji was ruling over Shrigonda. ShivajiMaharaj established Maratha sangha there. He was trying to concentrate on Shrigonda but it was impossible to rule because moghal was well settled already.

The period of 'Peshvaj', RanojiShinde's son of MahadajiShinde ruled shrigonda. He was famous and brave sardar of that period. He was injured in the battle of 'Panipath', but he was saved from it so he established a temple of God 'Shani'. He died at Vanawadi near pune at 12th February 1794. After MahadajiShinde, his adopted son DaulatraoShinde became king of Shrigonda. He went to north for war. But both soldiers meet with each other in Kharda and they won the victory of 'Kharda battle', but in the battle Anand baba Shinde was killed.

We find historical and religious proofs of medieval period. e.g. we find the famous temple of '12thJotirlinga temple', and rare 'Surya mandir'.

Festivals in Shrigonda city

MohamadMaharajYatra

ShriShaikh Mohammad Maharaj Samadhi is worshipped by people of all the religions in the surrounding region. Hindus worship Mohammad Maharaj with Haldi and Kumkum. It is an example of Hindu- Muslim brotherhood. TheShaikh Mohammad MaharajYatra held for two days in the month of March when all the worshippers and believers visit the temple – Mosque. During the ceremony of applying chandan paste to the Samadhi. This yatra held on "AamlakiEkadashi" i.e., on FalgunShukl-paksh 11" of Hindu calendar.

KhandobaYatra

Khandoba also known as MartandaBhairava and Malhari, is a Hindu god, worshipped as a form of Shiva, Mainly in the Maharashtra and Karnataka. KhandobaYatra is a big events in the Shrigonda surrounding area

after the Shaikh Mohammad MaharajYatra in the month of April. Khandoba temple is situated in the right bank of Saraswatiriver.

BhairobaYatra

Shrigondekar worshiped the god Bhiroba on occasion of festival.BhirobaYatra is annually held in Magh month. This is the one important annual fair and festival at the Bhiravnath temple in Shrigonda. The day is of importance to the citizens and surrounding villagers. People from nearby towns and villages arrive to participate in this annual fair.

SalvandeviYatra

Salvandeviyatra is celebrated in Navratra . In these nine days before Dashmai, a huge number of people visit the Salvandevi temple located about three km. south of the Shrigonda town. According to mythology, a Devi- Bhakta asked Bhavani Mata to come to his home in Shrigonda. Mata agreed and came along, walking behind him. But he was not supposed to turn back. However just before reaching the town, he turned back to check on her and the Mata disappeared for the lack of faith on her. The temple is believed to have been built on the place where she disappeared.

Conclusion

Many saints of different cast had done the good work here. They had taught humanism. It does get the support of many kings. Historical and religious things, monuments or relics are ruining. It is necessary to stop the destruction. It is responsibility of the Government and the people because 'tomorrow's bright future lies in the past history and development of tourism'.

The researcher come this conclusion, by using through observation of people and visitors of the place. Most of Hindu and Muslim family are visited this place so national integration is contributes in this place. In the fair all religious people were participation in cultural programs.

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AGRO-TOURISM: OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE FARMERS IN PARGOAN SUDRIK VILLAGE OF SHRIGONDA TAHSIL

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ABSTRACT

India is the country of the villages. Above 6.5 lacks villages are in India. Agriculture is major occupation of the country. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. 70 % people of the India depend upon directly or indirectly on the agriculture. Agro-tourism is opportunity for the farmers to increase their income. Agrotourism providing live experience of various farm activities and agricultural background. Agro-tourism could become a good opportunity for additional and regular income to the farmers of Indian village. Agro-tourism also contribute the social development of Indian village. Infact it is opportunity for PargoanSudrik farmers of Shrigonda tehsil. If the Agro-tourism opportunity runs succsesfully in PargoanSudrik village it could increase the economic stability of the farmers and the people. PargoanSudrik is the famous village of the Shrigonda tehsil for Agriculture which attract the urban tourist. This research paper studies the future opportunities as well as existing scenario and the limitation for agro-tourismPargoan Sudrik village in Shrigonda tehsil.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agro-tourism, economic stability.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism play an important role in the growth of economies of the various countries in the world. As well as several countries have upgradetheir economies by developing their tourism potential. Agrotourism has great potential to generate large scale employment and income sources for rural farmers and peoples. Today the concept of Agro-tourism has been bring direct and indirect benefits to the farmers and people of villages. Agro-tourism provides great opportunities for the every agricultural developed village. Pargoan Sudrik the agricultural village of Shrigondatahsilwell known for theirgrapes, and vegetables and also the techniques.

The agricultural development of Pargoan Sudrik village create additional source of income and employment opportunities to the farmers. In Shrigonda tehsil the Pargoan Sudrik is one of the major agriculture centers which have a lot of opportunities of agro-tourism in future.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives are follows:

- To examine the opportunities of agro-tourism in PargoanSudrik village of Shrigonda tehsil.
- To identify a suitable framework for the agro-tourism centers in Pargoan village.
- To identify the problems of the agro-tourism and make suggestions to establishment and operations of agro-tourism in Pargoan village of Shrigondatehsil.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis of the study is the agro-tourism is an opportunity for the farmers. It increases the income source and employment opportunity to the farmers and rural peoples. It is the new

idea for agriculture. There is need of such types of activities in the Pargoan village of Shrigondatehsil.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy, but now a day's agriculture is unprofitable occupation. The income of agriculture is uncertain due to the irregular monsoon, prices fluctuations of life of farmers. Some innovative activities like agro-tourism need to improvement and implement.

Agro-tourism helps to improve the knowledge of urban people of towards the agricultural activities. The restricted urban people in the flats, offices can see the nature of the village they known about the rural culture through the agro-tourism.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study is limited to examine the benefits and applicability of agro-tourism in pargoansudrik village. The study includes their benefits and problems. As well as it includes appropriate framework regarding to establish the agro-tourism centres in the pargoansudrik village.

The present study was conducted on the agro-tourism is based on secondary data. The data has been furnished from the Tehsil office, Grampanchyat of pargoanvillage, Talathi office of pargoan village as well as agriculture office of Shrigonda Tehsil. Some ideas have been taken from the Tourism Development Corporation of Maharashtra.

CONCEPT OF AGRO-TOURISM

Agro-Tourism is the term which related rural culture as a tourist attraction. It is the job generating activity. It is also increase the

income of rural people. The tourism and agriculture is related with environment and society. It employing directly and indirectly 8% of the global workforce.

Definition of Agrotourism by Maharashtra Agriculture and Rural Tourism Federation (MART), is- It is the holidays concept of visiting farm or any agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operations for the purpose of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation. Agrotourism is the place where the urban tourist come and spend their holidays in a village, it is the home giving a fill of rural culture. It gives the benefits to the farmers and villagers.

WHO CAN START AGRO-TOURISM CENTRES

The individual farmer can start agro-tourism who have minimum one hector land, farm house, water resource and his interest. Apart from the Group of farmers individual farmer, agricultural co-operatives institute, Non-Government organizations may start their centers. As well as Grampanchayats can start such centers in their operational areas with the help of villagers and farmers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR AGRO-TOURISM CENTRES

Researcher has identified the minimum requirements for the agro-tourism center. To develop an agro-tourism in their farm, the farmer / farmers must have basic infrastructure and facilities in their farm as follows:

- Accommodation facilities at same place or alliance with nearest hotels.
- Farmhouse, with rural look
- Rich resources of water and plants at the place.
- Cooking equipment for cooking food.
- Medical centers.
- Goat farm, green House.
- Offer fruits (Grapes, Banana, Mango etc.) corns, groundnuts, sugarcane

LOCATION OF PARGOAN SUDRIK AGRO-TOURISM CENTRE

Location is most the important factor for success in the agro-tourism. The location of the Pargoan Sudrikan easy to arrive and have a good natural background. Urban tourists are interested into enjoying the nature and rural life. So, farmers should develop their centre in the rural areas. It is occure bank of small local Saraswati river. It is away from the Pune about 110km and from Ahmednagar it is away about 66km. Belwandi is the nearest railway station, Which is about 6km. It is 15km away from the Shrigonda tehsil. It is well connected by the

buses, the places which are already tourist center like Shiddhatek the famous temple of lord Ganesha, the Shaikh Mahamad baba temple. The temple city Shrigonda, Visapur Tank etc.

PROBLEMS OF THE AGRO-TOURISM IN PARGOAN SUDRIK VILLAGE

Pargoan Sudrik has a greater potential of the development of the agro-tourism centers due to the good natural and climatic conditions. But there are some problems in the process of agro tourism development in the Village. Major challenges and problems are follows;

- Lack of perfect knowledge about the agro-tourism
- Weak communication skill and lack of commercial approach of the small farmers
- Lack of capital to develop basic infrastructure for the agro-tourism
- Ignorance of the farmers.
- Farmers have small size holding, low quality land

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Pargoan Sudrik has a great potential to the development of agro-tourism, because of natural conditions and different types of agri products. It is a good opportunity to develop an agro-tourism business in Pargoan Sudrik. But there is a problem of low awareness about Agrotourism in the farmer and problem of the finance and proper view in the farmers of the Pargoan Sudrik. Hence, the agriculture departments of the Tehsil, districts, Agriculture Universities should try to give orientation about it and provide some innovative ideas regarding to the Agro-Tourism. The government should try to provide optimum financial aids to the agro-tourism activities in Pargoan Sudrik.

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SPORTS TOURISM IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Sports Tourism in India, a new market in India-the Asian Sub continent, where sports and travel mixes with each other. From the very ancient times in Indian history, sports amuse the mass. Throughout the world, different types of sports entertain the people. In Rome, the Roman amphitheatres were built to give birth of several gladiators, while in Mahabharata, Chess and Pasha emerged as an entertaining game and strategic game to rule the kingdom. While Martial arts emerged in the name of "Kalaripayate" in ancient India to foster not only emerging soldiers, but also it amuses certain section of people in India. After the medieval era, the Europeans influenced Indians in different sectors of Indian society. Football, Indian Cricket, Polo in India, Swimming in India and many other popular games emerged. Now in this modern day, Indians are now entering in the world of games and tourism. From Indian Premier League Cricket to Traditional Boat Race (Boat races in Kerala) and from Indian Super League to Traditional Buffalo Race all have English Polo Game to adventure treat to a traveller all the organisers now have a motive not only to foster sports or the sports culture, but also to give a high scope to enhance tourism in India.

Keywords: Continent, Entertaining, Emerging, Enhance, Motive etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is a popular holiday destinations in the world where sports tourism is gaining immense prominence and popularity. Sports tourism in India is being encouraged by the tourism providers in India. It means that vacations to India are sports-oriented. Sports tourism in India is indeed lucrative from the point of revenue-earning. Sports are an integral part of the Indian sub-continent. India is top destination offering tourists with great and excellent scope for skiing in the Himalayan ranges, going on bicycle tour on the Indian roads or canoeing or whitewater rafting in the hilly streams and rivers. You can go in for mountaineering, rock climbing and aero-sports like hand gliding, ballooning and paragliding in places like Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Darjeeling. There are numerous water sports and activities in India, especially in Goa and other popular beach destinations. Surfing the waves or water-scooting is great fun in the Indian seas. Scuba diving, angling and fishing are integral part of sports tourism in India. Golf courses in India largely encourage sports tourism in the Indian peninsula. Golf is an internationally acclaimed sports and favorite to people. The magnificent golf courses attract professional golfers and amateur golfers. Even the luxury resorts in India have private golf courses where tourist can tee off to a fun time during their leisure vacation to India. There are many traditional games in India which tourists take great interest; one such sport is the famous boat race of Kerala.

Business tours combined with active sports activities are becoming highly popular; here business meets leisure and such kind of sports

tourism on business tours is a global corporate strategy for employee entertainment and well-being. Moreover sports tourism is nurtured by the professional sportsperson; they have to travel extensively for their career. Sportsmen and sportswomen come from all parts of the world to participate in international championships and tournaments like Cricket World Cup, Soccer World Cup or tennis events like Wimbledon. For instance ASEAN games and Commonwealth games have drawn sports professionals to India and will do so in all the future sports events in India. Sports tourism in India is an absolute must for all the thrill seekers. The geographical diversities of India open up great avenues for adventure sports and activities.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Sport and Tourism sector in India.
2. To study the offerings of Sport Tourism in India.
3. To study the Sport Tourism opportunity in India.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary

reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

4. SPORTS AND TOURISM SECTOR IN INDIA

A holiday with friends or family to witness a mega sporting event is no longer a strange idea for travellers belonging from India. The number of travellers keen on a ring side seat to applaud for the Blue Men of Indian Cricket Team at the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 in foreign countries or their favourite team during T20 tournament or driver in a formula one race is rapidly growing. With the hands of Commonwealth Games in India, ICC Cricket World Cup 2011, Indian Premier League, Indian Super League, Buddha Circuit Formula 1 Race the sports tourism is growing rapidly. And these sporting enthusiasts are willing to spend much money to jet set across the globe to experience the thrill of sports with nationalism watching their favourite game live in a stadium. These followers also like to live it up by exploring these destinations simultaneously.

5. OFFERINGS OF SPORTS TOURISM IN INDIA

The Grand Prix, Wimbledon matches or PGA Championships enhance the sports tourism and has diversified from its conventional form restricted to viewing the sport live, to be clubbed with MICE or leisure trips. Hence, the members from corporate world are often witnessed weaving their conventions and business sessions with various sporting events. The present scenario has further evolved itself to include families accompanying delegates and fans to the sporting event. They consider the event as an incentive to visit and explore the destinations wherein they treat in shopping and other leisure activities.

6. SPORT TOURISM OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA

Correspondingly, there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of tour operators and agents specializing in servicing the requirements of this particular segment. It is not only niche specialists, but also big mainstream tour operators who set up a separate division to tap the potential of sports tourism of India. This concept in India about a decade ago, sports tourism, though a niche segment has evolved rapidly over the past five years. A large number of tour agents are introducing with interesting packages surrounding major sporting events. The sports tourism is a well organised and booming sector with major revenue churner in several nations around the world like United Kingdom, Germany, Singapore, South Africa, Malaysia

and many other countries. Several National Tourist Offices are uncompromisingly functioning towards promoting their destinations for sport tourism in India to tap the corporate, as well as fast growing upper middle class and the youth.

7. CONCLUSION

Sports Tourism can be a vital force for world peace and increasing understanding and interdependence. Throughout the world, sports tourism can contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order that will help to eliminate the widening economic gap between developed and developing sports tourism countries and insure the steady acceleration of economic and social development and progress in particular of the developing countries. Although Sports Tourism is a niche segment in India, it is growing rapidly, with a large number of entrepreneurs willing to invest in it. In order to support their endeavor's, the government needs to arrange an overall sprucing of infrastructure management, security issues and marketing strategies. The travel operators themselves feel the need to introduce more value-added services so as to beckon international tourists to India.

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IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON ENVIRONMENT: OZONE LAYER DEPLETION AND GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

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Abstract:

Travel & Tourism is the world's largest business industry as it is creator of various type jobs across international, national and regional economies. It generated, ~12 % of GDP directly and indirectly, and nearly 200 million jobs in the world-wide. It has tremendous potential to contribute to economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development. But also has many detrimental effects on environment and destroys local cultures as it is managed badly. One of them is as global increase in temperature as well as an direct/indirect effect on Ozone layer depletion. Both tourism and Ozone layer depletion has reversible phenomenon. As bad managed tourism directly affects ozone, similarly the tourism industries are facing challenges as a result of Ozone Layer depletion and global warming.

1. Introduction:

In present days Travel & Tourism is the world's largest business industry as it is creator of various type jobs across international, national and regional economies in retail, construction, manufacturing and telecommunications. It is one of the important parts of life associated directly with all leaving things. According to recent reports it has shown that in 2000, Travel & Tourism generated, ~12 % of GDP directly and indirectly, and nearly 200 million jobs in the world-wide economy. These figures are forecasted to total 12 % and 300 million respectively in 2015.

2. Contributing to sustainable development:

'United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)', the 'Rio Earth Summit' (1992) identified that Travel & Tourism is one of the key sectors of the economy which could make a positive contribution to achieving sustainable development. The Summit adopted 'Agenda 21', a comprehensive program of action by 182 governments to provide a global blueprint for achieving sustainable development that includes:

- Tourism has less impact on natural resources and the environment.
- Tourism should be based on enjoyment and appreciation of local culture, built heritage, and natural environment.
- Tourism can play a positive part in increasing consumer commitment to sustainable development.
- It provides an economic incentive to conserve natural environments and habitats helping to maintain bio-diversity

Though Travel & Tourism creates jobs and wealth and has tremendous potential to contribute to economic, and social sustainable development. It has many detrimental effects on environment and destroys local cultures as it is

managed badly. One of them is as global increase in temperature as well as an direct/indirect effect on Ozone layer depletion. Over the last 100 years, the average temperature of the air near the earth's surface has risen a ~1° C, which makes the earth warmer now i.e. global warming is concerned about C degradation and social justice. Now a days many government and organizations have started to pay attention to the impact of hospitality industry on local peoples as well as local and global environments. As a result there has emerged a new sector of the hospitality industry known as ecotourism or green travel.

3. About the Ozone layer: Ozone (O₃) is naturally occurring gas and 90 percent of all ozone is found in the upper atmosphere or stratosphere (12-50 km) above the earth's surface which known as the 'ozone layer'. It absorbs the harmful radiations ultraviolet (UV) coming from the sun and prevent it from reaching the earth's surface.

3.1 The impacts of ozone-layer depletion:

Though the stratospheric ozone shields the Earth from the Sun's harmful radiation, ground level ozone causes a pollution and harmful to human health. As generally observed as urban smog it can cause respiratory problems. Thus the combination of direct impact of incoming UV radiations on earth due to decrease in Ozone in stratosphere and increases ground level ozone causes the following problems;

- Human skin: there is increase in skin sunburn and skin cancers
- Human eye: more cases of cataract, snow blindness (actinic keratitis) and other chronic eye diseases.
- Immune systems: reduced human and animal resistance to infections and diseases including

cancers and allergies, and diseases such as malaria etc.

- Crops: smaller plants, lower yields, potential reductions in nutritional value, need to search for UV-B resistant crops
- Natural ecosystems: altered plant forms and changes in competitive balance between plants, the animals that eat them, and plant pathogens and pests
- Marine and aquatic life: reduced production of phytoplankton, zooplankton, juvenile fish, crabs and shrimps which will in turn threaten all marine life and reduce fisheries productivity
- Man-made materials: faster degradation of certain materials including many paints and plastics
- Increased global warming and climate change.

4. Effect of tourism on Ozone depletion:

Over the past 20-30 years, sufficient Ozone Depletion Substances (ODS) like CFC (ChloroFluoroCarbons: CCl_3F , CCl_2F_2 , CCl_4 , CHCl_3 , CHFBr_2 , CHF_2Br etc.) have been released into the atmosphere to cause serious damage to the ozone layer. Over the northern mid-latitudes, cumulative ozone loss of 12-13 percent are predicted in winter and spring, while 6-7 percent losses are expected in the summer and autumn. Over the southern mid-latitudes, cumulative ozone losses are predicted to be around 11 % all year round. The tourism and hotel industry uses ODS in variety of applications, and must therefore be a part of the process to halt the depletion of the ozone layer. Tourism operations have a direct impact on the environment. This starts with the construction of new developments and continues during daily management and operations. Tourism facilities are resource intensive: they are large consumers of water and energy, and generate significant volumes of waste, emissions and effluent. What is not often realized is that they also consume and emit ODS. Refrigeration, air conditioning, fire-fighting equipment, foam insulation, solvents and aerosol propellants all contain ODS and are widely used in the hotel and tourism industry. The tourism industry has a greater vested interest than most in protecting the global environment. Tourism destinations rely on a clean and healthy environment for the long-term quality and viability of the product. Without such environmental quality, much tourism would disappear. Unless all tourism operators, large and small, take action to maintain and enhance environmental quality, the future of the industry is in threat. Tourists, especially those who set out to enjoy the pleasures of the open air, will be some of the

first to be concerned about the impacts of excessive UV radiation. By taking early action to phase out ODS, you demonstrate to your customers-guests or tour operators that you are a responsible operator.

4.1 Main source of ODS in the hotel and tourism industry:

As Travels and Tourism are mainly concerns about hospitality; it is most important consumers of ODCs mainly used in refrigeration, food and drinks, cold storage, display cabinets, freezers, ice machines and mini-bars etc.

- Air conditioning in buildings general amenity areas, conference and meeting facilities, individual room units in vehicles, mobile units in cars and buses
- Dry cleaning and degreasing solvents used in dry cleaning and special cleaning applications
- Aerosols spot cleaning, bathroom and other surface cleaners, small area paints, adhesives, insecticides and pesticides
- Foams food packaging, trays and containers, pipe insulation, seat and back cushions, head rests, bedding and other upholstery uses, carpet underlay, car and bus interiors, protective packaging for a wide variety of goods
- Fire extinguishers are used in fixed and portable fire extinguishers

4.2 Policy to maintain proper use ODS: In 1996 the WTTC (World Tourism Organization and the Earth Council) joined together to launch an action plan entitled “Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry: Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development. They has put forward some action plan for environment protection that includes:

- WTTC have also launched “ECoNETT”, a web-site containing advice and data on good practice and sources of help and advice for environmental information, good practice, new techniques and technologies.
- Raised environmental awareness and developed programs through joint workshops to develop their own environmental awareness programs in the hotel industry
- Published advice including practical publications
- Guidelines for setting up environmental management systems
- Use of energy efficient and CFC free equipment's for good hospitality
- Insists Hotel and organizations to use renewable energy sources and
- Action plan regarding the waste water management
- Introduced the codes of conduct are also used to try and influence consumer behavior.

4.3 Management for reduce and avoid ODS:

- Good housekeeping measures to avoid leakage or loss of existing ODS during equipment operation and maintenance
- Recovery and re-use of original refrigerant after equipment dismantling for servicing
- Converting existing equipment to utilize low ODP or zero-ODP chemicals- this generally requires replacement of existing equipment parts and/or a change of lubricating oil; in some instances, it may be possible to use a 'drop-in' replacement instead of a complete retrofit (a drop-in replacement, as its name suggests, entails replacing ODS with low- or non-ODP substitutes without modifying the equipment)
- Purchasing new equipment that uses zero-ODP chemicals when the service life of the original equipment is over or the original chemicals are no longer available and retrofitting is not possible

4.4 The government perception: The government should define national legislation concerning the manufacture, restrictions and handling of ozone-destroying compounds. Thus it has been recommended that the introduction of aviation fuel tax throughout the world is preferable and also a shift from fossil fuel use to renewable energy sources.

4.5 Perceptions of tourists: As a visitor to the land of the ozone hole, we were particularly interested in the attitude of tourists. The opportunity to speak with people about this issue often came about while on various tours around the country. As a tourist one should not use environmentally hazardous things and take care of our environment.

5. Conclusion: Though the Travel & Tourism has a number of advantages over other industry sectors. It directly affects our environment and ecology. To solve such environmental problem the industry should make a concerted effort to build up programs for sustainable development. It was concluded that global warming has effect on tourism development. Both tourism and Ozone layer depletion has reversible phenomenon. As bad managed tourism directly affects ozone, similarly the tourism industries are facing challenges as a result of Ozone Layer depletion and global warming.

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TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN MAHABALESHWAR HILL STATION, SATARA DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT:

In the present research paper an attempt has been made to highlight tourist attractions in Mahabaleshwar hill station of Satara district of Maharashtra. The entire study is based on primary & secondary data as well as empirical knowledge. Primary data is collected through the field survey and observation methods. Secondary data is taken from government reports, Gazetteer of Satara district, District Census Handbook of Satara and few websites. Tourist point is taken as study investigation unit. Study reveals that Mahabaleshwar has several attractions of which 20 attractions have most significant from the view point of the tourists of India and abroad.

Introduction

Mahabaleshwar is one of the important tourist destinations of Maharashtra from the view point of tourists of India and abroad. This destination has more 50 attractions among them 20 attractions are very popular. Nearly 4.5 million tourist per year visit to this destination. Hence the present study is taken from the view point tourism. No update in formations are available about these points In the present research paper an attempt has been made to highlight geographical and historical perspective of twenty attractions of the Mahabaleshwar hill station.

Objective

The main objective of the present research paper is to investigate tourists' attractions of the Mahabaleshwar hill station. Subsidiary objective of the paper is to highlight geographical and historical perspective of twenty attractions of the Mahabaleshwar hill station.

Research Methodology.

The entire study is based on primary & secondary data as well as empirical knowledge. Primary data is collected through the field survey and observation methods. Secondary data is taken from government reports, Gazetteer of Satara district, District Census Handbook of Satara and few websites. Tourist point is taken as basic unit study investigation. Though there are several tourist attractions in the Mahabaleshwar 20 attractions are taken for in depth study.

Study Region

Mahabaleshwar is one of the tourist destinations of Satara district in the state of Maharashtra. It is the largest hill station in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra state. It lies at an elevation of 1,353 metres above mean sea level. Geographically it is located at 17°55'18" north latitude and 73°39'20" east longitude. It is located about 120 km southwest of Pune

285km south-west from Mumbai, 51 km north west of Satara and about 32 km fwest of Wai. Mahabaleshwar is a vast plateau measuring 150 square kilometres, bound by valleys on all sides.

Accordin to 2011 Census Mahabaleshwar has a population of 12,737. Males constitute 56 per cent of the population and females 44 per cent. Mahabaleshwar has an average literacy rate of 78 per cent, higher than the national average of 74.04 per cent: male literacy is 84 per cent, and female literacy is 71 per cent. In Mahabaleshwar, 11 per cent per cent of the population is under 6 years of age.

The river Krishna originates from the mouth of the legendary statue of a cow in the temple of Mahadev situated in Old Mahabaleshwar and flows across Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. An interesting thing to notice is that 4 other rivers come out from the cow's mouth apart from Krishna and they are the Koyana, Venna, Savitri, and Gayatri. In Mahabaleshwar temperature ranges from 13.7°C in January to 29.9°C in April. Due to its high altitude, the town has a cool climate Mahabaleshwar receives average rainfall of 6200 mm mostly from south-west monsson in the Months of June to September.

Tourist Attractions

Although there are close to 25 'Points' in Mahabaleshwar, lots of these points would give you the same view (of mountains/valley) from a slightly different angle. The following are the significant destinations Mahabaleshwar is known for its "points", from which a person can stand and enjoy the entire scenery. There are more than 30 points in total, which provide unique view to the tourists. These points are located at various edges of the plateau in different directions. These viewpoints provide one with a spectacular access to the ultimate in

fascinating landscapes Most of the points derive their names from some former British dignitary and are situated in the 10-kilometer radius of the bazaar in Mahabaleshwar. Some points can be reached by motorable roads, whereas other can be reached on foot

Lingmala, Chinaman & Dhobi Waterfalls

There are pleasant waterfalls also worth visiting, such as Lingmala Falls ,Chinaman's Falls, Dhobi Falls. Lingmala waterfalls situated at the top of the Vena Valley, Located 2.5km from Mahabaleshwar, present an enthralling sight of cascading water as it scatters from atop a steep cliff into thin silver streaks, often encircled by rainbow colours. The sight of the mighty water fall which is about one hundred metres falling from the cliff makes it spectacular This waterfalls can be reached by the Carviali Road . Lingmala waterfall offers picturesque view. The other waterfalls-chinaman and Dhobi, are popular with picnickers. Dhobi waterfall is on a bridle path connecting Petit road with old Mahabaleshwar road. Chinaman waterfall is worth visiting. Equally famous is the Dhobi waterfall for its exotic beauty and natural setting.

Lodwick and Elephant's head Points

Lodwick Point, towering almost 1,240 meters above sea level, is one of the most visited Points. Formerly known as Sydney Point, it was renamed as Lodwick Point when a memorial pole was erected on this point in memory of the first British General Ludwick who was the first one to visit Mahabaleshwar in 1824. He was the first European to set foot on the Mahabaleshwar hills. Beyond Lodwick Point is the extreme end of the mountain range known as Elephant's Head. It is only 12 feet to the Koyna Valley below. From Lodwick's point, the overhanging cliff looks like an elephant's head and trunk, and hence the name. A popular hangout spot, it offers breathtaking view of the valley below. Equally famous is the divine view of the Lodwick Fall.

Bombay point(Sunset Point)

Bombay point is one of the earliest known points in Mahabaleshwar. Every evening visitors rush to the peak to get a spectacular view of the sunset. One can also get a view of the Sahyadri range, Makrandgarh & Pratapgarh at north. Lovers point is situated left to Bombay Point.

Arther's seat

Arthur's seat is a point at an elevation of 1340 metres. Arthur's Seat is well liked too for its great view of the Joe Valley. This popular spot that has derived its name from the the famous

British actor Arthur Malet who sat here and gazed at the Savitri River, where he lost his wife and children in a tragic ferry mishap. Arthur's Seat is blessed with spectacular scenic beauty. The wind under the hill here is so powerful that it returns everything that is flung. The point is a very scenic location to visit. Many tourist cabs have this point in their tourist plans. . It is interesting from this point, to watch a straw hat or a handkerchief, tossed down, sailing attractively in the air like a spread-out parachute!

Elphinston, Marjorie and Savitri Points and also Castle Rock

On the way to Arthur's Seat one comes across Elphinston, Favorite picnic spot, Elphinston Point, named after the Governor of Bombay, Sir Elphinston, was discovered by Dr.Murray in 1830. One gets to see a clear view of Pratapgarh ,the beautiful two valleys, the Koyna on the left and the Savitri on the right.Marjorie and Savitri Points and also Castle Rock. The cliffs at these points rise from the Konkan Valley, which are some 500 metres below the level of the Koyna Valley. The ravine between these points is the rise of Savitri River which rushes down 700 metres straight from here.

Babington point

Famous for its picturesque view of the back waters of Koyna dam on the left, river Solshi, Koyna dam on the left and vast picturesque green slopes of Mahabaleshwar plateau located on the right. Babington point, two kilometres from the bazaar offers a beautiful view of the Koyna valley and Chinaman's waterfall. Helen's point is about a kilometre's ride from here by the Blue Valley Road. It takes one into the midst of the valley and gives an enchanting view of tiny fields and neat little huts.

Wilson Point (Sunrise Point)

Wilson point is named after Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay from 1923-26. Wilson point is the only location in Mahabaleshwar where both sunrise and sunset can be seen. It is the nearest and the highest point in Mahabaleshwar situated at 1439 metres above the mean sea level and was known as Sindola hill during the colonial rule . It is a vast bare rock with three observation towers erected at different spots. It is a major attraction for tourists as it offers a beautiful view of the sunrise. Wilson point is famously known as the Sunrise Point. It is a vast plateau having three platforms that provide breathtaking views of the sunrise and sunset. Platform no. 2 offers clear

picture of the sunrise. It offers a spectacular glance of Mahabaleshwar in all directions.

Kate's point

Kate's point is located to the east of Mahabaleshwar and is famous for its view of two reservoirs, Balakwadi and Dhom. The point is around 1280 metres high. The point got its name from Sir James Malcom's daughter Kate, who developed a liking for the place. Kate's point on the Mahabaleshwar-Pune road, gives a commanding view of the Krishna Valley. Near Kate's point is the Echo Point, which, true to its name, echoes the words of the speaker. It is also known as the 'echo point'. Offering spectacular views of the surrounding countryside, the beautiful Krishna river and the Dhoom dam, Kate's Point is worth visiting.

Needle hole point

Needle hole point is located near Kate's Point. One can see a natural rock formation with a hole in between, thus giving the name Needle-hole. The point is also famous for the view of Deccan traps, which look like an elephant's trunk.

Connaught peak and Hunter Point

Connaught peak and Hunter Point are situated off the Old Mahabaleshwar Road. Connaught Peak is the second highest peak of these hills. It offers a panoramic view of the Vena Lake and Krishna Valley. It was first known as Mount Olympia, and was a favorite spot for riders. The Duke of Connaught was so enchanted by its majestic view that he could not resist the temptation of associating his name with the spot. Hence in 1880, Mount Olympia became Connaught Peak. From here one can see Old Mahabaleshwar and Elphinston Point to the north; Pandavgad and Krishna Valley to the east. Hunter's point approached from Old Mahabaleshwar Road, gives a picturesque view of the Koyana Valley

Tiger Spring

While going to Arthur's Seat, one comes across a small stream called the Tiger Spring. Till this day people believe that tigers and panthers frequent visit this place to quench their thirst. A natural spring, it is famous for its spectacular view of the surrounding valley.

Venna Lake

Venna lake is one of the major tourist attractions of Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra state in India. It is located on Mahabaleshwar-

Panchagani Road. Spread over 5 acres and studded with numerous amusement facilities like boating, fishing, horse riding along with colorful wayside stalls make it an ideal hang out place in. Stretch over 2.4 km, this lake is equally famous for its tempting strawberries.

The lake was constructed by Shri Appasaheb Maharaj, who was king of Satara in the year 1842. The lake is surrounded by trees on all sides. Tourists can enjoy a boat ride over the lake or a horse ride next to the lake. A number of small eateries line the banks of the lake. The Mahabaleshwar city market and the S.T. bus stand is about 2 km from the lake and makes for a nice walk during the day.

Old Mahabaleshwar

It is situated 20 kms from Mahabaleshwar. Old Mahabaleshwar is laced with mouth-dropping scenarios and temples. This ancestral version of new Mahabaleshwar is a great venue for trekking which challenges every adventure enthusiast to trek up to 1372m high. One could visit Old Mahabaleshwar and the famous Panchganga Mandir, which is said to contain the springs of five rivers: Koyana, Venna, Savitri, Gayatri and the sacred Krishna River. There's also the Mahabaleshwar Mandir, revered for its Swayambhu Linga

There are number of beautiful temples perched on the top, filling the air with the power of divinity. If the new Mahabaleshwar is known as the 'strawberry country' inviting traveler to taste the red berries and the famous chikki, the old Mahabaleshwar is a sacred venue dotted with temples. This auspicious part of the hill station is a revered site housing number of pilgrimage of deities and Goddess. Those who are looking for a meditative experience will be enchanted to see the five natural springs pouring water into a rock which looks like a tank. The Shiva Temple in old Mahabaleshwar is near the source of 5 rivers, and the water keeps flowing throughout the

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A late winter evening boat ride through the slight fog is well appreciated. Tourists can enjoy a boat ride over the lake or a horse ride next to the lake. A number of small eateries line the banks of the lake

Mount Malcolm

Built in the year 1829, Mount Malcolm is famous for its magnificent architecture. It occupied an important place in the British period. This was one of the famous buildings of its time.

Catholic Church (Holy Cross Church)

The old Roman Catholic Holy cross church in Mahabaleshwar has attracted numerous tourists since a long time because of its fabulous architecture and stained-glass windows. The stained glass windows of this old Roman Catholic Church still retain their beauty.

Mahabaleshwar Club

Built in the year 1881; this club is well preserved and popular for beautiful roses and excellent jogging track. Only members of the club are allowed to stay here. Mahabaleshwar Club offers a peaceful retreat for those wanting to get away from it all. The Club offers many recreational facilities, including a badminton

court and a mini golf course. Facilities are available to everyone at a very low fee. For those who prefer the quiet outdoors, there is a jogging track encircling the premises, edged with beautiful rose bushes. The Club also offers a clear view of Venna Lake below. Every year, Christmas is celebrated here with much fervor and pomp by the club members.

Robbers' Cave

It is popularly believed that it was the palace of demons in the ancient period. Later, it became popular when Tanaji, the Army-Chief of Shivaji took shelter here. Entry here is prohibited.

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EXPLORING THE POTENTIALITY OF THE VILLAGES OF PUNE AS POSSIBLE TOURIST LOCALES THROUGH RS AND GIS

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Abstract:

Tourism is the most important tertiary economic activity. Recently, the new concept of Rural tourism can be considered as an unconventional one. Tourism has great potentialities in all round socio-economic development of a region. Physical, locational and cultural factors determine the development of tourist places. For the present paper a detailed tourism-geographical information database of certain tourist places of ShirurTahsil of Pune district has been created in detail. The aim of this paper is to spread geographical knowledge obtained through surveys and application of geographical software among the common people, researchers and non-geographers who are not well expert to geographical techniques and software. Questionnaire method, survey, GIS methods were applied to collect and analyze the required details. Various thematic maps such as geological maps, base tourist maps, etc. were created in ArcGIS software and these were simultaneously processed to obtain the road network, shortest route map and other relevant maps.

The tourists' places have been subclassified into historical, religious, geographical and agro-tourism. The database contains tourism importance of the respective sites, geographical database- having climatological, geomorphological and geological information and how to reach a respective site based on shortest path analysis. The options of one day and weekend tours have also been chalked out along with shortest route maps. It is observed that such database helps to geographers, geologists, researchers and students to observe such wonderful places, landforms, their structural formation and processes. Thus this work will support the overall development of the tourist places of rural Pune.

Keywords: Shirur, buffer zone, rural tourism

Introduction:

Tourism is the fastest growing tertiary economic activity in overall India. Physical and cultural set-up control the development of tourists places. In case of natural tourism wherein the landscape assumes greater importance the scope of tourism in a region mainly depend on the landscape diversity (Suryawanshi, 2014). Tourism has significant contribution in sustainable development, economic upliftment and social benefits, if planned methodically (Mamun, A. A, 2012). India is a country of contrast where 50 -60% of the population still live in rural India amidst green, clean, pollution free environment. As against conventional tourism, rural tourism goes with the concept of eco-tourism and is marked with culture, tradition and homely warmth of the Indian villages. Rural areas have more potential of tourism and considerably helps to generate employment, social, cultural and educational development of the rural area. With modern technology internet is more and more emerging as a necessary tool for the tourist industry. It directly connects the tourist with the products (here sites of interest). Geographic Information Systems are used to collect, analyze and present information describing the physical and logical properties of the geographic world (Goyal et al., 1997). In other words, it deals with the collection, storage, manipulation, analysis and presentation of spatial or geographic data. Simply put, GIS is an information system that

allows the use of spatial information effectively (Dockkey et al, 2004). In the present research work a detailed study of the various places of tourism interest in the study area has been done. With the help of GIS techniques, the data have been assimilated, processed and analyzed.

Study Area:

ShirurTahsil of Pune district is selected for the present study. ShirurTahsil lies entirely in Ghodnadi and Bhima basin and extends between 18°50' N to 19°02' N latitude and 74°01' E to 74°57' E longitudes, comprising an area of 1651.30 sq. km (Figure 1).

The region generally experiences three seasons- summer, monsoon and winter. The climate is generally warm semi-arid and tropical (Am). Summer months range from March to May, with maximum temperatures ranging between 30 to 36 °C. The warmest month is April with temperature of around 34°C. The monsoon lasts from June to October with moderate rainfall. Most of the annual rainfall falls between June and September, with July being the wettest month of the year. Winter begins in November. The daytime temperature revolves around 12-15 °C while night temperature is below 11 °C for most of December and January.

Objectives:

To create a tourism database of ShirurTahsil of Pune District.

Methodology:

Information regarding the suitable potential sites were gathered concerning the study area through extensive field surveys to form a database and this database was used to create tourist place maps. Socio- cultural utilities information, geographical information and transport network analysis through GIS technique using ArcGIS software was done. Rainfall distribution map, geological map, tourist place location buffer map, road network map, shortest route maps etc. were prepared. The study was an attempt to bring into focus rural tourism into the ambit of tourism industry through the use of GIS and modern technology.

Discussion:

Tourism is now well recognized as an engine of growth in various economies in the world. Tourism is the source of income, employment and amenities for the population of many areas (**Shinde, 2011**). Pune district of Maharashtra has some of the choicest tourist destinations. However it is seen that tourists flock only to certain areas of interest in this geographical area. Apart from the well-known sites there are a lot of sites which remain obscured from the general tourists for want of proper information. Particularly it is almost impossible for people outside of Maharashtra to know about these lesser known, yet equally worth viewing sites. Herein comes the utility of web based tourism geographical information system.

A geographic search is a mixed query which combines tourism attributes and geographic criteria to search for “What is where?” Here “What”: represents attributes of touristic objects “Where”: represents the geographic space that the touristic place covered (**Duran et al, 2004**). Spatial questions like – “where am I”, “what is nearby”, “how can I go” etc. have been answered through this research work and consequent user friendly help portal. Through this research work we have compiled some basic geographic information about the study area and research topic –**region, distance, nearness, areas of interest and general geography.**

Types of Tourists Place –Rural tourism sites in the study region has been further categorized into:

- a) Historical – Koregaon Bhima (*site of Battle of Koregaon*), Wadhu Bk (*burial place of Sambhaji Maharaj*), Inamgaon (*archaeological site*).
- b) Religious – Religious tourism also referred as faith tourism, is a form of tourism whereby

people of faith travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage and missionary purposes. (**Potdar, 2011**)., Ramling(*Hindu temple*) and KawatheYemai(*Goddess Yemai*).

- c) Geographical – Takali Haji (*fluvial erosion, pot holes, temples etc*).

- d) Agro-tourism – MorachiChincholi and Bhambarde. Agro-tourism is the process of attracting visitors and travellers to agricultural areas, generally for educational and recreational purposes (**Lamb, 2008**). In case of natural tourism wherein the landscape assumes greater importance the scope of tourism in a region mainly depend on the landscape diversity (**Suryawanshi, 2014**).

Climate: Shirur Tahsil falls under the lowest rainfall zone having a dry and semi- arid climate. During the summer season the climate remain hot and dry. December and January are the coolest months with temperatures as low as 11° C.

However spatial variation exists owing to altitude and other local geographical conditions. Thus climatic information for each of the sites have been provided along with temperature and rainfall distribution map both on spatial and temporal scale. This database also includes suitable time of the year to visit (both climate wise and based on the local attraction).

- i) **Region** – A tourist base map for the Shirur tahsil has been created and the tourist places are shown for ease of understanding and locating tourist places. A detailed database of each of these points have been done to provide information of the major attractions and places of interest along with photographs of the area.

- ii) **Distance** – Network analysis of the study area has been done and the road network map along with google maps have been provided for each of the places. Through shortest distance path analysis the distance of each of these places from Pune has been calculated and the route map provided. The calculated distance has been provided in the site under the sub heading of “how to reach”.

Shortest distance path and route map has been made according to the itinerary provided for the ease of tourists. Nearest places of interest around the queried site within a specified distance (through buffers of 2 and 5 km) is also shown in each of the tourist location. Detailed tour plan and tour itinerary having complete route information and overnight haltage areas for one day and week-end tour has been chalked out through shortest distance path analysis.

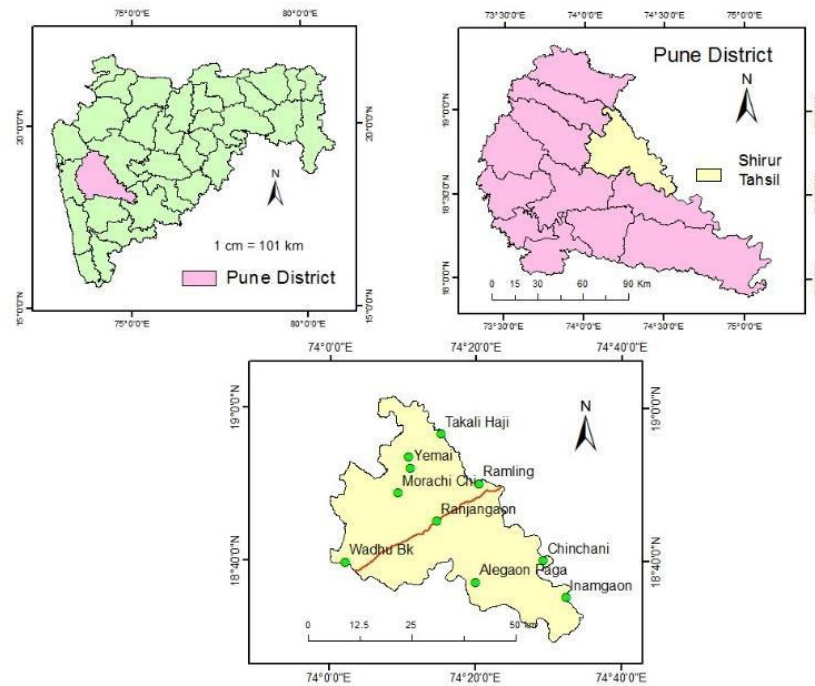


Figure 1: Location Map of the Study Area.

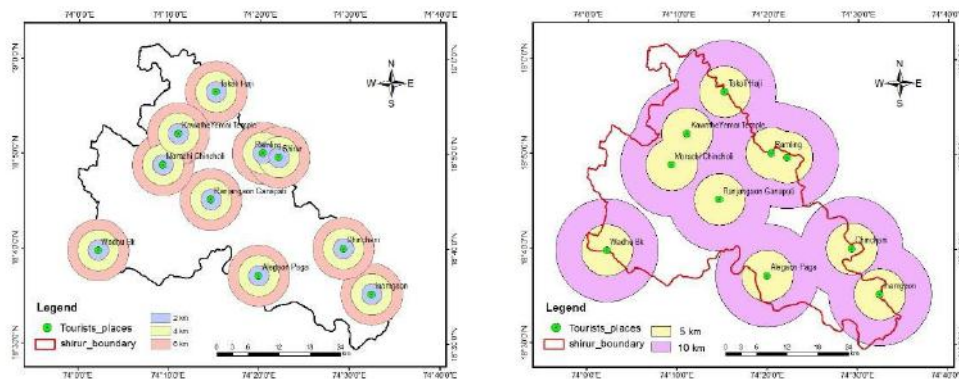


Figure 2 and 3: Buffer Analysis

- (i) **Nearness** – Tourists going to the respective sites will want to explore out *other attractions* nearby the main places. Since spatial information is limited to them, thus the researchers have made a data base of the places of interest near to the main locales. The distance from the nearest locale to each of these additional points of interest is calculated and the information systematically incorporated in the site.
- (ii) Other information: a public utility map having information like – medical help locations, bank, bus stand etc. have also been created and integrated into the data base of the site.
- a) In the first type the sites are categorized by their type. Further details are available after clicking the name of any site belonging to any of the types.

- b) **Distance/Day wise:** According to distance and number of days (one day/weekend) a tourist is interested to invest, detailed tour plans has been chalked out. The tour itinerary contains various route information along with overnight haltage areas. The route map obtained through shortest distance path analysis has been incorporated.

Conclusion:

The study region comprising of Shirur of Pune district has a wide array of potential rural tourism sites. The research work has been complied based on some of the potential and lesser known sites of the study area. At the onset the various sites were categorized into a) historical, b) religious, c) geographical, d) ago-tourism. A database of these sites based on the local attractions and photo gallery, distance of

the sites from Pune city, how to reach, distance etc. Geographical information of the selected sites including climatological, geographical, geomorphological details based on tourist etc. has been provided.

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UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF POPULATION DENSITY IN RURAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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Abstract

Population Density significant influence over socioeconomic characteristics and transforms of rural communities. Distribution and density are most important and fundamental factors in the study of population geography. Distribution means the spread of population into aerial unit of irregular administrative size. "Density means ratio between the size of population and the area in sq. km." It means man land ratio. Henry D. Harness first used the term, 'Density of population', in 1837 while preparing railway maps for Ireland. This is a ratio between population and area.

The distribution of population is more locational, while density is more proportional. The distribution of population on the earth surface is uneven. The studies related to distribution tell us how many people live in which area, which have concentration of population and which area have very few people. Density of population plays an important part in any scheme related to health, trade and socio-economic development. In short it indicates possibilities of development. Political, economic and social aspects of life are influenced by distribution of population.

We calculate the population density of various Villages of Shrigonda Tahsil. It is also interesting result and variation from one group to another group. The average density of Shrigonda tahsil was 59 persons per sq. km. according to 1951 census. And according to 2011 census the density of total tahsil was 194 persons per sq. km.

Keywords: Rural transformation, Population Composition, Density, Socio-economic, Area etc.

Introduction:

The study of any population is concerned not only with its size and characteristics but also with how it is distributed in various spatial division and the changes that occur in the patterns of population distribution over the year.

The multilingual demographic dictionary compiled by the United Nations explains; "Each population lives in a given area or territory and a study of the geographical or spatial distribution deals with the way in which they are distributed over the territory". The term 'distribution' refers to the way the people are spaced over the earth's surface.

The population distribution affected many factors such as: geographical, social, economic and political factors. These factors make impact on uneven distribution of population in Shrigonda Tahsil. The distribution of population is uneven.

In the study of human resource, attention should be focused firstly on the analysis of patterns of population distribution. Distribution of population itself indicates the way in which the natural and economic opportunities for the prosperity of man are distributed over the region. Arithmetic density provides the most superficial representation of the pressure of population upon the resource base (Trewartha, 1953).

Study Area: Shrigonda tahsil is located in the southern drought prone zone of Ahmednagar district. The tahsil situated partly at Bhima,

Ghod and Kuakdi river and canal basin. Tahsil length is 60 Km. from East to West and 51 Km. from North to South. The height of tahsil is recorded 600 Mtrs. above the sea level. Generally slope of tahsil is North to South.

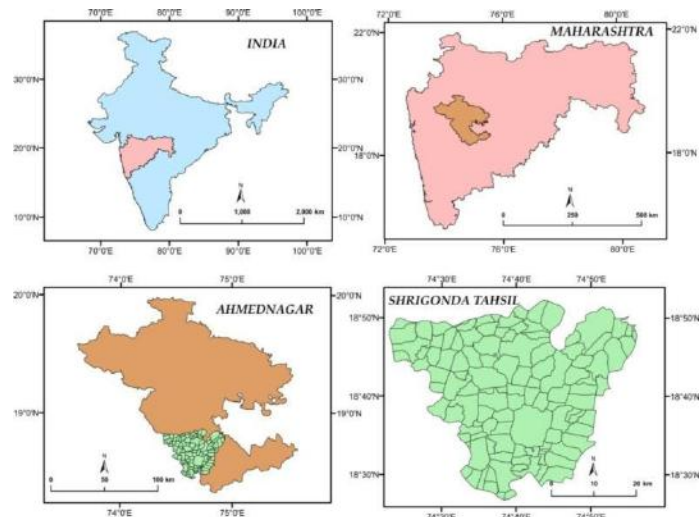
The latitudinal extend is 18° 27' 18" to 18° 51' 54" North and longitudinal extend is 74° 23' 24" to 74° 52' East. It is surrounded by Parner and Nagar tahsil to the northern part, Pune district to the west and south - east Karjat tahsil. It's an area of 1630 Sq. Km. is the third rank of tahsil in Ahmednagar district. It is historical and religious which is situated on the bank of river Saraswati.

Objective:

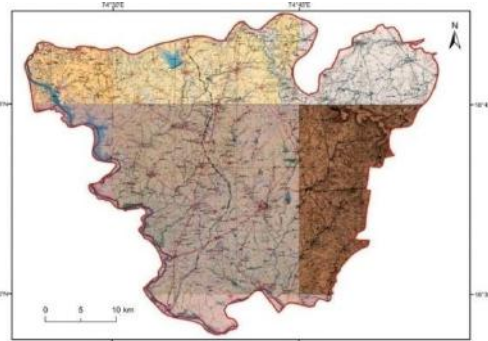
Objective of the present paper is to understanding the analysis of population distribution and density in rural transformation of study area.

Database and Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data. Since the study area is large enough for detailed distribution of population and analysis it has not been possible to study on village level data. Primarily the study is based on block level **published** and **unpublished** data and detailed study of revenue villages has been made on the **sample survey** of villages. The population distribution and density study included in this paper is main important parameter of development in various villages as compare to another villages, as well as circles. Therefore the important part of micro-level study in rural area for development of study region.



Location Map of Shrigonda Tahsil



Toposheet Map of Shrigonda Tahsil.

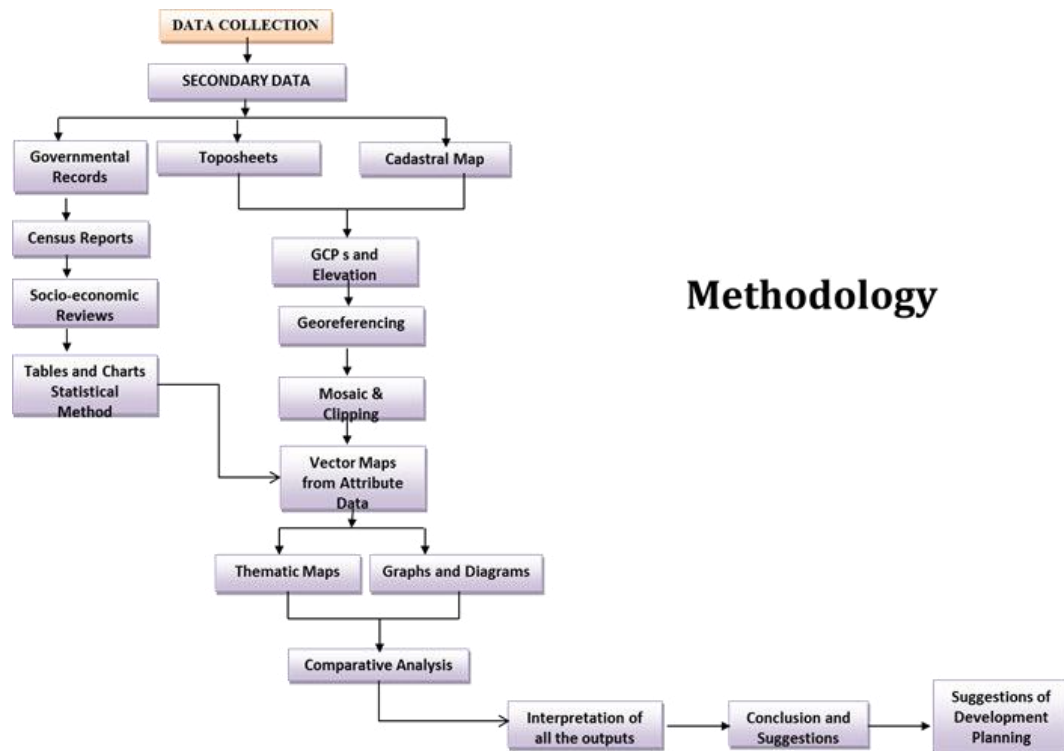


Figure: Flow Chart of Methodology.

Result and Discussion:**Population Density:**

One of the important indices of the concentration of population is the density of population. Distribution of population is expressed by population density. *“Population density means ratio between total population and total area of the region”*. In other words, the total number of persons living per sq.km. area is called the density of population. The population density is calculated for using following formula-

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Area in sq. km.}}$$

The distribution of population is more locational, while density is more proportional. The distribution of population on the earth surface is uneven. The studies related to distribution tell us how many people live in which area, which have concentration of population and which area have very few people. Density of population plays an important part in any scheme related to health, trade and socio-economic development. In short it indicates possibilities of development. Political, economic and social aspects of life are influenced by distribution of population.

We calculate the population density of various groups of Shrigonda Tahsil. It is also interesting result and variation from one group to another group. The average density of Shrigonda tahsil was 58 persons per sq. km. According to 1951 census. And according to 2011 census the density of total tahsil was 208 persons per sq. km.

Considering the all six groups of Shrigonda tashil, according to 1951 census Adhalgaon group records lowest density of population; which was 121 persons per sq. km. Where Belwandi Bk. group records Maximum population density which was 184 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (107 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (56 and 58 persons per sq. km. respectively). Groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Limpangaon (167 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (144 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Mandavgan (161 and 132 persons per sq. km. respectively).

Population Density of Shrigonda Tahsil 1951-2011

Name of the Village	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Change in Percent 1951-2011
Limpangaon	167	217	330	207	268	289	344	105.98
Belwandi Bk.	184	219	292	153	181	231	245	33.15
Yelpane	144	176	198	95	123	178	215	49.30
Kolgaon	161	198	220	110	131	152	175	8.69
Mandavgan	132	173	205	89	106	115	132	0
Adhalgaon	121	154	191	96	122	154	166	37.19
Total Villages	56	70	86	105	138	167	193	244.64
Total Town	107	128	156	191	259	315	372	247.66
Total Tahsil	58	73	90	109	144	175	208	258.62

(Source: - District census handbook, Ahmednagar.)

According to 1961 census condition remains same from 1951 census density data. Adhalgaon group records lowest density of population; which was 154 persons per sq. km. Where Belwandi Bk. group records Maximum population density which was 219 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (128 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (70 and 73 persons per sq. km. respectively). All over the village groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Limpangaon (217 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (176 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Mandavgan (198 and 173 persons per sq. km. respectively).

According to 1971 census Adhalgaon group records lowest density of population; which was 191 persons per sq. km. Where Limpangaon group records Maximum population density which was 330 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (156 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (86 and 90 persons per sq. km. respectively). All over the village groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Belwandi Bk. (292 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (198 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Mandavgan (220 and 205 persons per sq. km. respectively).

According to 1981 census, all over the 50 years the all groups' density has been decreasing than the other decades. Mandavgan group records lowest density of population; which was 89 persons per sq. km. Where Limpangaon group records Maximum population density which was 207 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (191 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (105 and 109 persons per sq. km. respectively). All over the village groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Belwandi Bk. (153 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (95 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Adhalgaon (110 and 96 persons per sq. km. respectively).

According to 1991 census Mandavgan group records lowest density of population; which was 106 persons per sq. km. Where Limpangaon group records Maximum population density which was 268 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (259 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (138 and 144 persons per sq. km. respectively). All over the village groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Belwandi Bk. (181 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (123 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Adhalgaon (131 and 122 persons per sq. km. respectively).

According to 2001 conditions remains the same in 1981 and 1991 decade in density. Mandavgan group records lowest density of

population; which was 115 persons per sq. km. Where Limpangaon group records Maximum population density which was 289 persons per sq. km. In this year total town or city (315 persons per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages and total tahsil population density (167 and 175 persons per sq. km. respectively). All over the village groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil, which was Belwandi Bk. (231 person per sq. km.), Yelpane (178 person per sq. km.), Kolgaon and Adhalgaon (152 and 154 persons per sq. km. respectively).

According to 2011 census Mandavgan group recorded lowest density of population which was 132 persons per sq. km. where Limpangaon group records maximum population density which was 344 person per sq. km. In this year total town (372 person per sq. km.) density was greater than the total villages (193) and total tahsil (208). All over the groups population density was increased than the total villages town and tahsil which was Belwandi Bk. (245) and Yelpane (215).

The table no. 4.6 shows the change of population density in percent compare to 1951 to 2011 census. Mandavgan group recorded lower (0 percent) growth of population where as Limpangaon group records maximum (105.98 percent) growth of population density. Village groups recorded 244.64 percent density, total tahsil has been 258.62 percent and total town was 247.66 percent population density. Natural, cultural and social factors affect increase or decrease in the density of population.

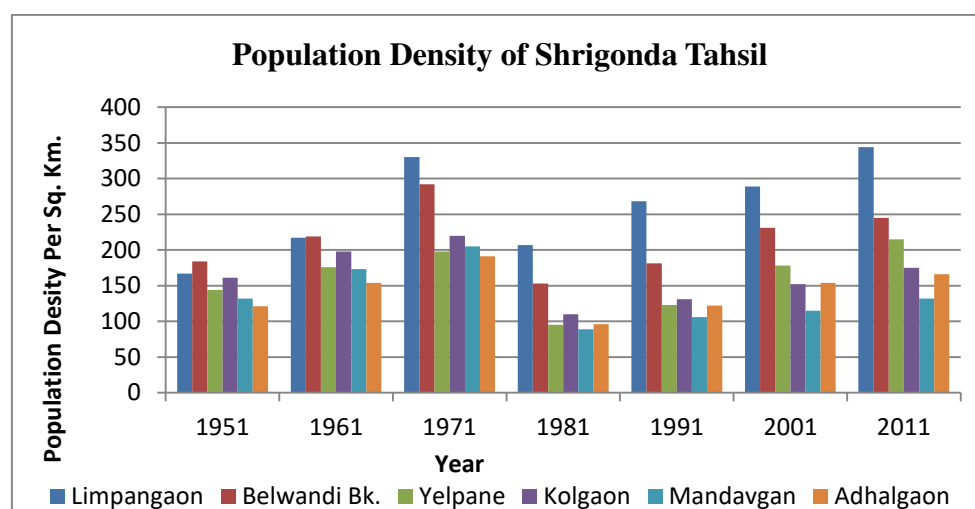


Figure: Population Density of Shrigonda Tahsil.

