

**A GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST  
CENTERS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

**A Thesis Submitted**

**To**

**Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune**

**For the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)**

**In**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Under the Faculty of Moral, Social and Earth Sciences**

**Submitted By**

**MR. NIKAM SHAILESH MANOHAR**

**Under the Guidance of**

**DR. T. M. VARAT**

**March - 2016**

# DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **A Geographical Assessment of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District** is the original research work carried by me under the guidance of **Dr. T. M Varat** Associate Professor, P.G. Teaching and Research Center, Department of Geography, New Arts commerce and science college, Ahmednagar, for the award of Ph.D. degree in Geography of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune. This has not been submitted previously for the award of any degree or diploma in any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

Place: Pune

**Mr. Nikam Shailesh Manohar**

Date: /03/2016

Research Student

# **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, **A Geographical Assessment of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District**, which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph. D.) in Geography of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by **Mr. Nikam Shailesh Manohar** under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Place: Pune

Date: /03/2016

**Dr. T. M. Varat**

Research Guide

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Since the beginning of the research work there are many institutions and persons helped me in the successful completion of this research work. I have received valuable suggestions and advices from various academicians and researchers who work in tourism geography. I would like to acknowledge all these people from depth of my heart. I take an opportunity to express my sincere gratitude towards **Dr. T. M. Varat** Head, Department of Geography and Research center, New Arts, commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar for valuable guidance.

This research work required extensive data support from Govt. sources. To make this data available I like to thanks various department of government. viz. Zillha Parishad, district statistic. I am also thankful to all Sarpanch, Trustee, Tourist and Residents of the selected tourist centers for their valuable cooperation.

I take this opportunity to thanks the Librarian and library staffs of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Pune, Jaykar Library Savitribai Phule Pune University Pune, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad, New Arts, commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar for cooperation to use the library for research work.

I would record my serious thanks to Prof. Joshi C. M. Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar and Prof. Jayant Kshirsagar, Dept. of Statistic, New Arts, commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar, for statistical assistance, Sandip Pawar for preparing cartography work and Prof. Kumbhar Rajendra for computer work and data analysis.

It is my great pleasure to record a sense of gratitude to my wife **Archana** and my son **Ashlesh** who inspired and help me at every stage of the research work. It is impossible to complete this work without their help. The inspirations, blessings and best wishes of my father, mother and family members give me moral support. I am highly indebted to my father in law, mother in law, brother in law, sister in law, Prof. Dhananjay Wankhede, Dr. Gautami Pawar, Dr. Manikrao Kadam and Dr. Borude S. A. for their encouragement and valuable help. I always feel great respect for them.

I am also thankful to Principals and all teaching and non-teaching staff of Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar.

**Mr. Nikam Shailesh Manohar**  
(Research Student)

## CONTENT

| Index No.                                              | Title                          | Page No.         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
|                                                        | Declaration                    | i                |
|                                                        | Certificate                    | ii               |
|                                                        | Acknowledgment                 | iii              |
|                                                        | Content                        | iv-viii          |
|                                                        | List of Tables                 | ix-xiii          |
|                                                        | List of Figures                | xiv-xvi          |
| <b>CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION</b>                        |                                | <b>- 1 - 49</b>  |
| 1.0                                                    | Introduction                   |                  |
| 1.1                                                    | History of tourism             |                  |
| 1.2                                                    | Concept of tourism and tourist |                  |
| 1.3                                                    | Travel motivation              |                  |
| 1.4                                                    | Tourism in India               |                  |
| 1.5                                                    | Tourism in Maharashtra         |                  |
| 1.6                                                    | Tourism in Ahmednagar district |                  |
| 1.7                                                    | Significance of the study      |                  |
| 1.8                                                    | Objectives                     |                  |
| 1.9                                                    | Hypothesis                     |                  |
| 1.10                                                   | Methodology and Source of data |                  |
| 1.11                                                   | Review of literature           |                  |
| 1.12                                                   | Limitations of the study       |                  |
| 1.13                                                   | Design of the research work    |                  |
| <b>CHAPTER - II GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA</b> |                                | <b>- 50 - 70</b> |
| 2.0                                                    | Introduction                   |                  |
| 2.1                                                    | Location                       |                  |
| 2.2                                                    | Administrative divisions       |                  |
| 2.3                                                    | Physiography                   |                  |
| 2.4                                                    | Climate                        |                  |
| 2.5                                                    | Drainage                       |                  |
| 2.6                                                    | Forest resources               |                  |
| 2.7                                                    | Soil                           |                  |

| <b>CHAPTER - III SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA - 71 - 102</b>              |                                                               |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 3.0                                                                               | Introduction                                                  |  |
| 3.1                                                                               | Population characteristics                                    |  |
| 3.1.1                                                                             | Decadal Growth of Population (1961 to 2011)                   |  |
| 3.1.2                                                                             | Tehsilwise Population growth                                  |  |
| 3.1.3                                                                             | SC and ST Population                                          |  |
| 3.1.4                                                                             | Decadal growth in Rural Urban Population                      |  |
| 3.1.5                                                                             | Population Density                                            |  |
| 3.1.6                                                                             | Sex Composition                                               |  |
| 3.1.7                                                                             | Literacy                                                      |  |
| 3.2                                                                               | Educational facilities                                        |  |
| 3.3                                                                               | Transportation                                                |  |
| 3.4                                                                               | Communication                                                 |  |
| 3.5                                                                               | Occupational Structure                                        |  |
| <b>CHAPTER - IV CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM<br/>AND TOURIST CENTERS - 103 - 151</b> |                                                               |  |
| 4.0                                                                               | Introduction                                                  |  |
| 4.1                                                                               | Classification of tourism                                     |  |
| 4.1.1                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of region of tourism   |  |
| 4.1.2                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of number of tourists  |  |
| 4.1.3                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of duration of tourism |  |
| 4.1.4                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of season              |  |
| 4.1.5                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of purpose of tourism  |  |
| 4.1.6                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of attraction          |  |
| 4.1.7                                                                             | Classification of tourism on the basis of approach of tourism |  |
| 4.2                                                                               | Classification of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District      |  