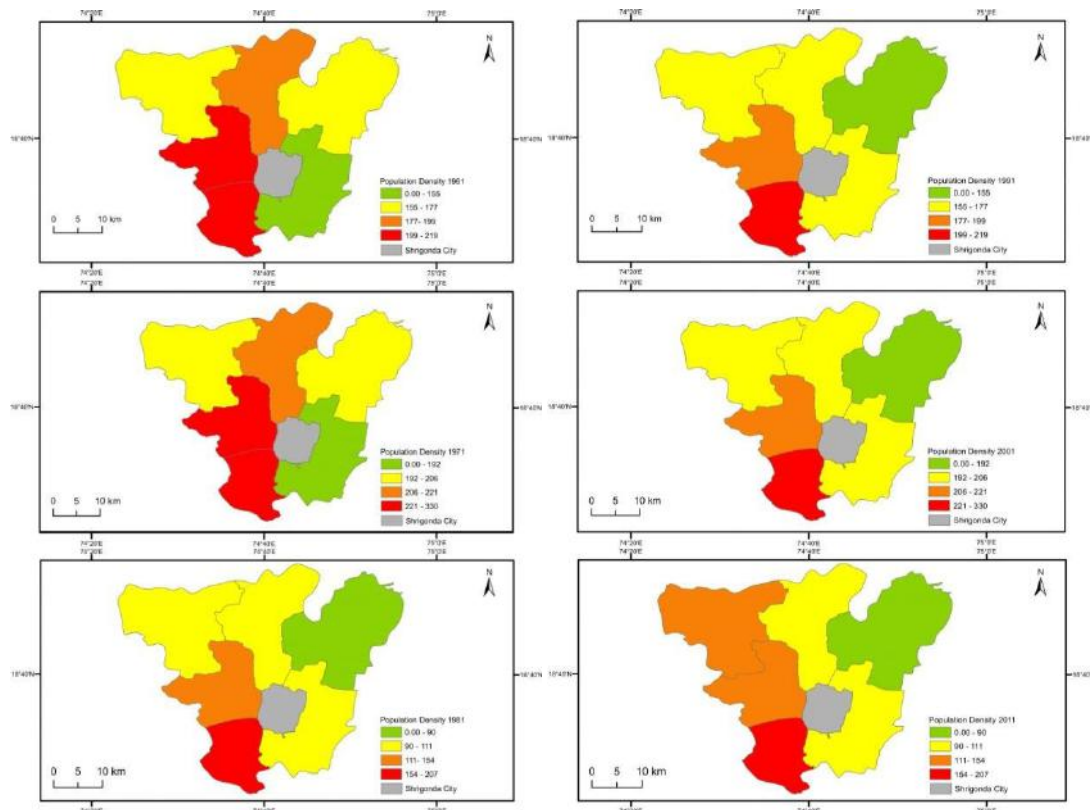


Fig. : Groupwise Population Density of Shrigonda Tahsil 1991-2011

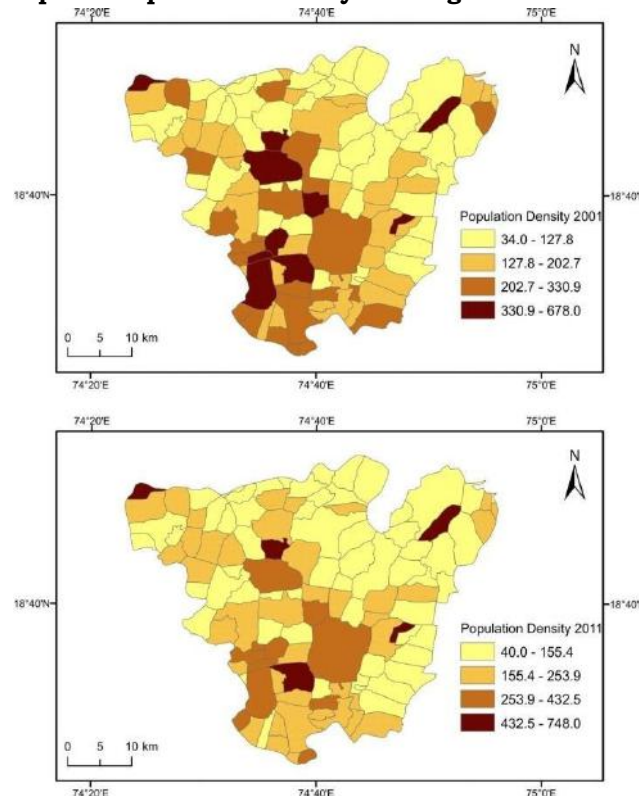


Fig.: Overall Population Density of Shrigonda Tahsil 2001-11

Rural village density as compare to town density is lower than the 1951 to 2011 but change is higher than the village density (244.84 per cent). Town density is increasing because of various amenities are available to town e.g. education,

medical, employment, social and cultural etc. so the people attract to the city area. Increase or decrease of density depends on physical and social factors.

Conclusion:

Distribution and density are most important and fundamental factors in the study of population geography. The distribution of population related socio-economic development of the tahsil as well as district. The density of population in Shrigonda tahsil and Ahmednagar district from 1901 to 2011. The course of population density up to 1921 was undulating in that year the density of district was 42 person per sq. km. and 29 person per sq. km. in tahsil. The decadal population density has increased from 1921 to 2011. In 2011 census population density of Ahmednagar district was 260 person per sq. km. and Shrigonda tahsil was 194 person per sq. km. the density of population rapidly increases in district and tahsil. The density of population in Shrigonda tahsil is lower than Ahmednagar district population density. The highest density of population is found in agricultural area, while it is the lowest in mountainous area. Thus, population is not distributed equally in all parts of the study area. Population density is higher in irrigated and service centre area.

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MEDICAL TOURISM IN MIRAJ CITY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

Tourism has vast potential to bring about changes in the economic, environmental societal and culture things in country, which helps to improve economic condition of any region. Recently Medical tourism is growing sector in tourism and India has huge potential in Medical sector. Medical tourism is act of traveling to other places to obtain medical dental and surgical care. Medical Tourism in Miraj city has been growing at a faster pace & many private hospitals are doing their best to exploit this opportunity This research paper mainly based on to study the opportunities and challenges faced by patients with respect to medical tourism in Miraj city .

Keywords: Medical Tourism, Surgery, Treatment, Accessibility

Introduction:

Recently, tourism in medical sector also known as Medical Tourism has growing rapidly in Asian countries like India. Thailand, Singapore and India are the three countries that receive maximum medical tourists owing to low cost of treatment therefore patients has chose to those countries as medical tourism destination.

“Medical tourism or Medical travel is the act of traveling to other countries to obtain medical, dental and surgical care” (Dr.Vinita K Pimpale)

Miraj which is situated southern part of Maharashtra become a medical hub in past 20 to 30 years and its provided numbers of medical treatments and services, Which attracts patients towards this destination. Many people from the adjoining places come to Miraj for the rejuvenation promised by various medical services. There are also more patients coming from other countries such as Bangladesh, Shrilanka and U.A.E. where treatment may not be available. Miraj offers a nice blend of top-class medical expertise at attractive prices thus helping a growing number of corporate hospitals. There are one Government (civil) hospital and medical college. The private hospitals Pathology laboratory and Radiology centers this number goes high which is 289 (IMA MIRAJ). Private hospitals and 3 medical colleges these overburdened health infrastructure, which creating huge opportunities in Miraj medical tourism market.

Review of literature:

Connell (2006)¹ describes medical tourism as a popular mass culture where people travel to overseas countries to obtain healthcare services and facilities such as medical, dental and surgical care, whilst having the opportunity to visit tourist spots of that country

Dr. Suman Kumar Dawn (2011)² observed that, India is promoting medical tourism aggressively. The key competitive advantages of India in medical tourism is that low cost of treatments , strong reputation in the advanced healthcare segment (cardiovascular surgery, organ transplants, eye surgery etc.) and the diversity of tourist destinations available in the country. The key concerns facing the industry include: absence of government initiative, lack of a coordinated effort to promote the industry, no accreditation mechanism for hospitals and the lack of uniform pricing policies and standards across hospitals.

A study by Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (2011)³ stated that the development of medical tourism based on quality of treatment- which includes expected quality of animate and inanimate resources and procedures; connectivity- which refers to ease of physical movement between home country and destination; cost of treatment- which includes costs of other expenses besides the direct cost of medical procedure; ease of access- which relates to expediency with which medical treatment can be accessed; and, ease of purchase- other factors that facilitate purchase like insurance, terms of payment, and help to finalize the travel itinerary.

Neil Lunt (2011)⁴ opined that, the shift towards patients from richer, more developed nations travelling to less developed countries to access health services, largely driven by the low-cost treatments and helped by cheap flights and internet sources of information.

Objectives:

1. To examines the factors influencing the choice of Miraj city as a medical tourism destination.

2. To examines the issues faced by patients with respect to medical tourism in Miraj city.

Data source and Methodology:

To fulfill the aim of above objectives the data was collected through primary and secondary sources, for primary data we use the source of Questionnaire and Personal Interviews. Secondary data has been collected with the help of Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Research Articles, Research Journals, E-Journals, Report of Ministry of Tourism, and the website www.health-tourism-india.com etc.

Research methodology is partly descriptive, partly exploratory and partly analytical. Primary data collected through random sampling method, taking 70 Patients have undergone treatment under the various hospitals in Miraj city. Data collected was cleaned transformed and analyzed with statistical methods e.g. percentage, average, mean respectively. Results presented by bar graph, divided circle using various methods and techniques for simplifying the data.

Study Region:

The region under the study is the Miraj city, situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. It lies between on the geographical coordinates of 16° 48' 30"N to 16° 49' 30"N. and 74° 38'30"E and 74° 39' 30"E (fig. 01). The city occupies a total area of 91 sq. kms, and population of Miraj city is 502,793 persons as per census 2011 (Figure: 1). **Treatment taken by patients:**

The treatment can contain a full scope of medical tourism. It is necessary to clearly define the Status, Growth and Impact of Medical Tourism which health treatment includes how it is medically treated and what kind of tourist services is included i.e. Oncology, Spine surgery, Cardiac surgery, Gynecology etc (Table: 1) (Figure: 2).

Study shows that maximum patients are taken cardiac treatment which is 23% as follows Gynecology 20%, Oncology 16% because of they are not afford to go metro cities like Pune, Mumbai etc. to take such high cost treatment so they chose this destination.

Agglomeration of Hospitals:

In Miraj city due to favorable geographical condition and other medical

services e.g. climate, accessible location, Hospitals, Drug farm and Labs are more aggregated in this location. There are different specialist hospitals practices such as Cardiologist, Neurologist, Gynecologist, Orthopedic Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Otolaryngologist etc. such type of situation gives economic benefits to hospitals as well as patients (Table: 2).

Source of information about hospitals in case of patients:

Various sources have made available all information related to hospitals available and treatment offered all over the world and people can select their destination based on the information and facilities offered. Sources are depending on the how close they are to the source of information.

The study shows that, most of respondents have informed by mouth from other patients 40%, follows mouth from other doctors 22.85%, advertisement 22.85%. Table 3 indicates that lack of patients getting information through internet marketing and other sources (Figure: 3)

Reasons for patients coming to Miraj City:

Most of the patients are chose medical destination which provides good medical facilities, accessibility of location, low cost of treatment and other domestic factors. Miraj has fulfilled these most of amenities (Table: 4).

The study shows that maximum patients are chose this destination because of accessibility of this destination as follows low cost of medical treatment, treatment facilities, adjoins medical facilities attracts patients to this medical destination. As well as other factors like language, mostly kannada speaking staff attract patients from Karnataka (Figure: 4).

Issues faced by patients:

There are numerous benefits and opportunities provided to patients by medical tourism. But several problems are faced by patients. e.g. Environmental factors, bad infrastructure internal traveling etc. that highly effect on medical tourism (Table: 5).

Table indicate that, mostly bad infrastructure, internal traveling issues faced by patients follows unhygienic condition, lack of safety and environmental factors also effect on patients (Figure: 5).

Table No. 01 Treatment taken by patients:

Treatment	No. of Patients	Percentage
Oncology	11	15.71
Spine surgery	07	10.00
Cardiac surgery	16	22.85
Eye surgery	09	12.85
Knee replacement	05	7.14
Gynecology	14	20.00
Other	08	11.42
Total	70	100

Source: Compiled by researcher

Table 2: Specialist Doctors in Miraj City (Table: 3).

Sr. No.	Specialization	No. of Doctors (Govt. Hospitals)	No. of Doctors (Private Hospitals)
1	Neurologist	-	03
2	Physician	05	30
3	Orthopedic	03	16
4	Pediatric	03	15
6	Gynecologist	04	20
7	ENT	02	10
8	Psychiatrist	03	04
9	Ophthalmologist	02	05
10	Dermatologist	02	05

Source: Compiled on IMA Miraj Website

Table. 03 Source of information

Sr. No.	Source	No. Respondents	Percentage
1	From other patient	28	40
2	From other doctors	18	25.71
3	Advertisements	16	22.85
4	Direct marketing	2	2.85
5	Internet	1	1.42
6	Other	5	7.14
7	Total	70	100

Source: Compiled by researcher

Table. 04: Reasons for patients

Sr. No.	Reasons	No. of respondents
1	low cost	17
2	Qualified doctors	16
3	Ease of appointment	8
4	Treatment facilities	20
5	Accessibility	25
6	Adjoins medical facilities	18
7	other	12
8	total	116

Source: Compiled by researcher

Table .05

Sr. No.	Problems	No. of Respondents
1	Environmental factors	14
2	Bad Infrastructure	26
3	Unhygienic condition	20
4	Follow up treatment	18
5	Internal traveling	22
6	Safety	19
7	Total	119

Source: Compiled by researcher

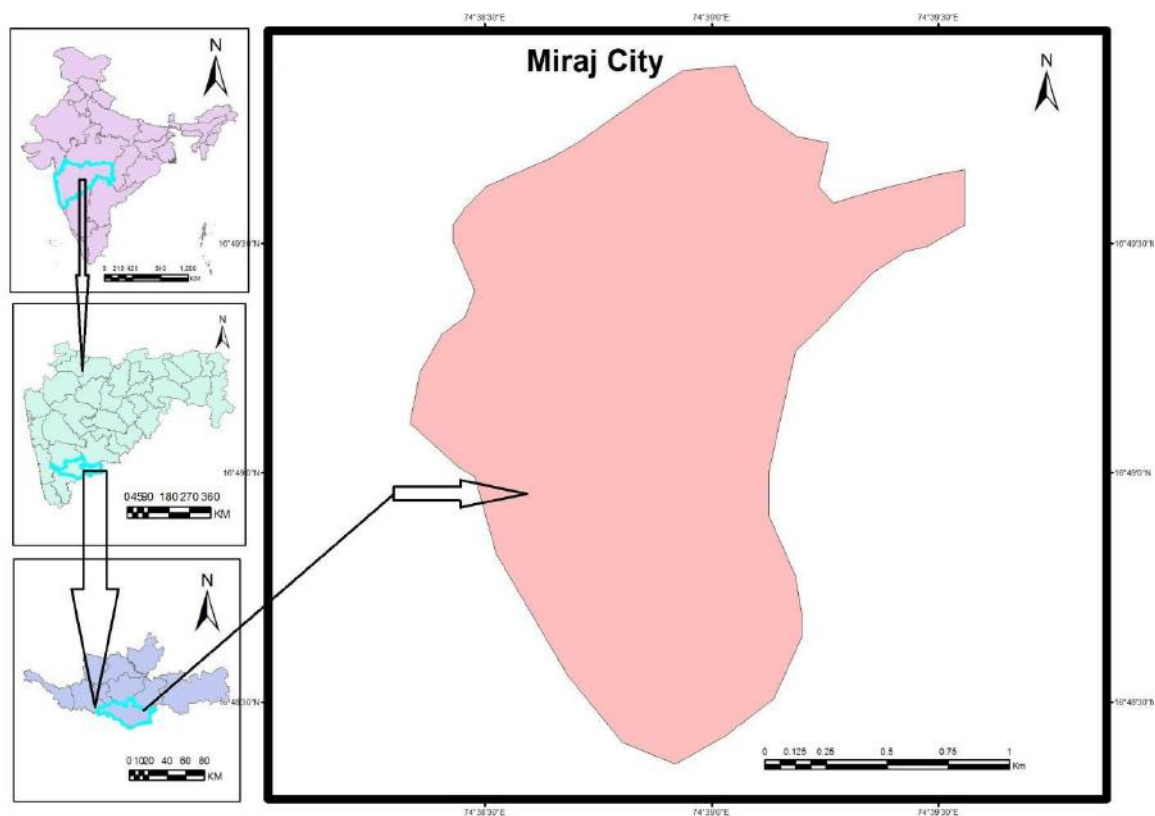


Figure 1: LOCATION MAP

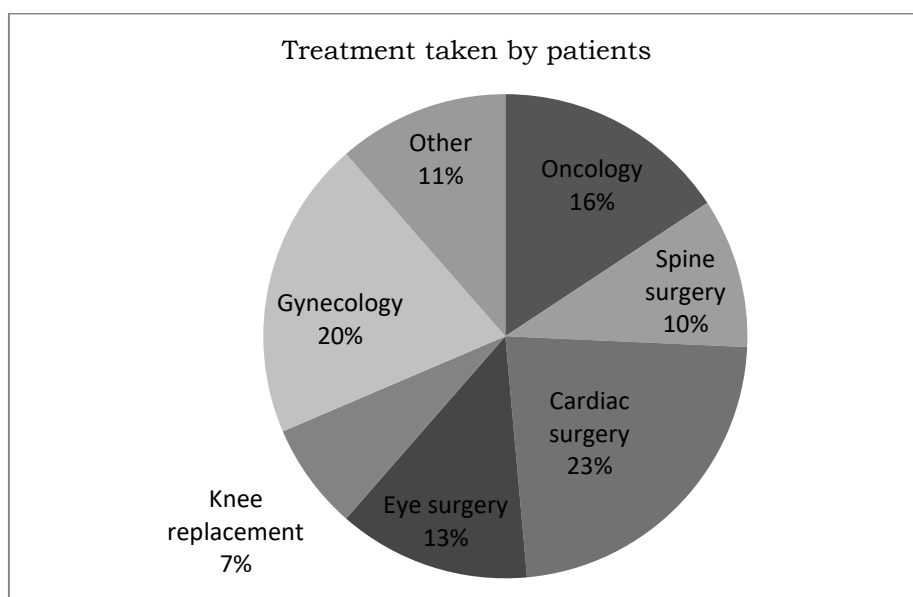


Figure 02

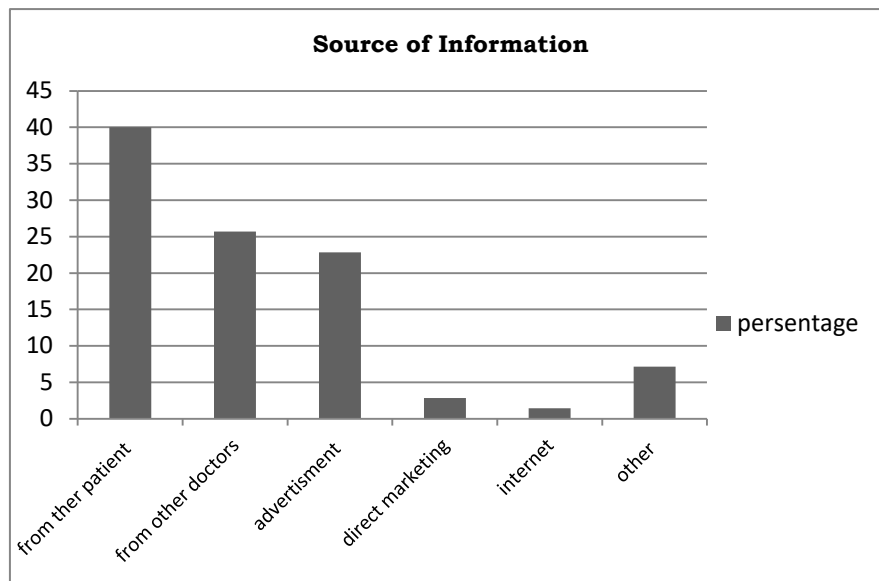


Figure 03

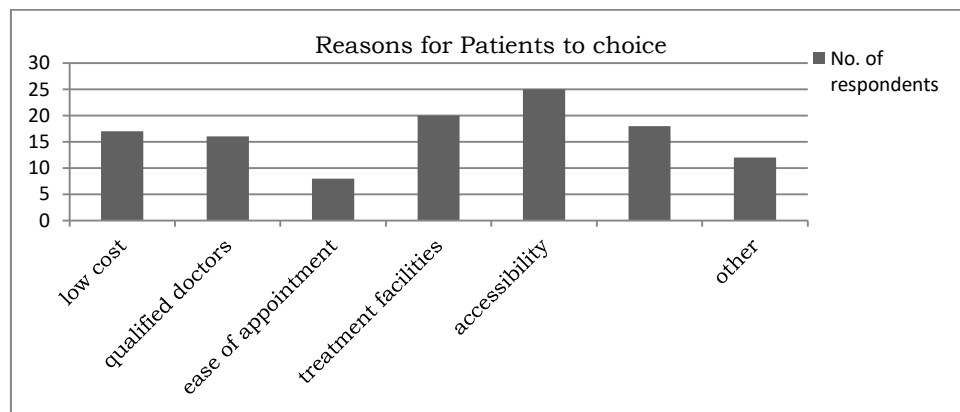
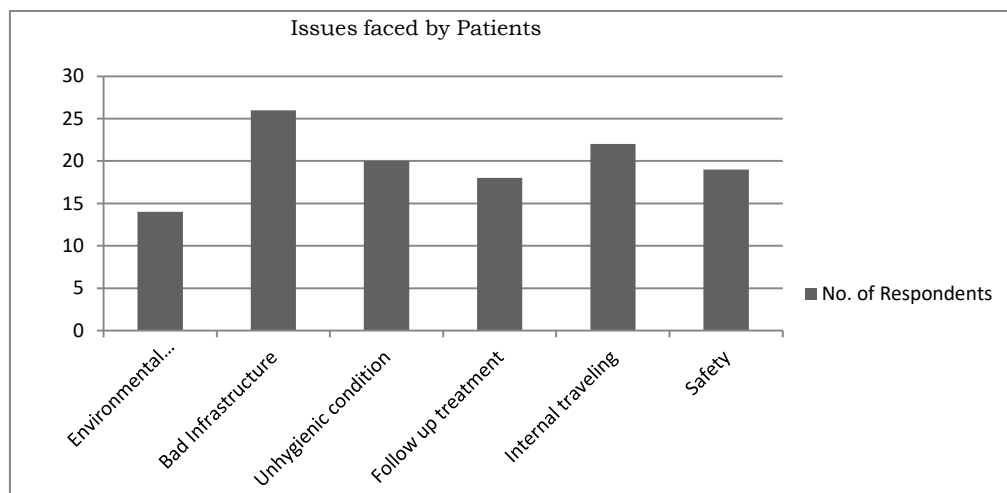


Figure 04



Conclusion and Suggestions:

This study reveals that Miraj is high potential to feed medical necessities of patients. Accessibility and low cost of treatment are highly attracting patients to Miraj. Agglomeration of various

specialty hospitals practices number of special treatment like cardiac surgery, oncology, and gynecology related treatments fulfill the standard treatment of the patients. The results of this research study provide insights into the

various challenges faced by the medical tourism in Miraj City.

Even though there are numerous benefits and opportunities provided by medical tourism, potential medical tourists who are looking forward to profit from these benefits, should also be aware of the challenges. There are bad infrastructure, internal traveling as well as unhygienic condition and environmental factors highly affect on patients. Lack of information about this destination through internet and direct marketing is lower than expected that's why people are unknown about this destination. The biggest challenge is to position India as a favorable healthcare destination by setting high health standards and work in association with the government and the medical council to see to it that all hospitals keep up to those standards.

1. Hospitals in Miraj City should provide good infrastructure equipped with latest technology. Besides this, government should take initiative in putting proper civic infrastructure in place like internal traveling; good roads etc and provide safety to tourist (patients and their relatives)
2. To promote medical tourism in Miraj City, Hospitals, local Government body, Medical council should come together and effectively apply various ways like Marketing, reduced problems faced by patients
3. Hospitals in Miraj City should tie up with more and more adjoining medical facilities provider centers like labs Pharmacist Company to minimize the problems like hidden cost

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INCREASING SLUM PROBLEMS IN TOURIST CENTRES: A CASE STUDY OF PANDHARPUR PILGRIMAGE TOURIST CENTRES

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ABSTRACT:

Tourists always visit a particular place in search of pleasure. Sometimes this motive is supplemented by other motives like business, education, religious, medical, friends and relatives etc. Now a day's tourism is called as the fourth dimension of modern economics. An impact of tourism has become is an important part of economy especially in the developing country like India. Tourism is classified as a pilgrimage tourism, heritage tourism, educational tourism, conference tourism, etc. Thus tourism is a tourist and the purpose for which he comes becomes the type of tourism. Tourism plays an important role to national integration of our country.

Besides this development of tourism has also given rise to many problems like social and environmental pertaining to pollution, sewage, hygiene facilities, and the important one is a slum problem etc. In order to minimize the above disadvantages and to increase the economic benefits of tourism study of problems of tourism is needed for proper planning and suggestions.

In the present study an attempt has been made to identify the slum problems of pilgrimage tourism in pandharpur city. The important of present study lies in the fact that it is based on primary and secondary data which collected through visits and survey of destinations and record of municipal office of pandharpur city.

Keywords: Tourism, pilgrimage, slums, environment, problems

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a socioeconomic phenomenon, which has become the world's largest and fastest growing industry in terms of revenue and the number of people involved. Therefore, it is called the fourth dimension of modern economics. An impact of tourism has become is an important part of economy especially, in the developing country like India. Being a service industry, it creates employment opportunities for the local population. It also helps to improve infrastructural facilities like road, electricity, railway, water supply, buildings etc. in tourist centers and ultimately helps to develop the region by adding national income. Tourism is classified on the basis of motives. Among the various form of tourism like national, cultural, agri, pilgrimage etc. It is pilgrimage tourism which has occupied an important place. Pilgrimage tourism must be emphasized because of its importance to economic, social and cultural benefits. It also plays a key role national integration of our country.

Thus the increasing significance of tourism as a source of income, employment and amenities for the population of many areas, particularly the developing ones, has drawn the attention of the government as well as regional and local authorities and researchers.

Beside this development of tourism adversely affects on the socio-cultural setup of the region, it may creates shortage of things needed in daily life and also increase cost of land, accommodation, food cloths etc. it has also given rise to many problem like social and environmental pertaining to pollution, sewage, hygiene facilities etc. in order to minimize the

above disadvantages and to increase the economic benefits of tourism study of problem of tourism is needs for proper planning and suggestions.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of present study is to study the increasing slums problem of pilgrimage tourism in Pandharpur.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

For the present study primary and secondary data is used. Present study is mainly based on intensive fieldwork, observations and information Pandharpur musical council recorded. In the present paper the special attention has been given to the slums in the pilgrimage centre Pandharpur and, for this purpose data has been collected from municipal office Pandharpur and the observations regarding building types, their living standard etc.

STUDY REGION

Pandharpur is a famous pilgrimage center in western Maharashtra. The town Pandharpur is a tahsil. In head quarter in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The town Pandharpur is located on 17° 40' North latitude and 75° 23' East longitudes at the height of 465.12 meters above mean sea level and has general slope from west to east. The town is having 98923 populations according to 2011 census. The town has an area of 19.53 sq.km. As municipal limit and located on right bank of meandering Bhima River, a tributary of Krishna. The railway line (Miraj - Pandharpur – Kurdawadi) passes through the town in north-

south direction dividing the town in two parts, the new part and the old part. The area to the east of railway-line up to river is occupied by the old town while the new town has developed along the railway-line. The town is having 98923 populations according to 2011 census.

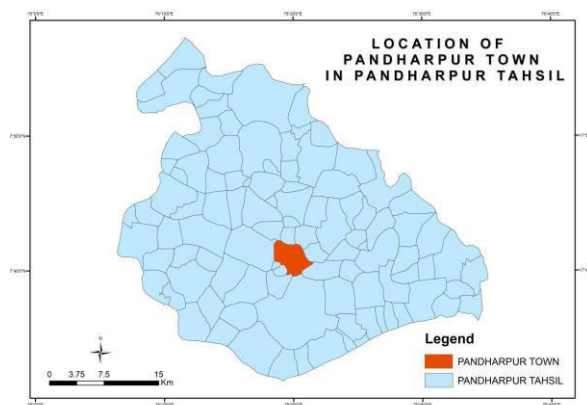
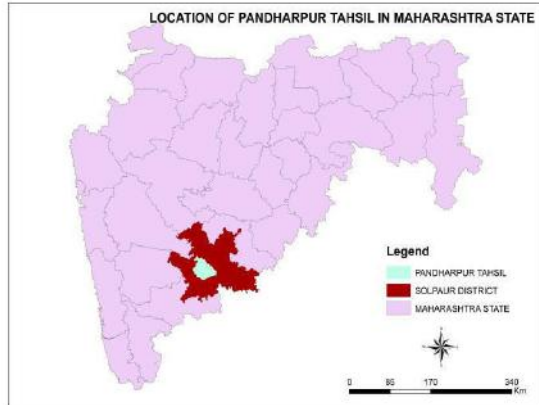


Fig.1

Pandharpur is the famous pilgrimage centers. Pandharpur is holy town in the western Maharashtra, acquired fame as a place of many saints and is known as 'Dakshin Kashi'. Since it is associated with Lord Vitthal worshipped by the millions of people not only from all over the Maharashtra but also outside of the state also. Such a large number of pilgrims lead to considerable strain on existing facilities available in the town, which has given rise to many problems like environmental, slums, water pollution, etc.

PROBLEMS OF PILGRIMAGE CENTRE

Pandharpur as a pilgrimage centres attracts many people. Some of them live there which increases slums in the town. Slums are low income population residing on the open places. It becomes impossible to provide all the necessary amenities to the slum area. The slums are very big problem in all pilgrimage

centers. This area is generally low developed. The major problem of slum area is low standard of living, lower income of people, no education facilities, water supply problem, drainage inadequate health, road problem, electricity etc. In this area has high population and different type of pollution such as drainage water, air pollution. Most of the slums in Pandharpur town are situated on the lands belonging to municipal council; many of the slums are on the lands of sites, which are reserved for public purpose in the sanctioned development plan. Nearly all the slums are declared by municipal council under the Maharashtra slum development, clearance and improvement, Act 1971. In Pandharpur there are 23 slum dwelling area.

Location of slum dwellers:

There are 23 slum dwellers. These slum mostly location near to stand and river edged area of main city.

House type and pattern:

The house types and settlement pattern of the slum area is different than remaining part of city In Pandharpur the low income of people adversely affects on the house building type of the city . There is kuccha of Pandharpur city. Houses building are absolutely single story and roof has not concrete and very simple roof found in the slum area of the Pandharpur. The walls are mostly of mud or somewhere simple brick material used for it. There are very small widths roads and houses area varies close. In this way conjoined house pattern observed in different slum of Pandharpur (Table 1).

Demographic aspects of slums:

The demographic aspect of slum is also different than the remaining city. Population growth of this particular area is high. Their area about 2849 households in the Pandharpur as per slum area is concern. The highest houses holds are found at Badave char. On the other hand the Gatade plot has lowest households. The heights population observed at Badave char slum where 3210 population resides. The highest area covered by Anil nager (0.388 sq. Km.) and lowest area is of Solapur naka slum i.e. 0.0045 sq. Km. Slums are characterized with high population density. In Pandharpur the average population density of slum area is 8948.09 per sq. Km. Where highest density observed at Solapur naka slum with population 47677.78per sq. Km. The lowest population density is in Leprosy colony slum where 3921population per sq.km has been observed.

Table -1 Pandharpur: Population Density In Pandharpur Slum Area

Sr. No.	Slum Name	No. of Houses	Population	Area Sq. Km.	Pop. Density
1	Dynaneshwar Nagar Slum	362	2745	0.138	19791.30
2	Slum behind Shete Petrol pump	103	787	0.04	19575.00
3	Gatade plot	19	342	0.037	9143.24
4	Kole Galli	73	382	0.028	13542.86
5	Badave Char.	570	3210	0.27	11788.89
6	Kampost Depo	129	557	N.A.	N.A.
7	Behind school No.9	72	857	0.045	18944.44
8	Vitthal Nager	53	285	0.027	10455.56
9	Santpeth Mutton Market	131	984	0.05	19580.00
10	Umadi patangan	72	569	0.049	11512.24
11	Anil Nagar	325	1753	0.388	4418.04
12	Solapur Naka	36	215	0.0045	47677.78
13	Amambay Patangan	74	740	0.043	17109.30
14	Rambag	181	424	0.069	6044.93
15	Front of Namaland Maharaj Math	89	527	0.012	43816.67
16	Old Akhuj Naka	30	222	0.023	9552.17
17	Suleman Chal	61	620	0.018	34344.44
18	Padmawati	111	640	0.0575	11030.43
19	Ambedkar Nagar	165	680	0.161	4123.60
20	Behind Gaganan Maharaj Math	134	1025	0.06	16983.33
21	Lepracy Colony	24	92	0.023	3900.00
22	Lakhubai Patagan	35	204	0.009	22566.67
23	Narayan (undeclared)	N.A.	N.A.	0.278	N.A.
	Study Region	2849	17860	1.83	9659.56

Source: Field Work & Pandharpur Municipal council 2016.

Problems in slum:

In reality slum are not the problems they are the solution of the problem. Slums are solution of land problems, employment problem, transportation problem etc. Though slums are not the problem but they have different types of problems to face. It is observed that roads slum are very smalls and inadequate and the road is not metal. Electricity facility is also low in this area Water supply and drainage facilities are also inadequate in this area. Solid waste management is also not done properly in the slum area. Slums are of the Pandharpur become dirty places and they have to development.

Standard of Living in slum:

Low living standard is major characteristics of the slums. The slum of Pandharpur has low income. In the sampled houses 80 % worked as laborer. Due to uncleaness and low income the health states of the slum dwellers is also not satisfactory and they faces different types of health problems.

Leprosy colony- Are they Urban:

Only 24 houses and 81 people of leprosy colony have very hard life in the study region. This colony located near Gopalpur road. The house hold size is low the suavity of problems is very much in this area. The people have diseases and economical income of these people is very low.

Here the urban facilities are nearly not available in this colony.

CONCLUSION:

Pandharpur is river site urban center and religious significance is the situation responsible for the development of the city. Multistory and closed building with small road in main city and peripheral area has bungalow type buildings. Transport and communication uses area mainly at of railway land in the town and land acquired by S.T. stand under. Residential user is 10.63% of today area whereas that under industrial development is negligible. Public and Semi public user seems on larger side due to Gajanan maharaj, Kaikadi maharaj, Tanpure maharaj maths etc. in the town. Tendency of warkari sampradiy to acquire lands for math purpose, unauthorized development occurred in the no development zone. The recreational activities such as gardens are sufficient for the inner area but not a single Garden for inner area and Railway ground in railway land for outer area. The town has no swimming tanks, stadium and there is deficiency of amenities like market, playgrounds, parking and sport facilities. Slum of the Pandharpur are mostly in main city with kuchha houses and dense population. The slum has different problems and inadequate urban amenities. The standard of living of slum dwellers is low. Especially, leprosy colony of

Pandharpur faces serve problems. Slum of the Pandharpur mostly located in main city with kuchha houses and dense population. The slum has different problems and inadequate urban amenities. The standard of living of slum dwellers is low. Especially, leprosy colony of Pandharpur faces serve problems. The problem of flood as well as air, water and noise pollution are the environmental problems of the study region, which increase its severity as one goes to the interior of the city. The drainage facility is needed to the slum area and as well as to the pheriperial area of the city. The open drainage should be close to prevent its bad effect. The chock up of drainages timely crosschecked. The environmental problems need immediate attention. The flood occurrence should preinform to the residence. To reduce the problem of air pollution, the awareness of people is important but at the same time stopping the dust occurrence in the air needed.

It is recommended that the water pollution should be checked and the washing of cloths and animals in the bank of river should be prohibited. The cleaning of the Bhima River is the need of time and community participation for this purpose is essential in this respect.

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ASSESSING WATER BASED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO ECOTOURISM POTENTIALS IN DROUGHT PRONE REGION OF SANGLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

Reservoirs demonstrate a fundamental home to biodiversity and attractive features to recreationists in many villages, towns. They prevent potentials for water dependent recreational activities like bathing, washing cloths, automobiles, traditional fishing and some ceremonial functions. Reservoirs are unique aquatic ecosystem. The ecosystem services provided by the lake include recreational ecotourism which is widely practised by local community. However there are challenges of degradation at various adverse levels due to pollution and mismanagement. The main objective was to examine trends of water based activities in relation to ecotourism. This paper presents discussion on observed scenarios that characterise water based recreational activities for appreciating relationship that enhance or hamper ecotourism development. Interestingly, local people who engage in activities are not aware that are actually local eco-tourists. Yet a greater percentage of wastes are generated and disposed in the waters and these activities might not have sufficient economic gains.

Key words: Reservoirs, ecotourism, anthropogenic activities.

Introduction:

Sangli district is situated between 16.46 to 17.1° N and 73.43 to 75.0° E latitudes. The total geographical area of the district is 8601.5 sq. km. Geographically, Sangli district is divided into two zones viz. area adjoining Krishna river basin and eastern drought prone area away from basin with low rainfall and typical arid geographical set up. The overall water level is up to 6 meters down but varies according to geographical area, strata and location of the particular village. The eastern part of the district shows low fertile soil because of natural set up where man-made reservoirs have become source of irrigation besides the well. This region includes Khanapur, Atpadi, Kavathe- Mahankal, Jath and eastern part of Tasgaon tahsil. This eastern region shows scarcity of water leading to general dry climate. The present work is restricted for the study of man-made reservoirs of the drought prone eastern part of the Sangli district.

All reservoirs (major and minor) are surveyed and total six reservoirs are chosen for the study as a representative of each tahsil. They are 1) Bhambarde and 2) Lengre from Khanapur tahsil, 3) Atpadi reservoir from Atpadi tahsil, 4) Sidhewadi from of Tasgaon tahsil, 5) Borgaon reservoir from Kavathe-Mahankal tahsil and 6) Birnal reservoir from Jath tahsil. From each tahsil single reservoir is selected however, from Khanapur tahsil two water bodies are selected. It was observed during survey that Bhambarde and Lengre are two big reservoirs of

this tahsil having water throughout the year. Initially it was observed that fruit crops like import quality grapes, sugarcane are cultivated by direct or indirect use of these water resources. Therefore, to know the details about agricultural productivity attempt is made for two water bodies from Khanapur tahsil. These minor and medium reservoirs store rain water received from adjoining areas through smaller channels. It is being utilized for drinking and irrigation purposes through scheme. These reservoirs are mainly constructed for irrigation purpose. Irrigation is an age old art as old as human utilization. The fishing activity is undertaken by the fishermen community and local inhabitants of adjoining villages have become the source of an additional income. Thus, increasing human activities over the recent past years imposing a greater stress on this ecosystem. It is well known that almost all human activities change the quality of water reservoirs. The causative factors responsible for degradation water quality need to be evaluated so as to take proper steps before the situation becomes uncontrollable.

Material and Methods:

Six reservoirs were visited monthly for the period of two consecutive years (August 2014 to July 2016). Three sampling sites for each reservoir were selected for monthly analysis. The water samples were collected approximately 10–15 meters from border line of each wetland. Therefore, sampling sites were constant through out the annum. Water

samples were collected in pre-cleaned five liter plastic cans and immediately brought to the laboratory for various physico-chemical analysis. Data was gathered on air-water temperature, relative humidity, pH, free carbon-dioxide and dissolved oxygen etc., these experiments were performed at the respective sites only.

The air and water temperature was recorded by using mercury thermometer, Relative humidity with the help of Thermo-Hygrometer 412 CTH. Transparency of water was determined by Secchi disc method. pH by using pH meter (Hanna Model Champ). Electrical conductivity is determined by EQUIP - TRONICS – Auto temperature conductivity meter Model – EQ- 661.

The chemical parameters such as dissolved oxygen, free carbon dioxide, total alkalinity, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, chlorides, total dissolved solids, total Kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorus were determined by standard methods as described by American Public Health Association (APHA, 1985, 2005) Trivedy *et. al.* (1998).

For the physico-chemical properties and biological parameters of pollution standards by WHO (1993), Goel (2001) and Palmer's Index (1969) were followed. During every visit aquatic macrophytes and marginal macrophytes were studied, photographed and collected from reservoirs and kept in polythene bags for further process. In laboratory they were identified by using Cooke's 'The Flora of Presidency of Bombay' (1967), Flora of Kolhapur district (Yadav and Sardesai 2002) and other relevant published literature.

Identification of phytoplankton was made following APHA 2005, Fritsch (1944), Bongale and Bharati (1978) and Prescott (1982) and consulting experts. The qualitative analysis of phytoplankton was performed under Olympus trinocular 20C Hi microscope by focus 10 X 45x with 7.5 mega pixel camera. An indirect method of quantifying importance value in relation to agriculture, fishery and portability is developed on the basis of the data collected qualitatively and quantitatively primary and secondary hand for the reservoirs under study.

This model is based on assigning numerical values for various biological, environmental, and socio-economic risk factors,

with the total score indicative of magnitude of either threat potability or importance in relation to agriculture and fishery.

The numerical values based on observed variables were entered in the data sheets in the collection site itself while, numerical values based on analytical work were entered after completion of analysis for all the seasons for all the reservoirs.

Result and Discussion:

There are number of different uses of the reservoirs and during each use there is possibility of posing the anthropogenic pressure on them. Table 1 and 2 represent the pollution intensity of reservoirs and pollution index used on the algal genera. Generally, if the reservoirs are larger in extent in terms of area and storage capacity, then there is possibility of dilution effect. In other words small reservoirs may pollute earlier. Overflowing during rainy season is one of the natural remedy for cleaning the reservoirs. Overflowing was observed in case of four different reservoirs. Use of water through canals and by lifting it through pumps decrease the water level rapidly and is one of the potential threats.

Seral stage of reservoir is also one of the indications of succession process. Fortunately, very few patches of *Typha* and few other marshy plants are observed in these reservoirs. These are not widening very rapidly, but occurrence of such type of seral stage should be considered as one of the pollution natural ecological threat.

Catching fish is one of the important extractive uses of the reservoirs and it causes number of threats including substratum disturbance, addition of fish food in reservoirs etc. It is important to note here that there is no external addition of fish food in all the reservoirs and the indigenous biotic components rather the phytoplankton, zooplankton and small fish are sufficiently available as a food to fishery resources.

Washing of automobile, cloth, cattle are observed in and around the reservoirs. Therefore, pollution intensity was measured by scoring the threats. Washing of automobile is considerable at Bhambarde causing oil and grease pollution at some places but, it may clean during overflow in the rainy season. Overall, the Lengre reservoir is highly threatened and Atpadi is less threatened.

Table 1. - Pollution intensity values of reservoirs:

Parameters	B	L	A	S	Bo	Br
Submergence area of reservoirs (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25)	5	20	10	0	20	15
Potability of water (Potable – 0, Slightly disturbed – 5 Non potable – 10)	5	5	5	5	5	5
Occurrence of phytoplankton (pollution indicators) (No – 0, Occurrence – 10)	5	5	5	10	0	10
Seral stage (Phytoplankton = 0, Submerged = 3, Floating = 5 Red swamp = 10)	10	10	5	10	5	10
Overflowing in rainy season (High = 0, Medium = 5, No = 10)	0	0	5	10	5	10
Intensity of canal outflow (High = 0, Medium = 5, No = 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation standards (Within limit = 0, slightly disturbed = 5 Beyond standard limit = 10)	0	0	0	5	5	0
Intensity of pumping of water, (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	5	5	10	10	5	0
Cattle washing, grazing (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	10	5	10	5	10	10
Automobile washing (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	10	5	0	0	0	5
Cloth washing (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	10	5	10	5	5	5
Bathing (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	5	0	5	5	5	5
Sewage input (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	0	0	0	5	0	0
Substratum disturbance (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	5	5	5	10	5	5
Water Depth (No = 0, Low = 5, High = 10)	5	5	5	10	5	5
Water storage capacity (High = 10, Low 25)	20	25	0	5	15	10
Fish Death (No = 0, Occasional = 5, Frequent = 10)	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	95	100	75	95	90	95

B: Bhambarde, **L:** Lengre, **A:** Atpadi, **S:** Sidhewadi, **Bo:** Borgaon , **Br:** Birnal

*Values in () indicate arbitrary ranks given to the parameter. These are based on present study.

Table 2. - Pollution Index of algal genera (Palmer 1969):

Name of Genera	B	L	A	S	Bo	Br
<i>Ankistrdesmus</i>	2	2	2	2	-	2
<i>Chlorella</i>	3	3	-	-	-	3
<i>Cyclotella</i>	-	1	1	-	1	1
<i>Euglena</i>	-	-	5	5	-	5
<i>Gomphonema</i>	-	-	-	1	1	-
<i>Melosira</i>	1	1	-	1	-	1
<i>Navicula</i>	3	3	3	3	3	-
<i>Oscillatoria</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Phormidia</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Scenedesmus</i>	4	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Synedra</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	17	18	21	21	13	20

*Values indicate the number mentioned to the genus by Palmer (1969).

Atpadi, Sidhewadi and Birnal samples showed a score of 20 or more than 20 = high organic pollution. Atpadi, Sidhewadi and Birnal reservoirs are show slight organic pollution while, others are clean.

Conclusion:

The stored water from reservoirs is utilized for agricultural irrigation. Cropping pattern is changed in nearby villages. Majority of farmers have shifted from dry land agriculture to horticulture and commercially important cash crop cultivation. The reservoirs are found more beneficial especially to marginal land owners.

Majority of farmers have improved their financial status.

1) The reservoirs are significant for in land fishery. The fisherman community is dependent on these water bodies for fish catch as income source.

2) Few local fishes are identified from the water bodies i e. local diversity of aquatic ecosystem has maintained well.

3) The sequential pattern of Economic importance of wetlands is as follows.

- In relation to agriculture.

Sidhewadi > Atpadi > Bhambarde > Lengre > Borgaon > Birnal

- In relation to fishery.

Sidhewadi > Bhambarde > Atpadi > Lengre > Borgaon > Birnal.

- In relation to potability.

Sidhewadi and Bhambarde > Borgaon and Birnal > Atpadi > Lengre.

4) On the basis of anthropogenic threats the pollution intensity was measured and the order of magnitude is as follows.

Lengre > Bhambarde and Sidhewadi > Borgaon > Birnal > Atpadi

- Organic pollution on the basis of algal genera (Palmer 1969) where the sequence is as follows.

Atpadi and Sidhewadi > Birnal > Lengre > Bhambarde > Borgaon. Natural and man made reservoirs should be maintained for sustainable development of our nation. Steps towards increasing catchments and recharge without disturbance are important. Socio-economic approach is more helpful in developing future plans related to the education of local people as well as conservation of water body.

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AGRO TOURISM: AN IDEAL RESOURCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Agricultural geography is the main branch of economic geography. Now-a-days an innovative practice is receiving higher profit in agricultural activity. An agrotourism is advance source of income in this activity. The term agrotourism describes any type of activity based on the relation between agriculture and tourism and designates a concept over 100 years old, when city-dwellers visited their relatives or friends in the countryside in search of a more pleasant air and of quiet. This practice has become even more popular because of the following: when automobiles appeared and developed; when people were under the pressure of economic crises; when city-dwellers tried to escape war-developed stress; because of countryside nostalgic ones; due to the popularization of agrotourism activities. In the few decades since it has been practiced, agrotourism – still in search of one's own identity has known several names (agrarian tourism, agricultural tourism, farm tourism, countryside tourism, and rural tourism) and definitions whose common element is the rural and that all tend to focus on those types of activities visitors practice in the rural area. Taken into consideration we have studied the agrotourism is an ideal resource for sustainable development. The paper is based on field survey and secondary sources. Due to population growth the land holding capacity is reduced therefore the necessity of maximum profit should obtained from minimum land. Agrotourism is proper solution for getting maximum profit for the same problem.

Keywords: Agricultural, economic, geography, tourism, resources

Introduction:

The World Tourism Organization defines tourism as “Activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.”

Agritourism or agrotourism, as it is defined most broadly, involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. Agritourism has different definitions in different parts of the world, and sometimes refers specifically to farm stays, as in Italy. Elsewhere, agritourism includes a wide variety of activities, including buying produce direct from a farm stand, navigating a corn maze, slopping hogs, picking fruit, feeding animals, or staying at a bed and breakfast (B&B) on a farm (Biuaso, Emily 2007). The agrotourism practice has become even more popular because of the following: when automobiles appeared and developed; when people were under the pressure of economic crises; when city-dwellers tried to escape war-developed stress; because of countryside nostalgic ones; due to the popularization of agrotourism activities. In the few decades since it has been practiced, agrotourism – still in search of one's own identity has known several names (agrarian tourism, agricultural tourism, farm tourism, countryside tourism, and rural tourism) and definitions whose common element is the rural and that all tend to focus on those

types of activities visitors practice in the rural area

Concept of tourism & agrotourism:

Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes. Tourism is different from travel. In order for tourism to happen, there must be a displacement: an individual has to travel, using any type of means of transportation (he might even travel on foot: nowadays, it is often the case for poorer societies, and happens even in more developed ones and concerns pilgrims, hiking, etc.) any travel for holidaying, business or professional trip becomes a part of tourism if it is temporary and is undertaken voluntarily, without an aim to earn any livelihood out of it.

Agrotourism is the form of tourism which capitalizes on rural culture as a tourist attraction. It is similar to ecotourism except that its primary appeal is not the natural landscape but a cultural landscape. If the attractions on offer to tourists contribute to improving the income of the regional population, agrotourism can promote regional development. To ensure that it also helps to conserve diversity, the rural population itself must have recognized agrobiodiversity as valuable and worthy of protection. There are a range of other forms of rural tourism which are not necessarily a part of agrotourism in the strict sense - e.g. ethnotourism, project tourism, health tourism, historical tourism, cultural tourism or

adventure tourism. The term 'agro-ecotourism' is generally synonymous with 'agrotourism'.

Data collection & methodology:

The present study is based on field work and secondary data sources like concern books, periodicals, websites and observations. We are observed the selected agrotourism places in south Maharashtra i.e. Ramkrishna Visava (Kodoli-chikurdi warna, Kolhapur), Sahyadri (Savrde khurd, Kolhapur), Vasundhara (Chikurde, Sangli), Anand Sevhan (Ashta, Sangli) and Koyana (Tapola via Mahabaleshwar, Satara) in the sense of getting high yield from agriculture business. We collect the information like land holding, structure, variety in crops and plantation, interest of tourist, investment, knowledge, income and expenditure.

Discussion and analysis:

Agritourism operations are challenged by the cost of and access to insurance and liability coverage, unpredictable weather, the seasonal nature of the operation, health and code inspections, and the struggle to provide customer service to the sometimes not-so-agreeable public. These factors cannot be addressed in detail in just one document; they require the involvement of multiple experts and numerous face-to-face discussions. The different types of agritourism have appeared from the experiences the tourists wanted to live (nature tourism, cultural tourism, adventure tourism, etc.). Thus, each type of tourism is a way of naming a new niche on the tourism market for a different experience. Farm tourism is defined as a travel associated with the practice of agriculture whose reference point is the village. It is identified with agritourism and with rural tourism and is associated with countryside tourism and with rural tourism. It is considered a subset of cultural tourism and a mechanism through which non-farmers can learn about agriculture. The main ingredients are: farm visits for the retail purchase of local produce; activities organised on private agricultural lands that can include fee paying hunting and fishing, overnight stay, educational activities, etc.

Conditions of Development of Agrotourism:

A number of conditions must be met in order to allow the development of an agrotourism. These include, A largely authentic natural or small-scale, richly structured cultural landscape. The attractions of large-scale monocultures are rather limited. In addition to the beauty of the landscape itself, it is important to have other cultural, historical or natural attractions. Good transport links, because even attractive regions can be almost impossible to market for tourism

if they are not easily accessible from the population centers. A certain level of infrastructure must be in place: e.g. transport, accommodation and catering facilities. Stable political conditions: this is essential for marketing even major tourist attractions. Acceptance among the population: local people must be in favour of tourism.

Conclusion and recommendations:

Agrotourism is the best practice for getting higher income and mind satisfaction from humankind. According to observations from visited agro tourist places there are tripled income gets by this activity with living luxurious life. Agrotourism provides employments, ecological balance, satisfaction from own and others, entertainment, innovative practices, organic agricultural products etc. There is need to training education of agrotourism for youngster group.

Before opening the doors to the public, take time to think about your options and the impact your choices will have on reaching your goals. There are some key steps to developing and implementing a successful plan of agrotourism.

- **Create a plan.** What farm experience can you offer the public that will make your operation unique, in compliance with all local ordinances and codes, and profitable? Your local Extension agent and farm management agent can help you identify alternatives.
- **Plan to grow your business.** After developing the initial plan to establish an agritourism business, you need to consider how to continually create new adventures to attract new guests and entice those who have already visited the farm to return. When considering growth, assess space limitations, availability of parking, maximum number of people who can be safely transported, time required to travel around the activity area, and seating capacity for activities.
- **Understand your liability.** When visitors arrive on your property, liability increases. Identify risk-management issues, implement safety plans to prevent identified risks, and obtain the necessary insurance coverage for your specific operation. Wise agritourism entrepreneurs consult their attorneys and insurance agents prior to opening their doors to guests.
- **Develop partnerships.** Talk to neighbors about your plans and ask for their support. Inform your economic development office and Chamber of Commerce about your plans to open a new business enterprise. Review road

signage and confirm that directions to the farm are clearly marked.

- **Inventory existing attractions.** Ask the local tourism office to provide assistance in reviewing your publicity plan and linking to other local activities. Determine if other farms in the region are engaged in agritourism activities and explore the idea of all the farms developing a publicity partnership.
- **Visit other agritourism farms.** VDACS maintains a list of agritourism farms throughout the commonwealth at www.vdacs.virginia.gov/news/c-tourism.shtml.
- **Add your operation to tourism websites.** Contact the Virginia Tourism Corporation at www.virginia.org, and scroll to the bottom of the page to select “Add/Update a Listing.” (You will need to register for a free account.) Also be sure to list your operation with VDACS.
- **Know your customers.** Long-time agritourism entrepreneurs know that their customers want to slow down, relax, and truly enjoy a farm experience.

- **Set guiding rules for all farm visitors and communicate them clearly.** You will want to make the visit a wonderful experience for each guest. However, guests must follow the rules for handling animals, traveling through open fields, and avoiding areas that are not visitor-safe.

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IMPORTANT HISTORICAL TOURISM DESTINATIONSIN MAHARASHTRA [INDIA]:A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract:

A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration. Maharashtra is the state in the West India, which has own glorious history. There are many famous tourist places in Maharashtra like hill stations, religious places, historic places, beaches etc. Famous Historical tourist places are Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Daulatabad Fort, Ellora Cave, Panchakkis, Soneri Mahal, Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, in Aurangabad, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Pune ,Mumbai, Ratnagiri, Shindudurg, Kolhapur and Nashik and so on. To study the important historical tourism destinations is the main objective of this paper. This paper is entirely based on secondary data, which is collected from various books, Journals, websites, newspapers, etc. Maharashtra State is selected as a study region for this paper. The paper concluded that, the important historical tourism destinations are well developed to attract the tourists in worldwide.

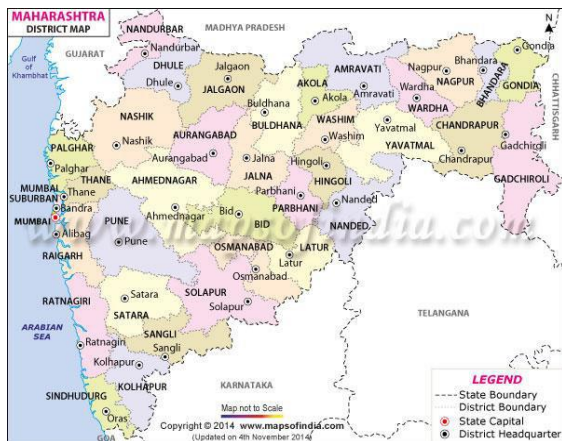
Key words: Tourism, Treveller, locations, Festival, Religious, Caves, Chaturthi, celebrate.

Preface: -

Maharashtra is a state with a rich and glorious history and many historical sites are become very rich tourism destinations nowadays. Many forts, monuments, archaeological sites, battlefields are the pride of Maharashtra in today's era. From ancient period to the period of Chh. Shivaji Maharaj and letter on the British raj many places have enormous important regarding the tourism right now. Hence, put focus on these historical sites, which are developed as a tourism destination is the main aim of this present paper.

Study Region:-

The Maharashtra State is one of the important States in India. It is located in state spanning west-central India having 307713 sq. Km. geographical area. Maharashtra State lies between 15°45' North latitude to 22°11' North latitude and 72°06' East longitudes to 80°09' East longitudes (DSA2012).



Objective: -

The only objective of the present paper is to study the famous historical tourism destination in Maharashtra.

Methodology: -

This study is purely based on secondary data; which is collected from various books, journals, websites, newspapers and other published and non-published materials.

Analysis: -

Maharashtra is a Second largest State of India and many popular historical tourism destinations are found in the State.

1 Aurangabad: -

Aurangabad is a historical city and the administrative headquarters of the Aurangabad Division or Marathwada region in Maharashtra. In 2010, the Maharashtra Tourism Ministry declared Aurangabad as a tourism capital of Maharashtra. It is one of the fastest growing cities in India also one of the top places to experience Maharashtra tourism. The best time to visit Aurangabad is from October to March while the peak season is from November to February.

Aurangabad city was founded in 1610 AD by Malik Ambar, the Prime Minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar and his son Fateh Khan changed the original name Khadki to Fatehnagar. Famous historical tourist places of Aurangabad are Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad Caves, Devagiri/Daulatabad Fort, Ellora Caves Panchakki, etc.

1.1 Bibi-Ka-Maqbara: -

Bibi Ka Maqbara is a beautiful mausoleum situated in Aurangabad. Maintained by Archeological Survey of India, BibiKa Muqbara is one of the top tourist places to visit in Aurangabad.

The Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is dedicated to Rabia-ul-Daurani alias Dilras Banu Begum, the wife of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb's son, Prince Azam Shah built the mausoleum between 1651 AD and 1661 AD in the memory of his mother Begum Rabia Durani. This mausoleum is a replica of the world famous TajMahal. Also known as Mini Taj, the mausoleum is far less ornamental than Taj Mahal in Agra.



1.2 Aurangabad Caves: -

The Aurangabad Caves are 12 artificial rock-cut Buddhist Caves located on a hill running roughly east to west in Aurangabad. Sculptural carvings of Aurangabad Caves can be compared to the best paintings of Ajanta and is one of the popular Aurangabad tourist places. The first reference to the Aurangabad Caves is in the great chaitya of Kanheri Caves. The caves are datable from circa 2nd - 3rd century AD to 7th century AD. The Aurangabad Caves were dug out of comparatively soft basalt rock during the 6th and 7th century.



1.3 Devagiri / Daulatabad Fort: -

Daulatabad is an ancient hill fort situated on the way to Ellora Caves from Aurangabad in Maharashtra. Daulatabad Fort is one of the best preserved Forts in Maharashtra and also one of the best in Aurangabad tourist places.

The historical triangular fort of Daulatabad was built by Yadava king Bhillama in 1187 AD. The city was then called 'Deogiri', meaning the hill of gods. Daulatabad or 'the abode of wealth' was the name given by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq when he made his capital here in 1327 AD. The fort passed several hands, captured and re-captured by the Mughals, Marathas, Peshwa's and finally placed under the control of the Nizams of Hyderabad in 1724 AD till independence.



1.4 Ellora Caves: -

Ellora Caves are ancient historical caves locally known as 'Verul Leni'. The caves are located near Verul on the Aurangabad-Chalisgaon road to the northwest of Aurangabad in Maharashtra. The Ellora Caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. Ellora is the most visited ancient monument and also one of the top tourist places in Maharashtra. Ellora is also one of the top historical tourist places to visit near Aurangabad.

The Ellora Caves were built at time when Buddhism was declining in India and Hinduism was beginning to reassert itself. The cave complex comprises of 34 caves that were hewn out of solid rocks of the Charanandri hills. The Ellora complex includes 12 Buddhist, 17 Hindu and 5 Jain Caves. Caves 1 to 12 are Buddhist monasteries, chaityas and viharas, while caves 13 to 29 are the Hindu temples. Dating back to the 9th and 10th century, Caves 30 to 34 are the Jain shrines. The coexistence of structures from three different religions serves as a splendid visual representation of the prevalent religious tolerance of India.



1.5 Panchakki: -

Panchakki is a water mill located in the complex of Baba Shah Musafir Dargah of Aurangabad. Also called as Nehar-e-Panchakki, Panchakki was built in the early years of the 17th century by Baba Shah Musafir. Comprising of the medieval Indian architecture, the water mill runs on scientific principles. Setup with an aim to generate electricity from water brought down from a spring, the Panchakki water-mill was used to grind grains for the pilgrims who visited the Dargah.

**1.6 Sunheri Mahal: -**

Sunheri Mahal is a palace located at the foothill of the Aurangabad Caves in the Paharsingpura area of Aurangabad. It is one of the top places to visit in Aurangabad.

Soneri Mahal was built by a Bandalkand chief who accompanied Aurangzeb into the Dakhan. The Mahal was built between 1651 AD and 1653 AD at a cost of Rs.50, 000 and in 1934 AD it was sold to the Nizam of Hyderabad for Rs.26, 400. The Mahal is named after the paintings in the palace that were once painted in gold.

**1.7 Ajanta Caves: -**

Ajanta Caves are ancient Buddhist caves situated near Ajanta village in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Ajanta Caves are one of the oldest UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India and also one of the top historical places in Maharashtra. The caves are now protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Ajanta Caves are one of the most visited ancient monuments in India and also one of the top Tourist places in Maharashtra. The Caves

were carved between 2nd Century BC and 6th Century AD.

**2 Satara: -**

The Sahyadri range, or main range of the Western Ghats, runs north and south along the western edge of Satara district. The name Satarais famed all over India and famous Historical tourist places is Ajinkyatara fort, Sajjangarh Fort, Vasantgad Fort, Maha baleshwar, Pratapgarrh fort and Devil's Kitchen, Rajpuri Caves in Panchgani.

2.1 Ajinkyatara Fort: -

Ajinkyatara Fort is in Satara, Maharashtra. The fort is located at Ajinkyatara Mountain, which is 3,300 feet high. As the fort is in the higher altitude, visitors can enjoy a magnificent view of the entire Satara city. There are number of water tanks inside the fort for storing water. So, there is no scarcity of water even as the fort is in the higher place. Ajinkyatara Fort from far Yawateshwar hill too is so nice. Main attractions of this place are hiking, trekking and mountaineering.

In 1708, Shahu Maharaj won Ajinkyatara, remained with the Marathas till 1818. The Ajinkyatara fort is a major historic place of Maharashtra, and was very vital as one could keep watch of the entire South Maharashtra.

2.2 Sajjangarh Fort:-

Sajjangarh Fort was earlier known as Aashwalayangad and was built by the Bahamani Emperors in between 1347-1527 AD. It was later conquered by Adil Shah in 16th century AD. In the same year the Mughals attacked the Sha rulers and brought this fort under their control. The fort then came under the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Previously known as Parali Fort, it was renamed to Sajjangad after Shivaji Maharaj requested Sri Ramdas to set up his permanent abode here.

2.3 Vasantgad Fort:-

Vasantgad Fort is an ancient hill fort situated near Talbid village in Satara district of Maharashtra. It is one of the popular trekking places in Maharashtra and also one of the top places of sightseeing in Satara.

Vasantgad Fort was built by Shilhara King Bhoj. Shivaji Maharaj conquered the fort in 1659 CE from Adil Shah. Later, Rajaram Maharaj, the son of Shivaji Maharaj stayed for some time in this fort when he returned from Gingee. Aurangzeb captured this fort in 1700 CE and named it Killa-da-Fateh. The Marathas got the fort back in 1706 CE

2.4 Mahabaleshwar: -

Mahabaleshwar is a popular hill station and a town in Satara district of Maharashtra. It lies at an altitude of 1,353 m. in the Western Ghats range of India. It is one of the best hill stations near Pune & Mumbai and among the top Places to visit in Maharashtra.

2.5 Pratapgadh Fort: -

Pratapgadh, is a large hill fort located in Satara district of Maharashtra. The fort lies at an altitude of 1080 m and is built on a spur which overlooks the road between the villages of Par and Kineswar. It is among the best forts in Maharashtra and among most scenic places in Mahabaleshwar and one of the best forts near Pune. Maratha king Shivaji Maharaj had commissioned Moropant Pingle, his prime minister, to commence the construction of this fort for the purpose of defending Nira and the Koyna River banks, and also to guard the Par pass. The construction of the fortress was completed in the year 1656. The fort stands as the witness of historic Battle of Pratapgadh between Shivaji and Afzal Khan, the commander of the Bijapur Sultanate, on 10th November 1659. In 1818, the Maratha forces had to surrender the Pratapgadh Fort after losing the third Anglo-Maratha War.



2.6 Panchgani: -

Panchgani also called Paachgani is a famous hill station and municipal council in Satara district of Maharashtra. It is one of the top hill resorts in Maharashtra and among the best hill stations near Pune & Mumbai cities. Devil's Kitchen and Rajpuri Caves are famous historical tourist places in Panchgani

2.6.1 Devil's Kitchen: -

Devil's Kitchen is situated to the south of Table Land in Panchgani hill station. According to mythology, this is the place where Pandavas of Mahabharata stayed here for a while during their exile. This place was used to cook their food. Some people claim that Pandvghadh Caves are also built by them and bear their name. The place is now a beautiful sightseeing spot which is popular among tourists. It is situated in close proximity to Table Land and visitor can either take a short walk or hire a private taxi for sightseeing.



2.6.2 Rajpuri Caves: -

Rajpuri Caves are one amongst the most ancient attractions of the Panchgani region.

There are four caves and these ancient caves are surrounded by many water kunds. It is believed that these caves were used for penance and religious rituals by Lord Kartikeya. It is also said to be the home of Pandavas during their exile. Devotees believe that taking bath in these holy kunds will provide relief from all kinds of diseases and evils.

3 Mumbai: -

Mumbai, the entertainment capital and India's financial powerhouse, is the capital city of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is also one of the best places to experience the tourism in Maharashtra. The city is a collection of 7 islands and was named after the goddess Mumbadevi. Famous 7 historical tourist places in Mumbai are Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Gateway of India, Mount Mary Church, Elephanta Caves, etc.

3.1 Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus: -

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly known as Victoria Terminus, is the most important train station and heritage building situated in Dadabhai Naoroji Road in Mumbai. Declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on 2nd July 2004, Victoria Terminus is Mumbai's historical landmark and also one of the top tourist places in Mumbai City.

The Terminus is the 2nd World Heritage Site of the Indian Railways after the Mountain Railways

(of Shimla, Darjeeling & Ooty) which was inscribed in 1988, and the first functional administrative building to be put on the World Heritage list. Headquarters of the Central Railways, this station links Mumbai to the rest of India. Designed by Frederick William Stevens, a British architect, Victoria Terminus is a wonderful example of the Indo-Victorian Gothic architectural style.



3.2 Gateway of India: -

Gateway of India is a national heritage monument located at the waterfront in Apollo Bunder area in South Mumbai, facing Arabian Sea. It is considered to be the most famous monument in Mumbai and also one of the main tourist places visited as part of Mumbai Darshan.



3.3 Mount Mary Church: -

The Basilica of Our Lady of the Mount, more commonly known as Mount Mary Church, is a Roman Catholic Church located in Bandra, Mumbai. It is one of the most well-known churches in Mumbai and also one of the famous Mumbai places to visit. The basilica is situated on a hillock known as Sunderban Bandra, about 80 m above sea level overlooking the Arabian Sea.

Dedicated to Virgin Mary, the church was built in 1640 AD. Jesuit priests brought the statue of Mary from Portugal and built a chapel in 16th Century. This small basilica was later renovated to its current semi-Gothic form. There are two statues of Mary at the Church, one inside the church and one outside. It is an ideal

place for peace-seekers and those who love to explore Colonial architectural.



3.4 Elephanta Caves: -

Elephanta Caves are a network of sculpted caves located on Elephanta Island or Gharapuri in Mumbai Harbour. The Caves, listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site, is Mumbai's oldest historic sites and also one of the best tourist places in Mumbai and also among the prime places represented in the promotion of Maharashtra tourism.

The identity of the creators of the architectural masterpieces built in Elephant Caves is disputed. It is believed that the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas were behind the creation of the caves and sculptures. The island was ruled by the Chalukyas and later by the Gujarat sultanate. It was later handed over by the Gujarat Sultan to Portuguese in 1534 AD. The caves are known for its beautiful Hindu temples and sculptures. The Elephanta Caves were named by the Portuguese after they saw statue of an elephant on the island.



3.5 Jama Masjid: -

Jama Masjid, also known as Friday Mosque, is the oldest mosque in Mumbai situated at the renowned Sheikh Memon Street near Crawford Market. This is the largest mosque in Mumbai and also one of the popular pilgrimage places to visit in Mumbai.

It is said that the Jama Masjid was first situated near Dongri and was later moved to somewhere near to the Crawford market. In 1770 CE, the mosque was destroyed by Governor William Hornby. In the 18th century, a

large tank (water reservoir) was situated at this site in the midst of gardens belonged to a Konkani Muslim merchant. He was agreed to the erection of a mosque at this site on condition that the tank was preserved intact in 1775 CE. The structure of the present Jama Masjid was started in 1775 CE and the construction was completed in year 1802 CE.

3.6 Bandra Fort: -

At a distance of 1 km from Mount Mary Church and 17 km from Mumbai Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Castella de Aguada, also known as the Bandra Fort, is an ancient fort located at Land's End in Bandra, Mumbai. The Bandra Fort was built by the Portuguese in the early 1640 AD to serve as a watchtower overlooking Mahim Bay to the south, the Arabian Sea to the west, the islands of Worli to the south and the town of Mahim to the south west. The fort also guarded the northern sea route into Mumbai Harbour. During the Portuguese rule, it was armed with seven cannons and other smaller guns as defence. A freshwater spring in the vicinity supplied potable water to passing ships, thus lending the fort its name Castella de Aguada.

3.7 Kanheri caves: -

Kanheri caves are located inside Sanjay Gandhi National Park to the north of Borivali in the outskirts of North Mumbai in Maharashtra. These Cave are considered as one of the top tourist places in Mumbai. The name of these caves has originated from the Sanskrit word Krishnagiri, meaning black in colour.

The Kanheri Caves constitute a group of rock-cut monuments chiseled out of a massive basaltic rock. The caves demonstrate the Buddhist influence on the art and culture of India. These caves were formed between 1st century BC and 10th century AD, with the earliest rocks comprising 109 tiny rock-cut cells. Most caves were named as Buddhist Viharas in ancient times and were meant for living, study and meditation. The site also served as a university during the rule of Kushanas and Mauryas.

3.8 Versova Fort: -

The Portuguese built Madh Fort as a watchtower during the 17th century. The Marathas captured the fort in the 1739 CE war. The fort is long and narrow with a 7 sided polygonal structure. Only the external facade of the fort is intact but internally it is dilapidated. From the Madh Fort, travellers can view the Gorai, Worli and Mumbai Beach Skyline. Many Indian movies have been shot at this location. The fort is under the supervision of the Indian Air Force

and Navy at present. Visitors can enjoy beautiful views of the coastline and city skyline from this fort. Visitors need to seek special permissions from the concerned authorities to visit this fort.

3.9 Vasai Fort: -

Vasai Fort, also known as the Bassein Fort, is an ancient fort located at Vasai in the suburbs of North Mumbai. The fort, overlooks the confluence of the Ulhas River, is one of the top places to visit in Mumbai.

Vasai was known as a place for ship building in the 15th Century. Bahadur Shah, a Mughal Emperor had built the Bassein Fort in the 1530s. The fort covers an area of around 110 acre. The Portuguese conquered and destroyed most of the fort a year after it was built. The Portuguese remodeled the fort into a flourishing city by building a citadel inside. The fort was under the Portuguese control till 1739 AD. In the 18th century, the fort was raided and overtaken by the Maratha army under Chimaji Appa. They stood strong for 3 long years, and then the British took over the fort in the First Anglo-Maratha War.

4Nasik: -

Nasik is a religious city located in the northwest region of Maharashtra in India. Nasik is one of the popular pilgrimage places to visit in Maharashtra. But it is famous for Pandavleni Caves historical tourism place.

4.1 Pandavleni Caves: -

Pandavleni Caves or Trirashmi Caves are the ancient rock cut caves situated on Trirashmi Hills to the south of Nasik. The location of the caves is a holy Buddhist site in Maharashtra and also one of the popular places to visit in Nasik.

Pandavleni Caves are a group of 24 caves carved between the 3rd century BC and the 2nd century AD, representing the Hinayana Buddhism and has nothing to do with the characters of Mahabharata (the Pandavas). These caves were built by the rulers of that time like Satavahanas and Kshaharatas for Hinayana Buddhist monks. More ancient name of caves is Trirashmi Caves where the root 'Trirashmi' means 'triple royal'



5Ratnagiri: -

Ratnagiri is a port city on the Arabian Sea coast in Ratnagiri District in the south western part of Maharashtra, India. The district is a part of Konkan division of Maharashtra. Historical places of Ratnagiri are Thibaw Palace, Ratnadurg Fort and Purnagad Fort.

5.1 Thibaw Palace: -

Thibaw Palace is a historical building situated on a small hillock in Ratnagiri Town of Maharashtra. This is one of the major tourist attractions of Ratnagiri. Thiba Palace is an architectural grandeur that was created for King Thibaw of Myanmar (Burma) who was in exile here. It is said that the Palace was built by the British in 1910 to keep the king of Burma under house arrest. The palace came into use from 1910 up to the king's death on 16th December 1916. The palace is a beautifully constructed three storied structure with sloping roofs. Semi-circular wooden windows with beautiful carvings are the main attraction of this structure. There is a dancing hall with marble floor on the first floor.

**5.2Ratnadurg Fort: -**

Ratna durg Fort is a historical fort situated on the shores of Arabian Sea in Ratnagiri. It is one of the popular forts in Maharashtra and also one of the top tourist places to visit in Ratnagiri. The fort of Ratna durg was constructed during the rule of Bahamani Sultans. It was captured by Adilshah and then Chhatrapati Shivaji conquered the fort in the year 1670 AD.

5.3 Purnagad Fort: -

Purnagad Fort is an ancient sea fort situated at Purnagad village in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. It is one of the popular forts of Konkan and also one of the best places to visit in Ratnagiri. Spread over an area of 22 acres, Purnagad Fort has two entrance gates, one facing east and the other facing west. The main entrance door is a very robust structure between the two bastions. There is a Hanuman shrine and a well at the entrance. Pictures of Moon, Sun and Lord Ganesh are carved onto the main entrance door.

6Kolhapur: -

Kolhapur city is situated on the banks of river Panchganga and is known as 'Dakshin Kashi'. The name Kolhapur is famed all over India and famous Historical tourist places is Bhavani Mandap Maharaja's Palace, Panhala Fort Samangad Fort, Shahuji Chhatrapati Museum, and Vishalgad Fort.

6.1 Bhavani Mandap: -

Bhavani Mandap is a historical building situated in the walled city center of Kolhapur in southern Maharashtra, India. It is located near the famous and mammoth Mahalaxmi Temple on the west. It is the glory of the city. Being the biggest and oldest building, it has historical importance. When Kolhapur became self-governed, this place was built. It has fine and sound construction with 14 squares.

**6.2 Maharaja's Palace: -**

The Maharaja's Palace is an impressive palace in Kolhapur constructed in 1881 and it presently encloses the famous Shahaji Chhatrapati museum. The place was constructed in Indo-Saracenic colonial architectural style and was designed by the renowned British architect Charles Mant.

The museum displays many exquisite and wonderful possessions of the Maharajas' clothes, memorabilia, hunting photos and many such artifacts and utensils. This palace and museum offer a close look at the ancient royal cultures and life styles.



6.3 Panhala Fort: -

Panhala Fort, also known as Panhalgad, Pahalla and Panalla (literally "the home of serpents"), is located in Panhala, 20 kilometer northwest of Kolhapur in Maharashtra, India. It is located at a majestic height of 3127 feet above sea level is an ideal getaway. The joy of experiencing the magical amalgamation of nature and history and drowning in the peace, tranquility and bliss, is possible only at a place like Panhala. Built by King Bhoj in 1052 A.D. and ruled in succession by the Shilahara and Yadava dynasties.

Prime Attraction at Panhala Fort :Andhar Bavai, Kalavanticha Mahal, Ambarkhana, Dharma Kothi, Sajja Kothi, Teen Darwaza, Wagh Darwaza, Rajdindi bastion, Temples and Mausoleums.

**6.4 Samangad Fort: -**

Samangad is a hill fort in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. It is 2,600 feet above sea level. The fort is situated on the oval-shaped top of the hill. The eight-foot-high wall of the fort which encircled the hill top is still intact. Earlier several cisterns cut out of the rock ensured a plentiful supply of water to the fort but by 1957 most of them were in ruins.

The fort is surrounded by trees; it is developed by the government of Maharashtra as a tourist place. Also Maruti temple and Chaloba temple near fort is visited by devotees.

6.5Vishalgad Fort: -

Vishalgad (also called Khelna or Khilna) was one of the important forts of Shivaji and Maratha Empire. The name 'Vishalgad' meaning grand fort in Marathi, was given by Shivaji after annexing it for the Maratha Empire in 1659. The fort is separated by a deep narrow riven from the road terminus. Its vastness is big as per its name Vishal.

The Bhunda Darwaja or a bare gate seen from the busstop shows wrong way of the entry. Actual entry is separate. Nothing is there except the ruins of old buildings. Now the fort is known to people as place of Malik Raihan Dargah. A Sati Mandir is there in memory of Ambadevi the

queen of King Rajaram I, who burned as Sati after the death of her husband. The Samadhi or tomb of great warrior BajiPrabhuDeshpande who fought until death with SiddiMasood, commander of Adilshaha who was perusing Shivaji at the time when he escaped from siege of Siddi to fort Panhala and was rushing to Vishalgad.

7 Sindhudurg: -

The district is named after the fort of Sindhudurg, which lies on a rocky island just off the coast of Malvan. Sindhudurg fort, Sindhudurg district has 37 forts, the highest number of forts in Maharashtra as well as all types of forts (Jaldurg – Sea), (Bhuikot – fort on land) and (Giri- fort on hilltop). The famous fort is Sindhudurg Fort, Ramgad fort and Vijaydurg fort.

7.1 Sindhudurg Fort: -

Sindhudurg Fort is a historical fort that occupies an islet in the Arabian Sea, just off the coast of Maharashtra in Western India. The fortress lies on the shore of Malvan town of Sindhudurg District in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, 450 kilometres. This fort was constructed by Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, the Chhatrapati of the Maratha Empire. The main object was to counter rising influence of foreign colonizers and to curb the rise of Siddis of Janjira. The construction was done under the supervision of Hiroji Indalkar, in the year 1664.

**7.2Ramgad fort: -**

River Gad which originates near the Fort Rangana travels almost 80 km before meeting the Arabian Sea. It served as an important trade route and a vital transport link in those days and Ramgad fort served as an important vigilance base for the same. This fort was built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on a hill dissected from the main mountain range of Sahyadri and has its main doorway, fortification wall and bastion intact till date.

7.3Vijaydurg: -

Vijaydurg (sometimes written as Viziadurg), the oldest fort on the Sindhudurg coast, was

constructed during the regime of Raja Bhoja II of the Shilahar dynasty (construction period 1193-1205) and restructured by Shivaji Maharaj. Earlier, the fort encompassed an area of 5 acres and was surrounded by sea on all four sides. Over the years the eastern trench was reclaimed and a road constructed thereon. Presently the area of fort is about 17 acres and is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on three sides. Shivaji extended the area of the fort by constructing three walls on the eastern side, each 36 metres high. He also constructed 20 bastions.

8Raigad: -

Raigad District is a district in the state of Maharashtra, India. Formerly called the Kolaba district, the district was renamed after Raigad, the fort that was the former capital of the Maratha leader Shivaji Maharaj, and is located in the interior regions of the district, in dense forests on a west-facing spur of the Western Ghats of Sahyadri range.

8.1 Raigad Fort: -

Raigad is a hill fort situated in the Mahad, Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. The Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built this fort and made his capital in 1674 when he was crowned King of a Maratha Kingdom which later developed into the Maratha Empire eventually covering much of western and central India. The fort, which rises 820 meters (2,700 ft) above sea level, is located in the Sahyadri mountain range. There are approximately 1737 steps leading to the fort, though today Raigad Ropeway, an aerial tramway, exists to reach the top of the fort in 10 minutes. The fort was looted and destroyed by the British after its capture in 1818. This is one of the most popular forts in Maharashtra and popular places for trekking near Mumbai. This fort is one of the prime places to experience Maharashtra tourism.



8.2 Murud-Janjira Fort:

Murud-Janjira Fort is situated on an oval-shaped rock off the Arabian Sea coast near the port town of Murud, 165 km (103 mi) south of

Mumbai. Janjira is considered one of the strongest marine forts in India. The fort is approached by sailboats from Rajapuri jetty.

The main gate of the fort faces Rajapuri on the shore and can be seen only when one is about 40 feet (12 m) away from it. It has a small postern gate towards the open sea for escape.

The fort has 26 rounded bastions, still intact. There are many cannons of native and European make rusting on the bastions. Now in ruins, the fort in its heyday was a full-fledged living fort with all the necessary facilities, e.g. palaces, quarters for officers, mosque, two small 60-foot-deep (18 m) natural fresh water lakes, etc. On the outer wall flanking the main gate, there is a sculpture depicting a tiger-like beast clasping elephants in its claws. The palace of the Nawabs of Janjira at Murud is still in good shape. Special attractions of this fort are 3 gigantic cannons named Kalalbangdi, Chavri and Landa Kasam. These cannons were said to be feared for their shooting range. Another gate to the west is sea-facing, called 'Darya Darwaza'.



9. Pune: -

Pune is one of the most renowned tourist places in Maharashtra. The spectacular historical monuments from the Maratha period and many places of tourist interest add richness to this city of diversity. Shaniwar Wada, Sinhagad Fort, Pataleshwar Caves, National War Museum, Aga Khan Palace, Rajgad Fort are some of the prominent attractions in Pune.

9.1 Shaniwar Wada: -

Shaniwar Wada is an ancient palace fort situated in the center of Pune in Maharashtra. This one of the most popular historical places in Pune and also one of the top tourist places in Pune City. Built in 1732 AD, Shaniwar Wada was the seat of the Peshwa rulers of the Maratha Empire until 1818 AD when the Peshwas surrendered to the British after the Third Anglo-Maratha War. Following the rise of the Maratha Empire, the palace became the center of Indian politics in the 18th century. It is influenced by Mughal design and architecture,

Shaniwar Wada represents the skilful craftsmanship of Maratha artisans and boasts.



9.2 Pataleshwar Cave: -

Pataleshwar Cave Temple is an ancient rock cut cave temple located on Jangli Maharaj road in Shivaji nagar area of Pune. It is one of the top places of sightseeing in Pune and is maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The temple is also known as Panchaleshvara or Bamburde Temple and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The rock-cut cave temple was carved out in the 8th century AD, during the Rashtrakutas Period. The cave temple bears resemblance with the rock-cut temples of Ellora. It has been declared as a protected monument by the government of Maharashtra. Made of basalt rock, the cave temple is believed to have been cut out from a single rock. A linga, the symbol of Shiva, is housed in the sanctum, which is a cube-shaped room about 3 to 4 m high. On each side of the sanctum, two smaller cells are present. A circular Nandi Mandapa, with its umbrella shaped canopy supported by square pillars, is located in front of the cave.

9.3 Aga Khan Palace: -

The Aga Khan Palace is a national monument of India's independence movement. It is situated on Pune-Nagar Road and is one of the prominent tourist places in Pune. Aga Khan Palace is a majestic building and is considered to be one of the greatest palaces in Maharashtra. The Palace was built by Sultan Mohammed Shah Aga Khan III in 1892 AD. The palace was an act of charity by the Sultan who wanted to help the poor in the neighbouring areas of Pune. Aga Khan Palace covers an area of 19 acres, out of which 7 acres is the built up area. It has Italian arches and spacious lawns. The building comprises five halls. The palace captivates the visitors with its magnificence and picturesque architecture.



9.4 Sinhagad: -

Sinhagad or Sinharharh means the Lion Fort, is a fortress located southwest of Pune City. Sinhagad Fort is one of the popular places of trekking in Pune and also one of the top places to visit in Pune City. Previously called Kondana, the fort has been the site of many important battles, most notably the Battle of Sinhagad in 1671 CE. According to history, the fort was built 2,000 years ago and it is said that the name Kondana was derived from sage Kaundinya. Mohammed bin Tughlak captured the fort from the Koli tribal chieftain, Nag Naik in 1340 CE. And in 1496 CE, Malik Ahmad, the founder of the Nizam Shahi dynasty took control of the fort. Nearly 200 years later, the Maratha leader Shahaji Bhonsale captured the fort. In 1647 CE, Shivaji held the stronghold and renamed it Sinhagad. In 1665 CE, as per the Treaty of Purandar, Shivaji handed over Sinhagad to the Mughals and again captured it in 1670 CE, under the direction of Tanaji Malusare.

Concluding Remarks : -

There are many historical places, which have an enormous importance as tourism. All these tourist places are well developed and have potential to attract to more number of tourists not only from the India but outside India also. Various facilities provided at these destinations to attract more number of tourist also.

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AGRO TOURISM: A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL AREAS OF INDIA; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

The urban population having roots in villages always have had the curiosity to learn about sources of food, plants, animals, raw materials like wood, handicrafts, languages, culture, tradition, dresses and rural lifestyle. These changes have generated new ideas as well as approaches to leisure and recreation. These ideas and approaches have paved path towards rural and agro tourism development. Agro tourism is complimentary to traditional agricultural activities. It is an opportunity for farmers to use the available resources in a diversified and innovative way. It creates a win-win situation to farmers as well as tourists. Farmers earn better from innovative use of available resources and the tourist can enjoy village life and nature in an affordable prices. Not only is this, the villages also benefited due to the development of agro tourism. In spite of growing agro tourism, the fact remains that the government support through appropriate and conducive policies for agro tourism development is lacking and government should give priority to agro tourism business in Maharashtra through appropriate policy measures

Key words - Agro tourism, rural life, rural recreation

Introduction:

Tourism is termed as an instrument for employment generation, poverty alleviation and sustainable human development. During 1999-2000, direct employment created by tourism was 15.5 million. Besides, tourism also promotes national integration, international understanding and supports local handicrafts and cultural activities. During 2000, the number of foreign tourists that visited India was 26.41 lac. India's share in world tour market is just 0.38 percent. With this major share, foreign exchange earned is Rs.14,475 crores. The urban population having roots in villages always have had the curiosity to learn about sources of food, plants, animals, raw materials like wood, handicrafts, languages, culture, tradition, dresses and rural lifestyle. Agro-Tourism which revolves around farmers, villages and agriculture has the capacity to satisfy the curiosity of this segment of population.

Busy urban population is leaning towards nature. Because of natural environment is always away from busy life. Birds, animals, crops, mountains, water bodies, villages provide totally different atmosphere to urban population in which they can forget their busy urban life. Villages provide recreational opportunities to all age groups i.e. children young, middle and old age, male, female, in total to the whole family at a cheaper cost. Rural games, festivals, food, dress and the nature provides variety of entertainment to the entire family. Agro tourism, in which tourists see and participate in traditional agricultural practices without destroying the ecosystems, the host bases. Promotion of Agro-tourism involves some more

important stakeholders namely Ministry of Agriculture and line departments at state and central governments and farmers. Promotion of Agro-Tourism needs conceptual convergence with Rural Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Health Tourism, Adventure Tourism and culinary adventures. Some of the important advantages of Agro – Tourism are it brings major primary sector agriculture closer to major service sector tourism. This convergence is expected to create win-win situation for both the sectors. Tourism sector has potential to enlarge. Agriculture sector has the capacity to absorb expansion in tourism Sector.

Scope of Agro - Tourism:

Agro-Tourism has great scope in the present study for the following reasons:

1. An inexpensive gateway
2. Curiosity about the farming industry and life style
3. Strong demand for wholesome family oriented recreational activities
4. Health consciousness of urban population and finding solace with nature friendly
5. Desire for peace and tranquillity
6. Interest in natural environment
7. Rural recreation

Objectives:

1. To examine the importance of agro-tourism development in Maharashtra.
2. To study challenges before agro tourism in Maharashtra

Methodology:

- The research is will be mainly carried through desk research i.e., secondary sources like maps, photographs, books, internet web sites,

dissertations, doctoral level research work, journals, magazines, newspaper clippings and conference material etc.,

- Research methodology is partly descriptive and partly exploratory.

Need of Agro-tourism in Maharashtra:

1. Small and fragmented land-holdings:

The problem of small and fragmented holdings is more serious in densely populated and intensively cultivated states like Maharashtra where the average size of land holdings is less than one hectare and in certain parts it is less than even 0.5 hectare.

Sub-division and fragmentation of the holdings is one of the main causes of our low agricultural productivity and backward state of our agriculture. A lot of time and labour is wasted in moving seeds, manure, implements and cattle from one piece of land to another. So their needs of adjoining agricultural activity like tourism to improve economic benefit.

2. Agricultural Marketing:

Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural Maharashtra. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away price. In most cases, these farmers are forced, under socio-economic conditions, to carry on distress sale of their produce. In most of small villages, the farmers sell their produce to the money lender from whom they usually borrow money.

3. Irregular monsoon:

Agriculture business is becoming more unsecured in the Maharashtra due to the irregular monsoon, unsecured product prices. Many farmers cannot afford it and have a problem of indebtedness. Due to the agricultural problems some farmers are committed to suicide in various districts of the Maharashtra. More than 29,000 farmers committed suicide between 1997 and 2005 in the Maharashtra, official data show, no other state comes close to that total. Hence, there is need of start any of allied agri-business to support their farming and create allied income source from farm. In order to encourage farmers for establish small and viable agri-business activity, such as agro tourism. It offers several potential benefits to farm operators. It can help supplement income generation

4. Economic Benefits:

As is well known that Tourism is always has multiplier effect and here too it was envisaged that the tourist's trips and associate spending will make significant contribution to

rural economy and improve quality of life of the farmers. Agro Tourism has provided the Farmers a source of additional income on their existing assets. Besides it provides them with an opportunity to interact socially with various kinds of visitors, elevating their social status and enriching their lives in general.

Potential of Agro-Tourism in Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is the third largest state in India, both in area and population. It is bestowed with 720 k.m. long coastline. It is nestled in the Western Ghats and Sahyadri mountain ranges and with semi- evergreen and deciduous forests.

Over 68.8 present population engaged in agricultural activities in Maharashtra. They practise different type agriculture. Maharashtra has a total 22368 thousand hectare area under agriculture and 36122 thousands of livestock (cow, beffellows, goats etc.). Principal crops include rice, jowar, bajra, wheat, pulses, turmeric, onion, cotton, sugarcane and several oil seeds including groundnut, sunflower and soybean. The state has huge areas under fruit cultivation of which are mangoes, bananas, grapes, and oranges etc. Maharashtra is blessed with a rich and diversified cultural heritage attract tourist

As well as following factors explore the potential in agro-tourism of Maharashtra.

- Renowned cultural heritage
- Diversity regarding crops, climate, people, mountain etc.
- Good connectivity through communication and transport facilities.
- Availability of various tourist places supporting agri tourism.
- Maharashtra has emerged as horticulture state due to deliberate efforts of government.
- Development of rural tourist spots.
- Technological agro farming in various areas for fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Due above all reasons various places in Maharashtra have become popular as tourist places. Following table shows tourists in Maharashtra

Challenges before agro tourism in Maharashtra

The Maharashtra has a greater potential of the development of the agro-tourism centres due to the good natural and climatic conditions. But there are some problems in the process of agro-tourism development in the state.

Major challenges and problems are as follows;

- Absence of perfect knowledge about the agro tourism

- Lack of communication skill and lack of commercial approach of the small farmers
- Shortage of capital to develop basic infrastructure for the agro-tourism
- Ignorance of the farmers regarding the such type of activities.
- Presence of unorganized sector in the agro-tourism industry.
- Ensuring hygiene and basic requirements considering urban visitors.
- Most of farmers have small size holding, low quality land and little or no access to credit.

Table. 1: Tourists Arrival at Agro Tourism Centres in Maharashtra

Year	No. of tourists
2010	47000
2011	38900
2012	46700
2013	49850
2014	51980
2015	54080

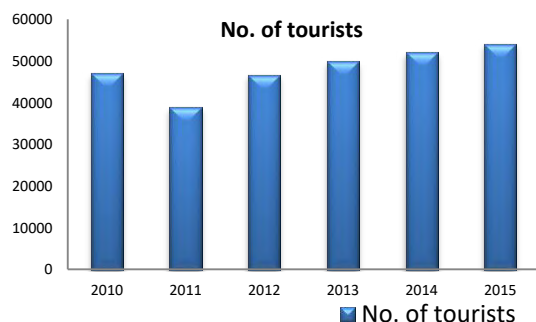


Figure. 1: Tourists Arrival at Agro Tourism Centres in Maharashtra

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The above table -1 and graph-1 shows increasing trend in tourists visited Maharashtra from 2010 to 2015. More than threefold increase has taken place in tourist visited to agro tourism Centres in Maharashtra.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

Maharashtra has a high potential to the development of agro-tourism, because of environmental conditions and various types of agro-products as well as variety of rural traditions, festivals. More than 45 per cent of population is live in the urban areas and they want to enjoy rural life and to know about the rural life. It is a good opportunity to develop an Agro-tourism business in Maharashtra In spite of growing agro tourism, the fact remains that the government support through appropriate and conducive policies for agro tourism development is lacking and government should give priority to agro tourism business in Maharashtra through appropriate policy measures. Prepare Agro Tourism project and business plan for each applicant agriculture farm. Help to facilitate the financial support from Nationalize banks, institutes and government agencies to built agriculture and rural tourism facilities and infrastructure like accommodation, sanitation, approach road etc. Conduct Agro Tourism Business Training Program. Conduct Seminars and conferences on agro-tourism business. Provide sales and marketing support. Co-ordinate tours from urban areas to the farms. Professional training for farmers to applies agro tourism in rural areas. The training can be carried out by non-governmental organizations.



IMPACT OF RAINFALL ON AREA OF MAJOR CROPS OF SANGLI DISTRICT

Vishal Patil & Ratan Hajare

Department of Geography, Elphinstone College, Mumbai
Head, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract:

The present paper deals with the Impact of Rainfall on Area of Major Crops of Sangli District of Maharashtra, in response to last five decades since 1970-71 to 2010-11. The study focused on area under different crops and the average annual rainfall of district, which collected from secondary data sources. Calculated data represented by bar and line graphs. The changes in cropping pattern are depending on rainfall of that particular region. Because growth of crops depending on the rainfall. In 1970-71 out of total agricultural land 82.45% area covered by food crops, but unfortunately area under food crops decrease in 2010-11 i.e. 78.68 % because of land under food crop shifted towards in the commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, fruits and vegetables. But the area under non-food crops increased i.e. 17.55% in 1970-71 & in 2010-11 it was 21.23%, due to farmers changes their attitude towards the cash crops because these crops well grown in least work and gives maximum economic benefit than food crops. But there is more demand for different food crops due to increasing population and the demand of food crops is not fulfilment from present agricultural land. That's why its study became necessary.

Keywords: Agriculture, Land use, Cropping pattern, Crop intensity.

Introduction:

Climate is one of the main determinants of agricultural production. Any changes in climate that attributes directly to human activities, that alters the composition of global atmosphere in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (IPCC 2007). Since climate factors serve as direct inputs to agriculture, any change in climatic factor is bounded to have a significant impact on cropping pattern and production. This study shows a significant effect of change in climatic condition on area under various crops. Throughout the world there is significant concerned about the effects of climate change and its variability on the agricultural production. Agriculture typically plays important role in the development the economies than the developed world.

This paper an attempt is made to analysis the changes in land use under major crops and its relation with the rainfall of Sangli district. In the last two decades (1990-91 and 2000-01) the scenario of land use and cropping pattern in the district were drastic change will be observed, because of population growth. In 1990-91, out of the total agriculture area 66.71% of agriculture land was under food crops, but in 2000-01 the food crops cultivated area were decrease to 57.41% because most of agriculture land shifted towards commercial crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and vegetables etc. Whereas, in 1990-91 the area under non-food crops is decrease up to 33.29% and it increase up to 42.59% in 2000-01, because agriculture trend change towards the food crops to cash

crops. The cropping pattern of the district has changed towards commercialization due to Variability in annual rainfall, increase in irrigation facilities, transport, communication, market facilities etc. The diversified nature of land use pattern and cropping pattern of the Sangli district has increased the cropping intensity of the land.

Objective:

This paper aims to evaluate the impact of average annual rainfall on the area under major crops in the Sangli district during 1970 to 2011.

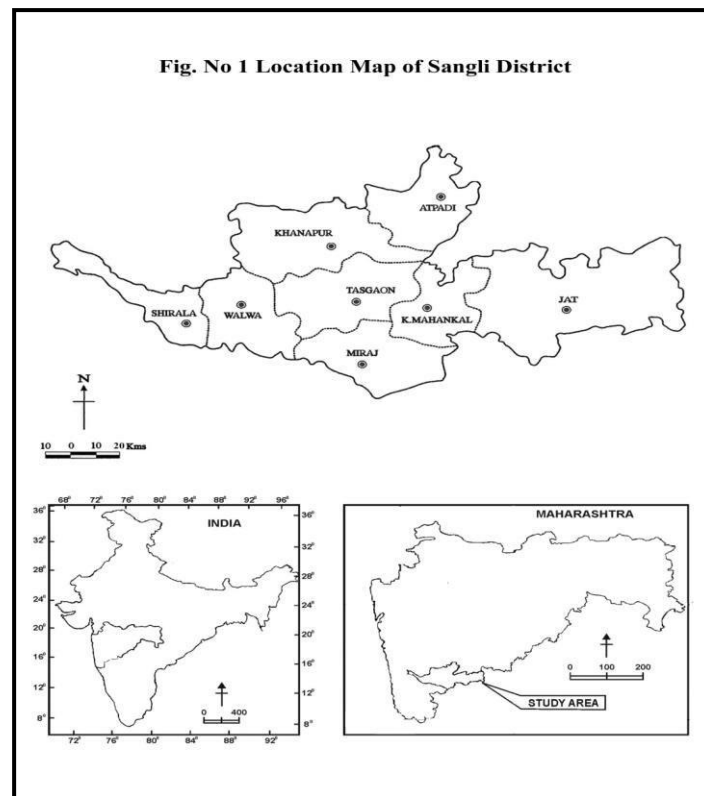
Database and methodology

The secondary data have been collected from socio-economic abstract of Sangli district for 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2010-11 to analyses the rainfall and area under major crops. Simple graphical method is used to analyse the relation between rainfall and area under crops, in which area shown by bars graph and rainfall by the line graphs.

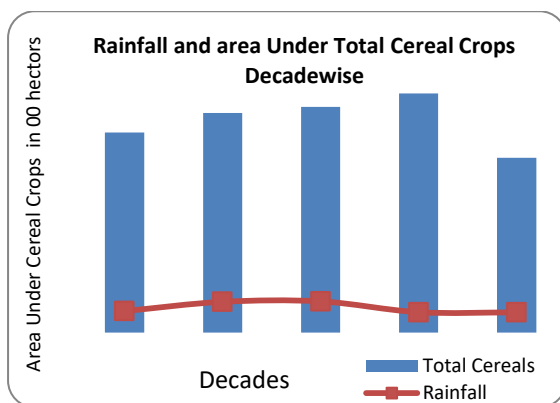
Study Area

Sangli District is one of the district of Maharashtra states. It is located in the western part of Maharashtra. Sangli District lies between the 16° 45' N to 17° 22' N latitudes and 73° 42' E to 75° 40' E longitudes and it cover 8572 sq.km Area. Sangli city is the district headquarters. It is bounded by Satara and Solapur districts to the north, Bijapur District (Karnataka) to the east, Kolhapur and Belgaum (Karnataka) districts to the south and Ratnagiry District to the west. Sangli district is situated in the river basins of the Warna and Krishna rivers. Other small rivers, such as the Warna and the Panchganga,

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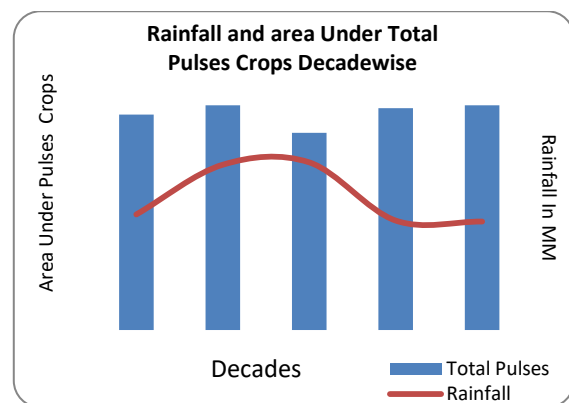


Impact of Rainfall on Total Cereal Crops:



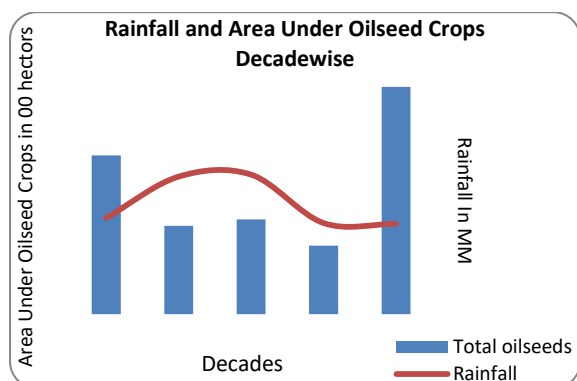
There is no correlation found in the rainfall and the area under total cereal crops. The decrease or increase in the area under total cereal crops is not directly related to the rainfall which received during growing season of the cereal crops. The maximum area under cereals was recorded in the decade 2000-01 while, average annual rainfall was low in this decade. Lowest area under cereals recorded in 2010-11 decade. The variation in area under cereals might be due to the irregular and insufficient rainfall during growing seasons.

Impact of Rainfall on Total Pulses Crops:



In the 1970 and 1980 decades there was positive correlation found in the area under total pulses crops and rainfall. But after the 1980 there was no correlation found in it. The maximum area under pulses crops was found in the 1980-81 and 2010-11 decades. There was high average annual rainfall in the 1980-81 with compare to 2010-11. The total area under total pulses crops was found in 1990-91. This variation found mainly due to the changing tendency of farmers towards more cereal crop cultivation than the pulses crops.

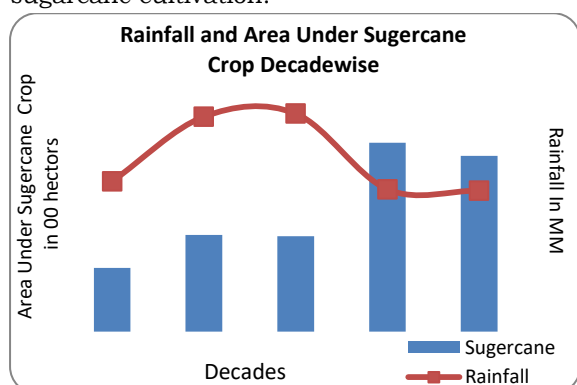
Impact of Rainfall on Total Oilseed Crops:



There was not found any kind of relation between the rainfall and the area under oilseed crops. In 1970-71 decade people attracts towards cultivation of oilseeds but after that farmers gave importance to cereal and pulses cultivation. So, the area under oilseeds were reduced. Maximum amount of area under oilseeds were found in the 2010-11 decade. It was might be low due to uncertain rainfall during growing season of oilseeds.

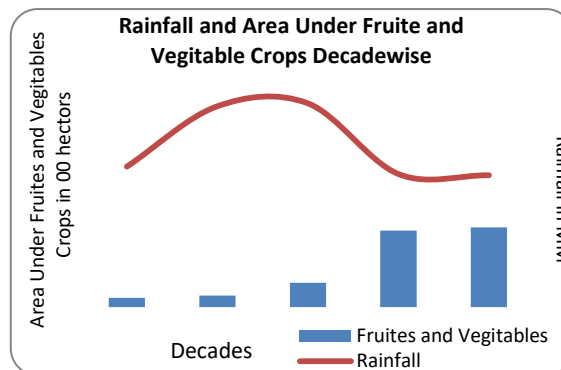
Impact of Rainfall on Total Sugarcane Crop:

Sangli district has important district in terms of the sugar cultivation. It is one of the traditional crops in this district but there was no co relation found in the rainfall and area under sugarcane crop. Maximum area was found in the 2000-01. But average annual rainfall was moderate. The area under sugarcane was increased might because of economic propose and it was also possible because lots of farmers attracted towards sugarcane cultivation.



Impact of Rainfall on Fruit and Vegetable Crops:

The average annual rainfall of district fluctuating year by year but the trend of the fruit crop cultivation was increasing day by day. Maximum area under fruit crops were found in 2010-11. Sangli district famous for grape cultivation there was another trend of



pomegranates cultivation was emerged in this district. So lots of farmers give their first preference to the fruit and vegetable crop cultivation. This region was also having bigger markets for fruits and vegetables. So, day by day area under fruits and vegetables were increasing in this district.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Sangli district is one of the districts of west Maharashtra which is came under the drought prone region. Farmers of this district practices traditional crops. This district suffers from uneven and uncertain rainfall so, in this region agriculture is largely depends on the irrigation facilities. We found very less co-relation between the average rainfall and the area under cultivation. But still in this district crops are cultivated in huge quantity just because of farmers of this region more reliable on irrigation than the rainfall. By observing cropping pattern we can conclude that trend of sugarcane, fruit and vegetables cultivation is highly increased.

Various irrigation projects of this region are triggered the cropping area in last several years for example, Aarfa, Tembhu schemas. Government is also providing funds for motivate farmers to practice various irrigation methods and schemes like drip irrigation, farm pond scheme etc. It is necessary to provide and produce HYV seeds and fruit plants which can survive in less water. It is need of time to conserve more and more water received in time of rainfall and it is used for crops by various methods.

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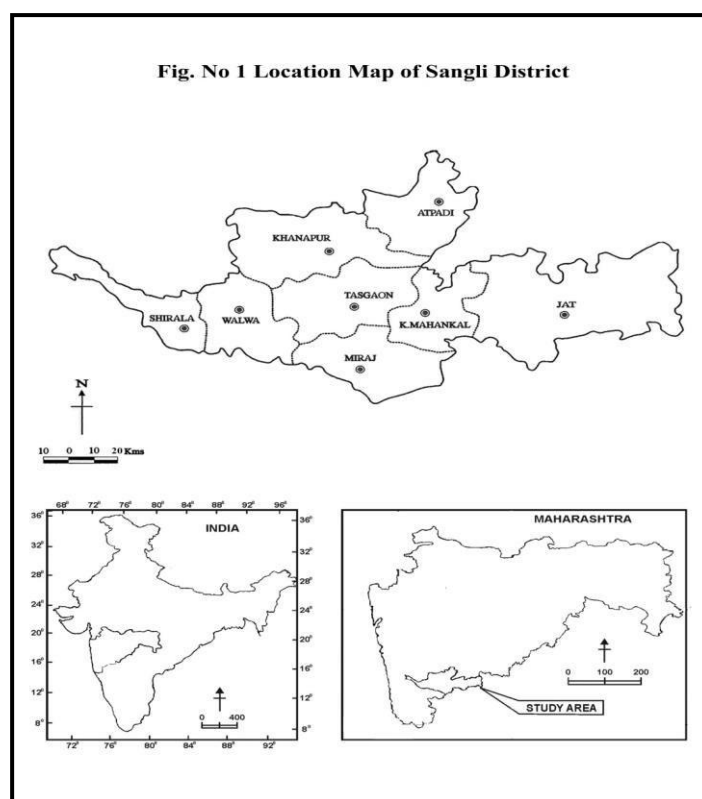
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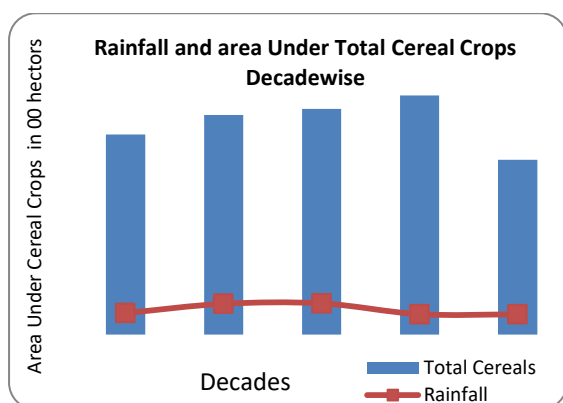
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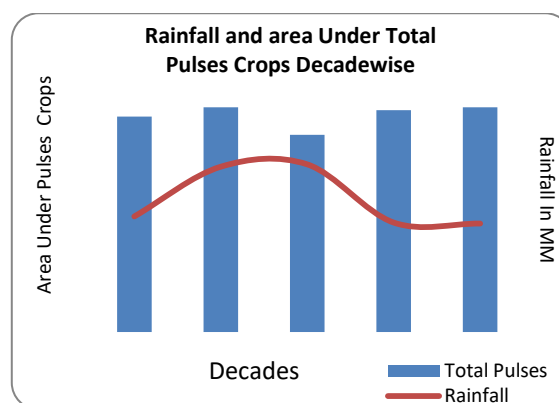


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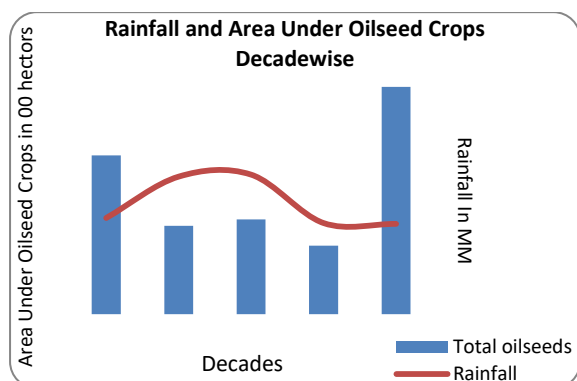
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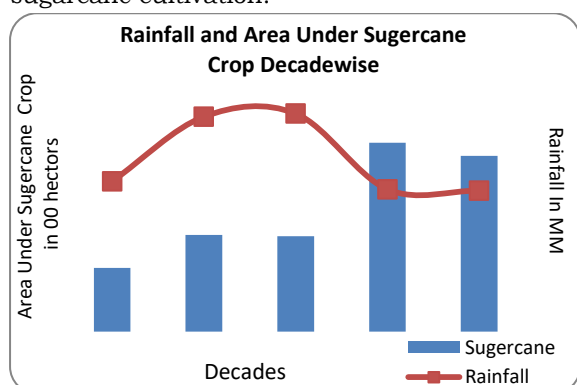
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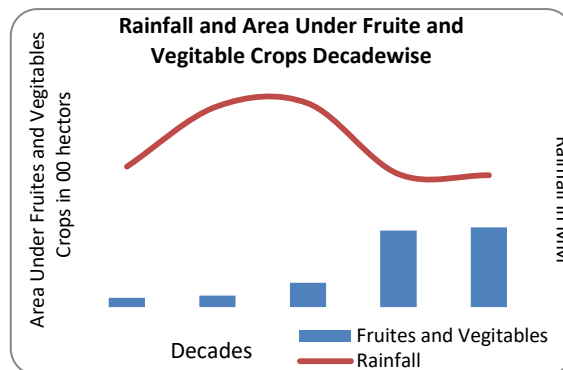
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pomegranates cultivation was emerged in this district. So lots of farmers give their first preference to the fruit and vegetable crop cultivation. This region was also having bigger markets for fruits and vegetables. So, day by day area under fruits and vegetables were increasing in this district.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Sangli district is one of the districts of west Maharashtra which is came under the drought prone region. Farmers of this district practices traditional crops. This district suffers from uneven and uncertain rainfall so, in this region agriculture is largely depends on the irrigation facilities. We found very less co-relation between the average rainfall and the area under cultivation. But still in this district crops are cultivated in huge quantity just because of farmers of this region more reliable on irrigation than the rainfall. By observing cropping pattern we can conclude that trend of sugarcane, fruit and vegetables cultivation is highly increased.

Various irrigation projects of this region are triggered the cropping area in last several years for example, Aarfa, Tembhu schemas. Government is also providing funds for motivate farmers to practice various irrigation methods and schemes like drip irrigation, farm pond scheme etc. It is necessary to provide and produce HYV seeds and fruit plants which can survive in less water. It is need of time to conserve more and more water received in time of rainfall and it is used for crops by various methods.

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TOURISM TOWARDS PILGRIMAGE

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An Introduction to Tourism:

Today, tourism is an important part of human activities. It becomes an extremely popular, need, inseparable, interesting and the global activity. Tourism is much vital and profitable for many countries and many people to provide work and business. The 21st century is the real age of an international mass travel with the growth of air travel. There are many books to provide the detail data of travel and tourism by the worthy authors. It is a huge income modern industry with both public and private sectors. Man is a mobile animal who is always curious and serious to take travel for many purposes. rich and wealthy people have always traveling to distant places of the world to see great buildings, monuments, works of art, styles, skills, plans, to learn new languages, manners, new cultures of people and nations.

History about Pilgrimage:

Pilgrimage is a term mainly used in religion, karma, spirituality of a long journey or a search of great moral and cultural significance. Each man is a pilgrimage of his life journey towards final destination moksh or salvation of soul from tireless journey from one to another life without any rest. Common men and women who are traditional simple, religious and truthfulness have deep unshaken faith in the temples and gods to give blessing or curse to them. In the life of ignorance common people have taken journey to sacred places or shrines of importance that his beliefs and faith .from long past Indian people associated with so many pilgrimages in India. Many people visited to Banaras to bath in the sacred river Ganga to wash their sins and crimes and to pray Lord Vishveshawraya as his ultimate desire and aim in life. People have firm faith that Kashi and Varanasi as the holy cities and they must visit once in life time before death to make their live holy or sacred.

Lord Buddha and Jesus Christ; Pioneers of Spiritual pilgrimages:

Goutam Buddha sacrificed his prince hood and kingdom as the physical or material journey which ruined mans aim in journey of life. He

accepted the spiritual and sacred journey of soul means man's destination or duty in the journey of life. Buddhism offers four sites of pilgrimage. The Buddhism offers four sites of pilgrimage . the buddha's birth place. At Kapilvastu, the site where he first preached at gaya, where the highest insight dawned on him at Banares and where he achieved Nirvan a at Kusinagara.

Jesus Christ in the Christian religion considered as the Lord or head of all humanity. He is a great ocean of pity and sympathy, endurance and love. He tried to take all humanity towards tour at heaven means to god. According to him god is one and truth is religion . he preached to all people to become priceless pilirimage towards God. The Journey of soul to its perfection mens to one with God, to the power which is ultimate and immortal in the world . God is great and everywhere, every time and in every soul forever. In the modern era only few people have supreme sense of spiritual bliss and eternity of human soul. Gautam Buddha spoke sincerely and eagerly to the welfare of people, society, nation, religion and the spiritual glory. We can see the four sites which are most worthy of pilgrimage to visit.

- **Lumbini**; birth place (in Nepal)
- **Bodh Gaya** : place of Enlightenment.
- **Sarnath**: where he delivered his first teaching.
- **Kusinara: (now Kusinagar)** where he died its gives much spiritual pleasure, an insight enlightenment, the meaning of human birth, the duties and responsibilities he has been completed in his journey of life. We are also eager to take spiritual tour in other pilgrimage places related to the life of Gautam Buddha are: Savatthi, Pataliputra, Nalanda, Gaya, vesali, Kapilvastu, Kosambi, Rajagaha, Varanasi.
- There are also other pilgrimage places for Buddhist in various countries
- **India**: Sanchi, Ellora, Ajanta.
- **Thailand**: Sukhothai, Ayutthaya, Suthep
- **Tibet**: Mount Kailash, Lake Nam-tso

- **Shri Lanka:** Temple of the tooth, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa.
- **Myanmar:** Bagan, Sagaing Hill.
- **China:** Youg-Kang, Lung-Men caves.

When you think about Christianity we are curious to connect with the birth, life, crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. We meet such surviving descriptions of the Christian pilgrimages to the holy land date from the 4th century. Pilgrimages also began to be made to Rome and other sites associated with saints and Christian martyrs, as well as to places where there have been apparitions of the Virgin Mary. The Major pilgrimages are to:

- **Jerusalem;** Site of the crucifixion and resurrection of the Jesus.
- **Rome:** site of the deaths of saint Peter, saint Paul, and other early martyrs, Headquarters of the Catholic Church.
- **Santiago de Compostela** in Spain on the way of saint James is still popular today.
- **Canterbury** associated with Thomas Becket.
- **Bethlehem** in Israel, Birthplace of Jesus and King David.
- **Cathedral** of Chartres, France.
- **Fatima**, Portugal. Apparition of the Virgin Mary.
- **Mount Sinai**, Egypt, holy mountain to the ancient Hebrews.
- **Hill of crosses**, Lithuania.
- **Goa**, India, St. Francis Xavier.

When we think about holiness of pilgrimages of Hindu people. It is believed that traveling to these places leads to moksha, the release from samsara (cycle of rebirths). We see that

Vrindavan is the most popular and important place of pilgrimage for every Vaishnava, especially for the devotees of Gaudiya Vaishnavism who regards Krishna as the original personality of Godhead (God). Here, one can attain love of God (Prema) some of these popular pilgrimages of Hinduism.

- Kedarnath
- Gangotri
- Yamunotri
- Haridwar
- Rishikesh
- Banares
- Vrindavan
- Mayapur

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LITERARY TOURISM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE MARKETING AND BRANDING OF DESTINATION

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Abstract:

This paper revisits the phenomenon of literary tourism and explores the means by which destinations can leverage benefit in the form of destination branding and marketing strategies. The paper commences with an overview the typologies used to categorize the phenomenon and to outline the various forms. The extent to which literary tourism is a sub-set of cultural and heritage tourism is then explored, with the migration from niche to mass tourism opportunity an emerging trend with regard to literary places. The study identifies author-related, fictions related, books and festival related forms of literary tourism, thereafter, the study critiques further the migration from niche mass tourism, the move from cultural and heritage tourism to international literary theme development, the collaboration development of literary destination products and experiences opportunities for destination brand development and finally broader policy and wider local visitor management issues. The study concludes by advocating a collaborative approach to future literary tourism development with collaboration heading to be consistent with the desired target markets of each stakeholder, consistent with existing brands perhaps most importantly sustainable in the longer term.

Keywords: Tourism, opportunities, marketing, challenges, places

Introduction:

Literary tourism occurs when authors or their literature become so popular that people are drawn to either those locations associated with the author or those featured within their writings. Watson notes that you may set eyes upon the very table on which Austen Emma was written at Chawton, or may see the stone by waterfall upon which Charlotte Bronte is said to have composed Jane Eyre, and on the same walk explore the path up the moorland village to the place said to be the setting for her sisters 'Wuthering Heights' visits such places allow literary enthusiasts to interact with the authors they admire is so far as authors, an experience which is enhanced by the settings. Now days, it is possible to visit a large range of literary tourism sites, ranging from place where your favorite out or was born grown up, courted, lived or died, over those where your favorite book were written to those places where they are set.

2) Defining literary Tourism:-

Literary tourism associated with 'Places' celebrated for literary depictions and connection with literary figures, forms part of the landscape of heritage tourism. According to Anderson and Robinson, it goes back several centuries at least to the Roman Empire with them categorizing literary tourism as cultural tourism in the anthropological sense, in that it involves tourists and visitor identifying with, discovering and creating signifiers of cultural values with those people who have become people who have become part of the cultural mythologies of places. Squire and Herbert

meanwhile, categories literary tourism as heritage tourism, which raises the question what differentiates cultural and heritage tourism. According to the National Trust for Historic preservation, the two cannot be defined as two entirely different forms of tourism, as they partly overlap. The main difference is that heritage tourism is more places based in what it creates a sense of place embedded in the local landscape.

3) Types of Literary Tourism:-

In Butler's typology of literary tourism, four types of literary tourism are identified. These are supported and extended by Busby King who added two further types. The first type of literary tourism cited is homage to an actual location. Busby and Hambly give example of Daphne du Maurier's "Jamaica Inn" an old coaching house on Bodmin moor in the UK that inspired Du Maurier's homonymous novel. This form of literary tourism refers to a mixture of both fiction related literary tourism and author related literary tourism, as even though it refers to an actual location it is also about the author's connection to that particular location. Watson notes that the literary tourists experience is likely to be most powerfully compounded when both the place of composition and that of the fictional setting coincide. Second form of literary tourism refers to fiction related, literary tourism, as it is concerned merely with places of significance within the work of fiction and thus is less focused on the author. The third form of literary tourism is concerned with the appeal of areas because they were appealing to literary

figures. The last form as put forward by Butler applies when an area becomes a tourist destination in its own right based on the examples of “westward Ho” in North Devon a sea side town in the uk which was developed and named after Charles Kingsley’s novel of the same title.

4) Literary places:-

The wider literature identifies two broad types of literary places real life places associated with the lives of writer and imagined places associated with writers works. In addition, Mintel advice two other forms that literary tourism can take in their recent market research report namely literary festivals and bookshop tourism

4.1) Author-related literary tourism:-

Visiting poets graves is a practice dating from classical antiquity which gained increased interest in the mid-eighteenth century along with growing interest in “necro tourism. The practice of visiting graves in general argues that this literary pilgrimage is premised on religious sensibility to a certain extent, thus that the saint and his or her holy and healing places were replaced by the author and his or her native haunts.

4.2) Fiction related literary tourism: -

Herbert notes that real characters and places as well as fictional characters and places are sometimes linked insofar that places can acquire meanings from imaginative worlds which however, are real to the beholder in that they evoke emotions and involvement. According to Eco tourists seek – what he calls- “hyper real” destinations where there exists a link between fictional or mythical characters and their supposed actions in real locations, such as Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest. The reality of real locations within the works of fiction can of course be questioned, and Anderson and Robinson rightly ask whether it is sensible to visit a real location for the reason. There is even a list of the 100 most influential fictional characters in worked literatures and legend with Shakespeare’s Hamlet at the top of that chart and Jane Austen’s Emma in seventieth place. As the reader develops a relationship with the context of the characters during the course of reading his or her sense of place becomes more real.

4.3) Literary festivals:

There is vast number of yearly literary festivals of different scales taking place in every corner of the uk. Those festivals normally allow. Some personal interaction with authors, entertainers or celebrities as well as giving

writers the chance to promote their reading in that context Anderson and Robinson note that “we now expect them to appear in person to present and explain their work to allow us to hear the voice and see that person behind the work.

4.4) Bookshop tourism:

Mintel defines bookshop tourists as people who, when they travel, trail around local bookshop to seek out titles related to the destination they are visiting or to search for books written by local authors. The demand for this type of small specialty bookshop offering quality literary publication, rare or antiquarian books after all permanent or temporary possession of literature forms the basis of literary culture and it is considered a well established practice across western democracies.

5) Literary destinations and their marketing:

Herbert proposed a distinction between exceptional and general qualities of literary places, based on the reasons why people are drawn to those places. A literary place has exceptional qualities when tourists are drawn to places with connection with the lives of writers, to literary places that form the setting for novels, to literary places that form the setting for novels, to literary places for some broader and deeper emotion than the specific writer or the story or for reasons less concerned with the literature than with some dramatic event in the writer’s life. In addition to those exceptional qualities, literature places can have more general qualities which can be used to promote their attractiveness. Literary places existing exceptional and general qualities can arguably from the basis of the particular places image which can be exploited for marketing purposes. As Brito argues, tourism converts the places portrayed in literature into a consumption product. An increasing number of private and public sector agencies in the uk have realized the potential of literary tourism and are promoting specific images of those places. Example of such successful literary place marketing include places such as Shakespeare’s Stratford, the Brontë’s Yorkshire, Hardy’s “Wessex” Wordsworth’s ‘lake district’ or Dickens’s London. Despite this success, there remains scope for many other destinations to seek their own opportunities from local authors or from sites closely associated with literary works.

6) Future literary Destination marketing and Branding Strategies:

6.1 – From Niche to mass tourism:

Perhaps the most significant shift in recent years in the domain of literary tourism has been the migration from niche to mass tourism opportunities with literary festivals now expanding their scale and reach in many countries around the world. The hay festival, which takes place annually in Wales. The mass appeal of literature is perhaps best personified in recent years by the global success of the literary figure Harry potter.

6.2- From cultural / Heritage tourism to International theme Development:

Although consistent with the earlier definition of literary destinations by squire s places celebrated for literary depictions and connections with literary figures it is perhaps stretching the point to imagine the squire ever imagined multi-million dollar theme park developments around the world driven by children's favorite stories, myths, legends, cartoons and comic books as a form of literary tourism.

6.3- Collaborative product and Experimental Development:

Although as stand-alone destinations, many literary places may lack the necessary "attraction" to entire tourist, collaborative approaches to destination marketing via tourist "routes" "trails" of clusters offer significant opportunity for new product and experimental destination development. The ability to connect destinations through literary figures has been evident recently with the likes of Harry Potter. As with any collaborative venture destination. Collaboration is no easy option with the commitment of the salient stakeholder groups, one of the earliest key tasks to establish. Although collaboration may not be necessary for the latter example, where corporate control is mere in evidence, collaboration across the wider destination of Orlando is critical if co creation is to take place and deliver memorable experiences. Mere broadly if collaboration can be achieved effectively across the destination, or even between destinations, the literary- driven destination branding is the next logical step.

6.4- Destination Branding:

As introduced earlier in the paper, numerous destinations over the years have developed destinations brands based on literary figures with "Dickens" London one of the more recent iterations. As with all destinations, the challenge for many destinations branding

strategy is need to develop a suitable "Umbrella" approach to appease and excite multiple markets and multiple market segments which many be attracted by different literary figures. Despite the power of branding to generate interest and ultimate visitation, Non- media promotion is viewed as more embedded approach with longer tern benefits to be derived from deeper emotional and experimental engagement rather than the more passive involvement alluded to on previous sections.

7) Conclusion:

Literary tourism has grown into a commercially – significant phenomenon, which is evident despite the lack of statically evidence on this particular type of tourism. It is suggested that places connections to authors of literature be used to promote to destinations more proactively, yet literary tourism remains under researched in the academic world. To underpin the strategies used to develop and market a literary site for tourism, it is important to understand visitor's needs. Literary tourism is to a great extent about the interaction of real and imagined 'worlds and as such is a mixture of fact and fiction' the real and metaphorical. The first avenue relates to Geography and investigations into the potential and practices of literary tourism beyond Europe and North America. A second research avenue relates to gender in that although most studies assume a female bias, the migration from a niche to a mass product is in part being driven one suspect by males. An additional avenue for research is that of film tourism. Finally, as with many destinations branding or marketing opportunities, collaboration is vital with collaborative leadership component of the campaign together for the achievement of a common goal.

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MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN PANCHGANI

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Abstract:

It is said that nature has its own healing touch and can rejuvenate you. Make your vacation special with this list of enticing list of places to visit in Panchgani, Maharashtra and get a chance to explore the mesmerizing beauty of this region. Whether you are planning a weekend getaway or adventure Panchgani is the perfect destination for you. This amazing hill station Panchgani is 20 kilometers away from Mahabaleshwar and derived its name from the five hills which surrounds it. This hill station is approximately 4000 ft tall. Once you are there you will be enlighten to explore the old Parsi homes nearing distinct colonial bungalow with the strawberry farms. You can also trekking in the vast green lands and some fun filled activity like paragliding. One can also hike across some of the best places in this region like the Rajpuri Caves or you can visit the Pratapgad Fort which is famous for the historic stories about Chhatrapati Shivaji and Bijapur General Afzal Khan. Soothe your eyes with the stunning beauty of the valleys, mountains and scattered hamlets.

Key Words: weekend, adventure, trekking, historic stories, destination

Introduction:

Panchgani also called Panchgani is a famous hill station and municipal council in Satara district in Maharashtra, India. It is renowned for the many premier residential educational institutions. Scenic Panchgani was discovered by the British during the British Raj as a summer resort, and a superintendent named John Chesson was placed in charge of the hill station in the 1860s. He is credited with planting many plant species from the western world in Panchgani, including silver oak and poinsettia, which have flourished since then in Panchgani. Mahabaleshwar was the summer resort of choice for the British, but it was uninhabitable during the monsoons. Panchgani was developed as a retirement place for the British because it remained pleasant throughout the year. John Chesson was deputed to find a suitable place. He surveyed the hills in this region in the company of Mr Rustomji Dubash, and finally decided on this nameless area in the vicinity of the five villages: Dhandeghar, Godavli, Amral, Khingar, and Taighat. The place was aptly named Panchgani, and Chesson was made Superintendent.

To develop the infrastructure, Chesson encouraged various professionals - tailors, dhobis, butchers, vegetable vendors, building contractors etc. to also settle in Panchgani. The area below the bazaar was allotted to them, and is known as the gaathan. Chesson is buried in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church. In 1971 or '72, his death centenary was observed in a big way when for the first time, the town folk and

the schools participated together in a ceremony to remember the founder of Panchgani.

Climate:

Panchgani is nestled at middle of five hills in the Sahyādrī mountain ranges, also there are five villages around the Pachgani are Dandeghar, Khingar, Godwali, Amral & Taighat. The Krishnā River flows nearby which made the lake of Dhom Dam on the Krishna 9 km from Wai.

Objective:

The following objectives are highlighting the tourist places in world famous hill station Panchgani

1. To understand the importance of weekend by visiting Panchgani

2. To know the tourist attractions in Panchgani
 Data Collection and Methodology

The present article is informative .The required information collected from various sources of information i.e. books, District Census, Socio-economic abstract of district and internet.

Farm Stay Experience in Panchgani:

Enjoy a fun-filled farm stay in the warm locales of Panchgani. Revel in the beauty of the Krishna River and dense thickets. Participate in farm tours, boating, bullock cart and tractor rides. Spend a delightful evening beside a lively campfire. Enjoy a fun-filled farm stay in the warm locales of Panchgani. Revel in the beauty of the Krishna River and dense thickets. Participate in farm tours, boating, bullock cart and tractor rides. Spend a delightful evening beside a lively campfire.

Camping in Panchgani:

Welcome the adventure and excitement with Panchgani camping! Located amongst the vast reliefs of land, it is best suited for those who want to experience nature at its best. The prosperous plant and wildlife of the region make it even more beautiful in the monsoon season when they are in full bloom and zenith. Camping in Panchgani shows you the exquisite and various adventure pursuits, all of which are guaranteed to excite you! As you arrive at the campsite by noon, check-in and have a great spread of lunch served to you. Thereafter, you are free to indulge in any of the activities that capture your imagination like Ziplining, Commando Crossing, 12-item Obstacle Course, Learner's Rock Climb, Rifle Shooting, Tent Pitching and many more. You can also try your hand at rappelling, rock climbing or the more exciting, waterfall rappelling. You can also explore the surrounding hilly area on foot by trekking or use the cycles at the campsite.

There are some of the best places to visit in Panchgani

Table Land:

Have you ever wondered enjoying the sights of a barren land? Table land is the one of the best places to visit in Panchgani which will surely be the best experience for you. For the adventure seekers this is double treat where you can indulge in some paragliding while enjoying the amazing view of the region. This is the second largest mountain plateau in Asia at an elevation of 1387 metre sea level and is surrounded by hills. This place also offers the best view of the magnificent Krishna valley and the small town of Panchgani. The best thing about this place is that you can get a breath-taking aerial view of the entire town. You can also get a clear picture of the Devil's kitchen and Rajpuri caves.

Sydney Point:

Pack your bags and explore these places to visit in Panchgani which will surely rejuvenate you. Enjoy the sight of the orange hue Sydney point which is located at a 3kms from Panchgani. This place offers you the magnificent view of the Krishna valley, Kamalgad fort, Dhom dam and the city of Wai. This hillock was named over Sir Sidney Beckwarth, who was the member of the council and temporarily succeeded Sir John Malcolm as the Governor of Bombay in 1830. One can also get the amazing views of the hill ranges of Pandavgad and Mandhardeo.

Parsi Point:

Mark it on your bucket list yet other places to visit in Panchgani which is truly captivating for its scenic beauty. For the nature lovers this is the best place where you can enjoy the view of the lush green Krishna valleys and the Dom Dam backwaters. Parsi point is the best picnic spot where you can enjoy some delicious lunch with a view of the serene nature. Breathe in the cool mountain air and feel refreshed as you stroll in this place while enjoying the scenery. This famous place lies on the Mahabaleshwar road in Panchgani.

Kate's Point:

Explore these best places to visit in Panchgani and witness the stunning beauty of this region. The famous Kate's point is named after then British governor Sir John Malcolm's daughter. This point is at a height of 1,290 metres and stands at a distance of 6.8 kilometres from the main market. One can get the best view of Dhom Dam, Kamalgadh, Pandavgadh and Mandardeo. The place is has three different places which you can visit Echo Point and Needle Hole Point. Marvel at the sight of the amazing Echo point where you can shout at the top of your voice and it will return back.

Dhom Dam:

If you are in Mahabaleshwar then make it a point to explore these best places to visit in Panchgani and enjoy the calmness and serenity. Dhom Dam is an exotic boating place which is located at distance of 21 kilometres from Panchgani. You can indulge in some exciting activities like scooter boats and speed boats while witnessing the scenery. This gravity dam is located on the Krishna River near Wai. This dam was constructed in the year 1982 and serves in the industrial and residential areas. The main lands which are using the water of the dam are Wai, Koregaon, Satara and Javli talukas. The dam generates about 4 MG of hydroelectricity.

Kamalgad Fort:

If you are intrigued by history then this place is a must visit for you. This fort is filled with the murmurs of grief and mystery which is engulfed with enigma and perplexity. This fort was basically known for detain and execute prisoners during the wars. Once you reach this place, you can see the fort covers a flat area of nearly 3-4 areas and you can find steep rocks around the vicinity. If you observe it closely you will find a hole at the top of the hole which was right through the rock and still holds water. History says that's the criminals had to keep within recess and had to choose from

drowning or starvation, their own mode of death. This fort is located 10 miles west of Wai and 32 km from Satara.

Lingmala Falls:

Lingmala Falls is another best place to visit in Panchgani which will surely make your weekend special. This amazing Lingmala falls lies on the road of Mahabaleshwar-Pune and provides the best picturesque with the Dhobi waterfalls and Chinaman's waterfall.

Whether you are with your friends or family this place is an ideal place for all. If you are into photography then click some memorable pictures. The best time to visit these places is during the rainy season when these waterfalls are flooded with waters and descends from 500 feet from the cliff. You can enjoy some refreshing bath once you reach the waterfalls.

Panchganga Mandir:

If you are looking for some spiritual visit then this place is the best option for you. Panchganga Mandir is one of the best places which are renowned in the Panchgani area and draws a lot of devotees all-round the year. This famous temple was constructed in the 13th century by the Yadavas and Raja Sighandeo. This place is 18 kilometres away from the city and is situated in old Mahabaleshwar.

When you enter the temple you can see a carved Gaumukhi and five rivers flow out from it. This temple is mainly dedicated to Lord Krishna. On you are at this temple you can buy colorful souvenirs from the shops around the temple. If you are into photography then you can click some of the best pictures with its enduring scenic background. Rajpuri Caves is amongst the most ancient attractions of the Panchgani region. The best thing about this

cave is that it is surrounded by lakes from all sides. The cave is mainly famous for the temple of Lord Karthikeya and the temple is said to be made by the sands of the caves. Many believe that the cave was the shelter for the Pandavas during their period of exile. The holy water in the lake is said to have magical powers which can cure you of all pains and miseries. Worshippers from far places visit this place to take a dip in the holy waters. While you enter the cave you can see images of the Nandi which will surely clear your minds. There are even other caves which are connected underground.

Devvari: Art Village:

There is yet another place in Panchgani which cannot be left unexplored. If you want to celebrate creativity and nature this is a must visit site for you. The place is a non-profit initiative where you can find the people produce quality artifacts by Adivasi craftsman. This artist from Gadchiroli region in Maharashtra produces mass products and help in sustaining the traditional art and culture. You can also opt for a training session in Panchgani. This is one of the most visited places in Panchgani. Make your vacation special with some artifacts skills and explore the amazing beauty of the region as well.

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MAHABALESWAR: THE WORLD FAMOUS TOURIST ATTRACTION

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Introduction:

Tourism is the part and parcel of the 20th century social and international economical process. It is the most effective and leading business of the world which provided work for lot of people. In the year 2000 early 90 crores of people took part in travelling and in tourism. It was much mysterious that amount 700 billion American dollars were expenditure on it. Tourism increases national integrity, unity, thoughts and better understanding among the nations. Tourism means to take travel from one place to another place and return on the same place within a time limit. 20th century man is much curious, serious, strange mysterious to take search of unknown and mysterious places and things.

Climatic information of Mahabaleshwar:

Mahabaleshwar is a hill station at a height of about 4400ft in Maharashtra. The maximum and minimum temperatures vary significantly however it remains pleasant throughout the year. The weather in Mahabaleshwar is conducive for strawberry cultivation. The summer months in the Mahabaleshwar stretches from March to June. The temperature can rise up to maximum of 29 Celsius and fall to a minimum of 16 Celsius at night. The day is warm but because of its height there is a constant breeze blowing and so the weather is mild and pleasant. The monsoon season in Mahabaleshwar lasts from mid-June to September. The annual rainfall in Mahabaleshwar is approximately 660cm.

The rainfall enhances the beauty of the hills and tourist can find many waterfalls around the area. The weather remains cold and damp. This time is the best for honeymoon couples. The winter season in Mahabaleshwar begins in November and last until mid March. Temperatures can rise up to a maximum 24 Celsius and fall to a minimum of 5 Celsius. Due to its proximity to the Arabian Sea the hills do not get cold. The days are pleasant and the sun is soft. However, at night be prepared to use woollens to avoid the cold. This period sees a lot

of tourists as the place are ideal for Christmas and New Year celebrations. The best time to visit is October to May. From November to January there is a festive atmosphere in the air and the place is abundant with tourists. From February to May the weather is mild and the sun is not harsh. Tourists who do not like monsoons should avoid visiting Mahabaleshwar during the monsoon season

Seasons for tourist:

1. **Summer**
2. **Rainy Season:** Lingmala, Venna Lake and other waterfall in adjoining area.
3. **Winter season:** Snowfall, dense fog, frost situation, farm strawberry festivals.

Objective:

The Satara district is a part of the western Maharashtra. It is placed in the company of hills, mountains of Sahyadri hills. The Pune district is on the side of the east Ratnagiri on the west side and the Sangli on the south side. The river Krishna is the main river in Satara district. It is the historical city and Ajinkyatara fort as the main attraction of the people for tourism. It was the kingdom city of the Maratha in the era of Queen Tarabai. The Kaas Lake is the tourist and attraction center. It is only 26km from Satara city.

- 1) The main (objective) of the present paper is to study and observation of the tourist centers in Satara district.
- 2) The importance of the tourism center Mahabaleshwar as the attraction of the Indian as well as foreign tourists.

Study Area:

Satara – There are some attractive tourism centers in Satara district. The fort Sajjangad is only 1 km from Satara. The fort Ajinkyatara is also famous fort of Satara district. Mahabaleshwar is the heart of Satara and breathe of tourists in all times and all ages. Indian travellers are attracted to see and enjoy the lovely beauty and weather of Mahabaleshwar. It is the most beautiful city with a fine location of Western Ghats range of Maharashtra. It is much fair and famous hill

station not only Indian tourists but also tourists from all over the world. It is very green forested hill station, nearly 4500ft height from sea level. It is the most popular hill station and tourists attraction to observe, to study and to search its variety. There are many attractions of beauty spot in Mahabaleshwar.

Introduction (Mahabaleshwar):

Mahabaleshwar, a hill station in the Sahyadri range of Maharashtra, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India. Blessed with the goodness of nature, this picturesque and serene destination offers mesmerizing views of the soaring peaks, verdant forests, green valleys and the sparkling rivers. Mahabaleshwar is the perfect destination to relax and rejuvenate in leisure. Some of the famous tourist attractions of Mahabaleshwar include Panchgani, Tapola and Pratapgad Fort. Kshetra Mahabaleshwar temple is another famous tourist attraction that is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is also the origin of Maharashtra's five important rivers.

Wilson Point:

It is very popular point to give delight and comfort to the tourists. The beauty of the sun rise and sunset enjoyment from this highest point of Mahabaleshwar. A lot of couples visited Wilson point to grow their highest of life and love. Early in the morning you can enjoy its glory with the rising of the sun.

Babington House:

It is related to the most famous and beautiful country houses in Mahabaleshwar. A few people visited this house who have interest in the rural life style. Various books editions are found there to get information about it.

Polo – Ground:

It is a place near a famous tourist attraction Bombay point. You can enjoy the beauty of the forest along Tiger path. Tourists can also take enjoyment of sunset at Bombay point.

Mapro Garden:

It is very excellent place for taking walk without horse keepers nearly 3-7 kms in the morning.

In the evening time this place is much noisy and restless.

Venna Lake:

Venna lake is the glory of north Mahabaleshwar. The green trees secured a great escort to the lake by standing trees. There are many shops; street vendors serve people with great heart and deep love.

How to reach Mahabaleshwar:

Foreign Tourist:

Mahabaleshwar is situated at a distance of 266 km from Mumbai. Situated at an elevation of 1,353 meters above sea level. Mahabaleshwar is well connected to Mumbai by road. The best way to reach Mahabaleshwar from Mumbai is by road, a journey of about 5 hours 20 minutes by car. The places covered during the journey from Mumbai to Mahabaleshwar are Mumbai – 76km – 57 km Tathwade – 103 km Wai- 32 km Mahabaleshwar. Several ATMs and hospitals fall on the way. Rest stops, dhavas and restaurants such as Bhairwanath Chinese are present on the route. Petrol pumps of Hindustan Petroleum (HP), among others, are also available at regular intervals.

Domestic Tourist:

- Mumbai to Mahabaleshwar	145 km
- Pune to Mahabaleshwar	71 km
- Ahmedabad to Mahabaleshwar	581 km
- Hyderabad to Mahabaleshwar	516 km
- Nagpur to Mahabaleshwar	674 km
- Thane to Mahabaleshwar	163 km
- Bangalore to Mahabaleshwar	696 km
- Surat to Mahabaleshwar	375 km

By all means it is very convenient to every type of tourist to visit world famous hill station located in Satara District of Maharashtra State

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SCOPE OF ADVENTURE AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN SANGLI DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

India has huge diversity in physical as well as cultural factors, including forests, plateaus, Mountains, Oceans, Rivers, Deserts, Historical places and cultural activities. This has tremendous scope for development of adventure and cultural tourism for both national and international tourists. Sangli district also has that type of potentiality to attract the national as well as international tourists. Therefore attempt is made here to examine the scope and development of Sangli districts tourist places data mainly based on the secondary data, observations and visiting that places. The mountainous region offer scope for trekking, mountaineering, river offers fishing and rafting, the forest region offers adventures like animal safari, bird watching, wild camp, jungle trial and enjoy the variety of flowers present in the Sangli district have been discussed.

Introduction:

There are various types of tourism done by verity of tourists. It is various from person to person. Some tourists like traditional type of tourism, some are historical, some are cultural, and some like to visit only temples or religious. The study region has huge scope for adventure, traditional as well as cultural tourism. The districts north eastern part covered with dense forest, some part came under rain shadow, and some by religious places. Each and every tahsil has history and culture as well as physical importance but this all adventure and cultural places of tourism are distributed unevenly overall district. The development of tourism places are helps to development of districts economic condition. That's why its study became significant for development of district and feature planning of the district. Chandoli region (Shirala taluka) receives highest rainfall i.e. 4000 MM Jat and Atpadi tehsils receives low rainfall i.e. 500 MM of Sangli district. That's why there are great variations in physical and cultural factors and it helps to development of tourism.

Study Area:

The study region is situated in the southern part of Maharashtra state. It is bounded by Kolhapur and Belgaum district from south. A Satara and Solapur district limits Sanglis boundaries from north. Bijapur district is to the east and Ratngiri district to its west. It is located between 16 45' N to 17°33' N latitudes and 73 41' E to 75°41' E longitudes. It covers area of 8572 sq km and has Warna and Krishna with small tributaries is important rivers of south Maharashtra.

Objectives:

The prime objective of this study is to examine

potentiality and scope of cultural as adventure tourism, and to create interest among peoples.

Adventure and cultural tourism places and activities:

I) Adventure Spots:

- A) Water Sports Rafting- Krishn, Warna, Agrani and Yerala River
- B) Fishing- Rivers and Tanks
- C) Treking- Chandoli, Dandoba, Shirala, Bahubali hills, Shukracharya, Shambhu Mahadev Ranges
- D) Sanctuaries : Chandoli (Shirala), Sagareshwar (Kadegaon), and MAYANI Sanctuarie
- E) Flora and Fauna : Chandoli, Mayani And Sagareshwar

II) Cultural Spots:

Kavthe Ekand, Dandoba, Renavi Tempal, Shukracharya Temple, Battis Shirala, Bahubali Hills (Kumbhojgiri) Ganesh Temple Tasgaon and sangli, Haripur, Khandoba, and some jain temples of sangali and sangli fort.

Adventure places:

1) Rafting:

The Krishna, warna, yerala, maan, agrani, and bore are important Rivers of the districts during the monsoon it is possible to go rafting on the upper sections of these rivers. It is purely a seasonal activity (june-september) and tourist visits depend on adequate rainfall.

2) Angling and fishing:

The Krishna and their tributaries provide opportunity for angling and fishing there are various species of fresh water fish and people can enjoy in this fishing activity when they become tiered in daily lifestyle.

3) Trekking:

Trekking is mostly attracting all type of tourists. Mostly peoples are who tiered from cities

crowded places and sounds. There are many hills and forests are completely mind blowing. Some places of Sangli district are best for trekking. Such are dandoba hill, Shukracharya Hill, Chandoli Sanctuary, Bahubali hill, Sagareshwar Sanctuary. Above all stations five to six hours trek. Most of the trekkers make this trek one day affairs.

4) Sanctuaries:

Sagareshwar wild life sanctuary It is 30 km from sangli city. It is at trifurcation of three tehsils namely Khanapur, walwa and palus tehsils of sangli district. Near about 10.87 sq km area occupies by this sanctuary. It is artificially cultivated forest without supply of provisional water and in which most of the wildlife species are artificially introduced.

Chandoli Sanctuary: It is located in the backwater of chandoli dam, in battis shirala tehsil of sangli district. It covers an area of 309 sq km and officiated in 1985. It covered by mountains and thick variety of trees. It is 65 km away from the sangli city. Monkeys, Deer, Wild Goats, Rabbits, Tigers, Snakes, and Peacocks are the important wild animals in this area. This sanctuary is also famous for its scenic beauty and rare species of trees and plants. it includes the forest regions of four districts of sangli, satara, Kolhapur and ratnagiri districts. The average rainfall of this district is 2000 to 2500 mms.

5) Flora and Fauna :

The typical Indian biodiversity trees are observed at chandoli. The chandoli is shelter of plethora of avian life and for the human it has a range of products. The Indian names are used for different trees. Including Hirda, Ain, Behada, Mun, Pangara, Jackfruit, Palms, Umber, Awala, Amba, Apta, etc. it also hosts medicinal plants like Adulsa, Kadunimb, Shikakai, Tamalpatra.

The fauna includes a variety of animals and birds, it provide shelter for Panthers, Bison's, Wild oats, Languor's, Bears, Porcupines, Barking dears, wild dogs, Horses etc. prey birds like eagles, Marlines, Kites, Owls. The koel, Tunas, Babblers, Kingfishers, Hoppers, crow-pheasants and peafowl's, observed in this chandoli.

6) Historical:

- 1) Sangli Fort: it is situated in the center of sangli city. Inside the fort there is district collector's office, Revenue office, and Maratha school of girls namely Purohit Girls High-school and Museum. Rajwada place also located inside the fort. Whereas the museum is located in backside of the

Rajwada and Sangli court located just opposite to the fort.

- 2) Tehalni Buruj: it is a big watch tower located on dandoba hill. It is very big in size which was used to watching enemy movements from distance.

Cultural Places :

It includes Audumbar Audumber, Dandoba, Renavi, Shukracharya, Battis Shirala, Kumbhojgiri, Tasgaon Ganesh Mandir, Sangameshwar, Haripur, Kavthe Ekand, Aaravade and Jain Temples.

A) Audumbar:

it is a holy place of sangli district, located 25 km away from sangli city. A sacred temple of lord dattatrya is located on the edge of Krishna river. It is very famous place many people's visits this place daily.

B) Dandoba Temple:

this temple is located on hill of Dandoba, which is border of Miraj and Kavathe Mahankal tehsils. It is just 25 minutes driving distance from sangli city. Dandoba temple is old temple of lord Shankara at the hill of Dandoba.

C) Shukracharya Temple:

Shukracharya also known as Asuracharya. The temple is located in Khanapur tehsil of sangli district on Khanapur Jat road. It is oldest temple of Sangli District. This place is well known for calm Environment. Lots of peoples visit this place throughout the year.

D) Battis Shirala :

it is a small village located about 65 km from sangli city. This area is covered with thick forest cover and best known for Nag-Panchami festival (Snakes Festival) every year. During this festival thousands of tourists visits this place.

E) Kumbhojgiri (Bahubali Hill):

It is 50 minutes drive from sangli. It is located 27 km south of Kolhapur, Maharashtra. The 28 feet tall marbals statue of Bahubali attracts to Jain as well as other tourists.

F) Ganesh Temple, Tasgaon:

It is very famous temple of tasgaon. it is built by Parshuram Patwardhan King of Tasgaon Sansthan and Senapati of Peshwa emperor. This temple is built on the bases of south Indian temples. The visitors attract or visit this place at time of Rath Yatra. Which are held during ganesh festival time. The tourists are also visits the grape producing centers and farms. It is one of the most famous grape cultivation and production tehsil of Maharashtra state.

G) Kavthe Ekand :

The place kavathe Ekand is very famous for big crackers and lightening show which runs full night till sunrise during the festival of vijaya dashami dashera. It is old historical temple of shri siddhanath god.

H) Other Places:

Haripur, Khandoba, Sangameshwar Shiva Temple, Bahe Borgaon, Aaravade, Ped lake and Most of Jain Temples of Sangli districts are scope for attracts visitors.

Conclusion:

From the above discussion we came to conclude that the sangli district had variety of topography, climate and natural beauty and it gives rise to number of natural as well as cultural or religious trips and some type of adventure trips like river rafting, trekking, angling and fishing are easily available in most part of the sangli district. There is a need to develop these areas keeping in mind the concept of eco-friendly for the welfare of the people.

Maharashtra government has introduced various schemas and program for the growth of and development of the tourism in this region by providing different facilities to tourists. The Sangli district has vast potential of adventure and cultural tourism. There is need for strong advertisement to identify these locations and to attract the travelers other districts and India and also foreigners.

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पर्यावरण संरक्षणासाठी पर्यावरणीय अभिवृत्ती व ज्ञानात्मक पातळीचा अभ्यास

बाबासाहेब चितळे महाविद्यालय

मानवी जीवन पूर्णपणे निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहे जीवसृष्टीचा विकास पर्यावणातील घटकाद्वारेच होतो निसर्गातील हवा, पाणी, वनस्पती, प्राणी हे मानवाला जगविण्यासाठी अत्यावश्यक आहेत घटकापेक्षा मानवाकडे बुद्धीचे सामर्थ्य जास्त या जोरावरच मानवाने निसर्गावर विजय मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू केला आहे निसर्ग घटकांचा अमर्याद वापर केल्याने काही घटक संपुष्टात येतात याचा विचार फारसा केला नाही शेती व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात प्रगती घडवून आणताना सर्व जगात पर्यावरण संरक्षणाचा प्रश्न गंभीर झाला आहे तो जर तात्काळ सोडविला गेला नाही तर मानवाचा व पर्यायाने पृथ्वीचा विनाश आहे संशोधनाची उद्दीष्टे

भाग 2 च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरणविषयक अभिवृत्ती जाणून घेणे

भाग 2 च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरणविषयक

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पर्यावरणविषयक अभिवृत्ती व ज्ञानात्मक पातळीच्या विकासासाठी उपाय

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये जगाच्या ग्लोबल प्रश्नाचा भौगोलिक अंगाने अभ्यास केला आहे आकडेवारी प्राथमिक स्वरूपाची आहे काही प्रकाशित

ातील प्रसिद्ध लेख यामधून संकलित

विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरणविषयक अभिवृत्ती व ज्ञानात्मक पातळी जाणून घेण्यासाठी डॉ राजा मणीक्कम यांची (मराठीत रूपांतर) मासिका वापरली

संबंधित मासिकेत एकंदर 40 विधाने असून ती मौखिक बांधिलकी, वास्तविक बांधिलकी, भावनिक बांधिलकी व ज्ञानात्मक पातळी यांच्याशी संबंधित

भारता सारख्या देशाला हवा प्रदूषणाने जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेच्या अहवालानुसार भारताचा जगात प्रदूषणाच्या यादीत 7 भारतातील 130 शहरातील हवा मर्यादेपेक्षा जास्त प्रदूषित असून वहानातून निघणा-या धुरामुळे 57 टक्के हवा प्रदूषण होते

वर्षी 10 लाख लोकांचा मृत्यू होतो

वातावरणात दररोज हजार टन प्रदूषित द्रव्य

4 सल्फर डाय ऑक्साईड, 34

टक्के नायट्रोजन ऑक्साईड, 9

2 अन्य द्रव्य) मुंबई परिसरात 40

हजार कारखाने व 400000 मोटारी आहेत

ध्वनी प्रदूषण हे मानवाने स्वतः निर्माण केलेले फार मोठे संकट आहे मोठ्या आवाजातील संवाद, लाउडस्पीकर, टेपरेकॉर्डर, वहानाचे भोंगे, कारखान्याच्या यंत्राचा, रेल्वे गाड्यांचा, मोटार

विमानाचा आवाज इ यामुळे मानसिक स्थितीवर वाईट परिणाम होतो तसेच शारीरिक मध्ये डोकेदुखी, रक्तदाब, मानसिक ताण इत्यादी भारतात नर्मदा, गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, हुबळी, पंचगंगा प्रदूषित झाली आहे

मध्ये पुण्याला राजेंद्रसिंह राणा आले हो मुळा आणि मुठा नदीतील पाणी पिण्यासाठी नव्हे तर शेतीसाठी सुध्दा उपयोगाचे नाही असे सांगितले मलेरिया, कॉलरा, जुलाब यामुळे हजारो लोकांचा

भारतामध्ये प्रचंड लोकसंख्येमुळे पर्यावरणाचे प्रदूषण पर्यावरण संरक्षणाच्या संदर्भा

जनजागृती प्रयत्न 1950 सालापासून सुरू आहे 1971 साली पर्यावरणाच्या प्रदूषण संदर्भातील

अहवाल (ठतपजपी त्वलंस ब्वउउपेपवद वद म्दअपतवदउमदजंस च्वससनजपवद) ने म्हटले आहे की पर्यावरणाच्या संदर्भातील पहिली बांधिलकी ही जनतेच्यावतीने हवा पाणी यांचे संरक्षण करणे

हापासून आजपर्यंत मानव पर्यावरण संरक्षण करत

पर्यावरण शिक्षणाची निर्मिती गरजेतून झाली आहे पर्यावरणाचे प्रचंड प्रमाणावर झालेले नुकसान भरून काढण्यासाठी आवश्यक ते ज्ञान कौशल्य, अभिवृत्ती, संवेदनशिलता विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये निर्माण करणे पर्यावरण

संशोधन समस्येचे महत्त्व

आपल्या दैनंदिन वर्तमानावर सर्वात जास्त प्रभाव आपल्या अभिवृत्तीचा असतो

गोष्टीकडे पहाण्याचा कल म्हणजे अभिवृत्ती किंवा व्यक्तिच्या भावना, विश्वास, पूर्वग्रह, यांचे संघटन म्हणजे अभिवृत्ती व्यक्तिची अभिवृत्ती जाणून

तेतल्यानंतर भविष्यातील वर्तनासंबंधी कथन करता
आजच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या पर्यावरणाच्या संदर्भात
अभिवृत्ती कशी आहे समजले तर पर्यावरण विषयक
घोरण ठरविणे सोपे जाईल तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांच्या
अभिवृत्तीला योग्य वळण लावता येईल
पर्यावरणविषयक ज्ञानाची पातळी किती आहे हे
समजून घेणे हा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा विषय आहे
पचौरी म्हणतात हवामान बदल रोखण्यासाठी
अतिशय अग्रक्रमाने कृती करण्याची गरज आहे
तापमान वाढीची मर्यादा राखण्याची संधी आहे

भाग 2 च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरणविषयक
अभिवृत्ती होकारात्मक आहे
विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरणविषयक मौखिक बांधिलकी
तसेच पर्यावरणाचे प्रश्न
सोडविण्याच्या संदर्भात आपली बांधिलकी
असल्याचे व्यक्त करतात
सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांची पर्यावरण प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी
प्रत्यक्ष कृती करण्याची तयारी आहे
गाला इजा होईल अशी कोणतीही कृती
करण्यास ते नकार देतात
सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांचे पर्यावरणविषयक ज्ञान कमी

विद्यार्थ्यांची अभिवृत्ती होकारात्मक
असल्यामुळे खालील जनजागृतीचे विविध उपक्रम

सायकल रॅली काढून पर्यावरणासंबंधी

निसर्ग मंडळ स्थापून स्थानिक पातळीवर

दुर्मिळ वनस्पती व प्राण्यासंबंधी माहिती

व्हीडीओ कॅसेट शो

सर्वेक्षण पहाणी मुलाखती

स्वच्छता व आरोग्य यांचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट

विद्यार्थ्यांचे ज्ञान वाढविण्यासाठी वि

तज्ञांची व्याख्याने आयोजित करणे

वाहनात स्पॅन्डल वाढल्यावर बव

नैसर्गिक शेतीची माहिती देणे

मोठ्या प्रमाणात वृक्ष लागवड केली पाहिजे

खनिज तेलाला पर्याय ठरू शकतील अशा

उर्जा साधनांचा वापर करणे

गाथा पर्यावरणाची, अभिजीत घोरपड

पर्यावरण अभ्यास, प्रा

प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर

पर्यावरण अभ्यास, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ प्रकाशन,

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VISITING TRIBAL CULTURES IN INDIA

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Abstract:

India is endowed with an array of tourism resources - from bio-cultural diversity to a wealth of histories and antiquities. Tourism in India is a blooming industry as it accounts for an average of around 6.7 percent of the nation's GDP. In the past decade, India has seen a revolution in tourism and tribal tours have become extremely popular among tourists from all over India and abroad. 'Tribal tourism' as defined by Terry Ward, journalist and travel writer, is "a new form of travel in which tourists visit tribal villages in order to be exposed to a culture completely different from their own." Tribes living in region have a newfound source of income in tribal tourism. Tribal tourism has been instrumental in creating various financial opportunities for the tribes living in the hinterlands. It has helped foster awareness about the indigenous people in India. It is the branch of cultural tourism. It can also include tourism in rural areas showcasing the traditions of indigenous cultural communities (i.e. festivals, rituals), and their values and lifestyle. Cultural tourists not only spend on food and lodging but also on buying cultural artifacts and other cultural mementos. India, a myriad land stores wonders in its magical womb. From the bewitching Himalayas to the tranquil seashores and from the pre-historic ornamental caves to the heritage temples and palaces, India scores well in every part of life, culture, heritage and the flora and fauna. India also has a rich cultural heritage inclusive of monuments, ethno-handicrafts from the various ethnic groups, colourful fairs and festivals, music and ethnic dances. Still India is not complete without its vibrancy that is stored in the unique and queer life style of the tribes. These tribal societies are also known for their unique and traditional culture that include their day-to-day lifestyles, beliefs, customs, traditions, festivals, food habits, costumes and even the way of earning livelihood. This diversity of culture provides an opportunity for the country to bring in tourists on a large scale. With the tourism sector showing tremendous growth, India can leverage its rich tribal culture to lure a sizeable proportion of domestic and international tourists and hasten its economic development. Factors like increasing propensity among tourists to see tribal and ethnic cultures from close quarters is also a big plus point. Hence, the present paper highlights the socio-cultural profile of the tribal communities in general and primitive tribal communities in particular and the potential for tourism expansion in these areas.

Key words: Tribal tourism, cultural tourism, inheritance of traditions, indigenous populations, India.

Introduction:

India being the second largest populace in the world is a land of multi-cultures, which boasts of a large number of tribes. These tribes and the rural community have been recently contributing to the development of Tourism industry in India. The 577 tribes of India are unique in their own way having variation in their customs and traditions, beliefs and rituals. The Tribals worship the forests and also revel in religious ceremonies and festivals connected with it. Considering nature as their creator, sustainer and provider, the tribals have imbibed a deep love for nature that is primeval and instinctive. Tribal societies operate with an indigenous knowledge very effectively with the help of which not only they eke out a living but also solve the problems of their day to day social living. These healers occupy a significant socio-cultural and health related importance in their societies. They have their own knowledge in health care practices that are ecologically and culturally deep-rooted. The tribal health care system even now largely depends upon the locally available natural resources. The tribal people are well known for their "exotic" customs

and practices. A substantial part of the tribal lore, myth, legends, folk tales, folk songs and folk dances reaffirms the concerns of a tribal community for its eco-system and culture. Tribal lore, myth, legends, folktales and folk songs always have a unique position in their habitat and culture. The music and dance of Indian culture convey everything with its expressions and melodies. There is sculptural evidence from all parts of India that underlines the rich tradition of dance that flourished over a thousand years ago. All dance forms were structured around the nine 'rasas' or emotions. They are hasya (happiness), shoka (sorrow), krodha (anger), karuna (compassion), bhīḥasta (disgust), adbhūta (wonder), bhaya (fear), viram (courage) and shanta (serenity). Almost every tribe/village has its own folk dances performed on every possible occasion. The Kud, Bhangra, Lahoor and Hazagiri are some of the dances performed to celebrate the harvest season. There are elaborate dances to mark important events like weddings the birth of a child.

The lives of these tribes are closely tied to nature and stay at the most pristine and picturesque locations, untouched by the modern world. From the blissful Northeast India to splendid Orissa, fascinating Chhattisgarh and balanced Jharkhand, the tribal population of India has so far managed to preserve their prehistoric rituals, customs and culture even in today's modern world. The glimpses of this diversity in the art, rich culture and traditions of an ancient India in those tribal regions are an unforgettable experience. India is a land of countless types of festivals and fairs. The seasonal festivals associated with the harvesting and sowing of crops under different names all over the country reflect a sort of regional attraction of tourism. Desert festival of Jaisalmer concentrating on camel rides and folk dance of the area, cattle fair festival of Pushkar, Kulu and Mysore Dusshera of a different type and that of kite flying of Gujarat in Ahmedabad are their examples, most popular among foreign tourists. Light and sound shows are organised at many places to retell the life histories of famous persons and events. Apart from visiting and interacting with the tribal and rural people of India, one can take home some memories of their incredible artifacts. The tribes of Orissa possess wonderful talent at producing great fabric and doing textile work. One can collect these and some metal jewelry, mats and straw baskets handmade by the tribes. The tribal communities in India can be categorized as hunter-gatherer-nomads; hunter-gatherer and shifting cultivators; simple artisans; settled agriculturists; industrial and urban unskilled and semi-skilled workers (Behura, 1990-93).

Tribes In India:

The traditional abodes of the tribes and other small scale societies are fascinating tourist destinations that trigger —human exploratory behaviour. Their cultural, geographical, ecological peculiarities and remoteness of their habitats satisfy the fundamental human curiosity to experience their life and cultures. In Central India, the communities of Bhil, Gond, Kol, Bhilala, Kanwar, Patelia etc are seen in the Chattisgarh area. One of the oldest tribes of India belongs to Jharkhand - the Santhals who are renowned for their distinct colorful dresses, music and dance. To get a refreshing feel of the mango groves and mud huts, one can go to the Madhya Pradesh's Chanderi, where the Amraee resort in Pranpur is a nice place to stay. The seven sister states of Northeastern India, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram have

places like Adi village in Pasighat, the village of Aptani tribe called Nishi village, Tagin village in Daporijo and Hillmiri village, which have their exclusive lifestyles and festivals. In the western part of India, Rajasthan and Gujarat, there are some interesting tribal villages like Devhat, Timla, Kol, Mandawa in Rajasthan and Tunda Vanda, Rabari and Zainabad in Bhuj, though the last one requires permission to visit. In Gujarat, there is a resort called Sham-e-sarhad that is owned and managed by villagers. There are traditional huts called Bhungas. Even pelicans, flamingos, leopards and foxes can be seen in some parts of Gujarat. In the fascinating Southern base of India especially in Orissa, the Bonda tribe is seen in Onkdeli. The largest tribal market in Kundli follows the barter system still now, and one can take a ride to the famous Chilka Lake. The elegant dancers of Gadhaba tribe will surely leave a mark in tourists' heart.

Challenges Before Tribal Tourism:

A great challenge before many tribal communities is choosing whether to develop tourism enterprises that are owned and operated by the tribal government, or fostering an economic development climate that encourages or assists tribal members to start their own tourism businesses, including tour companies, accommodations, food services, and arts and craft shops. Second, a strong and active leader for the tourism planning effort is essential. A lack of continuity of staffing in key tourism and historic preservation positions can cause serious delays, and ultimately stall tourism planning and development. Third, participation of community and a culture of entrepreneurship are necessary. The tribal and other community members work for establishing, expanding, or improving various tourism supportive enterprises — e.g., local artists and crafts persons, lodging, and food service providers, tribal cultural interpreters and educators, including guides, storytellers, dancers, singers, step-on tour guides, adventure guides, horse packers, rafting trip guides, and much more. The diversity and complexity of the enterprise opportunities suggests that the tribe should develop a variety of means to support not only tribal enterprise development, but also individual entrepreneurship initiatives. To market and advertise the full range of tribal tourism venues, facilities, and attractions, including traditional arts and crafts, are important elements of tribal. Hence to protect and preserve the unique tribal cultures and the economic development are the challenges before the tribal tourism.

Threats before tribal tourism:

Because of tribal tourism, the authentic indigenous life has grown in popularity across the globe. The tribal tourism has helped foster greater awareness of indigenous people, many of whom face oppression, forced land relocation and challenges to social and economic integration. However, the tribal tourism has also had a negative impact on indigenous populations that do not wish to be contacted by outside world. Many tourism agencies have sought to exploit these secluded indigenous populations. The indigenous people are longing for a self-reliant, communitarian and spontaneous development. The question remains of what can be done to make tribal tourism more ethical and to protect indigenous tribes from foreign exploitation.

Conclusions:

Every Indian tribal group holds an inheritance of traditions deeply rooted in their culture and lifestyle. The tribal tours in India are most refreshing and energizing. It will take you away from the chaos of the city and town to the calm and peaceful place where people still believe in living a simple life just like their ancestors do. The Indian civilization, one of the oldest in the world, seen in the primeval places of the country and explore more about the culture, traditions, rituals, customs and lifestyle of the India tribal

people. Many tribal communities are looking to cultural and heritage tourism as an important component of economic development within their communities. Tribals support for these tourism initiatives not only from a desire to create jobs and to promote the local economies, but also from the desire to support and reinforce traditional culture — including language maintenance and rejuvenation, traditional arts and crafts, dances, songs, stories, and foods. If done well, and within proper limits set by the tribal governments themselves, tourism can be a potentially powerful tool. Carefully formulated tribal tourism can act as a powerful medium towards social and economic inclusion of tribals. Similarly, it would also provide for the tribals to have a sense of belonging to the nation and live a life of dignity and respect.

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A REVIEW PAPER ON ECOTOURISM OF KALASUBAI HARISHCHANDRAGAD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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Introduction:

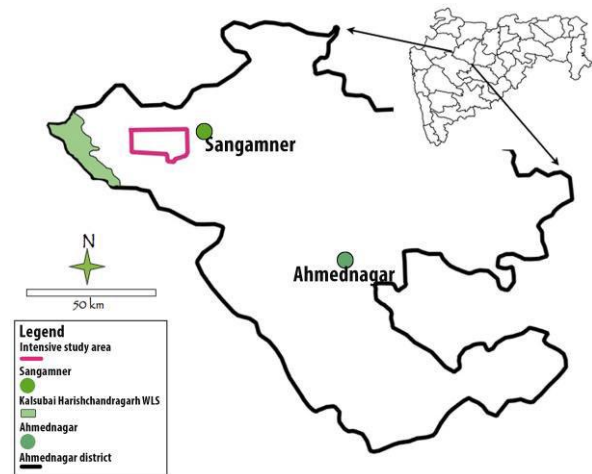
The tourism is a chief and fast growing industry of the world and has tremendous potentialities for earning foreign exchange, tax revenue, providing ancillary industries and development of industrially backward regions. There is a great stress on environmental resources due to tourist influx. Tourists in general need to be educated through official guides to avoid activities which are detrimental to ecosystem. Ecotourism or Ecological tourism implies travel to natural biodiversity rich areas having monuments of historical importance and cultural heritage sites which should help in conservation of environment and improvement in the financial status of the local people along with their welfare without disturbing the natural resources and environment.

Humans have historically tended to separate civilization from wildlife in a number of ways including the legal, social, and moral sense. Some animals, however, have adapted to suburban environments. This includes such animals as domesticated cats, dogs, mice, and gerbils. Religions have often declared certain animals to be sacred, and in modern times concern for the natural environment has provoked activists to protest the exploitation of wildlife for human benefit or entertainment. The global wildlife population has decreased by 52 percent between 1970 and 2014, according to a report by the World Wildlife Fund.

Study Region:

The peak of Kalasubai is situated in Nagar district. This is apex, highest peak of the mountain range of Sahyadri. It is a dream of every sincere mountaineer to climb it at least once. Its height is almost 5,500 feet.

The Legend: It is said, that in the ancient times, a lady named "Kalsu" came to nearby Indorey village to work. However, somebody forced her to clean utensils and clean up the residence by force. So she left the place and eventually died at this spot. So comes the name, Kalasubai. A small temple is built here, in her memory.



Objective:

- To study the potentiality of tourism in the study region

About the Sanctuary

The sanctuary area spreads from Kalasubai to Harishchandragad in Akole Tehsil of Ahmednagar district. The area is part of Sahyadri hill ranges. The Kalsubai sanctuary is challenge to trekkers as it is most rugged, hilly area and difficult to get accessibility. Kalasubai is the highest (1646 m) peak of Western Ghats in Maharashtra. It is also a paradise for nature lovers.

The vegetation type is southern moist mixed deciduous. The part of Sahyadri that is close to West Coast is semi evergreen forest and semi deciduous shrub savanna. The main tree species that are seen in this area are Hirda, Jambhul, Chandawa, Bahava, Kumbhal, Gulchavi, Kudal, Siras, Kharvel, Karap, Avali, Aashind, Lokhandi, Beheda and character worth noticing.

Species that are undergrowth are Mandar, Kadipatta, Ghaneri, Chilhar, Parjambhual, Karvi, Karwand, Ber, Dhaiti, and Rametha. There are large patches of grasslands mostly of Marvel, Dongari, Pawanya, Ber, Surad,

Harali etc. You can also see Bamboo in this region but rarely. Fauna Tourists can find wide variety of mammals, reptiles and birds. The mammals found here are Leopard, Jungle cat, Palm civet, Mongoose, Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Sambar, Hare, and Bats etc. The most attractive animals are Indian Giant Squirrel and Porcupine.

The reptiles found in this sanctuary are Monitor Lizard, Fan-Throated Lizard, Turtles and many species of snakes. Among the birds are the common hill and grass land birds. One can also spot water birds such as White Necked Storks, Black Ibis, Herons, Egrets, Cormorants, Water hen's, etc

Main Attraction: Adventure Spot for Trekkers

Other Attractions: The hilly terrain of sanctuary has many peaks, forts and temples such as Kalasubai, Harischanragad, Ratangad, Ajoba, Kulanggad, Alang, Madangad, Bahiroba, etc. Because of these peaks it is considered as Trekker's paradise.

Bhandardara dam is constructed across Pravara River in 1926 and is one of the oldest dams and is famous for its Umbrella fall. The architecture of Shiva temple at Amriteshwar is worth seeing. Randha fall cascading 45m down in Pravara riverbed is the splendid spot.

Best Time to Visit: August To December

(By Road: The nearest bus station is situated at Bhandardara, By Rail: Nearest Railway Station is Ghoti on Mumbai - Bhusaval rail line and is on the Mumbai Agra National Highway No – 3, By Air: Nearest Airports from the sanctuary are situated in Pune and Mumbai.)

There are numerous accommodations are available in the nearby towns/cities of the sanctuary. The options vary from irrigation bungalows, MTDC resorts and private hotels.

Wildlife traditionally refers to non-domesticated animal species, but has come to include all plants, fungi and

other organisms which grow or live wild in an area without being introduced by humans. Domesticating wild plant and animal species for

human benefit has occurred many times all over the planet, and has a major impact on the environment, both positive and negative.

Wildlife can be found in all ecosystems. Deserts, forests, rain forests, plains, grasslands, and other areas including the most developed urban sites, all have distinct forms of wildlife. While the term in popular culture usually refers to animals that are untouched by human factors, most scientists agree that wildlife around is affected by human activities. Humans are Destructive to the wildlife environment.

Conclusion:

Wildlife Sanctuaries are the protected areas in which human interference are not allowed. These areas are completely free from the any kind of human renovation. Hunting and other related activities are also not allowed in these reserves. More than 100 national parks and 550 wildlife sanctuaries are spread across the country. A wildlife sanctuary is important because investing in nature has benefits far beyond anything as short sighted as profit. Protecting animals from extinction ensures future generations opportunity to study and view them. Wildlife sanctuaries are here to protect and conserve wildlife, which most of the time is endangered.

These destinations are not only preserving the rich wildlife of the country but also become as one of the major attractions of India tourism. Nature lovers come from all around the world to spend their vacation and enjoying these diverse geographical destinations of the country.

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पर्यटन आणि शाश्वत विकास धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे पुणे परिसरातील स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात झालेल्या सुधारणांचा अभ्यास

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धार्मिकस्थळे व तिर्थक्षेत्रांना भेट देऊन धार्मिक कार्य व पूजाअर्चा करण्यासाठी तसेच धार्मिकस्थळांची माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी केलेले पर्यटन म्हणजेच धार्मिक पर्यटन होय. पर्यटनाच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास पुणे परिसर महत्त्वाचा परिसर म्हणून ओळखला जातो. पुणे परिसरात पुणे, अहमदनगर व सातारा जिल्ह्याचा समावेश होतो. या परिसरात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पर्यटनस्थळे असल्याने धार्मिक पर्यटन वाढलेले आहे. पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक स्थळांचा विचार करता 2014-15मध्ये पुणे जिल्ह्यात 77, अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात 54 तर सातारा जिल्ह्यात 63 अशी एकूण 'ब' आणि 'क' दर्जाची 194 धार्मिकस्थळे आहेत. या तीन जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटनस्थळांचा राज्य शासनाने तिर्थक्षेत्र विकासकार्यक्रमांतर्गत विकास केला असून त्याचा लाभ पर्यटकांबरोबरच स्थानिक रहिवाशांनादेखील होतो. या विकासाचा लाभ स्थानिक रहिवाशांना झाल्याने त्यांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाल्याचे दिसते. म्हणून पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनाच्या विकासकामांचा आढावा घेणे, पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात झालेल्या सुधारणांचा अभ्यास करणे या उद्दिष्टांच्या आधारे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये सविस्तर आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द (झमलूवतके) : धार्मिक पर्यटन, धार्मिकस्थळ, स्थानिक रहिवाशी इ. प्रस्तावना

“धार्मिकस्थळे व तिर्थक्षेत्रांना भेट देऊन धार्मिक कार्य व पूजाअर्चा करण्यासाठी तसेच धार्मिकस्थळांची माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी केलेले पर्यटन म्हणजेच धार्मिक पर्यटन होय”. भारतात धर्म व धार्मिकस्थळांना पर्यटनमध्ये महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. तसेच महाराष्ट्र ही संतांची भूमी म्हणून ओळखली जाते व महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे परिसर म्हणजेच पुणे, अहमदनगर व सातारा जिल्ह्यात अनेक प्रसिद्ध धार्मिकस्थळे असून धार्मिकस्थळांना भेट देण्यासाठी आलेल्या पर्यटकांच्या संख्येत दिवसेंदिवस वाढ होत

असल्याने धार्मिकस्थळांच्या सोयी-सुविधांचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाल्याने धार्मिकस्थळांचा विकास करण्यासाठी राज्य शासनाने धार्मिकस्थळांची अ,ब,क अशी वर्गवारी केली असून 2014-15मध्ये पुणे परिसरातील पुणे जिल्ह्यात 77, अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात 54 व सातारा जिल्ह्यात 63 अशी एकूण 194 'ब' आणि 'क' दर्जाची धार्मिकस्थळे आहेत. पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिकस्थळांचे महत्त्व ओळखून राज्य शासनाने तिर्थक्षेत्र विकासकार्यक्रमांतर्गत धार्मिकस्थळांच्या परिसरात विविध विकासकामे केली असून रस्ते, पाणीपुरवठा, स्वच्छतागृहे, घाटबांधकाम, पथादिवे, सभामंडप, परिसरसुधारणा, वाहनपार्किंग, भक्तनिवास इ. सुविधांचा लाभ पर्यटकांबरोबरच स्थानिक रहिवाशांनादेखील होत असून त्यांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. म्हणून पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनाच्या विकासकामांचा आढावा घेणे, धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे पुणे परिसरातील स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात झालेल्या सुधारणांचा अभ्यास करणे या उद्दिष्टांच्या आधारे विषयाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

1. पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांचा आढावा घेणे.

2. धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे पुणे परिसरातील स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात

झालेल्या सुधारणांचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासासाठी प्राथमिक व द्वितीय स्रोताचा वापर करून माहिती व आकडेवारी संकलित केली आहे. प्राथमिक तथ्यसंकलनासाठी पुणे परिसरातील एकूण 194 धार्मिकस्थळांपैकी 81 धार्मिकस्थळांची आणि 324 स्थानिक रहिवाशांची निवड अभ्यासासाठी करण्यात आली आहे. द्वितीय तथ्य संकलनासाठी पुस्तके, सरकारचे अहवाल, इंटरनेटचा वापर संशोधन व्यवस्थित होण्यासाठी केला आहे.

पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांचा आढावा.

पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळ परिसरात महाराष्ट्र सरकार आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांनी केलेल्या विविध विकासकामांविषयी माहिती जाणून घेण्यासाठी पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांविषयी माहिती तक्ता 1.1 मध्ये दिली आहे.

तक्ता 1.1 पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांचा आढावा

अ. नं.	विकासकामे	सुविधा असलेली स्थळे	टक्के
1.	पिण्याचे पाणी	71 (81)	87.65
2.	स्वच्छतागृह	74 (81)	91.35
3.	रस्ते	49 (81)	60.49
4.	परिसरसुधारणा	58 (81)	71.60
5.	घाटबांधकाम	16 (81)	19.75
6.	सभामंडप	38 (81)	46.91

संदर्भ : पुणे, सातारा, अहमदनगर जिल्हा परिषद-सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग.

तक्ता 1.1 वरून असे दिसून येते की, पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांविषयी विश्लेषण केले असता स्वच्छतागृहाची सुविधा असणाऱ्या धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक 91.35 (74) टक्के इतके दिसून येते. त्याखालोखाल पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुविधा असणाऱ्या धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांचे प्रमाण 87.65 (71) टक्के आहे. तर परिसरसुधारणा व रस्ते ही सुविधा असणाऱ्या धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांचे प्रमाण अनुक्रमे 71.60 (58) व 60.49 (49) टक्के इतके दिसते. तसेच सभामंडपाची सुविधा असणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण 46.91 (38) टक्के असून, घाटबांधकामाची सुविधा असणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वात कमी म्हणजेच 19.75 (16) टक्के इतके आहे. याचाच अर्थ, अभ्यासासाठी निवडलेल्या पुणे, अहमदनगर, सातारा जिल्ह्यातील धार्मिकस्थळांचा राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांनी केलेल्या विकासकामांमुळे मोठ्याप्रमाणात स्थानिक रहिवाशांना विकासकामांचा लाभ होण्याबरोबरच पर्यटनामध्येही वाढ होऊन स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांच्या उत्पन्नातही वाढ झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे पुणे परिसरातील स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात झालेल्या सुधारणाविषयी माहिती

पुणे परिसरातील पुणे, अहमदनगर, सातारा जिल्ह्यातील धार्मिकस्थळांचा राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांनी केलेल्या विकासकामांचा लाभ स्थानिक रहिवाशांना

होऊन त्यांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली का याविषयीची माहिती तक्ता 1.2 मध्ये दिली आहे.

तक्ता 1.2 धार्मिक पर्यटनामुळे पुणे परिसरातील स्थानिक रहिवाशांच्या राहणीमानात झालेल्या सुधारणाविषयी वर्गीकरण

अ. नं.	तपशील	रहिवाशांची संख्या	धार्मिक स्थळांची संख्या	टक्के
1.	रोजगार वाढ	298	76	91.97
2.	पिण्याचे पाणी	284	71	87.65
3.	स्वच्छतागृह	296	74	91.35
4.	रस्ते सुविधा	196	49	60.49
5.	परिसरसुधारणा	232	58	71.60
6.	घाटबांधकाम	064	16	19.75
7.	सभामंडप	152	38	46.91

संदर्भ : 1. पुणे, सातारा, अहमदनगर जिल्हा परिषद-सार्वजनिक बांधकाम विभाग.

2. प्रश्नावली.

तक्ता 1.2 वरून असे दिसून येते की, पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या विकासकामांचा लाभ स्थानिक रहिवाशांना होऊन त्यांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली का याविषयी विश्लेषण केले असता रोजगार वाढ झाली असे सांगणाऱ्या स्थानिक रहिवाशांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक 91.97 (298) टक्के इतके दिसून येते. त्याखालोखाल स्वच्छतागृहाची सुविधा उपलब्ध झाल्याने राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली असे सांगणाऱ्या स्थानिक रहिवाशांचे प्रमाण 91.35 (296) टक्के इतके दिसते. तर पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुविधा मिळाल्याने राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली असे सांगणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण 87.65 (284) इतके आहे. तसेच परिसरसुधारणा झाल्याने राहणीमान सुधारले असे सांगणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण 71.60 (232) इतके असून, रस्ते सुविधा झाल्याने राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली असे सांगणाऱ्या स्थानिक रहिवाशांचे प्रमाण 60.49 (196) टक्के इतके दिसते. तर सभामंडपाची सुविधा मिळाल्याने राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाली असे सांगणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण 46.91 (152) टक्के आहे. याशिवाय घाटबांधकामाची सुविधा मिळाल्याने राहणीमानात सुधारणा झालेल्या रहिवाशांचे प्रमाण सर्वात कमी म्हणजेच 19.75 (064) टक्के इतके दिसून येते. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, पुणे परिसरातील धार्मिक पर्यटनस्थळांच्या परिसरात विकासकामे झाल्याने पर्यटकांबरोबरच स्थानिक रहिवाशांना स्वच्छतागृह, पिण्याचे पाणी, रस्ते, परिसरसुधारणा इ. विकासकामांचा लाभ होऊन त्यांच्या रोजगार, आरोग्य आणि राहणीमानात सुधारणा झाल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. तसेच विकासकामांमुळे राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक स्वराज्य

संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांच्या उत्पन्नातही वाढ झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

सारांश

पुणे परिसरातील पुणे, अहमदनगर, सातारा जिल्ह्यातील बहुतांशी धार्मिकस्थळे ग्रामीण भागात असल्याने या भागातील धार्मिकस्थळ परिसरात राहणाऱ्या स्थानिक रहिवाशांना धार्मिकस्थळ परिसरात राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था/देवस्थान ट्रस्ट यांनी मोठ्याप्रमाणात केलेल्या विकासकामांचा लाभ होऊन त्यांच्या रोजगार, उत्पन्न, आरोग्य इ.मध्ये सुधारणा झाल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. तसेच धार्मिकस्थळांच्या विकासासाठी राज्य सरकारकडून विकासकामांसाठी निधी मिळतो त्यामध्ये वाढ केल्यास धार्मिकस्थळ परिसरात सी.सी. टि.व्ही. कॅमेरे, आरोग्याच्या चांगल्या सुविधा, करमणुकीची साधने, ग्रंथालय इ. सुविधा स्थानिक रहिवाशांना उपलब्ध करून देता येतील याशिवाय बाजारपेठांचा विकास होऊन स्थानिक अर्थव्यवस्थेलाही चालना मिळून धार्मिक पर्यटनातही वाढ होण्यास यामुळे मदत होईल.

संदर्भ

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2. पुणे, अहमदनगर, सातारा जिल्हा सार्व.बांधकाम व ग्रामपंचायत विभाग.
3. सामाजिक संशोधन पद्धतीशास्त्र व तंत्रे, प्रदिप आगलावे, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर. पान नं. 199 ते 200.
4. जीजचरूध्ण चनदम्रचण्वतहध्वंदबीलंजणीजउस
5. ण्डीतीजतण्वहवअण्वद
6. प्रश्नावली.



मसाई पठार पर्यटन स्थळाचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

घोलप विशाल सर्जेराव

भूगोल अधिविभाग,

आज पर्यटन हा जगातील सर्वात मोठा आणि वेगाने विकसित होणारा व्यवसाय

जगामध्ये पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य लाभलेल्या ठिकाणासोबत सांस्कृतिक आणि ऐतिहासिक वारसा लाभलेली ठिकाणे देखील पर्यटकांना आकर्षक होत आहेत

प्राचीन काळापासून ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक गोष्टींचा ठेवा जपणारा एक महत्वाचा देश आहे भारतात अनेक ऐतिहासिक स्थाने व दगडामध्ये कोरलेली लेणी व शिल्पस्थाने यांच्या रूपाने आपल्या प्राचीन संस्कृतीचा वारसा जपून ठेवलेल्या आहेत तसेच धार्मिक तिर्थक्षेत्रे ऐतिहासिक वास्तु आणि मुक्तहस्ताने उधाळलेला निसर्ग ही भारतीय पर्यटन क्षेत्राची प्रमुख ओळख आहे म्हणून अभ्यास क्षेत्र म्हणून कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील मसाई पठार हे नैसर्गिक रम्य स्थान घेतले आहे कोल्हापूर जिल्हा हा जैविक विविधतेच्या दृष्टीने व वनस्पती, प्राणी यांनी

त्यामध्ये ब्रम्हगिरी, पन्नगालय, पर्नालदुर्ग, पन्हाळा गड अशा विविध नावांनी ओळखणारा पन्हाळा ऐतिहासिक, आध्यात्मिक व थंड हवेचे ठिकाण म्हणून ओळखला जातोपण जेवढा पन्हाळा गडाचा विकास झाला तेवढा त्याच्या शेजारील पश्चिमेस मसाई पठाराचा विकास झालेला दिसून येत नाही म्हणून सदर संशोधन निबंधामध्ये मसाई पठार स्थळाचा विकास पुर्ण व्हावा या पर्यटन स्थळाची माहिती सर्वसामान्यास व्हावी म्हणून कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील मसाई पठार या दुर्लक्षित पर्यटन क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास सदर शोध निबंधातून केलेला दिसून येतो

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दुर्लक्षित प्राचीन पठार आणि मसाई पठार पर्यटन केंद्र विकासाच्या

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मसाई पठार हे ठिकाण महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यात पन्हाळा डोंगर रांगेवर कोल्हापूर शहराच्या वायव्येस 20 किलो मीटर अंतरावर, पन्हाळा गडच्या पश्चिमेस 3

तर अंतरावर मसाई पठार हे ठिकाण आहे मसाई पठाराचे अक्षवृत्तीय स्थान 16 अंश 48 मिनिट, उत्तर असून रेखावृत्तीय स्थान 74 अंश 08 मिनिट पुर्व रेखांश आहे पठाराचे दक्षिणेस इंजोळे, दळवीवाडी, बांदिवडे, माणकात्रेवाडी, खडे खोळवाडी तर पुर्वेस पन्हाळ गोगाव त्यांचप्रमाणे पश्चिमेस शाहुवाडी तालुक्यातील पन्हाळा डोंगररांगा तर उत्तरेस हणमंतवाडी, केकतवाडी, मराठवाडी, बोंगेवाडी, जेहुर, बांधेवाडी ही गाव आहेत पठाराचे क्षेत्रफळ एकुण 913 एकर असून त्याची समुद्र सपाटीपासुनची उंची 900 मीटर आहेतसेच हे र एकुण नऊ पठारांनी तयार झालेले आहे पुर्व पश्चिम अंतर सुमारे 4 तेथील सरासरी तापमान कमाल 4 तर किमान 20 अंश सेल्सियस तेथे पाऊस सरासरी 75 ते 80 इंचापर्यंत

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सदर संशोधन निबंधाच्या अभ्यासासाठी प्राथमिक ही प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षण, तेथील स्थानिक लोकांच्या मुलाखती या सर्वेक्षण पध्दतीचा वापर केलेला आहे तसेच द्वितीय माहिती मसाई पठार विकास मंडळ, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, इतर संशोधन निबंध, वृत्तपत्रे, इंटरनेट इ ही माहिती मिळविलेली दिसून येते

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द्र राज्यातील कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील मसाई पठार हे विदीर्ण पठाराचे उदाहरण विदीर्ण पठाराचे हे जांभ्या खडकाचे असून ते पठार पुर्णपणे सपाट आहे वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे महाबळेश्वर जवळील पाचगणी टेबललॅण्ड पेक्षा 10 पट्टीने मोठे आहे या पठारावर मसाई देवीचे मंदिर असून (मसाई आई, महिषासुरा मारणारी, वधणारी आई) या देवीच्या नावावरून मसाई पठार हा शब्द नावारूपाला आला तसेच या ठिकाणी दसऱ्याच्या निमित्ताने मोठी यात्रा साजरी केली जाते देवीचे मंदिर 32 फुट लांब असून 16 फुट चौकी पुर्व-पश्चिम लांबी 4

किलोमीटर असुन 20 ते 800 फुट रुंद अशा प्रमुख नऊ पठाराने व लहान तीन पठाराने मसाई पठाराची निर्मिती झालेली आहे नऊ पठारे – मंकीनोज पठार, बामणदरा पठार, आईसाहेब महाराज पठार, त्रिमुखी पठार, सुळका पठार, धाकटी पठार, पिराचे पठार पिरजादे पठार आणि मसाई पठार) तसेच मसाई पठाराचे सभोवती अठरा दऱ्या व खोरी यातील काही दऱ्यामधून बारामाही वाहणारे पाण्याचे झरे आहेतमसाई पठाराच्या कडा या जांभ्या दगडाच्या असुन त्या 200 ते 600 फुट या खडकामध्ये एकुण 34-35 गुहा पैकी मसाई मंदिराच्या उत्तरेस पांडवलेणी गुहा म्हणुन प्रसिध्द आहे लेण्यामध्ये गुहा, आठ निवासस्थाने, चैत्यगृह व पाठशाळा यांचा समावेश होतो लेण्या बौध्द कालीन असुन येथे धार्मिक शिक्षण दिले जात असावे कारण अशीच स्थिती क्षेत्र तबा डोंगराचे पुर्वेस पोहाळे येथील समकालीन परंतू सध्या या मसाई लेण्याकडे पुर्णपणे दुर्लक्ष केलेले दिसून येते मसाई मंदिराखाली जाणारा दोन किलो मीटर लांबीचा भुयारी मार्ग आजही अस्तित्वात आहे एकमुखी भुयारी मार्ग एकुण पाच गुहांचा त्याला चकवा गुहा म्हणुनही ओळखले जातेमसाई पठारावर अनेक नैसर्गिक तलाव आहेत ईश्वर म्हादु तळे' हे मोठे प्रसिध्द असुन यामध्ये वर्षभर पाणीसाठा असतो तसेच या पठारावर पावसाळ्यात लाल, निळी, केसरी अशी विविध रंगाची फुले येतात छत्रपती शाहु महाराजांचे काळात येथे चहाची पिके घेतली जात असे हा चहा इंग्लंडमध्ये 'पन्हाळा फोर्ट टी' म्हणुन त्याकाळी प्रसिध्द होताप्राचीन काळी व्यापारी मार्ग म्हणून राजापुर-घोडमाळ-घोडखिंड-मसाई पठार-पन्हाळा हा मार्ग

• पन्हाळा तालुक्यातील काही हौशी भुगोल, इतिह व पर्यावरण प्रेमी तरुणांनी मसाई पठार या ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, निसर्गरम्य ठिकाणाचा पर्यटन केंद्र म्हणून विकास व्हावाम्हणून

त्यांनी 'मसाई पठार विकास मंडळ' व इतर संस्था स्थापन करून तेथील विकासाचा या मसाई पठार प्रेमी तरुणामुळे तेथे रस्त्याची सुि प्रकारची वाहने ही मंदीरापर्यंत रस्त्यामुळे नेता मसाई पठारावरून अनेक डोंगर रांगा अगदी आकर्षित करून घेतात तसेच कासारी नदी व वारणा नदीचे दृश्य हे अप्रतिम असलेले तसेच विविध पर्यटक येथे भेटी देतात म्हणुन तेथील माहिती दण्याचे काम हे मसाई पठार विकास मंडळ करते

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- 1) शासनाने व मसाई पठार विकास मंडळ यांनी तेथे पर्यटकांनासाठी मसाई पठार पाहण्यासाठी वेळ निश्चित करून दयावी
- 2) मसाई पठारावर वाहनतळे करून वाहन नेहणेस बंदी घालावी व पर्यटकांना चालत किंवा घोडयावर बसुन पठार पाहावे की, जेणेकरून तेथील स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार मिळेल
- 3) पठारावर छोटे बंगले बांधल्यास शांत ठिकाणी राहणेसाठी पर्यटक येतील व एक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र म्हणुन या ठिकाणाचा विकास होईल
- 4) मसाई पठार हे या विकास मंडळाने स्वच्छ ठेवावे त्यामुळे पर्यटकांना ते अधिक आकर्षित

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- : पर्यटन भूगोल, फडके प्रकाशन
- : पर्यटन भूगोल, फडके प्रकाशन
- रमेश पाटील, जमीर गारदी: सफर पन्हाळ गड परिसराची, जी
- अरुण पाटील, प्रा नामदेव आडनाईक :
- ापूर जिल्ह्यातील मसाई पठार
- 6)भौगोलिक अभ्यास

www.masaipatharwikipdia.com

Location Map, Sagar Chougule , Geoinformatics Diploma, Department of Geography, Shivaji University , Kolhapur.



THE ROLE OF MYSORE CITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KARNATAKA STATE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO E-COMMERCE

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Abstract:

Tourism is an industry concerned with attracting people to a destination. Tourism is [travel](#) for pleasure; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists and the business of operating tours. E-travel is the leading and fastest growing category of e-commerce. In order to exploit these opportunities in the market environment, tourism businesses have developed and implemented several business models. Mysore is one of the famous tourist places in Karnataka and south India also. The tourist comes from all over the world to this place. Now days the numbers of tourist in this place has been increased rapidly. As we compare the state of Karnataka, then is famous for the Mysore city. Mysore, officially renamed as Mysuru by the state government. Mysore is also known as the Palace City of India. The Mysore Palace in the city is the most visited place in India, above Red Fort, Qutb Minar, and even the Taj Mahal as of 2006. The New York Times recently listed Mysore as one of the 31 must-see places on Earth for two consecutive years. But infrastructure in Mysore is well developed properly and promotion of this place is very less as compare potentials having by this city.

Keywords: Tourism, E-travel, E-commerce, Infrastructure, Environment.

Introduction:

Travel & Tourism is the world's major business industry even Mysore is also second most populated tourist place in Karnataka. Mysore is located in the South Indian state of Karnataka around 140 km from Bangalore. Mysore is well connected through road and rail networks with other parts of Karnataka and India. Here considering aspect like historical background and profile of Mysore city, Popular Tourist point and tourism management in Mysore city.

Tourism is [travel](#) for pleasure; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism may be international, or within the traveller's country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".

With economic agents operating in global networks of interaction, we now have a global economy, in which the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and e-commerce has an impact on entire industries, regions, and firms of all sizes (Lundvall & Archibugi, 2001). As the e-commerce definitions given by various sources differ significantly, it is important to adopt a clear and consistent definition of e-commerce. "From a communication perspective, e-commerce is the delivery of goods, services, information, or

payments over computer networks or by any other electronic means".

Digital Commerce industry has seen a significant increase from INR 19,249 Crores in the year 2009 to INR 47,349 Crores in 2012. This growth has been mainly driven by the Online Travel industry, which contributes 71% to the total Digital Commerce industry in India today. In 2013, the market is estimated to mature and reach INR 62,967 Crores showing a year-on-year CAGR of 34% since 2009. Travel transactions have proved to be the primary fueling factor of the digital commerce industry. As of 2012, among Internet users, online travel leads the pack with 73% share in Digital Commerce (INR 34,544 Crores). This segment is estimated to show 30% growth by the end of year 2013 and reach to INR 44,907 Crores.

Mysore (or Mysuru), a city in India's southwestern Karnataka state, was the capital of the Kingdom of Mysore from 1399 to 1947. In its center is opulent Mysore Palace, seat of the former ruling Wodeyar dynasty. The palace blends Hindu, Islamic, Gothic and Rajput styles. Mysore is also home to the centuries-old Devaraja Market, filled with spices, silk and sandalwood.

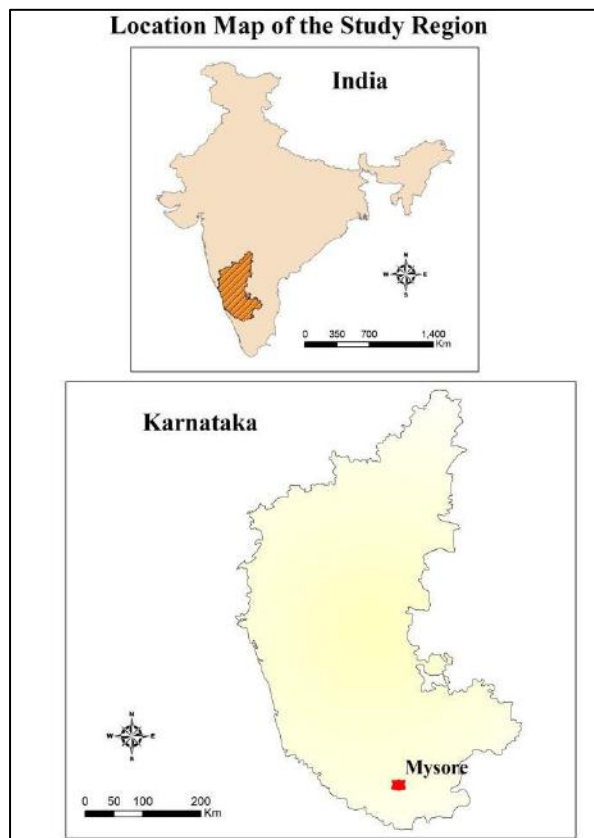
Mysore was the previous capital city in the state of Karnataka, [India](#). It is the headquarters of the Mysore district and Mysore division and lies about 140 km (87 mi) southwest of Bengaluru, the capital of Karnataka. The city covers an area of 128.42 km² (50 Sq. mi.) and is situated at the base of the Chamundi Hills. Mysore is one of the most prominent tourist areas of India. Mysore is also known as the Palace City of India. The Mysore Palace in the city is the most

visited place in India, above Red Fort, Qutb-Minar, and even the TajMahal as of 2006. The New York Times recently listed Mysore as one of the 31 must-see places on Earth for two consecutive years (Wikipedia).

Objectives:

Following are the major objectives of the present study.

1. To assess the relationship between tourism industry and E- commerce.
2. To study the status of tourism in Mysore city.



Map No. 01

Historical background of Mysore tourist place:

The location where Mysore Palace now stands was occupied by a village named Puragere at the beginning. Mysore city was the capital of the old royal Mysore region. The word Mysore expands to "Mahishasurana Ooru" which means the town of Mahishasura. The story goes that the evil spirit Mahishasura was killed by goddess Chamundeshwari atop the Chamundi hill near Mysore, hence the name. Ever since, the Mysore royal family has worshipped Chamundeshwari as the palace deity. Hills dedicated to her stand at the eastern end of Mysore town today.

Data base &Methodology:

The present study is depending on the secondary data. For that essential information is collected from records of Mysuru Municipal Corporation. As well as some information has been collected from reference books, Magazine, newspaper, internet, published sources etc.

Study Area:

Mysore city is located to the southernmost tip of the Karnataka state. The city extends from 12°18'1" north latitude and 76°38'34" East longitude, having height from the mean sea level is 758 meters (Map 1).

The Wodeyar family ruled Mysore since 14th century except for a short period of 40 years when Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were the rulers. Mysore has never failed to mesmerize the tourists with its quaint charm, rich heritage, magnificent palaces, beautifully laid-out gardens, imposing buildings, broad shady avenues and sacred temples. The charm of this city leaves no one untouched.

Concept of Tourism Management and Commerce

[Karnataka](#), the eighth largest state in [India](#), has been ranked as the third most popular state in the country for tourism in 2014. In early days raj - maharaja was ruling to Mysuru but now a day all the rule were taken by government of Karnataka. Tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for government of Karnataka. Tourism's economic impact are therefore an important consideration in Karnataka state planning and economic development, economic impacts are also important factors in management decisions.

In the commerce and management field e-commerce is important concept now a days. E-commerce in travel and tourism is growing day by day which provide opportunity to this industry to groom and grow. Due to change in Information technology, e-commerce is emerged in this industry and companies are now heading toward e-business through website, internet and different online software. Moving from traditional business way to e-commerce way is quite challenging and various factors are standing as a barrier for companies to adapt e-commerce. There several advantages and disadvantages of e-commerce in travel and tourism industry. To adapt e-commerce, this industry's main challenge is to transform traditional buyers to e-commerce buyers.

These factors, taken together, have resulted in the travel and tourism sector taking a larger and larger share of e-commerce globally. As a result, the Internet is revolutionizing the distribution of

tourism information and sales. Not only does it provide tourism destinations and businesses with direct access to end consumers, but also it is becoming the primary channel for business to business communication. The tourism market demand is growing and nearly all tourism firms have invested in the construction of e-commerce. The business world is being gradually changed to an e-economy by the ever-increasing global competition, increased information availability, knowledgeable consumers, changing relationships, rapid innovations, and increasingly complex products. As a result of which, no industry is left untouched in today's consumer-centric e-marketplace. Going by the preliminary findings it can be easily summarized that e-commerce can indeed emerge as a major business opportunity and contribute to the overall success of the organization. The study of E-Commerce in the tourism industry has emerged as a "frontier area for information technology. E-commerce deals with the process of buying and selling or exchanging products, services and information via computer network including the Internet.

The typical value chain in tourism consists of four components: travel services provider, travel operator, travel agent and traveler. The travel services provided by travel service providers can be distributed by the joint operation of travel operator and travel agent, or just by travel operator to traveler. On the intermediary level, normally the travel operator plays the role as a wholesaler of travel service, which integrates a number of different travel services and offers them as a packaged service through travel agent. Here, travel agent is the retailer of travel service, which ties prospective travelers and service providers together by controlling the information flow among the different participants in the value chain, and selling the information to travelers. The value chain is based on the co-operation among travel service provider, travel operator and travel agent. In developing countries the intermediary function of travel operator is weaker compared to that of travel agent and most travel agents take the responsibilities of the travel operators. The proposed research has been undertaken to gain a better understanding of the aspects that have to be taken into account during the implementation of the e-commerce business in travel related organizations.

Observation:

Dussehra in Mysore is a one would remember for a long time remembers for long time even

after leaving the place. The tradition of celebrating dussehra with such grandeur started with the 16th century rulers of Vijayanagar. After the disintegrated of Vijayanagar empire, the tradition was kept alive by rulers of Mysore and continues till now Famous Festival in Mysore city. In month October and November for ten days the Dussehra festival is celebrate.

Places to Visit in Mysuru (Mysore):

1. Mysore Palace:

Mysore Palace, also known as Mysore Maharaja Palace is one among the largest palaces in India. It is situated in the city's center. The palace was built in the year 1897 using wood, which was damaged due to fire. It was later reconstructed in the year 1912. The architecture is a blend of Hindu, Islam, Gothic and Rajput styles. The stunning interior is a display of intricate craftsmanship. While it is a feast to your eyes during daytime, you will be completely mesmerized by the sight of the palace illuminated by over 98000 bulbs in the night.

2. Karanji Lake:

Karanji Lake is situated at the foot of the famous Chamundi Hills. King of Mysore constructed the lake. The 90-acre water body is amongst the biggest lakes in the state of Karnataka. The lake is behind Mysore Zoo and under its control. Karanji Lake encourages migratory birds and you can find over 90 species of birds here. There is a picturesque park around the lake. The park has a huge enclosure for birds and it is considered the largest of its kind in the country. This gives you the opportunity to closely observe the birds.

3. Chamundi Hills:

Chamundi Hills is 1065 meters above the sea level. It is just 3 kms from Mysore. The Chamundeshwari temple on top of the hill belongs to 11th century. It was renovated in 1827. Half way up the hill, you will find an idol of bull, called Nandi. The specialty of the 5-meter tall statue is that it was sculptured out of a single rock in 1659. You need to climb 1000 steps to reach the Chamundeshwari temple.

4. Mysore Zoo:

Mysore Zoo also known as Shri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens offers wonderful experience. This is one among the oldest zoos in India having been constructed in 1892. The Zoo is spread in a sprawling 250 acres of land and houses stunning range of species. It might interest you to know that the zoo not only contains animals of our country but it also houses animals from around the world.

5. St. Philomena's Church:

The 200-year old St. Philomena's Church is also called as St. Joseph's Church. The Church is built in Gothic Style. Originally, a small church was in the place. Later, it was Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, who laid the foundation for the present St. Philomena's Church. It is one among the largest Cathedrals in the whole of South Asia. St. Philomena's relic belonging to the 3rd century is found in the Church.

There is lot of places to visit also in this Mysore city, but there are taken only few places due to limitations.

Conclusion and Suggestion:

Tourism is backbone of country's economy. Due to increment on people income, more and more people are travelling and they are using various channels to purchase their holiday. Mysore is a popular tourist place in Karnataka. Mysore is not only famous for tourism and also for its cleanliness. There is need for social awareness about e-commerce in society. After the adaption of e-commerce in business, it has to face many challenges; one of the main challenges is to attract traditional buyers who prefer buying products from travel agencies rather than booking through web. To lure these customers, awareness towards e-commerce is necessary; website should be user friendly, informative, should have very rich contents, if possible they should provide virtual tour of the destination. Tour operator, travel industry companies need to ensure they attain the right volumes of business by consistently finding and retaining new clients.

Tourism in Mysore through growing consisting is yet to realize its full potential. The travel and tourism industry offers significant opportunity for fulfillment of Mysore city growth imperative including employment generations across all city of the Karnataka and growth in the sector

can contribute to overall economic development of the Karnataka. There is need for the devolvement of infrastructure, because infrastructure is not developed properly and promotion of this place is very less as compare potentials having by this city.

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सांगली जिल्ह्याच्या समृद्धीतील पर्यटनाचे योगदान

जालींदर आनंदराव यादव किसन एस. पाटील

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1.1 प्रास्ताविक :

आधुनिक काळात पर्यटन व्यवसाय हा नवीन उद्योग म्हणून अधिक गतीने विकसित होत आहे. आज जगातील बहुतेक सर्व देशात पर्यटनाला विशेष महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. जगात फार प्राचीन काळापासून पर्यटन कोणत्याही कारणाविना केवळ एक कुतूहल म्हणून किंवा विशिष्ट हेतूने संशोधन म्हणून घडून आल्याची इतिहासात उदाहरणे आहेत. प्राचीन काळी चीनी प्रवासी फा-ई-यान हा भारतात आलेला होता. दर्यावर्दी वास्को-दी-गामा हा गोव्याच्या किनाऱ्यावर व्यापारासाठी आलेला होता.

पर्यटन म्हणजे प्रवास. पर्यटन हा शब्द इंग्रजीतील ज्वनतपेउ या शब्दाचे मराठी रूपांतर आहे. ज्वनतपेउ हा शब्द ज्वनत या शब्दापासून तयार झाला आहे. ज्वनत म्हणजे प्रवास व ज्वनतपेज म्हणजे प्रवासी यावरून पर्यटन हा शब्द तयार झाला आहे. पर्यटन हे देशातील भौगोलिक सीमेत व सीमेबाहेरील परदेशात घडून येते. पर्यटनात पुरातत्त्ववास्त, इतिहास प्रसिध्द स्थळे, प्राचीन कला निर्मितीची केंद्रे, पवित्र तीर्थक्षेत्र, नाविण्यपूर्ण औद्योगिक प्रकल्प, निसर्गचे चमत्कार उदा-कास पठार इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. अशा स्थळांना भेट देण्याविषयीचे आकर्षण, कुतूहल, प्रेरणा यातून पर्यटन निर्माण होते. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळे व त्यांना भेट देणारे पर्यटक यांचा जिल्ह्याच्या आर्थिक विकासातील योगदानाचा अभ्यास करणार आहोत.

1.2 अभ्यासाची उद्दीष्टे :

1. पर्यटनाचा अर्थ समजावून घेणे.
2. पर्यटनाचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करणे.
3. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. जिल्ह्याच्या समृद्धीतील पर्यटनाचे महत्व सांगणे.

1.3 अभ्यास पद्धती :

सांगली जिल्ह्याच्या समृद्धीतील पर्यटन व्यवसायाचे स्थान अभ्यासनाच्या प्रयत्न या प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात करण्यात आला असून त्यासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. विविध पुस्तके, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख, मासिके यांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. सदर संशोधन निबंधासाठी सांगली जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक विकासात पर्यटन व्यवसायाला विशेष महत्व आहे. हे गृहीत वापरण्यात आले आहे.

1.4 पर्यटनाचा अर्थ :

जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात पर्यटन उद्योगाला अधिक महत्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. पर्यटन व्यवसाय हा अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टीकोणातून सेवा क्षेत्रात येतो. सेवा क्षेत्राचा वाढता हिस्सा हा देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाचे निर्देशक मानले जाते. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय दृष्ट्या पर्यटन महत्वाचे आहे. त्यामुळे जगातील सर्व देशांनी पर्यटन उद्योगाच्या विकासाकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले आहे. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशालाही पर्यटन व्यवसायाकडे अधिक लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे. तेव्हा पर्यटनाचा असा अर्थ सांगता येतो की, “जो आनंद उपभोगण्यासाठी प्रवास करतो तो पर्यटक होय” तर ऑक्सफर्ड शब्द कोषानुसार “जो उत्कटेपारी किंवा कुतूहलापोटी एका ठिकाणाहून दुस-या ठिकाणी किंवा सहज गमंत म्हणून किंवा मी असा प्रवास केला आहे हे सांगण्यासाठी भ्रमंती करतो त्यास पर्यटक असे म्हणतात”. पर्यटक हा पर्यटनातील प्रमुखा घटक आहे. पर्यटकाशिवाय पर्यटन शून्य बनते.

आज पर्यटनाचे क्षेत्र खूप विस्तारले आहे. देशात व विदेशातही पर्यटन अगदी सहज घडून येत आहे. पूर्वी अन्न, वस्त्र, निवास एवढ्याच गरजा सीमित होत्या. आज प्रगतीबरोबर पर्यटन

व्यवसायाला गती मिळत आहे. वाहतूक दळणवळण क्षेत्रातील नेत्रदिपक प्रगतीने जगातील माहिती एका क्लिकवर मिळते आहे. नेट-इंटरनेटमुळे मार्गदर्शक उपलब्ध होत आहे त्यामुळे पर्यटनाला चालना मिळत आहे. मात्र पर्यटनाचा कालावधी हा मर्यादीत राहतो. यात्रा, समारंभ, आठवड्यातील सुट्या, रजा या काळात पर्यटन घडून येते. फ्रूने ते सोनेश या उक्ती प्रमाणे प्राचीन स्थळे त्यातील भव्यता त्याकाळातील ज्ञान याची कल्पना यावी या हेतूने पर्यटन होते. अलिकडे मनोरंजनासाठी पर्यटन हा हेतू अधिक वाढत आहे.

1.5 सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटनाचे स्वरूप:

सांगली जिल्हा हा महाराष्ट्रातील समृद्ध जिल्हा आहे. सांगली जिल्हा हा स्वर्गीय पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील यांची कर्म भूमी असलेला देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात अग्रेसर असणाऱ्या क्रांतीकारकांचा जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. त्याचप्रमाणे पर्यटनातही पुढे असलेला जिल्हा म्हणून त्याचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल अशी पर्यटन स्थळे, निसर्गसौंदर्य जिल्ह्याला लाभलेले आहे. नैसर्गिकदृष्ट्या विषमतेत असणाऱ्या जिल्ह्यात पर्यटनाला विशेष महत्व आहे. यामध्ये पवित्र देवस्थाने, प्राचीन मंदिरे, अभयारण्य, किल्ले, स्मारके, डोंगर, उद्याने मशिदी, चर्च, यात्रा, उत्सव इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो.

आजचा सांगली जिल्हा हा पूर्वीच्या सातारा जिल्ह्याचा भाग होता. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारत सरकारने 1949 मध्ये तत्कालीन सातारा जिल्ह्यातील तासगाव, खानापूर, वाळवा व शिराळा हे चार तालुके हस्तांतरीत करून तसेच राज्याच्या इतर संलग्न भागातून मिरज व जत हे आणखी दोन तालुके निर्माण करून सहा तालुक्यांचा दक्षिण सातारा नावाचा नवीन जिल्हा निर्माण करण्यात आला. पुढे या जिल्ह्याचे दि.26 नोव्हेंबर 1960 रोजी दक्षिण सातारा हे नाव बदलून सांगली असे करण्यात आले. सन 1965 मध्ये मिरज व खानापूर या तालुक्यांचे विभाजन करून कवठेमहाकाळ व आटपाडी असे दोन तालुके नव्याने निर्माण करण्यात आले. त्यानंतर दिनांक 1 जुलै 1999 रोजी खानापूर व तासगाव या तालुक्यांचे विभाजन करून पलूस हा नवीन तालुका नव्याने निर्माण करण्यात आला. सध्या सांगली जिल्हा हा दहा तालुक्यांचा झाला असून जिल्ह्यात सांगली, मिरज व कुपवाड महानगरपालिका तसेच आष्टा, इस्लामपूर, तासगाव, विटा व जत या पाच नगरपालिका कार्यरत आहे. खानापूर, कडेगाव, शिराळा, कवठेमहाकाळ या चार नगरपंचायती नव्याने निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

सांगली जिल्ह्याचे तीन स्वाभाविक विभाग पडतात, त्यामध्ये पावसाचा प्रदेश, नद्यांच्या सान्निध्यातील मध्यम पावसाचा सपाट प्रदेश व पूर्वेकडील पठारांचा व भरड मातीचा, कमी पावसाचा कायमचा दुष्काळी प्रदेश याचा समावेश होतो. पश्चिमेकडील सहयाद्रीच्या पूर्व उताराच्या डोंगररांगा व त्यातून निघणाऱ्या भैरवगड डोंगररांगा यांनी शिराळा व वाळवा तहसिलचा पश्चिमभाग व्यापलेला आहे. तो नैसर्गिक समृद्धतेने नटलेला आहे. कष्णा, वारणा व येरळा या नद्यांच्या सान्निध्यातील मध्यम पावसाचा सपाट व सुषुप्त प्रदेश यामध्ये मिरज तहसिलचा पश्चिम व उत्तर भाग येतो. सांगली जिल्ह्याचा पूर्वेकडील प्रदेश हा कमी पावसाचा व भरड मातीचा असून यामध्ये आटपाडी, जत, कवठेमहाकाळ, खानापूर या तालुक्यांचा समावेश होतो. त्याच बरोबर मिरज व तासगाव तालुक्यांचा पूर्व भागही यामध्ये येतो व हा भाग सदैव दुष्काळी म्हणून ओळखला जातो. निसर्गाने यामागावर जणू अन्यायच केला आहे येथील लोकांचा उत्पन्नस्तर कमी आढळतो. त्यामुळे ते सांगली जिल्ह्याच्या पूर्वेकडील भागात स्थलांतरीत होतात.

1.6 जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळे :

सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांची माहिती पुढील तक्त्यात दिली आहे.

अ. नं.	तालुका	एकूण मंदिरे	स्मारके	किल्ले	डोंगर	इतर
1	शिराळा	445	04	02	20	03
2	वाळवा	395	08	01	04	04
3	पलूस	130	02	0	02	03
4	खानापूर	95	01	01	03	05
5	आटपाडी	124	01	03	0	03
6	तसगाव	105	01	0	02	04
7	मिरज	266	07	01	02	08
8	कवठेमहाकाळ	198	04	0	02	05
9	जत	138	01	01	01	05
10	कडेगाव	120	01	0	03	06

संदर्भ : जिल्हा पाहणी अहवाल

वरील कोष्टकात पर्यटन स्थळांची ढोबळ माहिती दिलेली आहे. यामध्ये सर्व छोटी-मोठी मंदिरे, सपदके किल्ले व डोंगर यांचा उल्लेख केला आहे तर इतर स्थळामध्ये उद्यान, समाधी स्थळे, इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे. यातील काही प्रमुख आणि महत्वाच्या पर्यटन स्थळांचा उल्लेख तालुका निहाय पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल.

- शिराळा :
 - शिराळा येथील नागपंचमी उत्सव
 - श्री गोस्वनाथ मंदिर
 - चांदोली घरणा व अभयारण्य
 - प्रचीतीगड किल्ला
 - गिरजवडे येथील जोतीलिंग मंदिर
- वाळवा :
 - किल्ले मच्छिंद्रगड व मच्छिंद्रनाथाचे मंदिर
 - बहे येथील श्री रामलिंग मंदिर
 - नरसिंहपूर येथील भुयारातील श्री नसिंह मंदिर
 - उरण इस्लामपूर येथील संभुआप्पा देवालय
 - शिवपूरी येथील सिध्देश्वर मंदिर
- पलूस :
 - श्रीक्षेत्र औदुंबर व दत्त मंदिर
 - पलूस येथील श्री धोंडी महाराज समाधी
 - ब्रह्मनाळ येथील कृष्णा व येस्ळा संगम
 - ब्रह्मनाळ येथील राजयोगी आनंदमुर्ती समाधी
 - भूवनेश्वर येथील भूवनेश्वर देवीचे अतिप्राचीन मंदिर
- खानापूर
 - रेणावी येथील रेवणसिध्द मंदिर व मुळ देवस्थान मंदिर
 - पळशीजवळील श्री शुकाचार्य मंदिर
 - पारे येथील दरगोबा देवस्थान
 - रेवणगाव येथील वेताळगुरू देवस्थान
 - खानापूर येथील दर्गा
 - ढवळेेश्वर येथील प्राचीन महादेव मंदिर
 - विटा येथील पालखी शर्यती
 - बानुरगड श्री बहिर्जी नाईक यांची समाधी.
- आटपाडी :
 - आटपाडी तालुक्यातील स्वतंत्रपूर येथील खुला तुरुंग
 - खरसुंडी येथील श्री सिध्दनाथ मंदिर
 - वलवण येथील मोरांचे थवे
 - भिवघाट येथील भिमाशंकर मंदिर
 - ब्रिटीशकालीन राजेवाडी तलाव
 - नेलकरंजी येथील श्री जकाईदेवी मंदिर
 - करमणी येथील श्रीराम मंदिर
- तसगाव :
 - तसगाव येथील श्री गोपूर व श्री गणेश मंदिर
 - कवठेएकद येथील अतिप्राचीन श्री सिध्दराज मंदिर
 - आरेवाडी येथील राधाकृष्ण गोपाळ मंदिर
- मिरज :

- सांगली येथील श्री गणेश मंदिर
- स्वर्गीय वसंतरावदादा पाटील यांची समाधी
- हरिपूर येथील श्री संगमेश्वर देवालय व कृष्णा व वारणा नद्यांचा संगम
- तुंग येथील समर्थ रामदास स्वामी यांनी स्थापन केलेले मारुती मंदिर
- खवोंजा शमशुददीन मिरासाहब दर्गा
- भोसेजवळील दंडोबा अभयारण्य प्राचीन गुहा व यल्लमादेवी मंदिर
- बेळंकीजवळील श्री सिध्देश्वर मंदिर
- कवठेमहाकाळ :
 - कवठेमहाकाळ येथील श्री महाकाली मंदिर
 - आरेवाडी येथील श्री बिरोबा देवस्थान
- जत
 - जत येथील श्री यल्लतादेवी मंदिर व श्रीराम मंदिर
 - बनाळी येथील बनशंकर मंदिर
 - गुहापूरचे यल्लमादेवी मंदिर
 - गुडघरी सिध्दनाथाचे हेमाडपंथी मंदिर
 - बिळूर येथील मठ
 - गिरगाव येथील श्री लक्ष्मी मंदिर
 - सोरडी येथील श्री दत्त मंदिर व मलाकसिध्द मंदिर

10. कडेगाव :

- सागरेश्वर अभयारण्य आणि सागरेश्वर मंदिर
- कडेपूर येथील श्री डोंगरसाई देवी मंदिर
- सोनसळ येथील चौरंगीनाथ मंदिर
- देवराष्टे येथील कै. यशवंतराव चव्हाण याची जन्मभूमी
- कडेगाव येथील मोहरम

1.7 सांगली जिल्ह्याच्या आर्थिक विकासातील पर्यटनाचे महत्त्व
अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणातून पर्यटन उद्योगाला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. जगातील अनेक देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था या पर्यटन उद्योगावर आत्मनिर्भर आहेत. हॉगकॉंग, थायलंड, नेपाळ, स्पेन, युगोप या देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था सर्वस्वी पर्यटनावर अवलंबून आहेत. पर्यटन हा असा व्यवसाय आहे की ज्यामुळे त्या देशाच्या, प्रदेशाच्या समृद्धीत वाढ होते. भारतातही 1960 नंतर पर्यटन उद्योगाला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. पर्यटन व्यवसायाच्या माध्यमातून प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपात उत्पन्न प्राप्त होत आहे. त्याच्या परिणाम अर्थव्यवस्थेतील पैशाची गतिशीलता वाढते. उद्योग वाढीला चालना मिळते मागणीत वाढ होते. यातून पुन्हा गुणक पध्दतीने उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील विविध पर्यटन स्थळांना जिल्ह्यातील व राज्यातील इतर जिल्ह्यांतून, देशातून, परकीय पर्यटकाकडून भेटी दिल्या जातात. त्यामुळे जिल्ह्याच्या विकासास मदत झाली आहे. विकासातील पर्यटनाचे महत्त्व पुढील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येईल

1. रोजगार निर्मिती:- पर्यटनाचा एक महत्वाचा फायदा म्हणजे रोजगार वाढी होय. पर्यटन व्यवसायातील रोजगार निर्मिती ही प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपाची असते. तसेच कुशल वा अकुशल, पुरुष-स्त्रिया या सर्वांनाच काम मिळते. असा रोजगार कायमस्वरूपी किंवा हंगामी स्वरूपातील असतो. त्यामुळे या व्यवसायातून स्थानिक लोकांच्या रोजी रोटीचा प्रश्न काही प्रमाणात सुटतो. यामध्ये वस्तू व सेवा विक्रेते व उत्पादक यांचा समावेश होतो. तसेच याशिवाय मोटार उध्द्येय, हॉटेल व्यवसायिक, यामध्ये काम करणारे कामगार, गाईड, लेखनिक, मॅनेजर इत्यादींनाही रोजगार मिळतो. पर्यटन व्यवसाय हा श्रमप्रधान व्यवसाय असल्याने कमी भांडवलत अधिक रोजगार निर्माण होतो. परिणामी बेरोजगारीचा प्रमुख प्रश्न सोडवून जिल्ह्याच्या व देशाच्या विकासाला हातभार लागतो आहे.

2. बाजारपेठांच्या विकास :- पर्यटन व्यवसायाच्या विकासात बाजारपेठांच्या विकास होत आहे. या भागातील पिकांना, फळांना चांगली बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध होत आहे. पर्यटन स्थळांकडे जाणा-या रस्त्यावर शेतकरी आपला भाजी-पाला रास्त भावाने विकतो आहे. द्राक्ष, डाळिंबे, बोर इत्यादी फळांची तो विक्री करतो आहे. मक्याची कणसे भाजून तो विकतो आहे ऊसाचा रस काढून विकत आहे. रस्त्यावरील शेतमालाची नवीन बाजार पेठ पर्यटन व्यवसायातून निर्माण होत आहे. स्थानिक कारागिरांनी बनविलेल्या

हस्त वस्तूंना मोठी बाजार पेठ उपलब्ध होत आहे. यामध्ये चिनी मातीची मांडी, लाकडी वस्तू, खेळणी इ. वस्तूंना बाजारपेठ मिळत आहे. बाजारपेठेच्या विस्ताराने आर्थिक विकासास गती मिळत आहे.

3. सरकारच्या महसूलात वाढ :- पर्यटन स्थळाच्या ठिकाणी असणारे विविध दुकाने, उपहार गृह, हॉटेलस, रसवती गृह, शीत पेयांची दुकाने, वाहने, पर्यटक यावर आकारला जाणारा कर हा सरकारच्या उत्पन्नाच्या प्रमुख मार्ग बनतो. स्थानिक संस्थानाही कर रुपाने उत्पन्न मिळते त्यातून त्या भागाच्या विकासाला चालना मिळते आज जिल्ह्यात पर्यटन स्थळांच्या ठिकाणी अनेक सोयी सुविधा निर्माण केल्या जात आहेत.

4. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ :- पर्यटनामुळे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाची निर्मिती होते. पर्यटकांना विकल्या जाणाऱ्या वस्तू व सेवांच्या विक्रीतून उत्पन्न प्राप्त होते. त्या उत्पन्नाच्या परिणाम गुणित पद्धतीने होवून पुन्हा उत्पन्नात अधिक पटीने वाढ होते. अर्थव्यवस्थेत एकाचा खर्च हे दुसऱ्याचे उत्पन्न असते. त्यातून मागणी वाढते उत्पादन वाढते व उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. अशा प्रकारे पर्यटन व्यवसायाने राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढीला मदत होते.

5. आर्थिक विकासाला सहाय्यभूत:- पर्यटन व्यवसायाने विकसनशील देशातील आर्थिक विकासाची प्रक्रिया गतिमान होण्यास मदत होते. आर्थिक विकास ही निरंतर चालणारी दीर्घकालीन प्रक्रिया आहे. पर्यटक हे ग्राहक असतात. ते जो पैसा खर्च करतात त्याचा फक्त पर्यटन व्यवसायाला फायदा होतो असे नाही तर सामाजिक सुविधा, वाहतूक दळणवळणाच्या साधनात वाढ होत त्यातून विकासाची प्रक्रिया सुरू होते व गतिमान बनते. म्हणजेच पर्यटकनी खर्च केलेला पैसा अनेक ठिकाणी झिरपत जातो. अर्थशास्त्रीय भाषेत याला गुणक परिणाम असे म्हणतात. म्हणजेच पर्यटन व आर्थिक विकासाचा जवळचा संबंध आहे.

6. प्रादेशिक विकास:- आर्थिक विकास प्रक्रियेत समतोलित विकासाला विशेष असे महत्त्व आहे. देशातील विविध भौगोलिक रचना पाहिल्यास काही प्रदेश हे नैसर्गिक कृपादृष्टीने मागासलेले राहतात. परंतु अशा भागात पर्यटन व्यवसायाने विकासाची प्रक्रिया पुढे जाऊ शकते. मागास प्रदेशाच्या विकासाला दुसऱ्या भागातून आलेल्या पर्यटकांच्या वस्तू व सेवांच्या खरेदीमुळे विकासास मदत होते.

6. परकीय चलनाची उपलब्धता :- पर्यटन व्यवसाय देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला अत्यंत आवश्यक असणारे दूर्मिळ परकीय चलन मिळवून देतो. त्यामुळे भारता सारख्या विकसनशील राष्ट्राच्या व्यवहारतोलात निर्माण होणारी प्रतिकूलता दूर होण्यास मदत होते. परदेशी पर्यटकांनी दिलेल्या भेटीतून त्यांनी खरेदी केलेल्या वस्तू व सेवा च्या माध्यमातून देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठेत परकीय चलन मिळते.

अशा प्रकारे पर्यटनामुळे आर्थिक विकासावर सकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येतात. स्थानिक संसधनांचा अधिक कार्यक्षमपणे वापर होवू लागण्याने विकासाचा मार्ग खुला होतो.

1.8 निष्कर्ष :-

1. पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे स्थानिक लोकांना हंगामी वा कायम स्वरूपी रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे.
2. पर्यटन व्यवसायाने बाजारपेठ विस्तारण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
3. शेतीमालाचा रस्त्यावरील बाजार ही नवीन संकल्पना निर्माण होत आहे.
4. शेतीपूरक वस्तूंचा वापर व त्याची माहिती पर्यटनामुळे प्राप्त होत आहे परिणामी त्याचा वापर वाढत आहे.
5. पर्यटनामुळे ग्रामीण लघु व कुटीर उध्यागोचा विकास होत आहे.
6. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक प्रगतीस पर्यटन व्यवसायाने हातभार लावला आहे.
7. जिल्ह्यातील मागास व नेहमी दुष्काळी छायेत असणाऱ्या भागातील लोकांच्या उत्पन्न वाढीस मदत झाली आहे.
8. पर्यटनामुळे जिल्ह्यातील सामाजिक सुविधांमध्ये वाढ झालेली दिसून येते.

1.9 सारांश:-

पर्यटन व्यवसायाने जिल्ह्याच्या आर्थिक विकासात भर घातली आहे. जिल्ह्यातील नैसर्गिक संपदा भौगोलिक रचना व इतिहास पाहता पर्यटन व्यवसायाच्या वाढीस अजून बराच वाव आहे. पर्यटनाचे केंद्र जर सांगली शहर केले व तेथून बसने वा स्वतःच्या वाहनांने तीन भागांना तीन दिवसात पूर्ण सांगली जिल्हा पाहता येईल. निवासाच्या दृष्टीने व सोयी सुविधांचा विचार करता सांगली हे शहर योग्य ठरते. तसेच रेवणसिध्द विट्, डोंगराई मंदिर कडेगाव, चौरंगीनाथ सोनसळ, सागरेश्वर अभयारण्य इ. ठिकाणी पर्यटकांना राहण्याची सोय उपलब्ध आहे त्याचाही लाभ घेता येईल. अशा प्रकारे पर्यटनाच्या प्रगती शिवाय देशाची प्रगतीस गती प्राप्त होणार नाही हे मात्र निश्चित!

1.10 संदर्भ :-

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2. सांगली जिल्हा सामाजिक, आर्थिक पाहणी 2010.11
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DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN WESTERN GHAT, SATARA (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT:

Tourism is a human activity which arisen in part from the economic circumstances of the consumer It also has an economic impact upon nations & regions For both these reasons we need to study & understand the economic nature of tourisms The main aim will be primarily to explore the economic impact of tourism resulting form national & international tourist flow. Just as tourism is globally important, so it is important for regions within an economy. Recent developments in technology are threatening lab our opportunities in tourism. Satara district is situated in western part of Maharashtra state Satara & Sahyadri Ghat is located at western side of Maharashtra. The study area includes sahyadri ranges area. Survey method has been used for getting information of new tourist places; facilities available at tourist places, Vehicles for tour and features of tourist places.

KEY WORDS: Tourism Development**Introduction:-**

Tourism is a human activity which arisen in part from the economic circumstances of the consumer It also has an economic impact upon nations & regions For both these reasons we need to study & understand the economic nature of tourisms The main aim will be primarily to explore the economic impact of tourism resulting form national & international tourist flow.

Like other industries, tourism offsets the economy of those areas, whether regions, countries or continents where it takes place many become dependent upon an interflow of tourism to sustain their economy. As the tourists come to visit these destinations are taking their money with them to spend in other places this represent a net loss of Leveque1 to the generating area.

Just as tourism is globally important, so it is important for regions within an economy. Recent developments in technology are threatening lab our opportunities in tourism.

Study Area:-

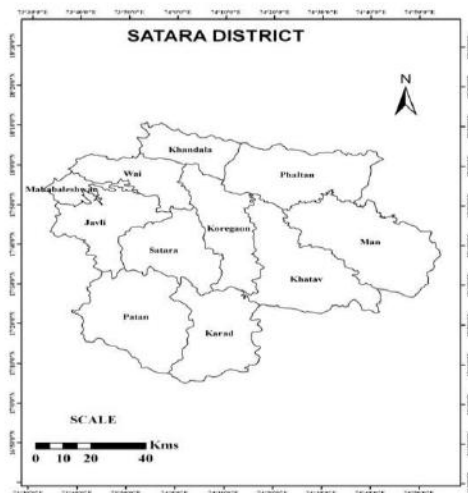
Satara & Sahyadri Ghat is located at western side of Maharashtra. The study area includes sahadri ranges area. There are the district lies between 17.5 degree and 18.11 degree North latitude and between 73.33 degree and 7 4.54 degree East longitudes. The district is completely landlocked being surrounded by Ratnagiri district on the West, Sangli district on the south, Solapur on the East, Pune on the north and Raigad on the North West. It covers 10,480 sq kms. Most of the central satara district's area falls in the river Krishna basin and limited area falls in the river Bhima basin. Satara A east west extent of 135 km and a north south extent of 112 km. The district is divided into seven Sub Division and eleven

administrative sub units (tahsils) - Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Khatav, Man, Karad, Patan, Jawali and Mahabaleshwar.

Sawhich is very useful for Tourism.

satara & Sahyadri Ghat have varities of tourist places like hill Station, Forts, Religious Places, Cultural Places & Historical Places.





Location Map : Satara District

Objectives:-

- 1] To find difference of tourism policies of satara.
- 2] To find new tourism centers in satara.
- 3] To motivate development tourist centers.
- 4] To find amenities available at tourists centers

Methodology:-

Survey method has been used for getting information of new tourist places; facilities available at tourist places, Vehicles for tour and features of tourist places. To explain the features of tourist place, Descriptive method is used in present paper. Even internet facility has been used to get information of tourists who visited recently to tourist in Maharashtra.

Survey Method :-

While using survey methods researcher visited to the tourist places. It helped for getting information of facilities at tourist places. While surveying tourist places were distributed in different types, such as Religious Tourist place, Historical Tourist Places, Natural Tourist Places, Tourist Place etc. Which helped researcher to find out variety at tourist places.

Descriptive Method :-

Descriptive method is useful to understand the features, natural beauty & way to tourist places.

Tourist Places in Satara (Maharashtra)

Natural Tourism Places:-

- ❖ Water falls :-
 - Vajrai Waterfall, (Bhambavli) • Thoseghar
 - Lingmala (Mahabalewar), • Navaja (Koyanagar)
- ❖ Hill Tourism Places
 - Mahabaleshwar • Panchgani Table Land
 - New Mahabaleshwar • Valmiki Table Land
 - Bamanoli • Tapola

❖ **Dams: -**

- Koyna Dam • Kaas Lake
- Kanher Dam • Dhoni Dam

❖ **National Parks & Sanctuaries:-**

- Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary • Mayani Bird Sanctuary

❖ **Historical Places:-**

- Ajinkyatara fort • Bhairavgad fort
- Nandgiri or Kalyangad Fort • Pratapgad fort
- Sajjangad Fort • Vairatgad Fort
- Chandan-Vandan Fort • Vasalota Fort
- Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Museum • Vasantgad
- Karad - Priti Sangam • Char Bhinti Hutatma Smarak
- Gove Bara motichi Vihar • Chalkewadi - Wind

Energy Project

- Pateshwar

❖ **Religious Places :-**

- Kuraneshwar (Khindtil Ganapati) • Khindoba temple, Pal
- Maha Ganapati Temple, Wai • Yamai Devi Temple, Aundh
- Natraj Mandir • Shikhar Shinganapur Temple
- Sangam Mahuli • Yevateshwar Temple
- Shri Ram Mandir, Chaphal • Siddhanath Temple, Mhaswad
- Masjid and Minars of Karad • Naikba temple dhebhwadi

Causes of negligence of foreign tourists to satara (Maharashtra) tourists places:-

1. Lack of advertising of tourist places.
2. Lack of travelling facility to reach tourists places.
3. Narrow & bad uncomfortable roads.
4. Lack of basic facilities to the tourists at the tourist places.
5. Negative attitude of state government toward tourism. Economic exploitation is the only one purpose.
6. Not properly developed tourist places like Goa state.
7. Information of Maharashtrian tourist places is not available outside Maharashtra & India.
8. Lack of trained guides at the tourist places.
9. Lack of manifestation of tradition, festivals & culture of rural Maharashtra.

Remedies to develop tourism in satara (Maharashtra):-

1. To establish tourist information centers for tourist at prime cities.
2. To avail prospects, printed books, charts & maps of tourists road to the tourists.

3. To provide all types of vehicles to reach at tourists places by Maharashtra State Tourism Development Corporation.
4. To repair neglected roads at tourists places as like national highway No. 4
5. To display boards, attractive pictures beside the roads.
6. To provide proper facilities of accomodation, food & banking facilities.
7. To celebrate 'Tourist's Week', 'Tourist fortnight' to create interest in tourism.

Conclusion:-

Maharashtra is gifted by the natural beauty in satara & natural prosperity of Sahyadri Hills. It includes Natural, Cultural, Historical, Religious places. It is our prosperous property. Thousands of people visit those places to enjoy beauty of Maharashtra. But the number of foreigion tourists is very less. That's why we must think over it.

Most of foreign tourist in India comes in Mumbai & visits South India & Goa etc. But they don't attract towards the tourist places of Sahyadri & satara. That's way Maharashtra Government Tourism Corporation, different tourist institutions should work together for the upliftment of tourism. If it is done there is no doubt that Sahyadri & satara tourist places will develop from all sides. .

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TOURISM RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Tourism is an ever growing service industry with underlying immense potential growth. It is an ancient phenomenon which has been exists in social communities since long back. Present day it has become a social and economical phenomenon. Kolhapur is one of the leading tourist district can be develop in the state of Maharashtra (India). Healthy atmosphere of the Kolhapur district located at South Western part of Maharashtra attracts tourists from all corners of the country, in the present paper an attempt has been made to classify tourist destinations in Kolhapur district, for that are assessing present status and classification of tourism. Stress is also given on untapped classification of tourism as an industry. It is observed that there are lots of tourist's attractions in and around the district of Kolhapur. Similarly the district of Kolhapur is enriched with a rich biodiversity making it one of the 35 biodiversity hotspots in the world. It is observed that there are lots of tourist's attractions in and around the district of Kolhapur.

Keywords: Observations, Tourist Destinations, Physiographical Setup, Classification and Tourism Potential Growth.

Introduction:

Tourism is an ancient phenomenon which has been existing in social communities since long back. Present day it has become a social and economical phenomenon. It is considered to be one of the fastest growing activities of the world. It is a big business and has the capacity to transfer large exchange, including foreign exchange to a tourism site. Tourist places are defined accordingly into five categories. Attraction, access, accommodation, amenities and activities, religious- historical places, wild life centers, spectacular places, lake and river sites are the important aspect of tourist places. Tourism involves the activity of human being traveling to and staying in a place outside their usual environment for the purpose of pleasure through education, experience, enrichment and recreation activity, etc. the present paper, an attempt has been made to find out development of tourist activity in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra (India) since ancient past.

Objectives:

- 1) To study the tourism resources in Kolhapur District.
- 2) To classify the existing tourist centers and suggest potential tourist centers in Kolhapur district.
- 3) To suggest planning for tourism development in the study area.

Study Area: Figure 1

Data Base:

The present study is based on the Primary and Secondary source of data. Data used for this study is mainly in the form of Kolhapur Gazetteer Data and Field survey data of Kolhapur district.

1. Primary Data:

The proposed study is mostly based on the primary data. The primary data, as the source, will be generated through intensive field work and through the method of observation and interviews of local people.

2. Secondary Data:

The secondary data source will include related published reviews, Kolhapur Gazetteer, census of India, statistical abstracts and some unpublished records. The data will also be collected from different offices i.e. Revenue, from district and tehsil headquarters.

Tourists Attractions of Kolhapur District:

A. Religious Places and Tourism

1) Ambabai Temple:

In all the objects of interest in Kolhapur the Ambabai or Mahalaxmi temple is the most important. It was the centre of the old town and the city derives its appellation of 'Daksin Kasi' mainly from this temple. The construction of the temple is said to have been started in the 9th Century A. D in the Rastrakuta Period. [H. D. Sankalia and M. G. Dixit; Excavations at Brahmapuri (Kolhapur) 1945.] Some people believe that the oldest part of the present shrine may have been the work of the early Chalukyas (550 A.D. to 660 A.D.) which the Silahara rulers of Kolhapur (9th Century A.D. and onwards) added to and overstated considerably.

2) Jotiba:

This temple is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas. This is also called **Kedarnath** and **Wadi Ratnagiri**, Mythology Says, Jotiba helped Mahalaxmi in her fight with her demons. He founded his kingdom on this mountain. He belongs to the Nath cult. He was born in the hands of Vimalmbuja, the wife of the sage Pougand, on Chaitra Shukla 6.

This God is avatar of Guard (Bhairav). Jotiba killed demon (evil spirit) Ratnasur who troubled civilians. With this incidence name of village was Wadi Ratnagiri. Instead of taking such long name public accepted this place as the name of God 'Jotiba' and this name became famous.

3) Trambale (Temblai):

On the east of Kolhapur city about three miles from the old city there is a small hill and on this hill is built the temple of Temblai or Tryambuli. According to the Karvir or Kolhapur Furan, Temblai the younger sister of Mahalaxmi in consequence of a quarrel with Mahalaxmi left Kolhapur 1900 years ago and retired to a hill about three miles to the east of the city and remained there with her back turned towards her elder sister.

4) Kashi Vishveshwar Temple:

It stands previous to the compilation of 'Karveer-Mahatmya'. It is in the premises of 'Ghati-Darvaja' to the north of Mahalaxmi Temple. The 'Pinda' (round-oblong stone) is called Kashi Vishveshwar. The 'Karveer-Mahatmya' Says that it was visited by sage Agasti, Lopamudra, King Pralhada and King Indrasen formerly, before the Mandir there were two holy tanks-Kashi and Mani Kamika, of which Mani Kamika is completely drained, and upon it the corporation has started a garden (Mahalaxmi Udyana) since 1962, While the present condition of Kund is very pitiable. It is said that in the outer small Mandap there is an ancient cave meant for meditation.

5) Bahuhali:

In 1935 Celibacy Resort was established and named after the sage Bahubali who mediated here about 300 years before. His tomb is here, with 4 further under the guidance of Gurudeo 108 Samant Bhadra Maharaj many resort and schools were built 75 years before. Nearly 850cms high, white-colored idol of Bhagawan Bahubali in the Khadgasana posture. The tirth is the land of penance of many ascetics. Nearly 350 years ago, great and learned Digambar Acharya Samantabhadraji Maharaj Saheb practiced here severe penance. On this hill, there are ancient but new idol was recently installed here under the auspices of His Holiness.

6) Katyani Devi:

Kolhapur has a peculiar cultural influence owing to various ancient temples. Formerly, other deities were established around central Mahalaxmi for her protection Siddha Batukeshwar in the east, Tryamboli in the west, jyotirling in the north and Katyayani to the

south. This Deity is mentioned in the 'Karveer-Mahatmya'. In ancient times the Demon Kolhasur had kept Demon Raktabeej for the protection of this area.

7) Khidrapur:

Khidrapur (Shirol T.; 16° 40' N; 74° 35' E; p. 1,409), lies on the Krsna about twelve miles south-east of Shirol and eight miles to the south of Jaisingpur railway station on the Miraj-Kolhapur meter gauge line. The chief interest of the village is the temple of Kopesvar which lies in the centre of the village and is 103½' x 65' x 52' high to the top of the dome. The walls are made of black stone richly carved and the dome is covered with stucco. To the main building are attached two richly sculptured *mandaps* or vestibules. In the vestibule are two concentric squares the outer with twenty and the inner with twelve pillars all richly carved. In front of the temple is a round roofless structure called the *Svarga Mandap* (Heavenly Hall), on the plan of what would be a twenty-rayed star, only that the spaces for four of the rays are occupied by four entrances. On the outside on a low screen wall stand thirty-six short pillars, while inside is a circle of twelve columns. Further from the temple is a *nagarkhana* (drum-chamber).

8) Kaneri math: (Shiva's holy place):

It is one of the spot aloof from publicity but working. It is only a mile from Kolhapur. It is said that in the 14th century Shiva -Pindi was, installed by a Lingayat priest on a high hill surrounded by natural beauty. Original Mandir was Hemadpanti. About 500 years ago, a Lingayat Priest kadsiddheshwar developed it. A well 125' deep is seen. Shivaji and Sambhaji Maharaja visited and donated. A tomb of Muslim priest Mirasaheb, who was a great devotee of lord Shiva, was built on this hill as in miraj. It is equally worshipped

9) Ramtirth, Ajara:

A scenic picnic spot in Ajara taluka, with ancient temples, a river, and old coffee plantation and an orchard, lend a quaint charm to this place. According to legend, the place is so named because Rama stayed here during his vanvaas or exile in the forest. It is well known for its breathtaking natural beauty.

10) Binkhambi Ganapati:

Binkhambi Ganapati Temple: This temple is at the corner of Mahadvar Road. The temple consists of two parts, the inner temple and the *mandap* in front. Both these have no pillars to support the ceiling and hence the temple is called Binkhambi (or without pillars). The *mandap* is a square room about 25' x 25'. The

usual tower with *Kalas* is on the inner temple. The image of Ganapati is of stone with *Shendur* applied to it. The temple was formerly known as Josirao's Ganapati, possibly because the Josirao family was managing the temple.

11) Bramheahwar Temple:

Bramhesvar temple: This temple is near Varuntirth. It is like the Ambabai temple in construction but the spire or tower is missing. The temple is also half buried under the ground and presents a desolate appearance. It has a small original *mandap* in front and a big recent *mandap* of corrugated sheets. Inside the shrine there is a *linga* below the level of the ground and in the *mandap* there is a *Nandi*.

12) Khol Khandoba:

Khol Khandoba: The Khol Khandoba is a temple near the Burud Galli. From the outside one sees a big dome like that of a mosque. One has to go down about 20 to 25 feet. into the temple to reach the deity. The deity in the temple is the *Linga*. The temple is said to be ancient and the habitation round about is said to be even older than the habitation round the Mahalaxmi temple. The temple is not, however, in its original shape. It appears to have been partially demolished by an earthquake and have been rebuilt at a later date. The structure is rough and is without any embellishments.

13) Phirangai Mandir:

Phirangai Mandir: The temple of Phirangai or Pratyangiras a favourite goddess of the lower classes, is near Varuntirth. This goddess receives offerings of flour, salt, turmeric, and oil and she is supposed to have the power of curing children suffering from itch. Formerly buffaloes were offered but now goats have taken the place of buffaloes.

14) Radhakrishna Mandir:

Radhakrishna Mandir: This is an old temple near the Padmala or old race course. The temple is small and simple in style with a spire in the usual way. The idols are of white marble. There is an image of Krsna playing on the flute and an image of Radha standing beside him. There is a small cow in between and a small figure on the left hand possibly of another cowherd. These figures face north on the left hand side and facing west is the figure of another woman, possibly a *Gopi*.

15) Sheshashayee temple:

Sesasyi temple: This temple is in the Subhas Cauk. The temple itself is of recent construction but the image of Visnu sitting on the coils of Sesa is an ancient one. It was found in the moat round the city wall south of Ravivar Vesa, and has been removed from there and installed at

the present place during the reign of Sahu Maharaj. The image is carved in black stone and shows Visnu reclining on the coils of the serpent who has spread its many headed hood on him and a 'Das' and a 'Dasi' are pressing Visnu's feet.

16) Vithoba Mandir:

Vithoba Mandir: The temple of Vithoba, which was probably built about the same time as Ambabai temple, lies south-east near the Subhas, Cauk. A large space encloses five temples with a rest-house large enough for several hundred travellers. The chief temple of Vithoba to the right is built of stone and is similar in style to the great temple of Ambabai.

17) Jain Mandir:

Jain Mandir.-In Laxmipuri, near the Padma Talkies there is a temple of Munisuvrat, the 20th Tirthahkar of the Jains. Although the *mandir* was-built in 1947, it is a fine example of an attempt to build in the old Indian style of architecture. The *mandir* is modelled on the lines of the old Jain *mandirs* and reminds one of the Jain *mandirs* at Abu. There are beautiful carvings both inside and outside the temple.

18) Jain Swami Math:

Jain Swami Math.-This *math* is in Sukravar Peth a short distance from the Sukravar Dharmasala. The *math* is very old. The main gate or *Nagarkhana*, is very beautiful and is similar to the *nagarkhana* of the old Palace. It is, however, surmounted by a number of four-pillared towers. The main arched gateway is very beautiful. This *nagarkhana* or gate was built 80 years ago by Mathadhipati Laxmisen Maharaj at a cost of Rs. 61,000. It is built of black stone and is 65 ft. in height.

19) Shankaracharya Math:

Sahkaracarya Math.-This *math* is in Sukravar Peth on the way to the Pancaganga Ghat. It is an old two storeyed structure without any embellishments or architectural points. It is, however, very old. The building is occupied by Sankaracarya of Sankesvar. Although formerly it was a part of the Sankesvar Math, the link was broken about 50 years ago and now the Kolhapur *math* is known as Karvir Pitha.

20) Babujamal Darga:

Babujamal Darga.-The Babujamal Darga is behind Saraswati Cinema theatre within a short distance of the Ambabal temple. This *darga* appears to have been built when the Muslims first conquered Kolhapur.

There is a big gate leading into the *draga* grounds. The top of the gate has, however, been removed. This gate was built in 1909 according to a tablet fixed there. The *darga* has a fairly

extensive area with a garden and subsidiary building. The main darga stands in the middle of the ground. It is a typical Muslim structure with a big dome and four small domes at the four corners. The *darga* seems to have been built with stones of Hindu temples because the image of Ganapati appears on the lintel of the door. It is white washed.

B. Historical Places and Tourism Development

1) Panahala:

Panhala (Panhala Mahal; 16° 45' N; 74° 05' E; p. 2,573), is the head-quarters of the Panhala Mahal and is the best health resort in the Kolhapur district. It has two parts, Panhala fort or Killa Panhala, also called Huzur Bazar (head-quarters market) on the hill-top, and the suburbs of Ravivar, Mangalvar, Guruvar and Ibrahimpur at the foot of the hill fort. The hill-top is pleasantly broken and adorned with cliffs, pools, and shady springs. Except during the rains the climate is delightful, the days cool, and the nights fresh. The fort is famous for its freedom from cholera chiefly because of its plentiful supply of pure iron-charged water. The best spring is the Nagajhari (Cobra Spring), but it dries up in the hot weather.

2) Vishalgad:

Vishalgad Fort (Sahuvadi T.; 16° 50' N; 73° 45' E; p. 79), crowns the Gajapur hill about forty-five miles north-west of Kolhapur. It is 3,200 feet long and 1,040 feet broad. The walls, gateways and towers are almost entirely ruined. Besides the old mansion of the Kolhapur Pratinidhi the chief building is a mosque with a tomb to Hajrat Malik Rehanzir seventeen feet long by fifteen broad and eight high. This mosque is visited both by Hindus and Musalmans. Every year on the 13th of the Musalman month *Zilhaj* a fair or *urus* is held attended by 300 to 400 people. To meet the cost of this fair the mosque has a yearly cash allowance of Rs. 90. The fort is watered by the Bhopal and Ardhaacandra (half-moon) reservoirs, and by a cistern.

3) Gagan-Bavada:

Gagan-Bavada (Bavada Peta; p. 1,338), one of the fifteen forts built by Bhoja Raja of Panhala (1178-1209), lies thirty-six miles south-west of Kolhapur on a peak of the Sahyadris more than 2,500 feet above the sea. The fort rises sharply from the Konkan and is very difficult to approach. The hill and the country around were formerly thick with forest, which has now largely disappeared.

4) Shalini Palace:

Salini Palace.—The Salini Palace stands on the northern bank of the Rankala lake. It is a modern construction in Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. It is a rectangular double-storeyed structure with four square towers surmounted by domes at the corners. On the front side above the main entrance another square tower rises above the corner towers and it is surmounted by a polygon tower with slender pillars and a dome at the top with an inverted lotus leaf. The Palace faces the Rankali tank and has beautiful grounds. There is a small *ghat* on the lake where one can sit and enjoy solitude or from where one can go boating. The Palace is richly decorated inside and is lavishly furnished.

5) New Palace:

New Place.—The New Palace is on the Bhausingji Road (Bavada road) near the Residency. It took seven years to complete, from 1877 to 1884, and cost about seven lakhs of rupees. The building faces south and has an octagonal tower in the centre, commonly known as the clock tower, about 25 ft. broad (outside dimension) and 135 ft. high.

4) Old Palace:

The Old Palace stands near the Mahalaxmi temple to the south-east of the temple. It was built more than 200 years ago. Some portions of this Palace were set on fire and destroyed in the insurrection of 1813 by Sadalla Khan and they had to be rebuilt from time to time. The front portion is very recent. The Palace is a two-storeyed building having a terrace all over except the central portion where a hall has been erected. The Palace contains six chowks (quadrangles).

7) Bhavani Mandap:

The oldest and also biggest structure in Kolhapur is Bhavani Mandap, which was known as Glory of the city. This building was constructed during the period 1785-1800 AD and the Kolhapur ruler Shivaji Maharaj II. Originally the mandap had 14 squares and the invasion of muslim King Sadakhan in 1813 ruined 7 squares.

8) Town Hall:

This beautiful building is situated near the Civil Hospital on the Bhausingji Road. It stands in the extensive and beautiful Town Hall garden. The building is in Gothic style with two spires and a steep roof. It consists of a large central hall and gallery with two rooms on either side joined to the main hall by a spacious verandah in the front.

Besides these statues, there are the following statues or busts in the city: -

C. Lakes–Rivers and Tourism Development:

Kolhapur is situated on the bank of Panchaganga River. In and around the Kolhapur city it has various lakes.

1) Rankala Lake:

In all the places of interest in Kolhapur, Rankala is perhaps the most popular. It is a place where people throng in the evening for a stroll. It is sometimes referred to as the mackbay or Marine Drive of Kolhapur. Rankala is a lake at the south western end of the city. It has a radius of 2½ miles to 3 miles and depth of 35 ft. The road on the city side is in good condition and is the most frequented. It is really a bund which was built to increase the capacity of the lake. The water of the lake is now used mainly for irrigation and about 350 acres are irrigated.

2) Vadi Narsinha:

It is commonly called Narsoba's Vadi, a *vadi* or suburb of Sirol (160° 40' N; 74° 35' E); a spot richly wooded with babhul and tamarind, lies three miles south of Sirol at the meeting of the Krsna and Pancaganga. It is named after Narsinha Sarasvati, who for twelve years is said to have lived at the sacred meeting of the rivers. Most of the people are Brahman *pujaris* or ministrants of the deity Narsinha. Vadi Narsinha is a holy place and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. It has two large temples, one dedicated to Dattatreya and the other to Narayan Svami.

3) Kotitirth:

To the east of the city near the sahu Mill (Sahu Chatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mill) there is a big tank or lake with a temple of Mahadeva. This is called the Kotitirth. This is a picturesque spot in Kolhapur. On the city side there is an earthen bund. There are some babul trees on this side. The temple of Mahadeva is slightly inside the lake with a small strip of land joining it to the bund.

4) Panchganga Ghat:

To the north-west of the city, there is an extensive *ghat* on the Pancaganga river. There are numerous temples here including some in the river itself. On the bank is an enclosure where members of the royal family are cremated. There are many temples here dedicated to the deceased members of the royal family. Sambhaji, Sivaji III, Aba Saheb and Babasaheb. Of these, the biggest and best is the temple of Sivaji III. It was built in 1815 and contains some beautiful carvings. It is, however, an ill-assorted combination of large Musalman Hall and a lofty Hindu spire covered with stucco formed into mouldings and with a few ornaments. [Old District Gazetteer.] These

tombs are *ling* shrines. In some temples *padukas* are found.

5) Radhanagari Dam:

This dam is built by Kolhapur ruler Chh. Shahu Maharaj and is constructed across Bhogawati River. This dam is used for hydro-electricity power generation and also for irrigation purposes. The dam has self opening gate and is 100 years old. The dam site is located amidst surroundings with thick forest covers having a habitat for many flora and fauna and many visitors reach here to see the spectacular bird species.

6) Gokak Falls:

The real beauty of Kolhapur is seen in rainy season. The Gokak fall is well known as Niagara Fall of India, is a must visit for adventure and nature lovers. Enjoy the thrilling ride on a swinging rope bridge there.

7) Barkhi Waterfalls:

The Barkhi waterfall is a seasonal attraction in the monsoons. Located about 45km drive from Kolhapur city, it is huge breathtaking waterfall. You can also enjoy backwater reservoir nearby the waterfall. On your way to Gaganbawada, you can visit Palsamba, a serene place with fresh air akin to a natural oxygen bar, which you thirst for in towns.

8) Amboli Waterfalls:

Visit numerous view points for a pleasant view of the lush hills and fertile plain. Seaview Point offers a rare view of the land all the way to the golden Konkan coast. You can spend hours angling for a fish at Hiranya Keshi or picnic at Nagatta Falls, Mahadev Gad and Narayan Gad. Another pleasant and different expedition is a visit to the Bauxite Mines, 10 km away. For a few days of isolation, Amboli is an ideal resort.

D. Wildlife, Treks and Other Places:**1) Dajipur Sanctuary:**

The forest area of Dajipur is situated on the border of Kolhapur and Sindhudurg Districts. Surrounded by rugged mountains and dense forest, this secluded little place is completely cut off from human habitat. Home to Bison, wild deer, gava(bison), and many more spectacular wild animals and birds. An excursion in the vicinity to the Gagangiri maharaj's Math makes for a pleasant outing. There is a scenic resort near the backwaters of Radhanagari dam which is highly recommended for wildlife lovers.

2) Amba:

Amba is situated on the tip of the Western Ghats and is a wonderful new holiday spot. With plenty of stunning scenery and forested area around, Amba is as yet not cluttered with

tourists. There is a beautiful two-hour long trek that starts from the forest leading up to the hill, to reveal a stunning view of the Konkan and Deccan Plateau. Within an hour's drive from Amba, you can reach Pawankhing and

Vishalgad, both hallowed places in the history of the Marathas. After returning to Amba, you can drive towards Ratnagiri to visit Marleshwar, Ganpatipule, Pawas and many idyllic beaches in the Konkan.

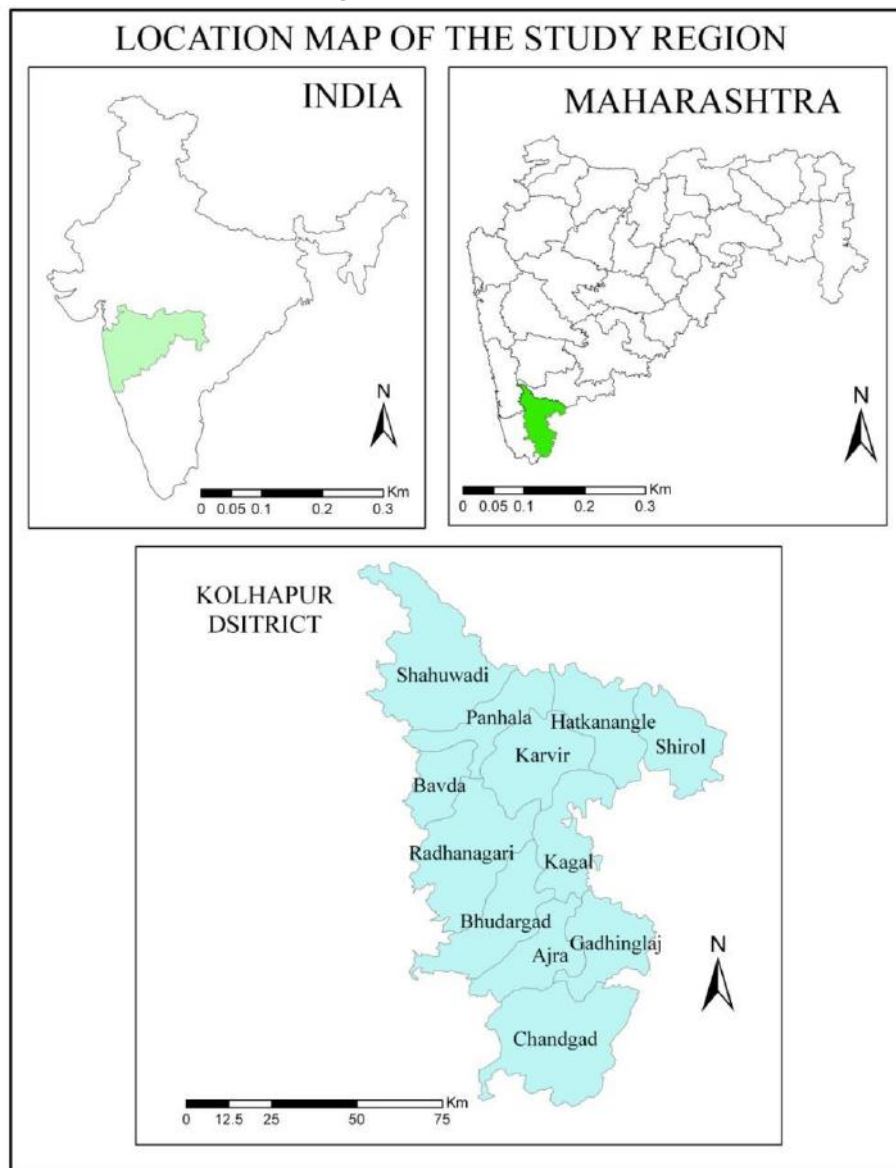


Figure 1

3) The Pandav Darah Caves:

The Pandav Darah Caves (Panhala Peta) apparently of *Buddhist* origin, are cut in a semi-circular scarp about twenty-five feet high overlooking about a thousand feet of thickly wooded hill-sides above the plains six miles west of Panhala and eighteen miles north-west of Kolhapur. The group of caves includes a large cistern running into the hill-side, eight dwelling cells, and two large caves, a chapel and a school.

4) Shivaji University:

A gateway of higher education of International level to regional masses and surrounded by rich nature

5) Rajaram College:

The Rajaram College (Arts Section) building is near the nagarkhana. of the Old Palace. This building is in the Rajasthan style of construction with small curved domes supported by slender pillars and galleries with curved roofs. The building is a two-storeyed structure in black-stone with two beautiful polygon towers in the Indo-Saracenic style, with slender pillars supporting a dome with an inverted lotus-leaf. There is a partial third storey which seems to have been built at a later period and does not completely harmonise with the main building.

6) Municipal office Building:

Municipal Office Building.-The Municipal Office building stands on the Bhausingji road near the Sivaji Chowk. It is a rectangular two-storeyed stone building with a small third storey in the middle of each side. There are shops on the ground-floor on the outside.

7) Sathmari:

Sathmari or the arena for elephant fights is on Subhas Road in the south-eastern part of the

8) Wrestling Arena:

Kolhapur is known for wrestling. To encourage wrestling a special wrestling arena has been built by the former Kolhapur State Government. The arena is between Subhasa Cauk and Kesavarao Bhosale Natyagrha (old Palace Theatre). It is a circular open place with a pavilion at one end and circular sloping ground all round. The ring is in the middle. The arena can accommodate 20,000 persons at a time. The arena is now owned by Government and has been leased out to the Kolhapur Sports Association which arranges wrestling bouts periodically.

9) Chhatrapati Pramila Raje Hospital:

The C. P. R. Hospital or the Civil Hospital (formerly known as Albert Edward Hospital) is situated on the Bhausingji Road near the old Queen's or Rani Circle. The main building of the hospital is an example of English architecture of Gothic style of the nineteenth century. It was constructed between 1881 and 1884 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. It is a two storeyed structure with a small portion behind the porch at the entrance going up to three or four storeys. This portion has a steep tiled roof ending up with wrought iron railing at the top.

10) Karvir Nagar vachan Mandir:

It is opposite the Rajaram Colleg (Arts Section). It has a small but attractive building with a small dome and some carved slender pillars, forming a porch. The architecture is somewhat similar to the architecture of the Rajaram College building, though not of that exquisite quality. The library was founded in 1850 and was then known as the Kolhapur Native Library. It was originally housed in a building which was later on taken over by the Government.

old city. It is a plot of about two acres with small stone castles built at different points where the persons provoking the elephants to fight could take shelter. The whole plot is fenced round with a wall on the top of which there is place for the spectators. Elephant fights were popular during the rule of Sahu Chatrapati. Now the place is used as a playground and is only a remainder of the old sport.

11) Kolhapur as a military centre:

Kolhapur has been a military centre since old days. The Chatrapati had his own army before the British came. The British maintained their infantry and it was quartered at Infantry Lines near Line Bazar, but when the British units withdrew and the Maharaja was allowed to have his own army, the Raiaram Rifles were formed. They were quartered in barracks specially built on a hillock near the Terhblai Hill. This continued to be the head quarters of the Raiaram Rifles until the merger of the Kolhapur State when this infantry was disbanded. Now a Territorial Army Artillery unit is stationed at Kolhapur and it uses the barracks built for the Rajaram Rifles.

Conclusion:

We can experience magical agglomeration of History, Nature, Spirituality, and Culture all at one place. Facilities of comfortable accommodation, good network of air and road transportation, well convergent guides, etc. will help speedy development of tourism in this district. Accessibility, amenities, accommodation, climate, attractive sites are the main aspects studied in this research work.

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DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS TOURISM IN ALATE VILLAGE: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Tourism is an industry concerned with attracting people to a destination, transporting them there, housing, feeding and entertaining them upon arrivals & returning them to their homes or it is an industry which deals mostly with consumers, attraction, money and people which provide them goods and services. Alate is a small village located close to Kolhapur, which attracts tourists in quite a large number. Alate village is having more than 5 holy places, which are religiously famous in this area. Alate village has become a pilgrim center of Shree Dhuleswar, Shree Allumprabhu, Shree Shnkar (Ramling), Kunthugiri, Renuka Devi and Dargah. From which Ramling is known for their dwelling in forest of Prabhu Ramchandra with wife Sita and brother Laximan lived here for some period. People from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming here, their statues and all temple construction is attractive and most importantly location of all these places in the adjacent area of outshouts of 'Sahydri' also known as 'Western Ghat'. Therefore these are attraction for other religions people also. But infrastructure is not developed properly and promotion of this place is very less.

Keywords: Tourism, People, Holy Place, Pilgrim Centre, Religions, Infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION:

Tourism is an industry concerned with attracting people to a destination, transporting them there, housing, feeding and entertaining them upon arrivals & returning them to their homes or it is an industry which deals mostly with consumers, attraction, money and people and provide them goods and services.

There is a difference between tourism and other industries. Tourism is light industry which requires little capital investment; it can be utilize the intangible and immovable assets like religion, culture, heritage, natural vegetation, beaches, parks, mountains, sculpture, etc.

Each year millions of people are travelling throughout the world for different purposes. Faith-based visits to holy sites and sacred places are the oldest and most common type of travel in human history and this type of tourism is increasing its share in the sector. Motivations behind religious tourism may depend on many reasons i.e. searching for truth and inner peace, enlightenment, an authentic relationship with the divine, satisfaction of the spiritual or material needs. Considering the multi-religiosity in the world and spreads of the religions, travelling to the religious sites may generally require visiting the other countries. The spiritual journey may also result in an interaction with "the other" and may change the perceptions of pilgrims, tourists and local people. Religious Tourism can be defined as travel with the core motive of experiencing religious forms, or the products they induce, like art, culture, traditions and architecture. Religious tourism is nothing but travel for visits pilgrimages or religious centers. Jerusalem or the Vatican is consider to be very auspicious in the christen world. Arab and Muslim world, the pilgrimage to

Mecca is considered to be great act of faith. Or Hindu people go to Char-dham, Hrishikesh and Badrinath, Jains are going to Sammed-Shikharjee. According to the World Tourism Organization, an estimated 300 to 330 million pilgrims visit the world's key religious sites every year.

Alate is a small village located very near to Kolhapur, it attracts tourists in quite a large number. It is 25 km east to Kolhapur city, on the way to Sangli. This place is situated in the lap of outshouts of 'Sahydri' also known as 'Western Ghat' and having a great archaeological significance.

Alate village became a pilgrimage center of Shree Dhuleswar, Shree Allumprabhu, Shree Shnkar (Ramling), Kunthugiri, Renuka Devi and Dargah. From which Ramling is known for their dwelling in forest of Prabhu Ramchandra with wife Sita and brother Laximan lived here for some period. People from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming here, their statues and all temple construction is attractive. In ancient times, there was a thick forest here. The auspicious, religious atmosphere created is impressing.

There are shops with martial which is for god's sake, Cult-things & sweet marts. Yearly about more than 1 Lakh people visits at these places. There is Gram Panchayat and facility of conveyances.

THE STUDY AREA:

Alate village is located in the Hatkanangale tehsil situated on 16° 46' N latitude and 74° 24' E longitude, height from the mean sea level is 613 meters, lies 3 kilometer west of Hatkanangale and 25 km away from Kolhapur, towards east. Alate village situated in the lap of

outshouts of ‘*Sahyadri*’ also known as ‘Western Ghat’ and having calm and beautiful greenery with natural location. This village belongs from the catchment area of Panchnaga river which is the tributary of Krishna river. Alate is a holy place and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. It has 15 temples, dedicated to all goddess from the village area.

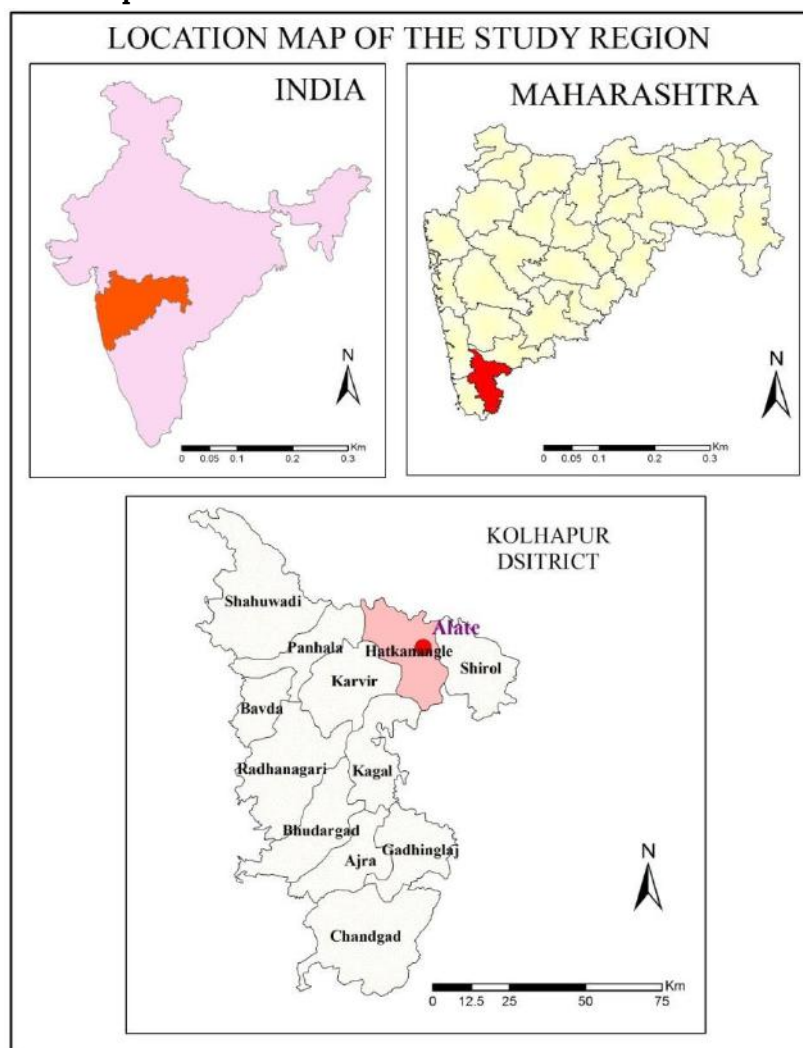
During the whole year a fair type condition is there in the village, cause all temples having its own separate time for fair and visit example, Renukadevi temple is having fair in the December month, Ramling is having whole *Shravan* month for visit. There is a piece-

goods, copper and brass vessels and other articles in daily use are offered for sale in temporary booths.

This is the famous holy place so mostly tourists are coming here from all districts of western Maharashtra as well as Karnataka.

Alate village is well connected by road network and bus service of state transport of Maharashtra, provides regular buses from Hatkanangale, Kolhapur, Jaysingpur, Ichalkaranji and Sangli, Miraj. Also private vehicles are also available on fair, to visit these places.

Map No. 01: Location Map



OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the development of infrastructure for religious tourism in Alate from Hatkanangale tehsil.
2. To identify the problems of Religious Tourism i.e. Alate along with suggestions in the study region.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The required data for this study is collected from both primary and secondary sources.

- The primary data is collected by visiting tourist places in the study area.

- Interviews of some tourists have been conducted.
- Photographs of various tourist places have been taken.
- Secondary data is collected from district census handbook, socio-economic review of Kolhapur district, gazetteers of Kolhapur. Various reports, web site of Maharashtra tourism and available published and unpublished materials.
- GIS technique is used to prepare Alate Religious Tourism Information System.

RELIGIOUS PLACES FROM ALATE:

1. Dhuleswar Temple:

Dhuleswar temple is the very ancient temple from Alate. There is idols of Dhuleswar is there, this place is very famous for the pilgrimage, which is held in this place annually. In the month of April there is a pilgrimage, at that time venerable heighted bamboo is adored, known as a '*Shsankathi*'. At the time of pilgrimage there is more than 30,000 people visiting to this place. On the day of black moon, people visiting this place, to obtain a sight of god Dhulobal. People from Maharashtra and Karnataka state are coming here, construction of temple is attractive and location of this place is in the side of outshouts of '*Sahydr*' also known as 'Western Ghat'. Therefore these are also attraction for other religions people.

There are small stalls having material of worship i.e. coconut, incense sticks etc. to provide coming people.

2. Ramling Temple:

Ramling is the also very ancient temple from the region. Having shivling inside the cave in mountain, A legend about this place is, at the time Ramayan their dwelling in forest of Prabhu Ramchandra with wife Sita and brother Laximan lived here for some period and that time when *Sita mai* felling thirsty, then *Prabhu Ram* had been released arrow from his bow and discovered water to satisfy the thirst of *Sita*, and in present also there is water flowing down from the mountain for whole year from the stony mouth of cow, popularly known as a '*Nandi Mukh*'.

There is one small lake, around which number of small-small temples of Hindu goddesses. In the month of Shravan (Marathi Month) lots of people from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming here, the statues and all temple construction and most importantly location of all these places in the adjacent area; outshouts of '*Sahydr*' also known as 'Western Ghat' is very attractive. To provide material of worship viz. coconut, incense sticks etc to the coming people

there are small stalls. Therefore, these are also attractions for other religions people. This place is given 'C' class of tourism by the Maharashtra state government.

3. Allamprabhu Temple:

Allamprabhu Temple is situated at the top of Alate mountain, this is the worship mainly of Lingayat people. It is situated on 782 meters from the mean sea level. There is one light, which never gets off, and people legend about this lamp is, this light has been started by Shri Chtrapti Shivaji Maharaj in the 16th century, from that time this light is continuously on. Also there is one Shivling, place of worship. Behind this temple there is one tunnel goes under ground. Also there is one tower of light made from rock known as '*Dip-stambh*'. In the rainy season lots of people from Maharashtra and Karnataka are visiting here. In rainy season, there is scenic beauty of nature, greenery; a small-small waterfall attracts the bundles' of people. There are small stalls with worship material like coconut, incense sticks etc. to provide coming people.

4. Kunthugiri:

Kunthugiri is a Jain religious center having 24 idols of Jain goddesses, known as '*Tirthankars*'. It is constructed before 15 years, by Shree Kunthusagar Maharaj that is why this place is known as a 'Kunthugiri' by the name of this saint. This place have big garden, lodging facility to the religious people. In the upper side of the mountain surrounded by this area, there are 24 idols of Jain goddesses, with small temples. Annually 2-3 programs are arranged occasionally by this place and at that time number of people visits to this place from the whole India and abroad too. Canteen facility is also available there.

5. Renuka Devi Temple:

Renuka-devi temple is situated to the east of village, which is combination of three temples, having one main Renuka-devi temple and two other temples. One is Matangi-devi temple and another is Parshram Temple. In the month of December, at the time of full moon there is pilgrimage of this goddesses. Food facility is provided by the local people at the time of full moon and pilgrimage time also. There are small stalls having material of worship i.e. coconut, incense sticks etc. and sweet meat also to provide it to visitors.

6. Dargah:

There is Dargah in the village, is also ancient, and is the worship of Muslim people. The name

of dargah is '*Hajrat Ramjan Sarmast Wali Rah Dargah Sharif*'. At the time of Muslim festival i.e. Moharam lots of people visits to this place to take blessings from goddesses. This dargah have its own ancient history, so this dargah is also famous in the surrounding area.

7. Jain Temple:

Jain Temple, locally known as, a '*Basti*' constructed by King Ballhal before 500 years ago. In this temple there is an idol of 'Bhagwan Parswanath', is a Jain goddesses. In this temple there is big festival and idol worship, after gap of 12 years, known as a '*Panchkalyanak Mahapooja*'. This festive is going on for 7 days; and more than 1 lakh people visits this place at the time of *Pnachkalnyak Mahapooja*.

8. Other Places:

Alate village is situated at the foot hills; out shoots of Western Ghat, so this place has a very natural scenic beauty. There are numbers of other religious temples like Ganesh Temple, Hanuman Temple etc. And one big natural lake is also there. One temple of 'Sidhoba' is the also very ancient temple of lord Shiva.

PLACES NEAR FROM ALATE VILLAGE TO VISIT:

Places from near or on the way to Alate village are Bahubali, which is famous Jain religious place. Khochi is having Bhiroba temple, Narsihwadi became a pilgrim centre as Shri Dattatreya, Kolhapur is known as a '*DakshinKashi*' and Shri Mahalaxmi temple. Also Shri Jotiba temple is near to this village, Shri Narshin temple from Sangwade is near to this village. These are only religious places, other type of tourism centers are also available there in large numbers to visit.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

Alate is purely rural area, due to the location of this region there are developed lot of religious and natural tourist places. Due to the natural beauty and cleanliness of this area lots of people are interested to visit this place. This place is well connected by the roads and also rail transportation. Nearest rail station to the Alate is Hatkanangale. But Dhuloba, Ramling, Allamprabhu and Kunthugiri these places are situated at the foothills of the mountain area and are only 2 km away from the main village. And visiting to this place there is no source provided by state government transport service. Only at the time of 'black moon' state transport bus is provided by government for the distance from Hatkanangale to Dhuloba. There is need to provide proper transportation facility to the people visiting to this place.

In this all places proper infrastructure is not developed yet and promotion of this place is also not properly lightened. Local governance is not giving proper attention and focusing on the promotion of this place. So to develop this area throughly, there is need, to make available more basic facilities like toilet, washrooms, hotelling, lodging etc. Because this area have very high potential to promote this village to state and national level on the basis of tourism.

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WOMEN PARTICIPATE OF TOURISM INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Women empowerment is one major issue of today's. Various International organizations, and governments, are engaged for empowering women, economically, socially, and politically. United Nations World Travel Organization implemented an action plan for empowering women through tourism. As far as Maharashtra state is concerned, tourism is one of the main sectors in the state and contributing in income and employment to people. In this context, the present study examines the contributions of tourism in women's empowerment in Maharashtra. The study is based on secondary data. A statistical test shows there is a difference in participation of male and female work-force in tourism in the state. Out of the total workforce in tourism, only 31 percent of the workforce is female, which is less than that of the average female workforce of the state (34 percent). Further, there is wide scope for the women empowerment through tourism in Maharashtra. The steps should be taken by the government, banks, NGOs, Self-help Groups, and so on to encourage and facilitate women in tourism related activities.

Introduction

Empowerment of women is one of an important issue in the last decade of the twentieth Century. Women's economic empowerment is absolutely essential for raising their status in society. Visits to several hundred villages spread throughout the country and large-scale interactions with rural and urban women and questioning them about their needs always elicited the same answer: 'give us jobs- we can do the rest'. Tourism is found to be an important means of empowering women in this present global economy. Because of the relative 'newness' of mass tourism, many new employment opportunities exist for women, both within the formal and informal sector. However, less attention has been paid to the unequal ways in which the benefits of tourism are distributed between men and women, particularly in the developing world. Tourism presents both opportunities and challenges for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Global Report on women in Tourism 2015 is a first attempt to develop a quantitative framework for monitoring the status of women working in tourism across the globe. Its focus is on tourism in developing regions (Global Report on Women in Tourism, 2010). As far as the Maharashtra tourism is concerned, the women are actively involved. They are getting equal opportunities for job, both direct and indirect employment through tourism in Maharashtra. Tourism is one of an important sector in Maharashtra state. It is providing livelihood to the local people in and around the tourists' destinations. It is a major means of income and employment for people today.

Objectives

1) To study the role of tourism industry in the empowerment of women.

2) To examine the participation of women in tourism industry in Maharashtra state.

Materials and Methods**Data and sources**

The present study is conducted on the tourism industry and its contribution on women's empowerment in Maharashtra state. The study is based on secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from the Civil Aviation and Tourism Department, Government of Maharashtra. Only the data of total number of employees in Head Office of Tourism Department of Government of Maharashtra, have been taken to examine the participation of women in the tourism industry. The results thus obtained were used to draw inferences for the total state. The period of the present study is 2014-2015.

Delimitations of the study

The present paper is delimited to the study of empowerment of women through tourism industry in Maharashtra state. Only the direct employment within the tourism industry is analysed in the present study.

Discussion on Tourism sector in Maharashtra state

India, a tourism hotspot in the world, has a large bouquet of tourist attractions to boast of. Its widespread diversity has always attracted both foreigners as well as its own citizens alike, to explore its mirth and gaiety that it has to offer the world. The name Maharashtra first appeared in a 7th century inscription and in a Chinese traveler's account. Its name may have originated from rathi, which means, "chariot driver". At that age Maharashtra was full of builders and drivers of chariots who formed a maharathi, a "fighting force." The state known for its sheer size and diversity is located on the western part of the country. It has a varied landscape bounded by the Western Ghats that stretch out

into the mists as far as the eye can see. The innumerable forts, that adorn the State, stands proud and strong, depicting its historic past. Additionally scores of temples sculpted into and out of basalt rock, throng the atmosphere. Its diverse and colorful cultures are all woven into one gigantic quilt that represents the true nature of the State. The colorful festivals of the State galvanise the sleepy thousands into fervent motion. And her miles of silver, white beaches, stretched taut and inviting over the entire coast. The exquisite Mashru and Himru crafts, Bidri Ware, Paithani Saris, Sawantwadi Crafts, Warli Paintings, Kolhapuri Chappals draw immense tourists from various corners of the country. Keeping this in mind the Ministry of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has awarded ACNielsen ORG-MARG, one of the largest market research and consultancy organizations in this part of the continent, to conduct this study. for a period of one year for collection of Tourism Statistics..

Discussion on status of women in Maharashtra state

According to the 2011 Census of India, out of the total population of Maharashtra, i.e. 54,131,277, women constitute of 49.15 percent. In Maharashtra, women shares about 30.41 percent of total workforce and more than 92 percent of total female population lives in rural areas. Out of the total workforce 30.41 percent is female employee against 69.59 percent of male employee. The role of women's empowerment for a just society was highlighted in the Beijing Conference (1995). Maharashtra has a tradition of collective decision making by communities. There is a reserve for women in the state. The reservation of seats for women in Panchayat is 50 percent and 33 percent in the Government service. Both the Central and State governments have introduced a number of programme, e.g. Mahila Samriddhi Yojana, Balika Samriddhi Yojana and Small Family Schemes, to promote both women's welfare and their empowerment. Gender concerns have been addressed in the state through an array of women-specific welfare and empowerment programmes. However in the absence of either a comprehensive study on gender related issues in Maharashtra or any other audit of the development programmes of the state government, it is difficult to make a correct assessment of the situation of women.

Discussion Role of tourism sector in women's empowerment

The year 2001 has been declared as the "International Women's Empowerment Year" by

the United Nations. Again the year 2001 has been declared as the "Women's Empowerment Year" in India. During the last sixties, the concept of empowerment became very important in the field of development studies. Empowerment has different meaning in the development field, in general, it implies the equal distribution of power between those who have more power and who have less power. Tourism Sector is a major generator of employment. As a highly labour intensive activity, tourism and tourism support activities create a high proportion of employment and career opportunities for low skilled and semi-skilled workers, particularly for poor, female and young workers. Women make up 70 percent of the labour force in tourism sector and half of all tourism workers are 25 years or under. The tourism sector can be an important source of employment for many of the unemployed youth and consequently reduces the poverty in the society (Government of India, 2011). During a conference in Berlin in March 2008 the United Nations World Travel Organization (UNWTO) has implemented an Action Plan for the Empowerment of Women through Tourism sector. The objectives of the plan are derived from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which aims are to benefit poor (also through tourism), protect the environment and empower women. Tourism is an important part of world's GDP (more than 10percent) and creates around 8 percent of world's employment. Of all people employed in the tourism sector 60-70 percent are women (Ampumuza *et al*, 2008).

Despite the bias against the service industry during socialism, jobs in tourism were always attractive and respected within society, because, given the circumstances, economic sectors like tourism were able to employ large percentages of women and paid relatively high wages. Thus, tourism seems to be a valuable tool for promoting women's economic and social well-being. Tourism workers benefited from professional training courses and long holidays in the off-season (Ampumuza *et al*, 2008). In addition, seasonal unemployment made tourism an attractive opportunity for women who could combine paid employment with family responsibilities, thus easing their triple burden. Introducing the notion of generative empowerment into the transformation and sustainability debate can better contextualize the role of tourism in sustainable development in post-communist CEE. This traditional division is even stronger visible in small scale

tourism and micro enterprises. Small scale tourism is important within the tourism sector in Latin- America, especially in rural areas. For example in Ecuador 54, 5 percent of the tourist entrepreneurs are micro enterprises (Andrade and Navarro, 2005). As we look on the percentage share of women employment through tourism in most of the tourism related economy of the world, the contribution of tourism industry in women empowerment can well judged. Table-1 shows the percentage share of women's employment in some major tourism economy of the world.

Table 1. Percentage share of women employment in Tourism Industry

S. No.	Country	Employment (%)
1	Australia	55.8
2	Canada	55
3	Dominican Republic	50
4	Mexico	47
5	Egypt	25

Sources: The Fifth UNWTO International Conference on Tourism Statistics, 2009

In Australia, the tourism sector has 55.8 percent of female employment, which is relatively higher as compared to other tourism economy, like Canada-55 percent, Dominican Republic- 50 percent, Mexico- 47 percent and Egypt – 25 percent, whereas, in India, the female participation in tourism sector is approximately around 30 percent. As per the region, the participation of women in Hotel and Restaurant is as in the Table-2.

Table 2. Percentage share of women employment in Hotel and Restaurant

S. No.	Region	Employment (%)
1	Latin America	58.5
2	Caribbean	55.4
3	Africa	47
4	Oceania	46.8
5	Asia	35.4

Sources: Global Report on Women in Tourism 2010, 2011

Table-2 shows the participation of women in hotel and restaurant. The participation of women in Hotel and restaurant business is an average of 49 percent. It is high in region of Latin America with 58.5 percent and lowest in Asia with 35.4 percent which is more than the average female participation in tourism sector in India.

Discussion on Women's empowerment through tourism Industry in Maharashtra state

Empowerment of women through the tourism industry is an important field of concern today. As far as Maharashtra state is concerned, tourism is one of an important sectors in Maharashtra state and providing livelihood to the local people in and around the various tourists' destinations. It is a major means of income and employment for people. It offers employment to all categories and all the section of the society, i.e., skilled and unskilled, men and women etc. Therefore, it is one of the important sources of women's empowerment in the state.

Table 3. Percentage share of women employment in tourism in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Gender	Employment (%)
1	Male	69.59
2	Female	30.41
	Total	100

Sources: Census 2011, Government of India.

As per the study conducted on women's empowerment through tourism industry in Maharashtra, 34 percent of female population are directly linked with the tourism industry in state (table 3). Out of the total direct employment through tourism, 34 percent of the employees are female against 66 percent of male employee which is higher than the average percentage share of total female workforce of 30 percent in the state (Census 2011). In Maharashtra, tourism industry is contributing much to the women's empowerment. They are getting equal opportunities in tourism and tourism related sectors. Women, both skilled and unskilled, are actively involved in the tourism sector and its decision making.

Table 4. Percentage share of women employment in tourism in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Nature Of Job	Employment (%)	
		Male	Female
1	Regular Employee	69.67	30.32
2	Regular - Master Roll basis	67.5	32.5
3	Engineering Cell	57.69	42.30
4	Ad-hoc basis and Contract basis		
	Ad-hoc	57.14	42.85
	Contract	25	75
	Combined	45.45	54.54
	Total	66	34

Sources: Computed from the secondary data

Table-4 shows the employment as per the nature of job in the tourism department of Maharashtra. In regular basis, there is 30.32 percent of female employee against 69.67 percent of male employee. In engineering cell of the tourism department, total female employee is 42.30 percent and 57.69 percent male employee. In regular Master Roll basis, there is 32.5 percent female employee and 67.5 percent male employee. On Ad-hoc and contract basis, there is 54.54 percent of female employee against 45.45 percent of male employee. In Ad-hoc and contract basis, the percentage share of female employment is more followed by the total percentage of women employment in engineering cell as compare to other nature of job. In contract basis, particularly, the percentage of female employment is 75 percent against 25 percent of male employment. Apart from direct involvement of women population in tourism activities, good numbers of women are indirectly engaged in tourism industry. In indirect way, tourism related activities like in hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, Small and medium enterprises (SME's), various household businesses, tea stalls, travels, handlooms and handicraft etc., women are engaged and have occupied a noticeable position in the state. Even in seasonal homes (home-stays), the participation is noticed and seems to be an appropriate livelihood activity within tourism for women, especially in South-West district.

Conclusion

Tourism industry is one of an important source for empowering women. In Maharashtra, tourism industry is contributing much in the women's empowerment. Women in Maharashtra, both skilled and unskilled, are actively involved in the tourism sector and its decision making. The economic empowerment of women through tourism can be well judged by the percentage share of women workforce in tourism in Maharashtra. The total percentage share of women employee in tourism sector is 34 percentages, which is higher than the total percentage of women workforce of 30 percent in the state. The total percentage women employee in tourism sector of Maharashtra is also more than that of India's total women participation, i.e., 30 percent. As per the nature of job, the percentage share of women population is more in Ad-hoc and contract basis and next in the engineering cell. It is 54.54 percent in Ad-hoc and contract basis, 42.30 percent in engineering cell, 32.5 percent in regular Master Roll basis and 30.32 percent in regular basis as officers and staffs. Apart from direct employment

through tourism, women are also indirectly engaged in tourism related activities. In indirect way, tourism related activities like in hotels, restaurants, cafeterias, Small and medium enterprises (SME's), various household businesses, tea stalls, travels, handlooms and handicraft etc., they are employed and have occupied a noticeable position in the state. Even in seasonal homes (home-stays), the participation is noticeable.

Maharashtra is gifted with natural beauty and resources, therefore, there is a further potential in the tourism industry. And also as per the forecast study conducted by Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS), Horizon study and various others researcher, Maharashtra tourism is expected to expand more in the future. With the increasing inflows of more tourists the employment opportunity will also increase. Hence, there are more possibilities for empowerment of women and that too at a very low investment in tourism industry. Tourism is a service oriented, labour intensive and multi-dimensional sector which is linked with many other sectors of the economy like transportation, hotels, restaurants, travels and tour businesses, seasonal home (home stay), etc. and provide a larger opportunity for employment. Therefore, there is wide scope for women's empowerment in both formal and informal sectors of tourism industry.

Suggestion

The systematic approach is required to uplift the women section of society through tourism industry, so that the management, records and future research is possible in this particular field. It is in this context, the steps should be taken for the involvement and participation of women in this sector. We can encourage them by providing the some tourism related activities and business in particular for females like, hotels, way side amenities, model tea houses, trainings in travels, and providing Seasonal home business (Home-stays) for them/ or in the name of women of the home, and licensing of cafeterias for women. Apart from these, the tourism related workshops, seminars, conferences and exhibitions should be organized, in particular for women, within state and later for inter-state. Later inter-state exhibitions will not only help to encourage women in tourism sector but also increase the tourist inflows along with advertisement or promotion tourism of the state. Further, It is not only the duty of government and along with government, but also it is the duty of individual, institutions, organization (both profitable and

non-profitable), SHG's, SMEs, Micro Financial institutes, banks and all other stakeholders of tourism to facilitate and encourage women to take participation in tourism related activities. In this regard, the "Hands-on Approach" should be followed. Finally, it may be emphasized that, the women themselves have to come forward and make it as a major and alternative means of livelihood in the state.

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TOURISM POTENTIAL OF WESTERN GHATS OF MAHARASHTRA AND ITS EFFECT ON BIODIVERSITY

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Introduction-

Western ghats of India are one of the hot spots of the world regarding its biodiversity. It ranges from Gujarat to Kanyakumari upto 1600 kms and approximately covers the area of 1,60,000 sq.kms. It has spread as parallel line to the Arabian sea and occupied the states like Goa, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Kerala. It is located in between 72°56'24"E to 78°19'40" E and 8°19'8"N to 21°06'24"N. The highest point is Annamudi with a height of 2695 meters.

The biodiversity of this region is enriched with-

Flowering plants - 45000 (Endemic - 1720)

Trees – 490 (Endemic - 308)

Orchids – 245 (Endemic - 112)

Invertebrates – 315

Mammals – 23

Birds – 89

Reptiles – 87

Amphibians – 117

Fish – 104

The Western Ghats of Maharashtra are spread all along 650 kms. and spread across 7,75,000 hectares. The average rainfall is 2000 to 6850 mm and temperature ranges from 140 to 370 F°. The highest point is Kalasubai of 1646 meters.

The biodiversity of Western Ghats of Maharashtra is enclosed in various forms as Sacred Groves, National Parks, Rivers, Dams, Plateaus, Hills, Forts, Valleys and Forests.

a. National parks

b. Sacred groves

c. Rivers

d. Dams

e. Forts

f. Mineral deposits

a. National parks in Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Name of the park/ Sanctuary	District	Year Establishment	Area sq.meters.
1	Chandoli	Sangli, Kolhapur	2004	317.67
2	Sanjay Gandhi	Boriwali	1983	86.96
3	Radhanagari	Kolhapur	1958	351.13
4	Bhima Shankar	Pune, Thane, Raigad	1985	130.78
5	Tansa	Thane	1970	304.81
6	Tungreshwar	Thane	2003	4.48
7	Karnala	Raigad	1968	60.62
8	Phansad	Raigad	1986	69.79
9	Deolgaon	Ahmadnagar	1980	2.17
10	Koyana	Satara	1985	423.55
11	Malwan	Sindhudurg	1987	29.13

b. Sacred groves

Sacred groves are the protected forests due to religious regions. Maharashtra has a rich sacred groves with lot of diversity in it. In Maharashtra there are 2820 sacred groves covering 5255.17 hectare area. In Kolhapur district there are 133 sacred groves covering 264.11 hectare area, in Sangli district there are 13 sacred groves covering 136.7 hectare area and in Satara district there are 23 sacred groves covering 24.96 hectare area. About 790 plant species and

352 plant varieties are recorded from these sacred groves.

c. Rivers

Maharashtra has the wide network of rivers originating from Sahyadris and Satpudahills. These rivers are Vasana, Dhoni, Kanher, Mand, Urmodi, Tarali, Kera, Koyana, Vang, Yevati, Morana, Warana, Kadavi, Kasari, Kumbhi, Dhamni, Tulshi, Bhogavati, Doodhganga, Tilari, Chitri and Chikotra.

d. Dams

Maharashtra has lot small, medium and large dams which also shelters the diversity these are Vasana, Dhoni, Kanher, Urmodi, Tarli, Kera, Koyna, Vang, Yevati, Morna, Warana, Kadvi, Kasari, Kumbhi, Dhamni, Tulshi, Radhanagari, Doodhganga and Patgaon.

e. Forts

The state has lot historical forts in Maratha history these forts also serve as biodiversity sites these are Pratapgad, Pargad, Rangana, Samangad, Gagangad, Vishalgad, Vasota, Sajjangad, Ajinkyatara, Chandgad, Mahipalgad, Gandhrvagad, Pavitrangad, Prachitgad, Bhudargad, Bhairavgad, Shivgad, Pavangad, Panhala, Sumargad, Mahimatgad, Bhavangad, Ganvantgad, Kalanidhigad, Sundargad, Jaigad, Devgad etc.

f. Mineral deposits

There are reach mineral deposits of Iron, Boxite, Manganese and Chromite in the State.

Developmental Activities in the State –

Due to the rapid development lot of activities are going on in the state which are disturbing the diversity. Some the major activities are-

- a. Tourism spots
- b. Industrialization
- c. Electricity generation projects
- d. Roads
- e. Dams
- f. Wind mills
- g. Mining
- h. Urbanization
- i. Land use pattern
- j. Deforestation
- k. Excessive use of medicinal plants

Role of Wildlife –

The wildlife plays a multiple role and values, these are Ecological, Medicinal, Utilitarian, aesthetic, Cultural, ethical, Religious and Educational.

Main threats to biodiversity:-**1) Habitat destruction :-**

Every organism needs specific microhabitat to be flourished when natural environments are modified or changed to serve human needs, habitat destruction takes place if it is in small extent, it is termed as habitat fragmentation. If has negative impact on biodiversity

2) Climate Change:- It is hottest hot issue among all of us. It alters the climate patterns & rain patterns and change the

traditional range of climate to which organisms were habitual. This forces the species to move in order to find favorable condition to live or to adapt. Some species successfully cope up with change will most of will be unable to do so.

3) Over exploitation :- When biodiversity is removed western than it can be replenished and over the long term, can result in extinction of species over exploitation combined with destructive harvesting practices causes loss of biodiversity in large extent

4) Invasive alien species (IAS)

Species that have spread outside of their natural habitat & threaten biodiversity in new area are major cause of biodiversity loss. Those species are harmful to native biodiversity in number of ways viz, predators, parasites, vectors etc. Most of the time invasive alien species do not have predators in new environment so their population size cannot be controlled.

5) Pollution:- It is the largest driver of biodiversity loss. It may be soil pollution, air pollution, water pollution.

6) Tourism :-

Now a day's biodiversity attracts tourist. They enjoy diversity of organisms at particular area. This adds to their knowledge, aesthetic value as well as economy of particular country. But we have to think thoroughly on the impact of tourism on the biodiversity. Most of the time tourist is with aesthetic view and lack scientific knowledge. Their knowing unknowing activities tend to destruct biodiversity. Their verticals cause pollution, they throw plastic utensils, and during their photography they ruin our precious flora of that area.

Conclusion –

Though the biodiversity loss is occurring at rapid speed, people started to realize and are beginning to make choices as well as take actions to save biodiversity.

Still we need more action plans to save this. It is our prime duty to encourage other people and governments to conserve biodiversity.

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A SOCIAL IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract:

The paper exposes the Social feasibility of the tourism industry in Maharashtra by employing secondary data taken from various national reports, journals, books, magazines and other pertinent literature of this discipline. Tourism industry acts as a powerful agent of both economic and social change. It stimulates employment and investment, modifies economic structure and makes positive contributions towards social structure. The main objective of the research paper is to get a light the prospects of tourism industry in Maharashtra in the era of globalization. Tourism is much more than an economic activity; it has become a way of life. Without ignoring the problems of tourism industry and its implications on the future growth of tourism industry in Maharashtra, we make an attempt to identify the social impact of tourism industry in the present scenario.

Keywords: social impacts, culture, child labor

INTRODUCTION:

The social impact of tourism, when we explore social aspect in Maharashtra shows that the effect of tourist host interaction has been maximal on a certain section of the society which is Young men, and children. They interact most frequently with the foreigner tourists who have a longer duration of stay and are interested in the originality. These tourists act as models of emulation. The emulation of western ways of life and impact on escapist members of society makes demonstration effect a valuable conceptual tool for study. However, it needs to be noted, that the Tourist-host interaction is mainly limited to the social interface. Peasant families and women who have little exposure to tourists are not much affected as compare to high class people

The social scientist who forecast the nature of society in the future seem to indicate that all modern countries are progressing towards life styles which favor the growth and development of tend to the more venturesome and tourism. Increasing number of people their teens and twenties tend to the more venturesome and willing to travel to place all out the world. They also use means of travel which perhaps the older person at youth hostels, or other low priced accommodation. Rising standards of living, technological improvements resulting in increasing productivity per worker, increase leisure time with decrease in work week, increase in leisure time with decrease in work week, longer vacations, changes in the age compositions in the population the increasing level of educational attainments, better communication, increased social consciousness of people for the welfare and activities of other people thought the world, and shrinking of world by fast jet travel have combined to produce great interest in travel. Domestic travel within all countries has also been increasing

and the sociological, economics and technological changes likewise favor this type of travel. The power of travel to increase understanding and appreciation among peoples of the world is very significant. It has a great educational value. Realizing the tremendous social benefits occur due to tourism.

Profile of Maharashtra

Maharashtra with a geographical area of 3,07,713 Sq. Km is the 3rd largest state in India in terms of area, with a coastal line spreading more than 720 kms and 2nd in terms of population (96.75 million). It occupies a broad portion of the Deccan Plateau. The state has a large untapped tourism potential, with attractive tourist destinations which consists of beaches, forts, hill stations, heritage and sanctuaries. The famous attractions include Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta and Murud-Janjira, among others.

Objective:

- ❖ To study impact of tourism on social aspects in Maharashtra.

Methodology and Data Source:

To analysis the sociological impact, the researcher adopts the following approach:

The secondary information published by detaches and other agencies engaged in the promotion of tourism during last one decade were analysis with reference to sociological aspects. To fulfill above objective the data collected through secondary sources e.g. News paper Magazine internet Reference book, Research Article, journals, Tourism Reports. Present work has totally descriptive manner.

Social Aspects of Tourism:

Tourism is a socio-cultural event for the traveler and the host, part of travels attraction is the opportunity to see different areas of the world and observe foreign cultures and way of life international travels brings the

residents of urban industrial societies to less developed nations and culture. The contrast between resident and visitor under these circumstances is because of the difference in language, cultural values, economic development and politics. Such differences are also observed in domestic tourism and this brings people of different backgrounds and lifestyle together and can lead to conflict concerning land use and economic priorities in the destination areas. There is some doubt as to whether tourism is a cause or symptom of change in this rapidly evolving world. Cohen has challenged the popular notion that tourists are a major factor socio cultural change. This view prevails particularly in the areas from which tourists originate, where people are aware of tourism but not of other factors of change in popular destination areas it is often not shared by the people of the areas itself, whose attitudes to the consequences of tourism are left unexamined.

Impact of Tourism on Social Aspects:

Tourism often brings many economic benefits to a state, but there can also be several environmental and social impacts if it is not done in a respectful manner. Poor state receives the largest impact due to the fragility of their economic infrastructure and social systems.

Tourism may have many different effects on the social and cultural aspects of life in a particular region or area, depending on the cultural and religious strengths of that region. The interaction between tourists and the host community can be one of the factors that may affect a community as tourists may not be sensitive to local customs, traditions and standards. The effect can be positive or negative on the host community (Mathieson & Wall, 1982)

Loss of local identity and values

Sometimes a destination is sold as a tourism product and local communities have to change their religious rituals, festivals and traditional ethnic rites to conform to tourist expectations. There is a loss of authenticity due to adapting cultural expressions to the tastes of tourist like performing shows as if they were “real life”.

Cultural clashes:

Tourism implies movement of people to tourist destinations to get a job. The mixture between different cultures, religious groups, lifestyles and levels of prosperity can cause cultural clashes and a difficulty of adaptation to this new life. Attitude of locals towards tourism development can go through stages of

Maharashtra, where visitors are very welcome, through apathy, irritation and potentially antagonism, when anti tourist attitudes begin growing among local people. The different lifestyles and economic inequality between tourist and local people can cause changes in the behavior of the locals trying to copy the tourist and live in the same way, which is not possible and makes them feel very frustrated.

Crime generation:

Crime rates typically increase with the growth of mass tourism. The presence of large numbers of tourists with a lot of money to spend, often carrying valuables such as cameras and jewelry, increases the attraction for criminals and brings along activities like robbery and drug dealing.

Child labor:

International Labor Organization studies show that many jobs in the tourism sector have working and employment conditions that leave much to be desired: long hours, unstable employment, low pay, little training and poor chances for qualification

Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan have the highest proportion of children aged 5-14 years engaged in child labor in India. Gujarat and Rajasthan each account for approximately eight percent of child laborers aged 5-14 years in India with Maharashtra accounting for an estimated five percent (NSSO, 2009-10).

As well as following points explore the social impact of tourism

- There can be an improvement in local life through better local facilities and infrastructure which could lead to better education, health care, employment opportunities and income.
- Conservation of the local cultural heritage of an area and rebirth of its crafts, architectural traditions and ancestral heritage;
- Urban areas which may be in decline can be revived and the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas for employment may be reversed as jobs will be available in the tourism industry;
- Increase in youth exchange programmes, village tourism, home swap programmes and voluntary work overseas.

Conclusion:

This work has attempted to study the social impact of tourism development in Maharashtra, the finding of the research led to the following conclusion. Tourism can contribute to social and cultural changes in host communities; this includes changes in standard

of living and their social live. Negative social impacts (child Labor, crime generation) have been under researched due to the fact that it is often difficult to measure and to a large extent are indirect. These impacts are capable of threatening the survival of tourism destinations if measures and policies are not developed to address the negative issues For the effective development of the potentials in the tourism industry, government should formulate and design policies and laws related to development of travel industry as well as travel education scenario in Maharashtra.

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IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:-

In this paper I have discussed with the development of ecotourism in India, The tourism industry is global. It is big business and will continue to grow. Meeting this growth with well-planning all over the world. When we think of tourism, we think primarily of people who are visiting a particular place for sightseeing, visiting friends and relatives, taking a vacation, and having a good time. They may spend their leisure time engaging in various sports, sunbathing, talking, and singing, taking rides, touring, reading, or simply enjoying the environment. In the global scenario, tourism is the world's largest industry. Ecotourism has received much attention in recent years, especially within the developing world. It has been linked to sustainable development initiatives, protected area, conservation efforts and regional and community development strategies in many places. In today's world ecotourism is the only tool for sustainable development. Ecotourism has lot of scope and at the same time there are problems too.

KEYWORDS:- Sustainable development, economic development, opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism as we understand the term today is of relatively modern, origin. It is distinguishable by its mass character from the travel undertaken in the past. The mass movement of people annually from their home location to another country for temporary stay for a few days or weeks is a growth very largely of recent origin. Although the annual migration of people began rather more than a century ago. There are a myriad of definitions for Sustainable Tourism, including eco tourism, green travel, environmentally and culturally responsible tourism, fair trade and ethical travel. The most widely accepted definition is that of the World Tourism Organization. They define sustainable tourism as:

Tourism which leads to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be Fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological Processes, biological diversity and life support systems .

"The word „ecotourism“ means tourism directed towards un-spoilt natural environments and for to support conservation efforts. Cembalos' Lascurain (1990) provided one of most comprehensive consumer centered definitions. He argued, In the global scenario, tourism is the world's largest industry. Ecotourism has received much attention in recent years, especially within the developing world. It has been linked to sustainable development initiatives, protected area, conservation efforts and regional and community development strategies in many places .In today's world ecotourism is the only tool for sustainable development. Ecotourism has lot of scope and at the same time there are problems too.

DEFINITION OF ECOTOURISM

The term "ecotourism" can be used to refer to any form of tourism development, which is regarded as environment friendly."The International Ecotourism Society (2001) uses the following definition to define the ecotourism. Ecotourism covers the ecological, economic and community issues. The ecological aspect means that ecotourism contributes positively to the conservation of nature. The economic aspect means it is a tool for a sustainable economy. Community opinion requires ecotourism to empower the community in an economic sense by giving roles in ecotourism to local people and by improving their participation in conservation

ECO TOURISM IN INDIA:

In last twenty years India has opened its doors to international visitors and is now fostering tourism largely to gain an increase in foreign earning to help its economy in 1996, 2.2m international tourists visited the country an increase in foreign earnings to help its economy In 1996, 2.2m international tourists visited the country, an increase of 12.6% on the previous year. However, India's tourism infrastructure is barely keeping pace with the industry increase and problems are evident in the accommodation, transport and personnel sectors. In addition India has real problems with environmental pollution and tourist pressures causing substantial damages to its natural treasures, wildlife, historic sites and cultural relics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ECOTOURISM

Some of the general characteristics of ecotourism are:

- 1.It should be nature-based and ecologically sustainable involving appropriate returns to

the local community and long-term conservation of resources.

2.It should involve education and interpretation of natural environment to manage it in an Eco- Logically sustainable way.

3.It should also support the protection of natural areas by creating economic opportunities and pro-Viding alternative employment for local communities. Local community involvement is very much crucial for the sustain-able ecotourism practices.

More broad based democratic participation of the local communities in planning and implementation of ecotourism programmers would ensure long term sustainability.

ECOTOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The concept of sustainable Development first originated in the World Conservation strategy published by the World Conservation unit in 1980 .India is one of those rarest countries, which is a wonderful blend of all the resources essential to make it a golden star on the tourism map of the world. To maintain ecological balance and preservation of indigenous culture of the local people, the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India has advocated super segmentations of the tourism market in the tourism policy of 2002. The special segments are eco-tourism, cultural tourism and heritage tourism. With a view to create employment opportunities and bring about socio-economic benefits to the local communities in the interior and remote areas and preserve, enrich and promote Indian cultural heritage, special provisions are made in the new tourism policy. India is a country where unity in diversity is prevailing. India has a wide range of geo-climatic conditions and varieties of flora and fauna and also diverse human culture. Then mala in Kerala is the first planned ecotourism destination in India created to cater to the ecotourists . There are six types of areas that are being promoted as eco-tourism sectors in India. These are

- (1) biosphere reserves of the Nilgiris, Great Nicobars etc.,
- (2) mangroves of northern Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sunder bans and Goa, etc.,
- (3) coral reefs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Is-lands and Gulf of Kutch etc.,
- (4) the Great Thar Desert,
- (5) mountains and forests, and
- (6) flora and fauna.

PRINCIPLES OF ECOTOURISM

Fundamentally, eco-tourism means making as little environ-mental impact as possible and helping to sustain the indigenous populace, thereby encouraging the preservation of wild-life and habitats when visiting a place. This is responsible form of tourism and tourism development, which encourages going back to natural products in every aspect of life. It is also the key to sustainable ecological development. The International Eco-tourism Society defines ecotourism as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.”

This means that those who implement and participate in Ecotourism activities should follow the following principles:-

- Minimize impact • Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect • Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts • Provide direct financial benefits for conservation • Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people • Raise sensitivity to host countries’ political, environmental, and social climate • Support international human rights and labor agreements.

CHALLENGES TO ECOTOURISM:

Eco-tourism in India is facing various challenges mainly due to lack of infrastructural facilities such as roads and accommodation, strategic business plans, well-trained nature guides, methods of gaining community consensus and awareness programmes etc. . To attract ecotourists, many terms such as na-ture tourism, green tourism and bio-tourism etc., are used in the name of eco-tourism although they are not synonymous with ecotourism.

Some of the different kinds of impacts that ecotourism development and operational activities can have include; • **Threats to ecosystems and biodiversity** :e.g loss of wildlife and rare species ,habitat loss and degradation, • **Disruption of coasts** eg shoreline erosion and pollution, impact to coral reefs and fish spawning grounds, • **Deforestation**: loss of forests for fuel wood and timber by the tourist industry also impact on soil and water quality, biodiversity integrity, reducing the collection of forest products by local communities, • **Water overuse**: as a result of tourist recreationalactiv-ities e.g golf courses, swimming pools , and tourist consumption in hotels, • **Urban problems**: Congestion and overcrowding, increased vehicle traffic and resultant environmental impacts, including air and noise

pollution, and health impacts, • **Exacerbate climate change:** from fossil fuel energy consumption for travel, hotel and recreational requirements, • **Unsustainable and inequitable resource use:** Energy and water over consumption, excessive production of wastes, are all common impacts.

IMPROVING SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT

Ecotourism has become one of the fastest-growing sectors of the tourism industry, growing annually by 10–15% in India. One definition of ecotourism is **“the practice of low-impact, educational, ecologically and culturally sensitive travel that benefits local communities and host countries”**.

The sustainable development of tourism has the following responsible factors.

Regulation and Accreditation This suggests a management plan, benefit for the local community, small group interaction, education value and staff training. The ecotourists who consider their choices would be confident of a genuine ecotourism experience when they see the higher star rating. In addition, environmental impact assessments could be used as a form of accreditation. Feasibility is evaluated from a scientific basis, and recommendations could be made to optimally plan infrastructure, set tourist capacity, and manage the ecology. This form of accreditation is more sensitive to site specific conditions.

Guidelines and Education

The ecotourism experience is marketed to a different lifestyle from large scale ecotourism, the development of facilities and infrastructure does not need to conform to corporate Western tourism standards, and can be much simpler and less expensive. There is a greater **multiplier form of effect** on the economy, because local products, materials, and labor are used. Profits accrue locally and import leakages are reduced. The basic assumption of the multiplier effect is that the economy starts off with unused resources, for example, that many workers are cyclically unemployed and much of industrial capacity is sitting idle or incompletely utilized. The **multiplier form of effect** arises because of the induced increases in consumer spending which occur due to the increased incomes and because of the feedback into increasing business revenues, jobs, and income again. This process does not lead to an economic explosion not only because of the supply-side barriers at potential output but because at each “round”,

the increase in consumer spending is less than the increase in consumer incomes. Each increase in spending is thus smaller than that of the previous round, preventing an explosion.

CONCLUSION

Ecotourism is defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people”. A several strategy for conservation and development studies are being done on ways to improve the ecotourism structure. As stated, the ecotourism structure must

be improved to direct more money into host communities by reducing leakages for the industry to be successful in alleviating poverty in developing regions, but it provides a promising opportunity. Any form of tourism that does not reduce the availability of resources and does not inhibit future travelers from enjoying the same experience. Some Indian school on a free flowing river is an example of sustainable tourism. Although ecotourists claim to be educationally sophisticated and environmentally concerned, they rarely understand the ecological consequences of their visits and how their day-to-day activities append physical impacts on the environment. Eco-tourism is considered the fastest growing market in the tourism industry of various states in India.

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EXPLORATION OF HUMANITY IN THE JUNGLE BOOK OF RUDYARD KIPLING

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Abstract

The wildlife Tourism, has witnessed a massive growth in the recent years. It has proved to be the best way to conserve the rich wildlife of India. The present paper tries to study the importance of the preservation of the species and exploration of humanity. The aspects of wildlife encounters that appear to contribute most conservation learning. The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling is a collection of stories that examines the jungle, nature and survival from the perspective of the animals. The author provides a complex mix of storytelling in intertwining the tale of Mowgli and the saga of the animals of the jungle in Jungle Book. Kipling travelled extensively throughout the country. The woods of Pench became an inspiration for The Jungle Book.

Keywords: wildlife, nature, travel, preservation, species

Tourism is one of the world's major economic success stories, a story, like time, that has no clear beginning or end. Tourism is a phenomenon that has been created and is difficult to define because of its complexity. Recently there has been an increase in tourism diversification, where new tourism destinations have emerged, and developing countries have experienced an increase in tourist (UNWTO, 2014). Ecotourism is one of the important choices to the divesting nature of mass tourism in the present scenario. This is an alternative form with the primary objective of providing wilderness experience to nature lovers. It is a paradigm, philosophy and catalyst to promote responsible travel to study, enjoy the natural beauty, wild animals, plants and indigenous culture.

Wildlife tourism is a main attraction of ecotourism. It is based on encounters with non domesticated animals. India is in the limelight for jungle safari and wildlife watching. It is centre to nearly 9 percent of the world's mammal species, 12 percent of its bird species, 11 percent of fish, 6 percent of its reptiles and more than 4 percent of its amphibians. These take refuge in 80 national parks and 441 sanctuaries dotted around the country. These are the perfect ambassadors for tourism. Its largest fauna, from the tiger and leopard to the elephant, Asiatic lion and rhinoceros, have been the source of legend, fairytale and folklore across the world.

Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book tales and how the stories explore humanity's relationship with nature in a direct way. It is a human character into the jungle setting. Everything from the wildlife to the geography factors into Kipling's story, including the Pench river, which sweeps Mowgli's way and the Seoni district on the forest outskirts.

Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book gives much information regarding wildlife and their habitats in the protected areas in India. The present paper is attempted to study the jungle where

Mowgli of Rudyard Kipling grew. It also tries to study the importance of the preservation of the species.

The Jungle Book is about the moral essence underpinning the Utopian significance of harmony between nature, wildlife and human beings.

The Jungle Book is a collection of stories written in the late nineteenth century by Rudyard Kipling. The Pench National Park is the setting for this book. A character in this book called 'Mowgli' became popular and this area came to be known as Mowgli Land. The woods of Pench became an inspiration for the book. The Pench terrain was described in naturalist R.A. Sterndale's 1877 book "Seon or camp life on the Satpura Range." Which Kipling borrowed material to write the book on jungle.

The Jungle Book's stories examine the jungle, nature and survival from the perspective of the animals. By illustrating life from the perspective of animals, Kipling is able to address fundamental aspects of human nature through the eyes of the animals and exploit the wonders of nature itself. The author provides a complex mix of storytelling in intertwining the tale of Mowgli and the saga of the animals of the jungle in Jungle Book. Kipling uses the animals to teach Mowgli the 'laws of the jungle'.

Mowgli finds he is no longer welcome in the jungle when the fearsome tiger, Shere Khan, who bears the scars of man, promises to eliminate what he sees as a threat. Mowgli embarks on a captivating journey of self-discovery, guided by panther turned -stern mentor, Bagheera and the free spirited bear, Baloo. Mowgli is an outsider who has to learn to navigate the jungle life while co-existing with many different types of wild animals along the way. Mowgli is both the friend and master of the other animals. His mastery is purely the result of his nature; the other animals cannot look in to his eyes because he is human. But he is both man and animal in the jungle.

He says, 'Mowgli the frog have I been 'said he to himself "Mowgli the wolf have I said that I am. Now Mowgli, the Ape .I must be before I am Mowgli the Buck. At the end I shall be Mowgli the Man (Kipling 1895:191)

But in the jungle, the wolves do not harm Mowgli because they know that harming a human can bring other humans upon them, endangering them. Mowgli exists in a pure relation; he wants nothing from animals. It is significant that we never see him embarked on a kill, or play and always his trick is accomplished through the co-operation, of some other animal. There is a certain respect for the order of every species and its place in nature. He is a special boy –a jungle child. He learns all about the jungle and ways of life, and he can do so in large measure because all the animals talk. They also act remarkably like various types of people.

Baloo the bear and Bagheera the panther also look after him. Mowgli stays in the jungle for ten years. When Akela becomes old ,Shere Khan thinks he might now get Mowgli with help of the young wolves who don't like him.Mowgli defends himself by throwing fire at his enemies,but he must leave the jungle. Kipling was born in India and spent six years of his adulthood there in addition to having spent the first six years of life in the Indian sub continent. His travels throughout that vast region, as well as his time South East Asia, strongly influenced his perceptions of native cultures. He heard the story of the 'the wild boy of Aveyron, an eleven year old child who had been found running naked and wild in a forest in France.

A region that had inspired the writer to write the book on jungle is fascinated to the people. The world of the real jungle can still be experienced, in some of India's famous national parks. The species nature –loving visitors to India most want to see the tiger. India's Bengal tiger is the most numerous of the world's five tiger subspecies. Today, this population of species is scattered across various key reserves, as well as those in Madhya Pradesh, Ranthambore, Corbett, Bandhavgarh and Tadoba. The black panther is occur in the south not in Jungle Book country, Kipling Bagheera escaped from the King's palace at Oodeypore. Baloo is a black bear the only species found in Jungle Book country. Akela and Raksha, Mowgli's adoptive parents are Indian wolves, which are simply wolves that live in India. The conniving kaa is an Indian rock python. King Louie, Gigantopithecus has been extinct for several hundreds of thousands of years. The Pench National park is one of the oldest

protected areas which have become an internationally known wildlife tourism destination.

Around 122 years ago when the book first came out, it is said the area was a part of one big forest. That has now been reduced to the Kanha and Pench sanctuaries connected by a fast depleting forest corridor. There was wolf boy named 'seal' in Mervyn Smith's sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle. Shere Khan might be the Villain in The Jungle Book, but in real life, Bengal tigers have unfortunately become victims. According to the world wildlife fund, they are an endangered. Species threatened by poaching, the illegal wild life trade,and loss of habitat due to forest clearing and climate change.

Thus in the Jungle Book, the conflict between Mowgli the man cub, and Shere Khan, the man eating tiger, threatened the balance of nature, but Mowgli successfully restored to the animal kingdom. Mowgli's adventures have been retold time and again in animated films, television, shows, and plays. The aspects of wildlife encounters that appear to contribute most to .These include observing opportunities for close encounters with animal behavior to observe animal behavior. Rudyard Kipling's Jungle book gives much information regarding wildlife and their habitats in the protected areas in India. Akela and Raksha in The Jungle Book are Indian wolves of same pack .Indian wolves are a subspecies of the gray wolf found in the Himalayan regions of Asia .The book contains of seven tales and they are all about life in the jungle ,mostly with Mowgli as the main character .The stories about relationships ,family, nature and living society .These are important aspects in human life .Kipling's animals are involved in the confrontation between civilization and wilderness ,of the natural laws between man and beast .Mowgli is in many ways genderless and raceless.He is each and everyone of us .The book covers the important relationship in a human's life and the relationship that every one has with nature. Mowgli taken in by wolves and raised as one of them is an instance of the exploration of family life in the Jungle Book .The ill treatment of the boy when brought into the human community explores the negative qualities of human nature .The unity between the animal and human race along with faith is explored in The Jungle Book.

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ऐतिहासिक पर्यटनातील तेरचे महत्त्व

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प्रागैतिहासिक काळापासून प्रवास हा मानवी जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य घटक बनलेला आहे. त्याकाळी पोट भरणे हाच प्रवासाचा उद्देश असे. पण नंतर विविध कारणांसाठी प्रवास केला जाई. अज्ञात प्रदेशाचा शोध घेणे, पर्यावरणातील बदल अनुभवणे, तीर्थयात्रा करणे, विरंगुळा इत्यादी बाबीसमोर ठेवून प्रवास केला जात होता.

कोलंबस, वास्को-दि-गामा, हयु-एन-त्संग असे कितीतरी जगमान्यता मिळविलेले प्रवासी आठवतात. हयु-एन-त्संग तर 16 वर्षे भारतात प्रवास करतोय.

आज आधुनिक काळात पर्यटन ही शास्त्रीयपायावर आधारलेली प्रवासाची एक नवी संकल्पना जगात रुढ झाली आहे. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर देशांतर्गत व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटनाचा विकास झाला. आधुनिक काळातील वाहतुक व दळणवळणाच्या व्यवस्थेतील विस्तार व विकास पर्यटनाच्या विकासाला कारणीभूत ठरला. जग एक ग्रामच होऊन बसले आहे.

जगातील महानगरे पर्यटकांनी नेहमी गजबजलेली दिसतात. तेथील व परिसरातील प्रेक्षणीय व ऐतिहासिक वास्तू, स्मारके, वस्तुसंग्रहालये, आधुनिक उत्तुंग कलात्मक इमारती, पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करतात.

ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक घटकांचा पर्यटन व्यवसायावर मोठा प्रभाव पडतो. ऐतिहासिक नगरे, परंपरा, ऐतिहासिक अवशेष, स्मारक यांना पर्यटक मोठ्या प्रमाणात भेटी देतात. भारतात येणारे 54: पर्यटक ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतिक स्थानांना विशेष भेटी देतात. पर्यटक जुने किल्ले, राजधान्यांची ठिकाणे, युद्धाची ठिकाणे यांना विशेष करून भेटी देताना आढळतात.

तेर हे प्राचीन शिलाहार राजवंशाचे मुळ ठिकाण होय. तसेच ते व्यापारी दृष्ट्याही विकसित झालेले नगर होते.

तेर येथील उत्खनन व तेरचे प्राचीनत्व

पुरातत्व विभागाकडून तेर गावाची संरक्षित स्थळ व राज्यस्मारक म्हणून नोंद करण्यात आली आहे. 28 जानेवारी, 2015 पासून येथे उत्खनन

सुरू करण्यात आले आहे. यापूर्वीही तीन वेळा तेरला उत्खनन करण्यात आले आहे. यानंतर 39 वर्षांनी पुन्हा येथे उत्खनन होत आहे.

पहिल्या प्रथम 1958 मध्ये चापेकर व बानर्जी यांनी येथे उत्खनन केले. त्यानंतर 1965-66 मध्ये डॉ. मोरेश्वर दिक्षीत यांनी विस्तृत प्रमाणावर तेरला उत्खनन केले. यानंतर 1975 मध्ये प्रा. देव आणि प्रा. पथी यांनी एका टेकडीवर उत्खनन केले.

निरनिराळ्या पांढरीच्या टेकडांवर प्राचीन अवशेष मिळणाऱ्या तेरच्या परिसराची व्याप्ती सुमारे सहा चौरस मैल आहे. या परिसरात पाच-सहा पांढरीची टेकाडे आहेत. आज ही प्राचीन पांढरीची टेकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात नष्ट होत चालली आहेत. अनेकांनी शेतीसाठी खत म्हणून येथील पांढरीची माती उचललेली दिसते. मोठे खड्डे तेथे दिसतात. शेतीच्या नांगरणीमुळे, दफन भूमीसाठी उपयोग केल्यामुळे, टेकडांवर नवीन घरांच्या बांधणीमुळे, मोठ्या प्रमाणात बाभळीची झाडे उगवल्यामुळे ही पांढरीची टेकाडे नष्टप्राय होत चालली आहेत. तेरणा नदीच्या दोन्ही काठावर ही पांढरीची टेकाडे अस्तित्वात आहेत. त्या परिसरात आजही नाणी, मणी, मातीच्या मूर्ती, शंख सापडतात. याच परिसरात जुन्या मोठ्या आकाराच्या विटा (16" 8" 2" इंच) सापडल्याचा उल्लेख कझिन्स यांनी आपल्या 1902 च्या वार्षिक वृत्तांतात केला आहे¹; तबीवसवहपबंसैनतअमल व'दिकपण'ददनंस त्मचवतज च 195-204

28 जानेवारी 2015 पासून तेर येथील कोट टेकडी कैकाडी पांढऱ्या टेकडीचे दोन भाग अशा तीन ठिकाणी उत्खनन सुरू करण्यात आले आहे. पुरातत्व विभागाच्या उपसंचालक डॉ. माया पाटील यांच्यासह 12 तज्ञांची टीम यासाठी कार्यरत आहे. यात विकास वहापे, डॉ. विराग सोनटक्के, श्रेयस जगताप, अमोल गोटे, मुश्रुफ पठाण, आरती काळे, नितीन चारुडे, सदाशिव देवकर, हेमंत दळवी यांचा समावेश आहे². पुणे येथील डेक्कन कॉलेजच्या दोघांचा तर सोलापूर विद्यापीठातील सहा जणांचा यात समावेश आहे.

तेर परिसरातील 30 मजूर मदतीसाठी घेण्यात आले आहेत. मी स्वतः 8 व 9 फेब्रु 2015 रोजी या उत्खनन स्थळास भेट दिली.

या उत्खननादरम्यान दररोज नवनवीन पुरातत्त्व ठेवा समोर येत आहे. रविवारी 8 फेब्रु रोजी कोटटेकडी व कैकाडी टेकडी भागात घोडयाप्रमाणे दिसणारा नक्षीदार दागिना मिळून आला आहे. यात घोडयाचे तोंड, पाय असे अवयव स्पष्टपणे दिसत आहेत. हा दागिना त्याकाळी गळ्यातील अलंकार म्हणून वापरला जात असावा. कैकाडी टेकडी भागात उथळ लाल खापर्याची भांडीही सापडली आहेत. यातील एक भांडे सुस्थितीत बाहेर काढण्यात आले असून इतर भांडीही फुटलेल्या अवस्थेत आहेत. तसेच रविवारी सातवाहन काळातील तांब्याची नाणी सापडली आहेत. याशिवाय शंखापासून बनविलेल्या बांगड्या तुटलेल्या अवस्थेत सापडल्या असून बांगड्या बनविण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारे शंखाचे काही भाग मिळून आले आहेत.³

कोट टेकडीत सापडलेल्या सातवाहनकालीन विट बांधकामाच्या अवशेषाच्या समोरील भागात रविवारी खोदकाम करीत असताना आणखी एका बांधकामाचे अवशेषही सापडले आहेत. हे बांधकाम विटांचे असून यात पांढऱ्या मातीचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाल्याचे दिसते.⁴

तेरमधील उत्खनने :-

तेरच्या अवशेषांची सविस्तर पाहणी हेन्री कझिन्स यांनी नोव्हेंबर, 1901 मध्ये करून त्याचा वृत्तांत 1902-3 मध्ये प्रसिध्द केला.

1) पहिले उत्खनन :- 1958 मध्ये पहिल्या प्रथम चापेकर आणि बानर्जी यांनी तेरमधील पांढरीच्या टेकडांचे उत्खनन केले. या उत्खननात सातवाहनकालीन वस्तीचा पुरावा उपलब्ध झाला. विटांनी बांधलेली घरे, सांडपाण्याचे कूप, सातवाहन राजांची नाणी, मातीच्या आणि केओलिनच्या उत्कृष्ट बनावटीच्या स्त्री आणि पुरुषांच्या मूर्ती, रंगीबेरंगी दगडांचे आणि काचेचे मणी या उत्खननात सापडल्याने सातवाहन कालीन तेरच्या लोकजीवनाची कल्पना करता आली.

2) दुसरे उत्खनन :- 1965-66 मध्ये डॉ. मोरेश्वर दिक्षित यांनी विस्तृत उत्खनन केले. 1967-68 ला दिक्षितांनी महाराष्ट्र शासनातर्फे पुन्हा तेर येथील महार टेकडीवर व जवळपासच्या विभागात उत्खनन केले. या उत्खननात मौर्यपूर्वकाळापासून म्हणजे इ.स. पूर्व चौथ्या

शतकाच्या आधी ते सातवाहन काळाच्या अखेरपर्यंत (इसवी सन तिसरे शतक) एकुण चार वस्त्यांचा पुरावा हाती आला. पहिल्या वस्तीचे पुरावे मातीपासून बनविलेल्या वस्तू मिळाल्या. दुसऱ्या वस्तीचे मौर्य काळातील झिलाईदार निळसर काळ्या मडक्यांचे अवशेष सापडले आहेत. तसेच मातीची भाजलेली कडी एकावर एक ठेवून तयार केलेल्या सांडपाण्याच्या कुपाच्या स्वरूपात पुरावा मिळाला. तिसऱ्या वस्तीचे रंगीबेरंगी दगडापासून बनविलेल्या मण्यांचे अवशेष सापडले. चौथ्या वस्तीचे सातवाहन कालीन अवशेष सापडले. दगड गोठ्यांच्या पायावर बहुतांशी मातीच्या भिंतीची घरे, सातवाहन राजांची नाणी (श्री. सातकर्णी, गौतमीपुत्र सातकर्णी, पुलुमावी) सापडली आहेत. मातीची व चिनी मातीच्या उत्कृष्ट मानवी मूर्ती सापडल्या आहेत.

1968 च्या उत्खननात मोठ्या आकाराच्या स्तूपाचे आणि अर्धवर्तुळाकृती पृष्ठभाग असलेल्या चैत्यगृहाचे अवशेष या उत्खननात सापडल्याने प्राचीन काळात तेर हे बौद्ध धर्माचे मोठे केंद्र होते असे सिध्द झाले.

1966 च्या उत्खननात आणखी एका बौद्ध धार्मिक वस्तूचा पुरावा उघडकीस आला. तेरच्या पश्चिमेस आणि वर उल्लेखलेल्या स्तूपापासून दीड मैल अंतरावर मागील बाजू अर्धगोलाकृती असलेल्या बौद्ध चैत्याचे अवशेष अचानक उघडकीस आले.

याशिवाय मातीच्या केओलिनच्या व उत्कृष्ट शाडूच्या मूर्ती, नक्षी असलेल्या विटा, सातवाहन राजांची नाणी, विविध आकाराचे मणी, त्याचप्रमाणे सातवाहन कालीन काळी आणि तांबडी मडकी, दागिने बनविण्याचे दगडी साचे, कर्णभूषणे, बांगड्या, पदके इत्यादी अवशेष सापडले.

3) तिसरे उत्खनन :- 1975 च्या उत्खननात मातीच्या मुर्तीप्रमाणेच सातवाहन राजांची नाणी, मणी व इतर विविध वस्तू सापडल्या. परंतु या उत्खननात सर्वात महत्वाचा पुरावा प्राचीन तेरच्या भोवती निर्माण केलेल्या लाकडी तटबंदीच्या स्वरूपातील होता. प्रचंड आकाराचे लाकडी खांब आडवे उभे लावून इ.स. पूर्व पहिल्या -दुसऱ्या शतकामध्ये ही तटबंदी निर्माण करण्यात आली होती. सातवाहनांच्या राज्यांत 30 तटबंदीयुक्त नगरे होती असा प्लिनी या प्रवाशाने केलेला उल्लेख महत्वाचा ठरतो.⁵

तेरचे प्राचीनत्व :- मराठवाड्यातील उस्मानबादपासून 23 किलोमीटरवर असलेले तेर गाव ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या महत्वाचे आहे. तेरणा नदीच्या काठावर वसलेल्या तेरचे धार्मिक,

सामाजिक व व्यापारदृष्ट्या महत्त्व फार आहे. संत गोरा कुंभाराचे हे गाव त्यांची समाधी तेथेच आहे. तेरचे नाव काही प्राचीन ग्रंथांत तगर, तगरपूर, तगरनगर असे आहे. संस्कृत भाषेत तेर या नगराचा तरगम् असा उल्लेख आहे. पुराणात त्याला सत्यपुरी असे म्हणले आहे. आज तेर हे लहान गाव असले तरी प्राचीन काळी त्याचा विस्तार खूप मोठा असावा. तेरणा नदीच्या दोन्ही काठावर सापडत असलेले जुने अवशेष, जुनी पांढरीची टेकाडे पाहता हे लक्षात येते.

तेरचे प्राचीन उल्लेख :- 'पेरिप्लस ऑफ दि एरिथ्रियन सी' हा ग्रंथ इ.स. 50 ते इ.स. 103 या काळात लिहला गेला. एका अनामिक ग्रीक खलाशाने लिहलेला या ग्रंथाच्या 51 व्या प्रकरणामध्ये तेरची माहिती पुढीलप्रमाणे मिळते. "दक्षिनाबदेस (दक्षिणपथ) या प्रदेशातील व्यापारी नगरांमध्ये दोन स्थाळांचे महत्त्व विशेष आहे. यातील पहिले बॅरीगाझा (गुजरातस्थेतील भरुकच्छ त्र भरुक त्र भडोच) असून दक्षिणेस वीस दिवसांच्या प्रवासाने गाठता येणारे पैठण आणि दुसरे म्हणजे तगर, तगर हे फार मोठे शहर असून तेथे पैठणहून पूर्वेस दहा दिवसांचा प्रवास केल्यानंतर पोहचता येते. पैठणहून बॅरीगाझा येथे उजाड माळरानातून मार्ग काढीत गाडया भरून लोहितांक दगड, वंतदमसपंदद्ध आणला जातो. याउलट तगर येथून साधे कापड, विविध तऱ्हेची मलमल आणि गोणपाट बॅरीगाझा येथे पाठविला जाते ⁶.

इ.स. सनाच्या दुसऱ्या शतकात भारतात आलेल्या टॉलेमी या ग्रीक भूगोलतज्ञाने आपल्या लिखाणात तगरच्या उल्लेख केला आहे. ही नगरी समुद्रकिनाऱ्यापासून आत असून ती अरियके ;।तपांमद्ध या प्रदेशात आहे असे तो सांगतो. तगर नगरीची दिशा सांगताना ही नगरी सिरी टॉलेमाओस (सातवाहन घराण्यातील श्री पुळुमावी) या राजाची राजधानी बैथन (पैठण) च्या ईशान्येस आहे. अशीही माहिती देतो. टॉलेमी याने दिलेली माहिती बहुतांश सध्याच्या लेबॉनन मधील टीअर येथील मॅरिनस याने जमविलेल्या माहितीवर आधारित आहे. परंतु ही माहिती या आधीच्या लेखकांनी लिहिलेल्या माहितीपेक्षा जास्त विस्तृत आहे. भारताच्या आकाराबद्दलची त्याची माहिती बरोबर नसल्याने भारतातील अनेक स्थाळांची निश्चित जागा चुकीची ठरलेली आहे. टॉलिमीने तगर पैठणच्या ईशान्येस असल्याचा उल्लेख केलेल आहे. प्रत्यक्षात तेर पैठणाच्या अग्नेयेस, काहिसे पूर्वेस आहे.

प्राचीन तेरचे प्रमुख कालखंड :-

1) कालखंड पहिला :- डॉ. मोरेश्वर दिक्षितांच्या उत्खननानुसार तेरच्या पहिल्या वस्तीचा कालखंड इ.स. पूर्व 400 ते 200 म्हणजे मौर्यपूर्व व मौर्यकालखंड असा ठरतो. या कालखंडातील वस्तीचा नाश पुरामुळे झाला असे दिक्षित म्हणतात.

2) कालखंड दुसरा :- या कालखंडाला पूर्व सातवाहन काळ असे म्हणतात. या काळातील घरे आकाराने मोठी, एकापेक्षा जास्त खोल्या असलेली, विटांच्या बांधणीची, घरातील सांडपाणी वाहून जाण्यासाठी मातीची भाजलेली कडी एकावर एक ठेवून सांडपाण्याचे कूप बनविले जात. या वस्तीचा नाश आगीमुळे झाला असावा. 1975 साली डॉ. देवांनी केलेल्या उत्खननात तत्कालीन वस्तीभोवती लाकडी तटबंदी होती असा पुरावा मिळालेला आहे.

3) कालखंड तिसरा :- (उत्तर सातवाहन कालखंड- इ.स.पहिले ते तिसरे शतक) हा कालखंड अत्यंत भरभराटीचा होता. बौद्ध धर्माचे एक केंद्र म्हणून तेर प्रसिध्दीस आले. येथे विविध कलाकुसरीचा उदय झाला.

याच काळात भारताच्या पश्चिम किनाऱ्यावरील शर्पास्क (सोपारा), कल्याण, चेमूल्य (चौल) इत्यादी बंदरातून येणाऱ्या विविध रोमन बनावटीच्या वस्तू तेर येथे येवून पोहचल्या. विविध वस्तूवरून व्यापार उदिमाच्या तसेच संपन्न जीवनाची कल्पना येते. घरे आकाराने मोठी, दगड-गोट्यांच्या भक्कम पायावर बांधलेली व कौलांनी शाकारलेली होती. सातवाहनांच्या अस्ताबरोबर तिसऱ्या शतकाच्या सुरवातीस तेरचे वैभव लयास गेले.

4) चौथा कालखंड :- गुप्त-चालुक्य कालखंड - गुप्तांची सत्ता तेरला नसली तरी गुप्त शैलीच्या मृण्मय मूर्ती सापडल्या आहेत. त्रिविक्रम मंदीर-चैत्यगृह, उत्तरेश्वरा सारखी मंदिरे या कालखंडाची निदर्शक मानता येतील⁷.

5) कालखंड पाचवा :- हा कालखंड मध्ययुगाचा मानता येईल. तेर येथे सापडलेली शिलाहार कालीन शिलालेख आणि या नंतरच्या सोळाव्या-सतराव्या शतकातील लेख व यानंतरच्या काळातील जैन मंदिरे हे पुरावे देता येतील. हेमाडपंती शैलीची नवरंगी शिवालय गावाबाहेरील पश्चिमेस असणारे नागठाण आणि पार्श्वनाथ बस्ती यांचा यात समावेश होतो. शिलाहार राजांनी आपल्या अनेक लेखात आपले मुळ ठिकाण तेरनगर असल्याचे नमुद केले आहे. कदाचित शिलाहाराची पहिली शाखा तगर (तेर) येथे राज्य करीत असावी. पुढील काळात शिलहारांच्या काही शाखांची उत्तर कोकण, दक्षिण कोकण आणि

कोल्हापूर भागात आपल्या राजवटी स्थापन केल्या होत्या⁸.

थोडक्यात इ.स.पूर्व 300 ते इ.स. 16 व 17 वे शतक एवढ्या मोठ्या कालखंडात तेरला वस्ती होती. म्हणून तेरला आज ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या व संशोधनाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. या सर्वातून तेरचे प्राचीनत्व स्पष्ट होते.

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LITERARY TOURISM: A GLOBALLY DEVELOPING GENRE

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Abstract:

Tourism implies a more purposeful journey; it is travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. There are various types of tourisms e.g. Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Environmental, Adventurous, Sports, Historical, Management, Heritage, Ecological, Religious and Literary etc. Nowadays 'Literary Tourism' is mostly discussed among the writers, poets, critics, students and readers. It is a type of cultural tourism. It deals with places, events of the fictional texts and lives of their authors. Visit their homes and their graves also. It is a one type of secular pilgrimage. Dr. Mallikarjun Patil's travelogue titled "In Shakespeare's England--" is a literary tourist guide for the lovers of English literature in which we find vivid description of Oxford and Cambridge University, Stratford, Shakespeare's birthplace, Lake District, Canterbury etc. The sites like Indo-Tibetan road, forest guest houses where Rudyard Kipling stayed are also frequently visited by the tourist of overseas. Annual literary festival of Jaipur is of great attraction for the lovers of literature. Noted literary figures used to appear in the festival. Ramesh Mantri's 'Bangalore to Badami' a travelogue in Marathi is his experiences with great South Indian writers. 'Panipat' a novel in Marathi literature by Vishwas Patil is the output of his frequent visits to Panipat city in Haryana. Thus literary tourism is developing as world-wide genre.

Introduction:

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably. Tourism implies a more purposeful journey. It is travel for recreational, leisure or business purpose. It has become a popular global leisure activity. The word "tour" is derived from Latin 'tornare' and the Greek 'tornos' meaning, 'a lathe or circle', the movement around a central point or 'axis'. This meaning changed in modern English to represent 'one's turn'. A circle represents strating points, which ultimately return backs to its beginning. There like a circle, a tour represents a journey that is a round trip, i.e. the act of leaving and then returning to the original starting point, and therefore one who takes such a journey can be called a tourist. In this way "Tourism is temporary, short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes". This definition of tourism is made by Tourism Society of England in 1976. In 1981 the International Association of Scientific Expert in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home.

There are various types of tourisms e.g. Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Environmental, Adventurous, Sports, Historical, Management, Heritage, Ecological, Religious and Literary etc. There are essential requirement for tourism. They are time, money, mobility and motivation

Nowadays 'Literary Tourism' is mostly discussed among the writers, poets, critics and

readers all over the world of various languages spoken by them. Literary tourism is a type of cultural tourism. It deals with places and events from fictional texts as well as the lives of their authors. It includes a fictional character, visit to a place associated with a novel or novelist, such as their home, or visiting poet's grave. According to various scholars and critics literary tourism is a contemporary kind of secular pilgrimage. There is also long distance walking routes associated with writers, such as Thomas Hardy Way. Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), 19th century novelist's fictional work is considered as into 'Wessex Novels'. He immortalized his native Wessex by giving a landscape of a beautiful panorama of places, people, history, clusters, conventions, and superstitions etc. Literary tourists are specifically interested in how places have influenced writing and at the same time how writing has created place. In order to become a literary tourist we must love books and we should develop inquisitive mindset. There are various literary guides, maps, tours to help the tourist on his or her way. There are also many museums associated with writer's birth or literary career, and their home also.

Generally the most literary tourism is focused on famous works, more modern works. They are written to specifically promote tourism are called tourism fiction. Modern tourism fiction can include travel guides within the story showing readers how to visits the real places in the fictional tales.

The author like Dr. Mallikarjun Patil wrote a travelogue titled as 'In Shakespeare's England' -- Dr. Patil, being a professor of English literature visited England as a journey into the literary tourist. Dr. Patil's encounter with England is reminder for the generations

who schooled in English literature. Dr. Patil's journey took him throughout England. He has described with great vividness of Oxford University, where he had the opportunity to engage in study. The pages on Oxford and Cambridge are full of interesting about different colleges and the rich of the universities. John Shakespeare's house, believed to be William Shakespeare's birth place, in Stratford-Upon-Avon. Thus a trip to Stratford is mandatory for a scholar of English literature. Stratford –Upon-Avon is a market town and now an art town drawing three million visitors every year from England and all over the world. Dr. Patil as visited and experienced the glamour of the birth place of Shakespeare but also many writers, critics, professors, students of English literature visited Stratford-Upon-Avon to make the place as the literary pilgrim centre.

Dr. Mallikarjun Patil also visited William Wordsworth's Lake District, and Bronte's 'Haworth Parsonage'. He knew the domestic world of Jane Austen. Dr. Patil is a Hardy Scholar. He visited Dorset, the heart of Thomas Hardy's Wessex. He also visited Hardy's house in Higher Bockhampton; Hardy's tomb at Stinsford and Hardy's statue in Dorchester. One day, When Dr. Patil was in London visited the site of Merchant Taylor's school where Edmund Spenser, the 'poet's poet' and 'poet-prophet' had his education. He has a chance to visit Canterbury. Everyone knows of Chaucer's association with Canterbury. The place that exercised greater influence upon him is the theatre where Chaucer's Canterbury tales are demonstrated. Here the life is with full of courtly tales of chivalry, romance and sometimes horror. After much of Chaucer's glory, he visited Marlowe's monument. Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) was the 'Father of English Drama'. Each year a Marlowe stage festival takes place in Canterbury. He also visited St. Paul's cathedral in London where John Donne served as its esteemed Dean for several years. He also visited Pembroke college, where Dr. Samuel Johnson studied. Johnson wrote 'A Dictionary of the English Language' first ever in English. In this way Dr. Patil's book is 'a memoir' of a visit and a reminder that Indian travelers continue to visit England.

There is a new breed of tourists are trying to find out their favorite authors to discover locales set in novels or film adaptations of books. In Himachal Pradesh there is a proposal to consider developing sites along Indo-Tibetan road, where noted author Rudyard Kipling had stayed and wrote novels such as the

classic "Kim". Kipling had also at various places along the Shimla- Kinnaur route. Many British tourists are attracted towards Shimla, Dharamshala and Mussoorie come to trace their roots because their forefathers, great grandfathers etc lived here and died here. According to Historian Raja Bharin a tour conductor explained that same groups of the tourists of overseas have specific interest in Rudyard Kipling. In Shimla, Kipling had set many stories and stayed at various forest guest houses some of them which are present today.

The Mumbai born author had spent a lot of time in the United States. It is also of literary importance to travelers. According to Stephen Burnett, "often we discover that literature tourism is one of the supporting branches of cultural tourism and depending on how robust the program is it can also be the dominant motivating factor in the consumer's travel decision." Burnett points out that UK attracts a lot of tourists with a taste for literature, literature can be linked to tourism. "Tourism places also help to attract people to literary festivals", says Binno K John who organizes the Kovalum Literature Festival in Kerala. Author and co-founder director of Jaipur Literary Festival Namita Gokhale says it is open for literary expression it helps to understand the people and culture etc. Noted literary figures appeared in the festival e.g. Kiran Desai, Salman Rushdie, Shashi Deshpande, Manil Suri, Indira Sinha, Uday Prakash, Vikram Seth, U.R. Ananthmurthy, Javed Akhtar, Gulzar, J. M. Coetzee, V. S. Naipaul, Chetan Bhagat, Amish Tripathi and Taslima Nasreen etc respectively from 2006-2017.

A Marathi writer like Ramesh Mantri has written his experiences with his visits with R. K. Narayan, Manohar Malgaonkar, Shivam Karanth, V.K.Gokak, K.V.Puttappa in his book "Bangalore to Badamee". Well-known Marathi novelist, Vishwas Patil wrote his novels after his visits to various places. His 'Panipat' is written after his visit to various places at Panipat in Haryana. 'All India Marathi Literary Meet' and 'Global Marathi Meet' are also noteworthy. The Mussoorie based Indian Writer in English Ruskin Bond wrote the stories and novels based on the experiences of the foothills of Himalayas. Thus Literary Tourism is developing a world-wide genre.

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सांस्कृतिक व साहित्यिक पर्यटनासाठी पूर्वाभ्यासाची आवश्यकता

मराठी विभाग, पौभूषण डॉ वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय,
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पर्यटन हा जगातील महत्वाचा व्यवसाय
प्रचंड रोजगार निर्मिती आणि
योगवाही आर्थिक क्रिया ही पर्यटन
पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे देशाला परकीय
विभिन्न देशांमधील विभिन्न जाती -
धर्म संस्कृतिच्या लोकांमध्ये वैचारिक देवाछं- घेवाछं
पर्यटनामुळे घडून येते देशांतर्गत आणि
आंतरराष्ट्रीय सामंजस्य पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे

पर्यटन अनेक हेतूने केले जाते
भटकंती, करमणूक, आरोग्याच्या कारणासाठी,
अभ्यास म्हणून, निखळ आनंदासाठी अशा अनेकविध
हेतूने पर्यटन केले जाते सांस्कृतिक आणि
साहित्यिक पर्यटन ही पर्यटनाची अत्यंत महत्वाची

सांस्कृतिक अथवा साहित्यिक हेत
करावयाच्या पर्यटनासाठी संबंधित स्थळांचा
पूर्वाभ्यास करणे गरजेचे असते

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी ऐतिहासिक आणि
वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पोतीचा वापर केला आहे
सांस्कृतिक पर्यटनात गडकोट, भुईकोट किल्ले,
विविध देवालये लेणी यांचा समावेश हा
साहित्यिक पर्यटनात सुप्रसिद्ध साहित्यिकांचे
निवासस्थान, समाधी परिसर, त्यांच्या साहित्यात
अंतर्भूत असलेली स्थळे, यांचा अंतर्भाव होतो
अभ्यास ऐतिहासिक व वर्णनात्मक पोतीने करावा
म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी ऐतिहासिक
व वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पोतीचा वापर करण्यात आला

1

सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन आणि साहित्यिक पर्यटन
या दोन्ही क्षेत्रातील सिमारेषा अत्यंत पुसट आहेत

एखाद्या सुप्रसिद्ध साहित्यिकाने त्याच्या साहित्यकृतीद्वारे
मानवतेच्या सेवेबरोबरच सांस्कृतिक ठेवा असलेल्या
सार्वकालिन महान कलाकृती निर्मा

त्यामुळे त्यांच्या साहित्यकृतींना महान
वारशांचा दर्जा प्राप्त होतो
साहित्यातील संत ज्ञानेश्वर यांनी निर्मिलेली
ज्ञानेश्वरी ही साहित्यकृती या साहित्यकृतीस
सार्वकालिन महान सांस्कृतिक वारसा म्हणून दर्जा
प्राप्त झाला आहे त्यामुळे ज्ञानेश्वरांच्या 'ज्ञानेश्वरी
या ग्रंथाची निर्मिती जेथे झाली ते 'आळंदी' जिल्हा
पुणे हे स्थळ सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक आणि साहित्यिक
पर्यटन स्थळ म्हणून गणले जाते
सांस्कृतिक आणि साहित्यिक पर्यटनाच्या सिमारेषा
एकमेकित मिसळलेल्या असतात

सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन दरवर्षी हजारो लोक
तर पण विविध सांस्कृतिक वारशांना
भेटी देवूनही संबंधित स्थलमहात्वाचा त्यांना अभ्यास
नसल्याने पर्यटनाचा निखळ आनंद व अर्थबोधाचे
समाधान मिळत नाही या शोधसमस्येची उकल
करण्याआधी सांस्कृतिक व साहित्यिक पर्यटनाची
व्याख्या करण्याचा प्रयत्न करू

आपल्या समते सांस्कृतिक व साहित्यिक
वारसा असलेल्या स्थळांना ठराविक कालमर्यादेत
भ्रमंती करीत भेट देणे म्हणजे सांस्कृतिक अथवा
साहित्यिक पर्यटन होय

सांस्कृतिक पर्यटनामध्ये धार्मिक स्थळे उदा
मंदिरे, मशिदी, चर्च, समाधिस्थळे इत्यादी; किल्ले
यामध्ये सागरी किल्ले, भुईकोट किल्ले इत्या
लेणी यामध्ये डोंगरातील खडक खोदून तयार
केलेल्या बौ, जैन व हिंदू धर्म परंपरेतील
गुहागृहांचा समावेश होतो लेण्यांच्या सांस्कृतिक
पर्यटनाचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या
हेतूकथनासाठी करू

महाराष्ट्रातील लेणी: सांस्कृतिक – साहित्यिक

माध्यमांमधून शासनाच्या पर्यटन विभागामार्फत दिली

3) शालेय अभ्यासक्रमात सांस्कृतिक व साहित्यिक पर्यटन साक्षरतेसंबंधी जाणीवजागृती विषयी माहितीचा अंतर्भाव करण्या

4) सांस्कृतिक वारशांचे जतन व संवर्धन करण्यासाठी पर्यटकांमधील विध्वंसक प्रवृत्ती नष्ट व्हावी या करिता पर्यटन विषयक प्रचलित कायद्यामध्ये सुधारणा व्हावी

5) सप्रसिद्ध कलावंतांच्या, साहित्यिकांच्या जन्मभूमी व कर्मभूमीच्या ठिकाणी शासनाच्या प्रयत्नातून स्मृतीसंग्रहालयांची निर्मिती केली जावी

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‘स्वराज्याची धनदौलत – सांगली जिल्ह्यातील दुर्ग पर्यटकांचे आकर्षण’

प्रा. जी. के. पाटील

पद्मभूषण डॉ. वसंतरावदादा पाटील महाविद्यालय तासगांव

आज भारतातील नव्या पिढीला चाकोरीबद्ध जीवनाची सवय लागली आहे त्याला मोकळा श्वास घ्यायला मिळतो तो उन्हाळ्याच्या दिवसात अशा सर्व चकव्यवहारावरील रामबाण उपाय म्हणजे साहसी निसर्ग पर्यटन आणि दुर्गभ्रमंती यासाठी 1980 च्या सुमारास महाराष्ट्र शासनाने सुरु केले ईको टुरीझम आणि साहस टुरीझम ही कल्पना गेल्या पंधरा वर्षात खऱ्या अर्थाने रुजू लागली आहे. या निसर्ग दर्शन अथवा किल्ले पर्यटनातून समाजाला मिळते विचारांची समृद्धी एक अनोखा दृष्टीकोन, धाडसीपणा, स्वतंत्रता आणि संवेदनशीलता एके काळी महाराष्ट्रातल्या मराठी माणसाने शिवछत्रपतींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली हिंदवी स्वराज्याचा जयघोष केला आणि उभा महाराष्ट्र छत्रपतींच्या पाठीशी उभा राहिला. याचे कारण छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या जन्माच्या अगोदरचा 350 वर्षांचा इतिहास पाहिला, वाचला तर आजही त्या घटनाबद्दल मनात तिरस्कारता निर्माण होते. यवनीसत्ताधिशाने अन्याय आणि अत्याचाराची परिसिमा गाठली होती. देव, धर्म आणि मानव यांची स्थिती अत्यंत शोथनीय झाली होती. वास्तविक यवनी सत्ता मराठी माणसांच्या पराकमांवर चालल्या होत्या असे म्हटले तरी वावगे होणार नाही. आमच्यातले शूरत्व दुसऱ्यासाठी खर्ची होत होते आम्ही आमचे स्वत्व हरवून गुलामगिरी स्विकारली होती ज्या काही हाताच्या बोटावर मोजणाऱ्या पराकमी सरदारांना जो सन्मान मिळत होता. तो बेगडी आणि बादशाहच्या मर्जीवरचा होता. बादशाहाची गैरसमर्जी झाली तर ज्यांना बादशाहासाठी पराकमाची खास्त खाल्ली त्यालाही प्रसंगानुरूप त्याच्या तलवारीच्या पात्याखाली माना घ्यावा लागत होत्या त्यांना एक तर मरण यातना किंवा मृत्यूस सामोरे जावे लागे तेंव्हा ही स्थिती बदलावी म्हणून छत्रपतींनी हिंदवी स्वराज्य उभारले.

या हिंदवी स्वराज्याचा जयघोष महाराष्ट्राच्या दऱ्या खोऱ्यात तीनशे वर्षांपूर्वी छत्रपतींच्या जय घोष करीत घुमला या स्वराज्याच्या मुलाधार होता डोंगरी आणि सागरी दुर्ग आज महाराष्ट्रात असलेल्या 361 हुन अधिक गड कोट किल्ले आजही ते छत्रपतींच्या

प्रगल्भनितीची आणि मर्द मावळ्यांच्या अजोड पराकमाची गाथा आपणासमोर उभी करता आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील या विविध दुर्गांचे, दुर्गम भौगोलिक स्थान आणि भक्कम रचना यातून शिवकालीन स्थापत्य शास्त्राची विस्मयचकीत करणारी दुरदृष्टी जाणवते या ऐतिहासिक दुर्गांची भ्रमंती करणारी आजही तरुणाई त्याच्यापासून नित्यनवी स्फूर्ती घेत असल्याचे दिसते आज इतिहास झालेल्या एकेकाळच्या या बुलंद दुर्गांनीच एके काळी आमचा इतिहास घडविला होता त्याची साक्ष तेथील एक एक चिरा देत राहतो आहे.

पर्यटनासाठी प्रेरित करतो आहे. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील दुर्गम दर्शनासाठी हे विहंगम दर्शन 'आम्हास भारतावर प्रेम करण्यावर सदैव प्रीत करेल यातील काही किल्ले बेलांग, बुलंद आणि गढीवजा आहे दर दहा-दहा कोसावर एखादा तरी किल्ला आढळतोय सहज आढळत नाही तो किल्यांचा इतिहास गॅझेट नोंदी आणि त्याच स्वराज्यातल योगदान² हे नव्या पिढीला कळायचे असेल आणि त्यांचे जीवन समृद्ध व्हायचे असेल तर त्याने पर्यटन करून राजा शिवछत्रपतींची स्फूर्ती घ्यावी यासाठी किल्ले पर्यटन आवश्यक आज आपणाला संपुर्ण किल्यांची भ्रमंती करता येणं शक्य नाही तेव्हा किमान – सांगली जिल्ह्यातील किल्यांची आपण भ्रमंती करावी व या किल्ल्यावर कसे पोहचता येते, तो प्रदेश किती महत्वाचा होता त्यावेळी माणसं छत्रपतींच्या हाकेसरशी प्राणावर बेतणाऱ्या संकटाना सलाम घालीत कशी लढत असतील त्याची महती कळेल आणि आपणाला राष्ट्र रक्षणासाठी प्रोत्साहन मिळेल या किल्ल्यांचे महत्त्व सांगतांना रामचंद्रपंत अमात्य लिहतात, 'संपुर्ण राज्यांचे सार तो दुर्ग (किल्लेद्वय) दुर्ग नसता मोकळा देश परचक येताच निराश्रय, प्रभाभग्न होऊन देश उध्वस्त होता, देश उध्वस्त झाल्यावर राज्य कोणास म्हणावे या करिता पूर्वी जे.जे. राजे झाले त्यांनी आधी देशांसाठी दुर्गबांधून तो तो देश शाश्वत करून घेतात आणि आले परचक संकट दुर्गाश्रयावर परिहार केले³ शिवकालीन किल्ले म्हणजे प्राणरक्षण ही भावना सर्वत्र होती म्हणूनच छत्रपतींनी किल्ले बांधताना

घेतलेला किल्ला स्वराज्याबाहेर जाणार नाही याकडे जाणीवपूर्वक लक्ष दिले सांगली जिल्ह्यातील बाणूरगड हा दख्खन महाराष्ट्राची संरक्षक भिंत होता तो स्वराज्यासाठी छातीची ढाल करणारा गड म्हणून त्याचे स्थान महत् आहे याशिवाय कोलदुर्ग, मिरज किल्ला प्रचतिगड, मच्छिद्रगड, विलासगड (मल्लीकार्जुननंद हे किल्ले होत.

1) मिरजेचा किल्ला – (बलाढ्य लष्करी केंद्र) :- 27 बुरुज, चारी बाजूनी खंदक तीन मोठे दरवाजे असणारा हा किल्ला शिलाहारांच्या ताब्यातून 1489 ला बहामनी राजवटीकडे आला. एका ताम्रपटानुसार हा किल्ला बांधताना एका व्यक्तीचा बळी दिला गेला होता दुसरा महम्मद बहामनीने हा किल्ला अभेदय असा केला या किल्ल्याने बहामनी, अदिलशाही, मोगल मराठे सत्ता अनुभवल्या⁴

किल्ल्याची रचना :-

हा जमिनीवर किल्ला असून किल्ल्याच्या सभोवती चहोबाजूनी खंदक होते त्यात पूर्वी पाणी भरलेले असे. तटबंदी दगडामातीची असून अतिशय मजबुत आणि रुंद होती तोफगोळ्यांनी फक्त तात्पुरता खळगा पडण्यापाडीकडे नुकसान होत नव्हते चोंद बुरुजा हा सर्वात उंच होता. प्रत्येक अमावस्येनंतर चोंद दर्शन झाल्यावर तेथुन तोफांचे बार होत. या भुईकोट किल्ल्यात तीन दरवाजे होते. मुख्य दरवाजा पूर्वाभिमुख विजापूर दरवाजा उत्तरेकडे बंका दरवाजा दक्षिणेस म्हैशाळ दरवाजा पूर्वेकडे जिभी चौकी मोठा खंदक होता. रोज संध्याकाळी रात्री नऊ वाजता चौघडा, मशालीची राजगस्त होत असे. मुख्य दरवाजा दिंडी दरवाजा पहाटे चारला घंटा झाल्यानंतर उघडण्यात येई. त्याला घाटग्रस्त म्हणत. या किल्ल्यात प्रशाकीय वास्तू मंदिरे, मशिद, विहीरी सुबक लाकडी काम होते. औरंगजेब, छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज, नेताजी पालकरांना, राघोबादादा या किल्ल्याने झुंजवले. 1739 ला शाहू महाराजांनी मोगलांकडून जिंकून तो डुबल सरदारांच्याकडे . 1761 ला गोविंद हरी पटवर्धन यांच्याकडे आला. सध्या या किल्ल्यात शासकीय कार्यालये असून फक्त चार बुरुज शिल्लक आहेत.

2) मराठ्यांचे टेहळणी केंद्र किल्ले बाणूरगड :- छत्रपतींच्या स्वराज्याला ज्या सहयाद्रीने मानवंदना दिली. मराठ्यांचे टेहळणीकेंद्र तो डोंगरी किल्ला म्हणजे बाणूरगड. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील खानापूर, आटपाडी, सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील सांगोला तालुका यांच्या सिमेवर हा किल्ला असून शंभू महादेवाच्या

डोंगररांगात सिताबाईच्या डोंगरातून निघालेल्या महिमान गडाच्या फाट्यावर स्थानापन्न झाला आहे. भूपालसिंह राजाने तो बांधला असावा त्यावरून त्यास भूपालगड असेही म्हणतात. स्वराज्यात आल्यानंतर तो बाणूर गावी असल्याने त्यास बाणूरगड नाव पडले. समुद्र सपाटीपासून 500 मीटर उंच असून पूर्व, पश्चिम, दक्षिण बाजूंनी मजबुत तटबंदी आहे. उत्तरेकडे जंगल बारा बुरुज, बारा कमानी होत्या. किल्लेदार म्हणून फिरंगोजी नरसाळा व सबनीस म्हणून विठ्ठलपंत भालेराव काम पाहत मराठ्यांचे टेहळणी केंद्र व शस्त्रागार होते⁵ येथून माणदेश, विजापूरी आदिलशाही, निजामशाहीतील परांडा प्रदेशापर्यंत देखरेख ठेवता येते असे. येथे 2 एप्रिल 1689 इतिहासप्रसिद्ध लढाई झाली ती म्हणजे छ.संभाजी महाराज दिलेरखानास जाऊन मिळाल्यानंतर त्यांनी ही संयुक्त मोहिम काढली. फिरंगोजी नरसाळा यांनी पंधरा दिवस किल्ला लढविला. उत्तरेचा बुरुज ढासळला. त्यानंतर किल्ला फिरंगोजींनी संभाजी महाराजांना 17 एप्रिल 1679ला दिला. येथे बहिर्जी नाईक यांची समाधी आहे. बाणूरगडावर हेरगिरी करीत असताना हा वीर शत्रुच्या ताब्यात सापडला. शंभू महादेवाचे किल्ल्यात मंदिर आहे. तेथे त्याने प्राण सोडले. सध्या तेथे बहिर्जी नाईक यांची समाधी आहे. या किल्ल्याकडे जाण्यासाठी पुणे-सातारा, कराड-विटा ते बाणूरगड 324 किमी व कोल्हापूर सांगली, तासगांव भिवघाट मार्गे पळशी बाणूरगड 55 किमीचा मार्ग आहे.

3) मच्छिद्रगड शिवरायांनी बांधलेला किल्ला- 1676 ला स्वराज्यास बळकटी आणण्याकरीता म्हणून छत्रपतींना सहयाद्री किल्ल्यांची जी दुर्गशृंखला बांधली त्यापैकी हा शेवटचा किल्ला. समुद्रसपाटीपासून 791कि.मी. उंचीवर असलेला, काळभैरवाच्या डोंगराशेजारी एका वाटोळ्या टेकडीवर उभा आहे. या गडाच्या पूर्व बाजूच्या बुरुजाच्या खालच्या बाजूस राममंदिर आहे. तसेच एका लेणे मंदिर ही आहे. थोडे पुढे गेल्यानंतर डाव्या छतास काळ्या कातालात बांधलेला पाण्याचा देखणा कुंड आहे. तर उत्तर टोकावर गोरखनाथ मंदिर आहे. या गडाकडे जाताना आपणास बहेचा मारुती व कोळे नृसिंहपूर पहाता येतात. सध्या हा किल्ला मच्छिंद्रनाथाच्या मंदिरामुळे प्रसिद्ध आहे.⁶ या किल्ल्याकडे एसटीने इस्लामपूराहून जाता येते. अवघ्या 10 कि.मी. वरती हा किल्ला आहे. 1693 मध्ये हा गड मोगलांनी जिंकून तेथे देवीसिंग

किल्लेदाराची नियुक्ती केली. 12 नोव्हेंबर 1693 ला खुद्द औरंगजेबने किल्ल्यावर चाल केली. तेव्हा देवीसिंगने तो किल्ला देऊन टाकला. पुढे हा किल्ला 1707 मध्ये मराठ्यांनी जिंकला. 1818 पर्यंत पेशव्यांचे सेनापती बापू गोखले यांच्याकडे तो होता. नंतर कर्नल हेविट यांनी तो जिंकला. यावरून या किल्ल्याचे महत्त्व लक्षात येईल.

4) चांदोली राष्ट्रीय उद्यानातील दुर्गम दुर्ग प्रचितगड –सांगली, कोल्हापूर, रत्नागिरी या जिल्ह्यांच्या सिमा जेथे एकत्र येतात त्याठिकाणी हा किल्ला उभा असून समुद्रसपाटीपासून 971 मीटर उंचीवर आहे. या किल्ल्याच्या तिन्ही बाजू तासलेल्या कड्याप्रमाणे असून उत्तरेकडील बाजू सहयाद्रीच्या मुख्य रांगेला चिकटलेली आहे. त्यामुळे दरीत उतरणाऱ्या बिकट वाटेने कसरत करीत प्रचितगडचा सर्वोच्च माथा गाठावा लागतो. प्रचंड उंचीचे वृक्ष, शेकडो जातीचे पशुपक्षी जंगलातील कित्येक कि.मी.ची वाटप तुडविल्यानंतर आपणास प्रचितगडास जाता येते. या किल्ल्यावर जाण्यासाठी एकुण सहा मार्ग असून नायरी ते तिवरे घाटमार्ग, मोरगिरी ते कंधारडोह रूंधीव मार्गे गडावर, मलकापूर ते चांदेल आणि सहावा देवरूख कुंडी चांदेल रूंधीमार्गे गडावर जाता येते. वारणा नदीवर चांदोली धरण असून तेथे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान बघण्यासारखे आहे. या गडावरून एकाच वेळी कोकण, सातारा, कोल्हापूरकडील शत्रुच्या हालचालीवर लक्ष ठेवता येत असे. याचा टेहळणी केंद्र म्हणूनही वापर होत असावा.⁷ त्यांचे दुसरे नाव उचितगड आहे. सुर्यराव शिर्केचा पराभव करून 29 एप्रिल 1961 ला महाराजांनी शृंगारपूर जिंकले व प्रचितगड स्वराज्यात आला कर्नाटक मोहिमेच्या वेळी छत्रपतीने संभाजीस तेथे ठेवले होते. 1918 ला कर्नल प्रॉर्थरने प्रचितगडाचा ताबा घेतला सांगली जिल्ह्यातील यानंतरचा अत्यंत दुर्लक्षित असलेला सद्यस्थितीतील कोळदुर्ग असून विटा – जत रस्त्यावर विजापूर – गुहागर हायवेवर पळशी गावापासून 3 कि.मी अंतरावर हा किल्ला आहे. या परिसरातील लोक त्याला कुळदुर्ग म्हणतात. सध्या या किल्ल्यावर तटबंदी बुरुज अत्यंत पडित अवस्थेत शिल्लक आहेत. मात्र या किल्ल्यावर तद्कालात सुंदर कलाकुसरीची मंदीरे असावी, येथे इतथता पडलेल्या दगडावरून असे दिसते हा किल्ला बाणुरगड जवळ असून एक संरक्षक, टेहळीचा किल्ला म्हणून बाणुरगडा बरोबरच त्याचा पर्यायी किल्ला म्हणून वापर होत असावा. सांगली – मिरज नागज मार्गे खानापूर रस्त्यावर येवून या किल्ल्याकडे जाता येते याच रस्त्याच्यापुढे शुकाचार्याचे मंदीर आहे.

एकूणच पाहता सांगली जिल्ह्यातील वरील पर्यटन स्थळे लक्षात घेता आपणास असे लक्षात येईल की, छत्रपतींनी दख्खन पठारावरील प्रदेशाचे, रयतेचे, स्वराज्याचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी किल्ले बाणुरगड व किल्ले प्रचितगड यांचे उपयोग टेहळणी केंद्र म्हणून केला होता दक्षिण कोकण ते विजापूरची अदिलशाही, पराड्यांपर्यंत निजामशाही व मोगलीं सत्तेवर वचक ठेवणारा सांगली जिल्ह्यातील हा भूभाग व किल्ले हे स्वराज्याची धनदौलत होती. या परिसरातून काही आंतरराज्य व्यापारी मार्गही (विजापूर, वाई) जात होते आज 21 व्या शतकात हा रस्ता गुहागर-विजापूर राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग म्हणून तयार केला जात आहे. अशा या स्वराज्याच्या धनदौलतीचे छत्रपती स्वामी होते भटकंतीच्या माध्यमातून या किल्ल्यांना भेटी देताना छत्रपतींच्या पदस्पर्शाने पूनीत झालेल्या या मातीच्या कपाळाचा गंध आपल्या भाळी लावता येईल या दृष्टीने या किल्ल्यांचे पर्यटन सफर तरुणांनी करावे व शासनाने या पर्यटन स्थळांचे पुरातत्व खात्याच्या माध्यमातून संरक्षण करावे.

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- 6) || || कित्ता 2 पान 31
- 7) || || कित्ता 3 पान 41



WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT IN RAHURI TEHSIL, OF AHMEDNAGAR, MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract

Water quality assessment of Rahuri tehsil in Ahmednagar district of has done in Maharashtra State, India. This paper aims to study the physical and chemical properties of water of Rahuri and its surrounding area. The physical parameters included: Temperature, Total dissolved solids and electrical conductivity. The chemical parameters included: pH, total hardness, calcium hardness, magnesium hardness, Phenolphthalein alkalinity, total alkalinity. Ionic parameters like chloride, phosphate, sulphate, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, iron, chromium and manganese. Also, the biological parameters studied standard plate count and most probable number.

Keywords: Physico-Chemical Parameters, Permissible Limit, Chemical standards of drinking water, Rahuri.

Introduction

Water is the world's most precious resource because the life of animals and plants depends on it. Most industries also require water for various applications, so the global economy depends on it as well. Springs are the places where ground water is discharged at specific locations on the earth and they vary dramatically as to the type of water they discharge. Many of the springs are the result of long cracks or joints in sedimentary rock. (Young, 2007) Hot springs are defined as springs where the temperature of water lies significantly above the mean of annual air temperature of that region. (Thompson, 2003 and Young, 2007) Hot ground water can be used to drive turbines and generate electricity, or it can be used directly to heat homes and other buildings. Energy extracted from the Earth's heat is called geothermal energy. (Thompson and Turk, 2005) Water is one of the abundantly available substances in nature. It is essential constituent of all animal and plants material and forms about 75% of matter of earth crust. It has been argued previously that geochemical energy-yields may be a key determinant of microbial community structure and diversity in thermal environments (Amend and Shock, 2001) Rainfall, an important and largest source of water, other sources are surface water and sub-surface water or ground water. (Sharma B.K., 2001) Water is mostly important for industrial and municipal purposes. In addition to the direct consumption of water at homes and farms, there are many indirect ways in which water affects our daily life.

The physical, chemical and biological composition of water is influenced to a great extent by different factors including climate, geomorphology and geology. Also the physical

variables which include temperature and turbidity; chemical variables in that non-toxic variables such as pH, total dissolved salts, salinity, conductivity, ions, nutrients, organic matter and dissolved gases and toxic variables like biocides and trace metals. The objectives of the present work are to analysis and discuss the suitability of water for drinking and sanitation.

Material and Methods

Study Area

The Rahuri Tehsil in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra has been selected for the present investigation work. The tehsil comprises of 95 villages and two urban centers spread over an area of 1, 00,898 hectares. The geographical extension of the study area is from 19°15' N to 19°34' North latitude and 74°23' E to 74°50' East Longitude. The Rahuri tehsil lies in the rain shadow zone of the Western Ghats in Mula and Pravara basin.

Sampling Methods

The water quality parameters estimated by the standard methods given by APHA (1998). For the present investigation groundwater samples were collected every month during the study year from June 2013 to May 2014 from 32 different sampling stations of Rahuri tehsil. The water samples collected from the Rahuri tehsil and taken in pre-cleaned polyethylene bottle. Water temperature recorded immediately on the site by mercury thermometer. TDS of water samples measured using gravimetric method. Dissolved oxygen was estimated by the method of Winkler method. EC values of the water sample under investigation were measured using Digital Conductivity meter. The pH value of water sample measured by using Digital pH meter.

The total hardness of the water sample was determined by complex metric titration with EDTA using Erichrome black T as an indicator. The calcium hardness and calcium of the water sample were determined by complex metric

titration with EDTA using Murexide as an indicator. Phenolphthalein and Total alkalinities of the water samples were determined by titrating with H₂SO₄ using phenolphthalein and methyl orange as indicators.

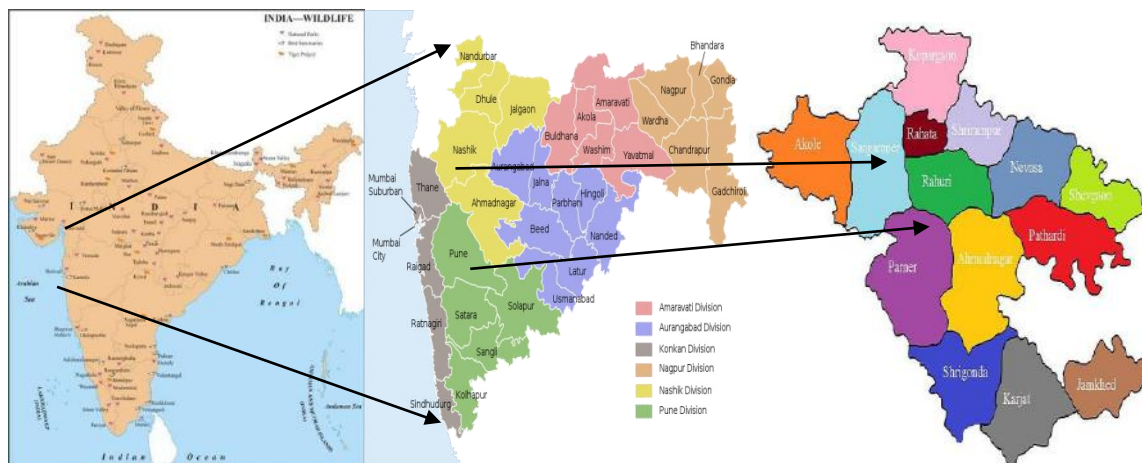


Figure: 1.1 showing map of the study area

Result and Discussion

A total of 32 samples were collected from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil of Ahmednagar. Among these villages, 4% drinking water samples from two locations contain 1 mg/l of fluoride, 96% of the samples contain fluoride 0.5 mg/l. The results indicate that the fluoride content in all the sampling stations was found within the permissible levels as per WHO standards.

Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH)

The average of pH noted from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil. Water sample is 8.77 as maximum and minimum 5.1 was observed.

Electrical conductivity (EC)

The average of Electrical conductivity recorded from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil. Of it water sample is 4.53 uS/cm as maximum and 0.16 uS/cm as minimum recorded.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

The average total dissolved solids observed from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil. From water sample are 690 mg/L as maximum in pre-monsoon and 110 mg/L as minimum in post monsoon. Total dissolved solids are above the permissible limiting 500 mg/L recommended by WHO.

Asrari et al. (2008) measured the TDS minimum 50mg/L and maximum 3575 mg/L from Kor River, Iran. The amount of TDS related with increasing dissolved ions.

Temperature

The water temperature noted from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil, it 28.5°C in pre-monsoon as maximum and 27°C in post-monsoon season.

Jayabhaye et al. (2008), reported water temperature ranged from 22.5-32.5°C from Kayadhu river, near Hingoli during January-December 2004.

Dissolved Oxygen

The average dissolved oxygen obtained from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil of water sample is 0.9 mg/L maximum and 0.2 mg/L minimum with the mean value of 0.49 mg/L.

Yannawar VB and Bhosle AB (2013), achieved value of dissolved oxygen varied from 2.0, 1.12, 1.8 and 1.64 in S1, S2, S3 and S4 respectively from the selected sites. The lower dissolved oxygen due to organic contamination near sources to water.

Hardness

The average hardness obtained from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil of water sample is 310 mg/L maximum and 80 mg/L minimum with the mean value of 80 mg/L.

Singh et al. (2005), found hardness level as 243 mg/L, 180 mg/L and 149 mg/L during June 1999 from the wells, springs and the rivers respectively in Udampur, Jammu and Kashmir. Also they found hardness 194 mg/L, 179 mg/L and 146 mg/L in October 1999 from same water sampling sites.

Calcium

The value of calcium observed from 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil of water samples are 198 mg/L maximum and 5.6 mg/L minimum in pre and post-monsoon respectively. The mean calcium hardness was 33.1 mg/L.

Vijayakumara et al. (2005), observed calcium ranged from 8.60 – 94.10 mg/L 75.25 – 124

mg/L in surface and sub-surface water of Bhadra River respectively.

Phenolphthalein Alkalinity (PA)

The phenolphthalein alkalinity of 32 villages of Rahuri tehsil of water sample is below detectable limit in pre-monsoon and 1885 mg/L maximum and minimum 267 mg/L. Average value of phenolphthalein alkalinity 596.9 mg/L.

Approximately of the aquatic characteristics stay lower the accepted edge in the post-monsoon period and some are upstairs the acceptable limits in pre-monsoon season. This might be due to dilution of water by raining. Simmular remarks are observed by Yannawar et al. (2013).

Conclusion

On the basis of above discussion, it is concluded that the water quality assessment of Rahuri Tehsil in Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra. It reveals that although the situation is not worst but it has to be maintained. Some of the water characteristics are below the permissible limit in the post-monsoon season and some are above the permissible limits in pre-monsoon season. This may be due to dilution of water by raining. Complete study showed that the water is more polluted in pre-monsoon as compared to post-monsoon.

Acknowledgement

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EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND IT'S IMPACT ON THE SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH MAHARASHTRA 1981 – 2001

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Introduction:

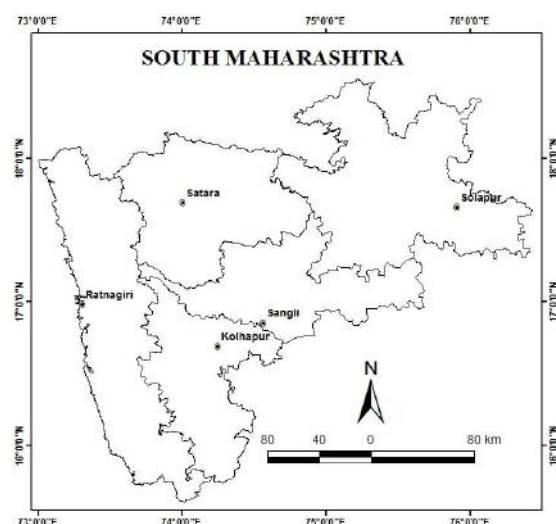
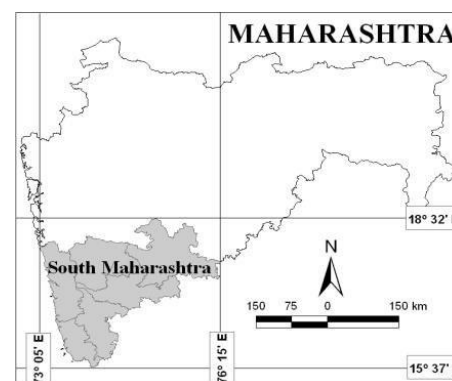
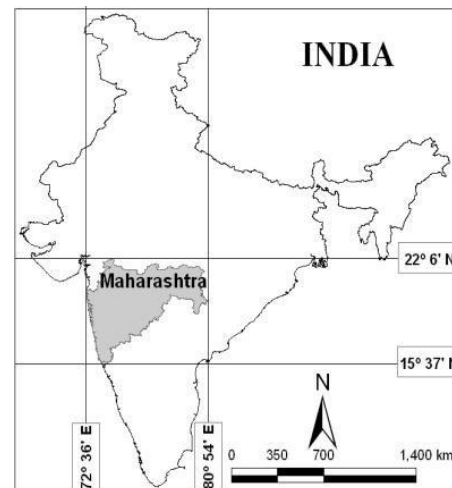
Geography is a spatial science. It has its focus on regional development which refers to comprehensive integrated development of a region covering economic progress, social advancement, political and educational development. We can observe in countries like India that there are wide regional variations in the educational provision of infrastructural services or works. The Government of India has started 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' (SSA), which is an effort to universalize elementary education with participation of State Government. The State Government has taken decision to start SSA by universalizing primary education during 2001-02. The basic objective of the study is to bring out the pattern of spatial distribution of amenities like educational institutions. During the 1981, 1991 and 2001 census year, infrastructure i.e. educational institutions, teacher-students ratio and villages having different amenities served by educational development has rapidly increase but this increase was not much more.

Study Problem :

In South Maharashtra or in the entire state of Maharashtra there are wide variations in educational infrastructure, and mostly it is confined to larger cities and the countryside is lagging far behind. However, in the recent past almost all districts of the South Maharashtra recorded an improvement in educational index of infrastructure services. This paper aims to study the socio economic impact of educational infrastructure of south Maharashtra. It is intended to study here the Distribution of infrastructural facilities in different regions and level and trends of educational development. It is expected that this study will help the planner and administrators in determining the size of investment for institutional and basic infrastructural development as well as identifying the nodal points of educational development for area planning.

LOCATION MAP

SOUTH MAHARASHTRA



Study Area :

The study region known as South Maharashtra can reasonably be divided into two areas. Konkan and the rest South (western) Maharashtra. It includes districts namely Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Ratnagiri.

Objectives:

1. To assess the existing educational infrastructure and its impact on the study area and people therein.
2. To assess the variations in the levels of educational attainments in south Maharashtra.
3. To measure the overall development of educational infrastructure of study area.

Data Collection:

The present study is based on secondary sources of data. The respective decennial census data from 1981 to 2001 (wherever published) which are the reference years of the present study however for the Draft Report, we have confined ourselves only to the analysis of the relevant census data. The district level study pertains to the data that were collected from 1981, 1991 and 2001 census of India. Besides this other census reports were also made use of. Some secondary source of data were collected from related books, journal, District Gazetteers, Statistical Abstracts of the State, Socio-Economic Review of the District, Socio-Economic Survey, Education at a glance, Selected Educational Statistics of the state and related district.

Methodology:

The study of Educational Infrastructure And Its Impact On The Society is based on 1981, 1991 and 2001 census data. In order to process the data various appropriate statistical techniques have been applied for analyzing the data to measure the educational infrastructure, impact of educational institutions on the society and disparity in educational attainment. In the present study district have been taken as the basic units of investigations. In this study an attempt has been made to provide a profile of the spatial distribution of educational infrastructural facilities in different areas of the study region based on 1981, 1991 and 2001 census data and different aspects of level and trends of educational development on 1981-2001 census data.

The educational institutions are categorized in to several classes such as primary-middle, secondary, higher secondary, graduate and above level of education, etc. The study area of south Maharashtra contains all these types of

educational institutions but they are not unique. For instance in urban area the institutions are more particularly in administrative headquarters like Sangli-Miraj, Kolhapur, Satara, etc. on the contrary in remote areas these are lacking. This section highlights this aspect thoroughly.

Spatial Patterns of Educational Institutions at District Level, 1981-2001

Educational facilities at the minimum level of primary education to graduate and above are available in all the districts of the study area. All the villages of the Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Solapur and Ratnagiri districts have primary (I to IV std.) school each within their respective revenue limits. Middle school, that is school with facilities for teaching higher primary classes (V to VII standard) are functioning in the study area (Table 1.1).

Primary-Middle of Educational Institutions (1st to 7th std.)

Table 1.1 shows that percentage of educational institutions to total institutions at District level the primary-middle basic (elementary) level of educational institutions of South Maharashtra as a whole was 89.06 per cent in 1981, which decreased to 85.24 per cent in 1991 and again slightly decreased to 81.25 in 2001. The state average was 88.58 per cent in 1981, 83.74 per cent in 1991 and 79.83 in 2001 respectively. It signifies that the goal to achieve primary education for all children is far away. At district level the high percentage of educational facilities is confined to the big cities and towns of the study area. The economically backward of the study region like eastern part of drought prone and western part of Konkan hilly area is backward in the field of educational facilities also.

Secondary / SSC Level Institutions (8th to 10th std)

Table 1.1 exhibited that in the entire Maharashtra there were 5429 secondary schools in 1981, 8653 in 1991 and 12,494 in 2001. While in the study area it were recorded 1082 in 1981, 1723 in 1991 and 2470 in 2001 respectively. It means the study area is not too much progressive in infrastructural educational institutions at secondary level as compared to Maharashtra State. It may be observed from Table 4.1 that the percentage of secondary schools increased from 8.88 % in 1981 to 11.90% in 1991 and to 14.67 % in 2001 in the study area.

Institutions (11th to 12th std)

In Maharashtra even in South Maharashtra the field of education especially of the higher

secondary stage, non-government institutions are imparting important role. Most of the Jr. Colleges are run by these private institutions. Govt. pays grant-in-aid to them. Table 1.1 shows the 1981,1991 and 2001 census results indicated that the position of HSC schools in the study area, was very disgusting and discouraging.

Degree / Senior College / Graduate and above Level Educational Institutions

Table 1.1 shows that percentage of educational institutions to total institutions at District level. At district level the high percentage of degree level of educational institutions was confined to the big cities and towns of the study area. The economically backward of the study region like eastern part of drought prone and western part of Konkan hilly area has remained backward in the field of educational institutions also. All those who have graduation, post graduation or vocational courses such as engineering, medical, etc, are included in this category of degree/ graduates and above educational institutions.

South Maharashtra, the area under study has a great historical background for the colleges and university education. In this area apart from Shivaji University, Mumbai University, Rayat and Swami Shikshan Sansthas, various colleges and other education institutions have been established to bring educational and progress during the last four decades. Facilities exist for graduate and above courses in various disciplines viz Arts, Commerce, Science,

Professional and Technical degree etc. These courses are generally of 1-3 years duration leading to the M.A., M.com, M.sci, etc. Post graduate and above institutions were available in the study area. The consultancy and research work is also undertaken in this higher level of education institutions.

Table 1.1 also shows percentage of degree and above level of educational institutions to total educational institutions of the district in the study area of South Maharashtra. The study area covered 0.63 per cent degree Level Colleges in 1981, where as 0.84 in 1991 and 1.05% in 2001, while the state average was covered with 0.70% in 1981, 0.98% in 1991 and 1.29% in 2001 respectively.

Percentage of Villages with Educational Amenity:

Education is one of those instruments that illuminates the social fabric and speeds up the modernization process and development. This is all the more significant in the study area of South Maharashtra context. As per the 1981 census 96.55 per cent of the villages served by this amenities, where as in 1991 it was 96.17 and in 2001 it was 98.17 per cent with regard to the institutional development, it aimed to remove the imbalances within the districts in regard to the provision of educational facilities at the elementary stage. The location of new schools was proposed to be determined according to the requirement of each area as spelt out in detailed district plans (Census,1986) (Fig.1.2)

Table 1.1 South Maharashtra: Percentage of Educational Institutions to total Institutions of the District, 1981- 2001

Sr No	District	Percentage of Educational Institutions, 1981, 1991, 2001									
		1981					1991				
		Primary-Middle	SSC	HSC	Degree	Total %	Primary	SSC	HSC	Degree	Total %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kolhapur	87.93	9.96	1.31	0.80	100	79.01	17.81	1.75	1.43	100
2	Sangli	83.89	12.82	2.35	1.14	100	80.70	14.91	3.03	1.36	100
3	Satara	88.54	9.12	1.68	0.66	100	85.27	11.33	2.58	0.82	100
4	Solapur	88.19	10.00	1.02	0.79	100	85.24	11.91	1.96	0.89	100
5	Ratnagiri	92.59	5.99	1.18	0.23	100	90.68	7.61	1.46	0.25	100
*	South Maharashtra	89.06	8.88	1.43	0.63	100	85.24	11.90	2.03	0.84	100
*	Maharashtra	88.58	9.33	1.39	0.70	100	83.74	12.46	2.82	0.98	100
Continue....											
Sr.No	District	2001									
		Primary-Middle	SSC	HSC	Degree	Total %					
1	2	13	14	15	16	17					
1	Kolhapur	73.85	20.48	3.92	1.75	100.00					
2	Sangli	76.68	17.71	4.16	1.45	100.00					
3	Satara	81.52	14.23	3.20	1.05	100.00					
4	Solapur	80.16	15.99	2.95	0.90	100.00					
5	Ratnagiri	88.63	8.97	1.85	0.55	100.00					
*	South Maharashtra	81.25	14.67	3.02	1.05	100.00					
*	Maharashtra	79.83	15.02	3.86	1.29	100.00					

Source: Education at a Glance, Maharashtra State 1981, 1991 and 2001

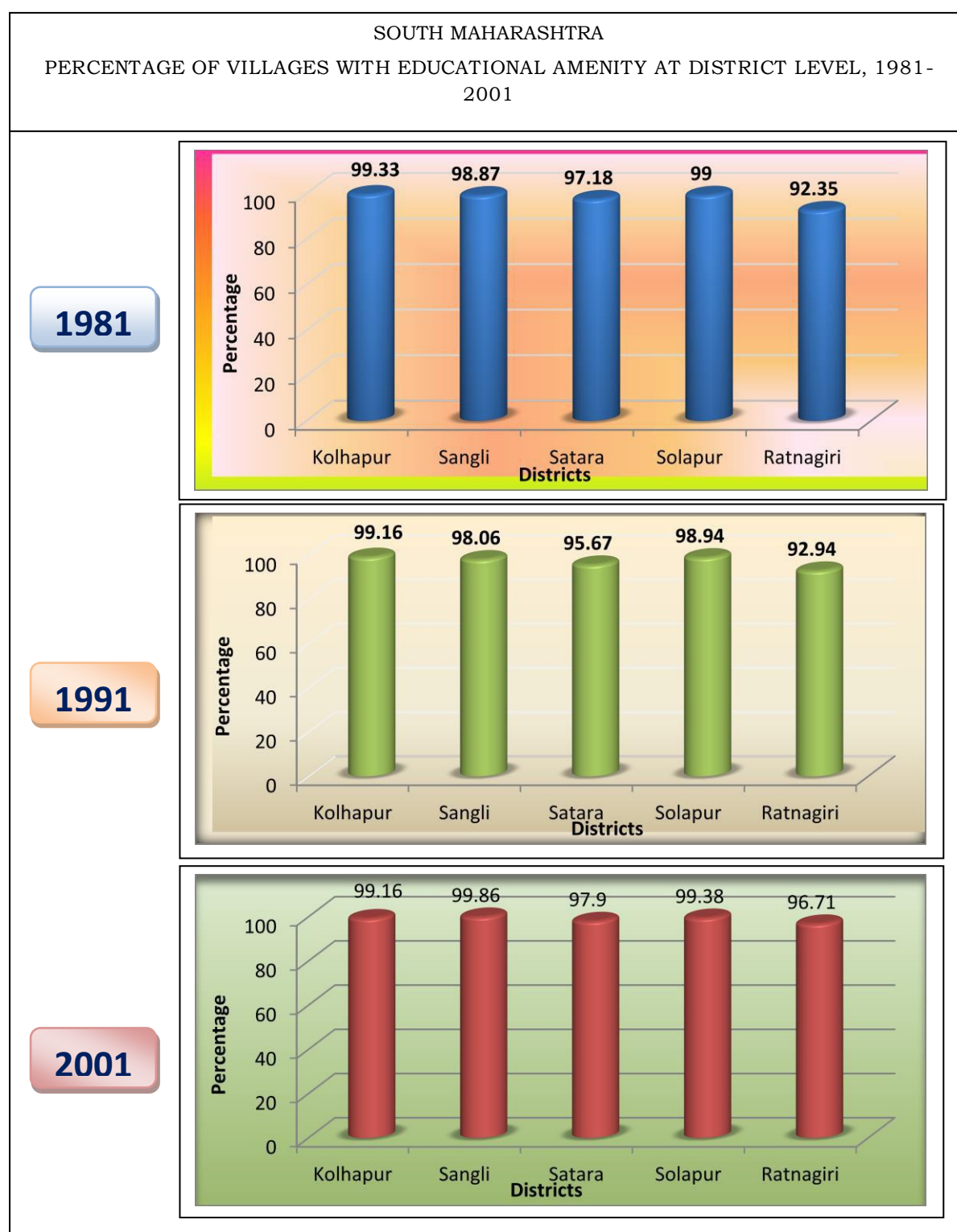


Figure 1.2

CONCLUSION

The foregoing discussion indicates that educational infrastructure of the study area was educationally still far backward as compared to other few developed regions of Maharashtra,

Kolhapur, Sangli and Ratnagiri districts were better off in comparison to the rest of districts. Three out of five districts in the study area were delineated as satisfactory in terms of availability of educational infrastructure. As is apparent

from the graph the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ratnagiri shows a fairly impressive achievement in the development of educational infrastructure.

The districts of Solapur and Satara falling were delineated as unsatisfactory. These two districts had unsatisfactory development of infrastructure because of drought-prone and unfertile soil. The villages in these districts are also small sized and scattered. The district of Solapur is a drought-prone region. The eastern parts of Satara and Sangli have also been identified as drought prone by the government.

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आडवाटेचे ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन स्थळ – तळबीड, ता

छत्रपती शिवाजी कॉलेज, सातारा

अलीकडच्या दशकामध्ये पर्यटन एक मोठा उद्योग समूह म्हणून नावारूपास येत आहे व वेगाने पर्यटन क्षेत्राचा विकास होत आहे

राज्यामध्ये व देशाच्या उर्वरीत क्षेत्रांमध्ये पर्यटनासाठी अनेक क्षेत्रे आहेत नैसर्गिक पर्यटन, सामाजिक पर्यटन, ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन, आधुनिक, सांस्कृतिक व शैक्षणिक पर्यटन इ पर्यटनाची अनेक स्थळे आहेत पर्यटन विकासाचा योग्य आराखडा, पर्यटनासाठी पायाभूत पार्श्वभूमी, त्याचे नियोजन आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे विविध पर्यटन स्थळे पर्यटकांना

त करतील आणि यांतून प्रदेशांच्या, स्थळांच्या व समाजाच्या विकासाची दालने विकसीत होतील

तळबीड हे कराड तालुक्यातील असेच एक
आडवाटेवरचे दुर्लक्षित परंतू ऐतिहासिक

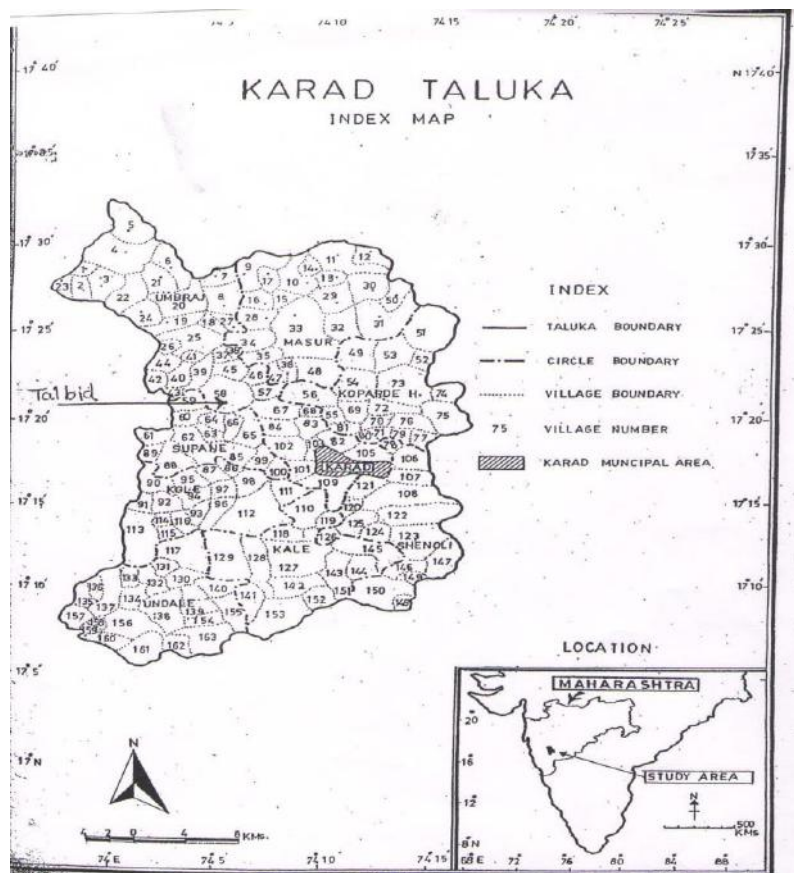
अत्यंत वैभवशाली वारसा लाभलेले ठिकाण असून
छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे अत्यंत विश्वासू

बीरराव मोहिते यांच्या समाधी स्थळाने पावन झालेले हे ठिकाण आहे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची ही सासरवाडी, व हंम्बीरराव माहिते हे

परंतू रक्ताच्या नात्यापेक्षा स्वामी
निष्ठा, स्वराज्याची काळजी आणि स्वाभिमान या
गोष्टी ऐतिहासिक

परंपरेचा वारसा सांग

सरसेनापती हम्बीरराव मोहिते यांच्या वर्तनातून दिशादर्शक ठरतात अशा या ऐतिहासिक स्थळांना प्रकाशात आणण्याचे काम केले तर पर्यटकांना समृद्ध इतिहास तर कळेलच परंतू पर्यटन विकासातील अनेक अज्ञात पैलू उघडे होतील



प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाची खालील काही उघिष्टये आहेत

महाराष्ट्राच्या समृद्ध व गौरवशाली इतिहासाची

आडवाटेवरच्या ऐतिहासिक समाधीची माहिती देणे
नात्यांपेक्षा स्वामीनिष्ठा व स्वराज्याबद्दल
आभिमान श्रेष्ठ असतो

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी एक दिवसीय प्रत्यक्ष क्षेत्र
सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले या ऐतिहासिक स्थळाला
प्रत्यक्ष भेट देवून आवश्यक ती माहिती मिळवण्यात
ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयामधील उपलब्ध माहिती
व श्री राम मंदिर मूर्ती स्थापना विशेषांक इ
माहिती घेण्यात आली

– भौगोलिक स्थान व स्थिती –

तळबीड या गावचे निरपेक्ष स्थान 17
उत्तर अक्षवृत्त ते 74 6' 37" पूर्व रेखावृत्तावर
तळबीड हे कराड तालुक्याच्या
पश्चिमेला 11 कि अंतरावर व राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग
4 पासून दक्षिणेला 3कि

01 च्या जनगणनेनुसार या गावाची लोकसंख्या
4600 इतकी आहे व 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार
4805 इतकी आहे तसेच गावांत 755 एकूण कुटूंबे
या गावचे क्षेत्रफळ 1100 हेक्टर पर्यंत
शेती हा या गावच्या लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय

तळबीड दख्खनच्या पठारावरील कराड
क्यातील कृष्णा नदीच्या खोऱ्यामध्ये वसलेले
समुद्रसपाटीपासून 2100 मीटर्स उंचीवर
उन्हाळ्यामध्ये येथील दिवसाचे तापमान
व रात्रीचे तापमान 30

असते तर सापेक्ष आर्द्रता 30 टक्के पर्यंत असते
हिवाळ्यामध्ये दिवसाचे तापमान 24

असते तर सापेक्ष आर्द्रता 30 टक्के पर्यंत असते
वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान 65 ते 70 से

शेती हा व्यवसाय प्रामुख्याने केला जातो
शेती क्षेत्रातून ऊस हे प्रमुख बागायती पीक घेतले
याशिवाय सोयाबीन, भूईमूग, मका, तसेच इतर
उत्पादन घेतले जाते या गावचे एकूण
क्षेत्रफळ 1100 हेक्टर आहे त्यापैकी 400 हेक्टर
वनक्षेत्राखाली, 16 हेक्टर गायरानसाठी तर 531
हेक्टर जमीन तासवडे एम

या गावातील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण येथील
लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने समाधानकारक आहे

येथील साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण आहे
कुटूंबे दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली आहेत
गावातील लोक देशसेवेसाठी आर्मी मध्ये दाखल

त्यामुळे आर्मीवाल्यांचे गांव म्हणून

संशोधन पद्धती –

तळबीड गावच्या ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतीक
शोधनिबंधासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम
माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली प्राथमिक माहिती
स्थानिक ग्रामस्थांच्या प्रश्नोत्तर स्वरूपांत मुलाखत
घेवून मिळवण्यात आली तसेच दुय्यम माहिती
सातारा जिल्हा गॅझेटियर, सातारा जिल्हा
स्थलनिर्देशांक नकाशा, इ माहिती स्रोतांचा वापर

ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी

महाराष्ट्राच्या समृद्ध व गौरवशाली इतिहासाची
उजळणी करणे आवश्यक आहे
पार्श्वभूमीकडे आपण एक आदर्श म्हणून पाहत

“ विक्रम-वैराग्य एक जागी नांदती

परिपटका भगवा झेंडाही डोलती

धर्मराजकारण समवेत चालती

शक्ती मुक्ती एकवटू

पसरे किर्ती अशी विस्मया हा

प्रिय आमुचा एक महाराष्ट्र देश हा ।।”

महाराष्ट्राच्या भूमीला ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतीक परंपरा
ही भूमी स्वातंत्र वीरांची, संतांची,
महात्मांची, बलवंतांची व थोर सुपुत्रांची खाण आहे
याठिकाणी न्यायप्रिय आदर्श शिवशाही निर्माण
पेशव्यांनी अटकेपार झेंडे लावले
राज्यकर्ते कसे असावेत

आदर्श घालून दिला आहे

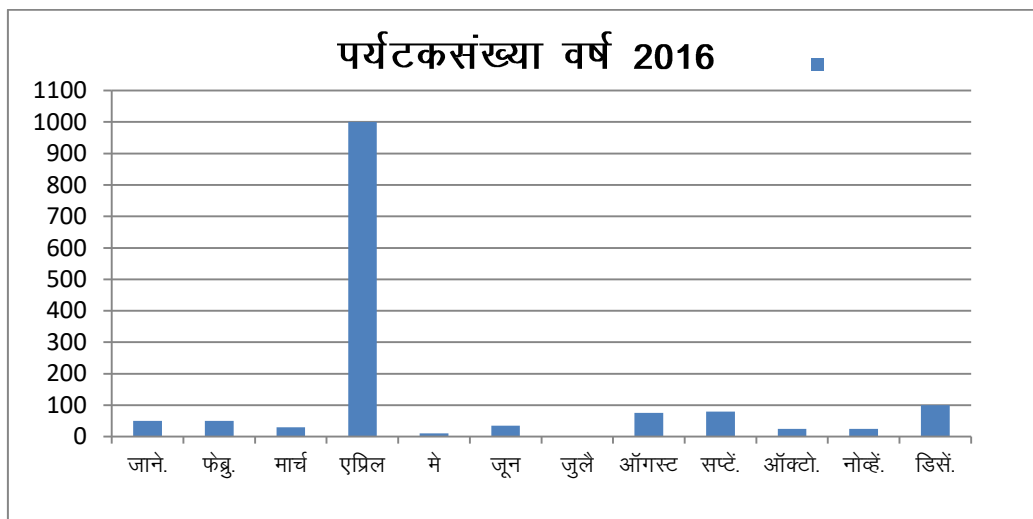
तळबीड हे एक महत्त्वाचे ऐतिहासिक परंतू
प्रसिध्दीस न आलेले गांव आहे

ऐतिहासिक व सांस्कृतीक पार्श्वभूमी मिळालेली आहे

1 पार्श्वभूमीचा पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून गावच्या
आर्थिक विकासासाठी विकास करून घेता येईल या
गावामध्ये शिवाजीमहाराजांचे सहावे सरसेनापती
हंबीरराव बाजी मोहिते यांची समाधी आहे
पर्यटन मंत्री विजयसिंह मोहिते-पाटील यांची
सरसेनापतींच्या समाधीस्थळास तीर्थक्षेत्र विका
निधीतून 52 लाखांचा निधी मंजूर करून
समाधीस्थळाची दुरुस्ती करून घेतली आहे
स्थळांवर मेघडंबरी समाधी बांधण्यात आली आहे
तसेच या परिसरांमध्ये सुशोभिकरण करण्यात आले
तसेच वसंतगडावर येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांसाठी
पायथ्याशी भक्त निवासही बांधण्यात आले
सरसेनापतींची जन्मतारीख निश्चित सांगता येतनाही
परंतू वाईच्या युध्दावेळी

बरोबर लढताना ऑक्टोबर 1687 मध्ये त्यांना तळबीड गावच्या नैऋतेस जवळच वसंतगड आहे याची समुद्रसपाटीपासूनची उंची 2900 मीटर्स पर्यंत अतिशय तीव्र उताराच्या महाराजांच्या कालावधीत हा गड बांधण्यात आला गडाला चारीबाजूंनी दगडी तटबंदी व बुरूज आहेत गडावर चंद्रसेनेचे मंदिर (शूर्पणकेचा मुलगा व रावणाचा भाचा) आहे सूर्यदेवतेची उपासना करत असतांना लक्ष्मणाच्या हातून कळकाच्या बेटामध्ये यांस मरण आले होते तसेच गडावर एकूण लहान मोठी सात पाण्याची तळी आहेत मोकाट फिरणाऱ्या खिलारी व इतर जातीच्या गाई व बैलांचा कळप या कळपांमध्ये एक हजारपर्यंत जनावरांची ही मोकाट जनावरे गडावर येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांसाठी मुख्य आकर्षण बनण्याची शक्यता आहे ांच्या सभोवती काटेरी व खुरट्या तसेच औषधी वनस्पती आहेत आजूबाजूच्या परिसरांवर नजर टाकल्यास अतिशय सुंदर परिसर दिसतो धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक पार्श्वभूमी – श्रीरामचंद्राचा पदस्पर्श या भूमीला झाला आहे साधुसंतांच्या कालावधीमध्ये संत रामदासही

याठिकाणी वास्तव्यांस होते त्यांनीच तळबीड येथे श्री रामचंद्राची मूर्ती स्थापना केली होती मध्ये साधूसंतांनी या परिसरामध्ये वास्तव्य करून, तपश्चर्या करून हा परिसर पवित्र केलेला आहे रामदास कालीन प्रभूरामचंद्राचे मंदिर येथील एक जागृत देवस्थान आहे मोडकळीस आल मंदिर तळबीडचे सुपुत्र साईकिरण बाबा यांनी बांधण्याचा निश्चय केला बाबांनी श्रीराम मंदिराबरोबर जोतिबा मंदिर, साईबाबा मंदिर बांधून त्यांची मूर्तीस्थापना देखील केली आहे येथील श्रीराम मंदिर बांधकामासाठी एकूण 2 खर्च करण्यात आला आहे 1 राम , लक्ष्मण , माता सीता , हनुमान व दत्तगुरू यांच्या 4 आकर्षक मूर्ती आहेत या मूर्तींची स्थापना साईकिरण बाबा यांनी केली आहे ही मूर्ती स्थापना 3 एप्रिल 2009 रोजी रामनवमीच्या मुहूर्तावर करण्यात आली तसेच गाभाऱ्याच्या खाली प्रशस्त असे ध्यानमंदीर ण्यात आले आहे याठिकाणी आलेले भक्त ध्यान धारणा करून काही क्षणांसाठी मनशांती मिळवितात तळबीड-वसंतगड, सरसेनापतींची समाधी व श्रीराम मंदीर बघण्यासाठी येणारे पर्यटक

[illegible]

सरसेनापती हंम्बीरराव बाजी मोहिते समाधी
प्रभू रामचंद्र मंदीर
जोर्तिर्लींग व शिर्डी साईबाबा मंदीर
नात्यापेक्षा स्वामीनिष्ठा व स्वराज्याबद्दल प्रेम असावे
लागते हे सरसेनापतींनी वेळोवेळी दाखवून दिले
हंभीरराव बाजी मोहिते हे हिंदवी स्वराज्याच्या

स्थापनेचे एक घटक होते मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासामध्ये त्यांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते शिवाजी महाराज व संभाजी महाराज या दोघांच्या कारकिर्दीमध्ये अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावल्या होत्या सोयराबाई व संभाजी यांच्यामध्ये तेढ निर्माण झाल्यानंतर सरसेनापतींनी संभाजी महाराजांची बाजू

घेतली होती व स्वराज्याला मजबूत करण्याचा प्रयत्न
शत्रूच्या छातीमध्ये धडकी भरेल असा
शिवाजी राजे व संभाजी
राजे यांच्या राज्याभिषेकावेळी त्यांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण
भूमिका बजावल्या होत्या

- 1) तळबीड मध्ये असणाऱ्या सरसेनापतींच्या
समाधीमुळे, वसंतगड व श्रीराम मंदिरामुळे गावाला
पर्यटन स्थळाचा दर्जा मिळेल
- 2) पर्यटनस्थळ घोषित केल्यामु
वाहतुकीच्या विकासाला गती येईल
- 3) पर्यटकांच्या भेटीमुळे गावच्या आर्थिक व
सामाजिक विकासाला गती येईल
- 4) पर्यटकांना ऐतिहासिक किल्ला, निसर्ग सौंदर्य व
एका धार्मिक स्थळाला भेट दिल्याचा आनंद मिळेल

5) महाबळेश्वर, पाचगणी, कोयना या ठिकाणी
कांना सलग दोन दिवसांची पर्यटन
संधी उपलब्ध केली तर यातून सातारा जिल्ह्यातील
अनेक उपेक्षित पर्यटन स्थळे प्रसिद्धिस येतील व
पर्यटनाचा उद्देश साध्य होईल

श्रीराम मंदिर मुर्ती स्थापना विशेषांक – तळबीड
सरसेनापती हंबीरराव माहिते माहिती पुस्तिका – सी

<https://www.google.search.com>
सातारा जिल्हा भूस्थल दर्शक नकाशा 47
सातारा जिल्हा गॅझेटियर
महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल – डॉ



लोकगीतांचा सांस्कृतिक आणि भौगोलिक ष्टीकोनातून केलेला अभ्यास

सरस्वती लक्ष्मणराव अंदेलवार

प्रस्तावना :
 भाषेचा किंवा लिपीचा शोध लागण्यापूर्वी
 लोकसाहित्याची निर्मिती
 लोकसाहित्य हे जीवन घडविणारे एक महत्वाचे
 लोकसाहित्याच्या माध्यमातून माणूस
 आपल्या भावभावना कल्पना, विचार प्रकट करत
 लिपीचा शोध लागण्यापूर्वी मानवाने
 लोकसाहित्याच्या माध्यमातून आपल्या भावना व्यक्त
 केल्या आहेत लोकसाहित्याची रचना सहजस्फूर्त अशी
 तिच्यात कुठल्याही प्रकारची
 तसेच लोकसाहित्य ही एक अनामिकाची निर्मिती
 असते ते मौखिक परंपरेने एका पिढीपासून दुसऱ्या
 पिढीपर्यंत चालत आलेले असते त्याला कुणीही
 लिपीबद्ध केलेले नसते तसेच तो समूह मनाचा
 लोकसाहित्यात सामूहिकतेला महत्त्व
 असते ज्या प्रदेशात हे लोकसाहित्य निम
 असते त्या प्रदेशाचा खरा वारसा, मूलधन,
 लाखमोलाचा खजिना असतो खेड्यातील माणसाने
 म्हणजेच अशिक्षित माणसाने जतन करून ठेवलेली
 ती एक ठेव असल्यामुळे त्याचे खरे वारसदार
 खेड्यातील माणसेच असतात कारण लोकसाहित्य
 म्हणजे खेड्यातील माणसाचे अलिखित अक्षर
 म्हणजे लोकांच्या
 पारंपारिक लोकजीवनाचा शब्दबद्ध अविष्कार असतो
 कसाहित्याचा दुसरा महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे
 भौतिक सांस्कृतिचे चित्रण लोकसाहित्यात फार
 मोठ्या प्रमाणात आलेले असते
 आणखी एक महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे लोकरुढी, विधी,

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :

- 1 लोकसाहित्य हे लोकसंस्कृतिचे एक अंग असते
- 2 साहित्यातील लोकगीत ही संकल्पना स्पष्ट करणे
- 3 संस्कृती आणि साहित्याच्या आधारे लोकगीतांचा
- 4 लोकसंस्कृतिवर सीमाप्रदेशांचा प्रभाव अभ्यासणे
- 5 महाराष्ट्र आणि आंध्र सीमेवरील लोकगीत

लोकसाहित्य आणि संस्कृती यांचे

2 लोकगीतातून संस्कृतीचे जतन आणि संवर्धन
 करणे गरजेचे आहे

3 लोकगीतांचा सांस्कृतिक, वारसा, परंपरा
 जपण्यासाठी नवतेचा शोध

4 सीमाप्रदेशातील भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक
 ष्टीकोनातून लोकगीत

तेलंगणा आणि महाराष्ट्र संस्कृती
 हाराष्ट्र आणि आंध्र प्रदेशातील किंवा दोन्ही
 असलेल्या मराठवाडा व तेलंगणाची
 संस्कृती या संबंधीचा विचार करत असतांना भूगोल
 वेगळा असण्याचा एक मुद्दा असा तर आहेच
 दुसराही एक महत्वाचा भाग असा आहे की, या दोन
 संस्कृती भारताच्या दोन

उत्तर भारत आणि दक्षिण भारत यांच्या
 मधल्या पर्वत रांगा आणि घनदाट अरण्ये यांच्यामुळे
 दक्षिण भारताचे फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थीकीकरण
 होऊ शकले नाही दक्षिण भारत हा वंश,

ष्टीने द्रविड संस्कृती प्रधानच राहिला
 रताप्रमाणे त्यांचे आर्यावर्त झाले
 नाही महाराष्ट्र या आर्यावर्ताचा म्हणजे उत्तर
 भारताचा प्रतिनिधी आणि मराठवाडा व तेलंगणाच्या
 सीमारेषा ज्या ठिकाणी एकमेकास भारतात भेटतात
 त्या प्रदेशात या दोन्ही संस्कृतीचा म्हणजे आर्य
 द्रविड संस्कृतीचा संगम आढळतो मराठवाड्यातील
 बाद नंतर नांदेड जिल्हा सर्वात मोठा व
 महत्वाचा असा जिल्हा आहे या जिल्ह्याला समृद्ध
 इतिहास व साहित्याचे
 लेणे लाभलेले असून सर्व क्षेत्रात या जिल्ह्याने मोठी
 झेप घेतली आहे त्या शतकापासून नांदेडचा
 उल्लेख अभिलेखातून प्राप्त होतो
 या सीमा असल्यामुळे या जिल्ह्यात तेलुगू, कन्नड,
 या भाषेचा परिणाम झाला, मराठी, हिंदी, तेलुगू व
 वऱ्हाडी मराठवाडी या सर्व भाषांचा येथे वापर
 सप्टेंबर 1948 पर्यंत या जिल्ह्याकडे व पर्यायाने
 निजाम सरकारने दुर्लभ केले होते
 विकासाचा वेग राज्य

वाढला हे निश्चितच अशा या नांदेड जिहयातील किनवट, बिलोली, देगलूर, धर्माबाद, हे पाच तालुके असून तो महाराष्ट्र आणि तेलंगणाच्या सीमेवर स्थित आहेत आर्य द्रविड या संज्ञा अशा आहेत की, त्या वंशनिदर्शक म्हणून गेल्याने त्यावर रणे माजली आहेत

प्रमाणात वंश मिश्रण झालेले आहे, की आज विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात वांशिक भेदाच्या गटाचे निदर्शक म्हणून वापरीत आहे चटर्जी यांचे असे मत आहे की,

“A study of the rasical or rather what may be called the language culture ... must be the basic for understanding of Indian Culture.” महाराष्ट्र आणि आंध्र हे दोन्ही प्रदेश भारताच्या जवळ जवळ मध्यावर प्रदेशातील विचारवंतांनी असे म्हटले आहे प्रदेश म्हणजे आर्य द्रविड संस्कृतीच्या संगमाचे त्र आहे महाराष्ट्राच्या वसाहतीकरणाचा विचार

महाराष्ट्रात उत्तरेकडील व दक्षिणेकडील संस्कृतीचा संगम झालेला आढळतो महाराष्ट्रात भाषिक व एकदंर सर्व सांस्कृतिक गोष्टीत

अशी स्पष्ट कबुली श्री ग्रामोपाध्य शास्त्रज्ञाने दिलेली आहे तेलुगू लोकाप्रमाणेच तेलुगू भाषा सुद्धा आर्य द्रविड संस्कृती साधणारी आहे असे म्हटले जाते या प्रदेशात संस्कृती संगम होण्याला जी कारणे घडली ती पुढील प्रमाणे ष्ट्या निकट, साहचर्य

3 संकटकाली परस्परांच्या प्रदेशात स्थलांतर

5 संमीश्र संस्कृती

7 व्यापार धंदा या निमित्ताने वैयक्तिक आणि सामुदायिक स्थलांतर

पहिले कारण म्हणजे भौगोलिक साहचर्य, तेलंगणा आणि मराठवाडा भौगोलिक ष्ट्या इतके जवळ वसलेले आहेत की, नांदेड देगलूर गावापासून दोन मैलावर आंध्र प्रदेशाची सरहद्द सुरु होते तेथेच नांदेड जिल्ह्यातील भोकर तालुक्यातील किनी पाळज या गावापासून अंतरावर तेलंगणा प्रदेशाची सरहद्द सुरु होते

सांस्कृतीक जीवन : सीमाप्रदेशातील साज सांस्कृतीक ष्ट्या संपन्न असा समाज आहे लोकजीवन अभ्यासण्याच्या ष्टीने त्यांचे सांस्कृतीक घेणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे ठरते

संस्कृती भौगोलिक प्रदेश आणि समायोजन साधणारी असते संस्कृतीच्या संकल्पनेचे अनेक समाज मानसशास्त्रज्ञानी केले टायलरच्या मते ज्ञान विश्वास,

समाजाचा सभासद म्हणून संपादन करीत असलेल्या सर्व क्षमता व सवयींना अंतर्भाव म्हणजे संस्कृती संस्कृती प्रगत असो की, अप्रगत नागर असो वा आदिम तिच्यामध्ये साहित्य हा मानवी संस्कृतीचा अविभाज्य भाग म्हणता येईल

त्या संस्कृतीला प्रवाहित बनवित असते ही साहित्य संस्कृती टिकून असते म्हणून आपली संस्कृती मौखिक परंपरेने ठेवली, व ती समृद्ध करण्याचा प्रयत्न ही केला आहे

लोकवाङ्मयातील लोकगीतात मानवी जीवनाचे प्रतिबिंब पडलेले

चालत आलेल्या पारंपारिक लोकजीवनाचा आरसा असलेल्या या लोकगीतांतून मानवी जीवनातून घटना, प्रसंगा व मनातील विविध भावतरंग याचे सामूहिक प्रत्यंतर येते लोकगीतातून मानवी जीवनातील विविध भावभावना बरोबरच उदात्त विचार आणि उदात्त जीवन मूल्यांचा प्रत्यक्ष प्राचीन काळापासून

रचना, निर्मिती समाजव्यवस्थेत समाज व्यवहारासाठीच होत आली लोकवाङ्मयात विविधता मानवी भाव भावनांचे उत्कट मनोवैधक चित्रण असते लोकगीत म्हणजे काय लोकगीतांना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे

नसायक्लोनोपिडीया ब्रिटानिका मध्ये एका ठिकाणी स्पष्ट केले आहे कोणत्याही गीत अथवा संगीत लोकगीतावर निर्भर, अधिष्ठित आहे संगीताच्या ष्टीने लोकगीते कसल्याही वादयंत्रणाशिवाय हृदयस्पर्शी स्वरांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व

मानव जातीच्या हृदय सागरातून ने आणि सहजस्फूर्ततेने प्रकट होणारे लोकगीत हे संगीतच आहे आपल्या हृदयावरील भार, थकवा हलका होउन आनंद प्राप्तीस्तव त्यातून विविध भाव भावनांची अभिव्यक्ती अतिश आणि ते बोलण्यापेक्षा गाउन प्रदर्शित करता येते डॉ प्रभाकर मांडे यांच्या मते लोकगीत म्हणजे लोकसमुहाचे अलिखित मौखिक परंपरेने चालत आलेले आदिकालीन स्वयंस्फूर्त व संगीतमय सीमा प्रदेशातील

लोकगीतांमध्ये स्त्री गीतांची संख्या अधिक आहे लोकगीतांना स्त्री जीवनात महत्वाचे स्थान आहे त्यामुळे स्त्रीयांच्या जीवन जाणीवा समजून घेण्यासाठी स्त्री गीतांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे ज संस्कृतीच्या जडणघडणीत स्त्रियांचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे तेलंगणा आणि महाराष्ट्र सीमेलगत राहणाऱ्या लोकांची संस्कृती आणि लोकगीते जवळपास एकसारखीच वाटतात गीतांत बरेच साम्य आहे तेलंगणात व महाराष्ट्राच्या सानिध्यात सर्वात मोठा परिणाम भाषे

स्त्रिगीतातून पारंपारिक स्त्रियांच्या जगण्याचे संपूर्ण प्रतिबिंब पडलेले दिसते महाराष्ट्रातील मुली साधारणत आश्विन महिन्यात पाटावर रांगोळी त्यावर भुलाबाईंच्या खेळ मांडतात भोलानाथ म्हणजे त्यांची पत्नी पार्वती यांचेच उत्सव

असावेत असा अभ्यासकांचा कयास आहे काही ठिकाणी भोंडला किंवा हादला असेही

पुजा करतांना, त्या ऋतूत येणारी सगळी फुले गोळा करतात आणि शेणाच्या गौरीला सजवितात आणि पाण्यात सो तेलंगणामधील मुली याच महिन्यात म्हणजेच भाद्रपद अमावस्येपासून बोडयम्मा हे खेळ असा 15-20 दिवसाचा खेळ दसऱ्याच्या 8-10 दिवस अगोदर बोडयम्मा

हे सण साजरा करतात उदा

ज्ञानेश्वर देवा, करील तुझी सेवा अशा प्रकारची सर्व मुली एकत्रित मिळून गातात

कैलोमा ज्ञानेश्वर देवा, करील तुझ

सोंडेवर पेरला मोगरा नगरावरती गेला, नगरच्या

शाळा मस्त केली, आमची भुलाबाई

धुनं धुय गं बाई, गज गोत्यावरी

वाळू घाल गं बाई गडावर गड माहूर गड, तेथला

सोनारानं आणला पत्याचा जोड

घ्या घ्या भुलाबाई पत्याच तिची सुटली वेणी,

धावा धावा कोणी धावतील तिचे धनी

अशी गीते भुलाबाईंच्या सोहळ्यात रंग भरतात आणि

गौरीची गीते फार महत्वाची मानतात

अशा गीतांतून महाराष्ट्र संस्कृतीच्या

परंपरा सुध्दा लक्षात येते जी गीते मराठीतून आहेत

तेलुगू भाषेतही आहेत बोडयम्मा हे सण

साजरा करतांना हे गीत म्हणतात बोडयम्मा बोडयम्मा

नि बिडया दोस्साने कोलू

नि बिडया इन्टीकाडा कोलू

निसमल्या शेटटू कोलू

निसमल्या शेटटूके कोलू

योडू मोग्गाले कोलू

योडू मोग्गाला पत्ती

यत्याडे पत्ती कोलू

नेयावरा सालोडया कोळू

नेलकू ओक्का दटटी कोलू

हे गीत सर्व मुली एकत्रित येउन गीत गातात बदकम्मा म्हणजे मुलगी अशा प्रकारे दोन्ही भाषेतील गीत तेथे गायली जातात करतेवेळी सर्व स्त्रिया एकत्र आ म्हणतात पाउस पडेल या उद्देशानी गात आभाळाकडे पाहून पाउस जवळजवळ आता इथे यायला काहीच वेळ

पच्चा बट्टा पच्चा रैक्या,

पटणमू अंदू कुनैयो,

मुगी बट्टा मुगी रैक्या

मुदयाडम अंदू कुनैयो

नल्ला बट्टा नल्ला रैक्या

या गाण्यात वेगवेगळ्या रंगाचे नाव घेवून रंगाच्या नावाच्या पहिल्या अक्षरापासून जे गाव आहे गावाचे शहराचे नाव घेउन पाउस पोहोचला असे गायली जाते पटणमू अंदू कुनैयो, म्हणजे पाउस हैद्राबादला येउन पोहोचला आहे अंदू कुनैया म्हणजे मधोळला आला आहे अंदू कुनैयो, म्हणजे नांदेडपर्यंत पाउस आला आहे शेतात पाउस येईल असा होतो गीतात तेलंगणा आणि महाराष्ट्रातील दोन्ही जिल्ह्याची गावाची नावे

आदिलाबाद आणि नांदेड या शहराचा येथे आला आहे या गीतातून भाषेचा परिणाम दिसून येतो तेलुगू गीतातून असे दिसून येते की, येथे दोन भाषिक लोक एकत्र येतात तेलंगणा आणि महाराष्ट्र संस्कृतीचा संगम झालेला विविधता दिसून येते

विविधतेतून एकता नांदते आहे संस्कृती आणि तेलुगू भाषेची संस्कृती या दोन भाषेचा मिलाप या भागात लोकसंस्कृतीचा अभ्यास लोकजीवनाच्या अनुषंगाने

निष्कर्ष :

1 संस्कृतीच्या प्रभावाने व्यक्ती आणि समुहाचे वर्तन

2 संस्कृती आणि समाज यांचे नाते परस्प

लोकसंस्कृतीत अनेक बाबतीत साम्य

- 3 लोकगीतातून समाज जीवनाचे दर्शन घडते
- 4 लोकगीतातून संगीत संस्कृतीचा प्रत्यय आलेला
- 5 संस्कृती आणि भाषा यांचा मिलाप झालेला दिसून येतो आणि भाषा विविधतेतून एकता नांदते आहे
तून संस्कृतीचे जतन व संवर्धन होत
- 7 संस्कृतीतून मानवाची सभ्यता दिसून येते, आणि
माणूस व मानवीसमाज असतो

प्रभाकर मांडे : लोकसाहित्याचे स्वरूप, आ
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2004 पदम गंधा प्रकाशन पुणे
पुरुषोत्तम कालभूत : लोकसाहित्य स्वरूप
विवेचन, विजय प्रकाशन नागपूर
सदा कराडे : समाज आणि साहित्य,
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ताराबाई परांजपे : सीमा प्रदेशातील भावगंगा,
मराठी साहित्य परिषद हैद्राबाद
शरद व्यवहारे : मराठी स्त्रीगीते, प्रतिमा
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शेंडे : लोकसाहित्य संपदा, विदर्भ



AGRO-TOURISM SCOPE AND OPPORTUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF PEDGAON VILLAGE, IN SHRIGONDHA TAHSIL, AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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Research Scholars

Abstract:

In Maharashtra the rate of urbanization has increased significantly, according to census 2011, 45.22 % Population is living in Urban Areas and 54.78 % Population is living in rural areas, which means lifestyle has changed. Now people want to relief from the urban life style, and people went to rural area live peaceful rural life, and participated into that. On the other hand the share of agriculture and allied activities in the State income has declined steadily from 31 per cent to 11 per cent, after the independence. And Agriculture sector needs another allied source of income. Agro-tourism is another source and it generates some amount of income. According to world Travel and Tourism Council report, India will be a tourism hotspot form 2009-2018.

In Maharashtra there are some agro tourism centres working and generating some amount of income. These centres have some Natural Quality, Historical background, and prosperous agricultural field because of these factors they have developed Agro-tourism, in places like Mulshi Agro-tourism, Parashar, Konkan Agro-tourism Center, Maza Mamacha gaon etc. In Shrigondha tahsil there is no agro-tourism centre but it has potential like Pedgaon village, Pedgaon situated in the Bank of Bhima river, Pedgaon has historical background form the Shivaji Maharaj, At that time Pedgaon was a trade center of gold and silver, there was twenty six pethas and there is fort along the Bhima raiver i.e. Dharmaveergad or Bahadurgad or Pedgaon fort. On that fort there are five Ancient Temple, which is example of Good Architectue and near to that fort there is river island in Bhima river and famous Siddhivinayak Temple. If some facilities provided at Pedgaon village, it will develop as an Agro-tourism centre and generate some income and increase the standard of living of farmers.

Keywords : Agro-tourism, Urbanization, Rural areas, Income,

RELIGIOUS TOURISM: AN ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH

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Abstract:

Religious tourism is gaining much significance in the tourism itself. There are many religious centers in India and have emerged as religious tourist destinies. The devotees are furforming the religious rituals in the religious centers on a geographical space. The emergences of such centers are the outcome from not only the cultural identity but also the historical backgrounds along with the physical characteristics. The religious tourist's sites have been growing very fast and providing employment opportunities and also improved the life style of the people. The service sector is also extends their services to the devotees to furform the rituals. The locational and situated sites have been bound itself by the natural environment. Therefore, the attempt has been made in this paper to focus on the religious tourism from environmental point of view by taking Shri Renuka Yallamma Devi Temple into an account. It is situated at Yallamma Gudda about 5 Kilometers from Savdatti, a Taluka of Belguam District of Karnataka State. It has rich historical background and Lakhs of devotees assembled in the temple not only from the Karnataka State ,but also from the neighboring State of Maharastra and the then State of Andhra Pradesh. The temple has 88 hectares of land in the hill of 1097 hectares. On an average 1,50,000 devotees are performing the rituals in the special occasions. The devotees are ranging from 5000-15000 every day. There is belief that the required food is to be prepared in the premises itself and furform the rituals. Therefore, lakh of devotees are to be prepared the required food by using wood in the open kitchen. The required wood be supplied by the nearer villages cutting the trees and scrubs in an around the hill and leads deforestation. Which is serious social issue, has been crept by the devotees in the premises. After completion of fair rituals they through the waste material in haphazard manner, is also observed the garbage hips have been emerged in temple area. The temple servants are collecting the garbage and burn in some spots and dumped into valley in some other areas, which is also creating unhealthy environment in the temple, is also a threat. The open ablutions are also observed which is unhygienic in nature. The devotees dip into the water before performing pooja and clean the clothes there itself and also thrown the used materials in the process of rituals which leads to pollution in the water is also observed in the study. Therefore, the study has brought out some of the suggestion to maintain environment to furform the rituals by the devotees.

Keywords: Religious Tourism, Pollution and Environmental Approach

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE TOURISM

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Abstract:

The present paper tries to study an attempt to analyze and interpret the importance of English language in the field of tourism sector. Nowadays English is especially an important language related to jobs in the worlds of any business fields like corporate sector, tourism sector and international market. English language is the most widely spoken language throughout the all whole world. English language is the most important aspect in the field of tourism sector to achievement of tourist satisfaction. So, English language has essential to develop in the field of tourism sector. In this field, communication is used generally for travel as well in customer and their fulfillment. In the field of tourism sector represent a significant part of growth an economy and getting good jobs to unemployed persons. Employees in tourism need to be fully prepared to meet all kind of demands made by their tourist. That is the main reason why English language important in the field of tourism sector is more sensitive than in other fields. Thus, the present paper shows that how English language as a dominant language for satisfies job-related in the context of tourism sector.

Key words: Tourism, English Language, Sector, Development, Employments, Job-Related. Etc.

RURAL TOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL PERCEPTION

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Abstract:

India is being the rural based nation with more than 70 per cent of its total population residing the rural areas and remaining 30 percent is being residing in urban areas. It has multi-ethnic groups and diversity of religions, customs and traditions practices not only in rural but also in the urban areas.

The religious rituals, colourful festivals have been celebrating throughout the nation by attracting the people not only in the vicinity but also from different destinations. The historical monuments, archaeological age old buildings, forts, centuries, parks, botanical gardens, modern architectural buildings, Skyscrapers, the beaches, mountain ridges, valleys, falls, springs good scenic beauty etc are the tourist destinies in the country and have been located in different parts of the country where, rural India is also not an exception. Therefore, the present endeavour is made in this paper to focus on rural tourism and its development.

To promote the rural tourism, there are many possible ways to focus by the researcher in the areas i.e. to identify a region for development of rural tourism, to identify villages/ pockets of villages/ semi-urban locations based on their potential to serve as a launch pad for rural tourism, to cater to the infrastructure, financing, training, administration and other needs of the location/ residents for initiating tourism, Rural Tourism projects to be considered as part of rural employment generation schemes, To build on the “traditional image” in terms of “experience” and the “modern image” in terms of “quality and service standards”, To develop a macro-plan for the initiative and set milestones for tourism development.

Key Words: Rural Tourists Sites, Micro-Plan and Rural Development.

*Research Scholar and **Professor of

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Purpose:

The Association seeks to stimulate participation and interaction among its members by affording them an environment for substantive professional exchange. It encourages and supports personal and professional growth through opportunities for members to extend their knowledge and skills, develop and use professional networks, pursue career development goals and assume leadership roles in the Association and in the information community. AGPMS & IJRSSIS increases the influence of information professionals among decision-makers by focusing attention on the importance of information as a vital resource in a high-technology age and promotes informed policy on national and international information issues by contributing to the formation of those policies. It supports the advancement of the state-of-the art and practice by taking a leadership position in the advocacy of research and development in basic and applied information science.

To accomplish these goals, AGPMS & IJRSSIS, publishes, and disseminates [publications](#) concerning research and development; convenes annual [meetings](#) providing a forum for papers, discussions, and major policy statements; AGPMS & IJRSSIS hosted the first [Information Architecture Summit](#) and continues to do so annually, holds smaller chapter and special interest meetings, as well as special symposia & conferences; and acts as a sounding board for promotion of research and development and for the education of information professionals.

Mission:

The mission of the Association for Research in Socio-economic, Management, Information Science and Technology is to advance the information sciences and related applications of information technology by providing focus, opportunity, and support to information professionals and organizations.

Vision:

Establish a new information professionalism in a world where information is of central importance to personal, social, political, and economic progress by: Advancing knowledge about information, its creation, properties, and use; Providing analysis of ideas, practices, and technologies; Valuing theory, research, applications, and service; Nurturing new perspectives, interests, and ideas; Increasing public awareness of the information sciences and technologies and their benefits to society.

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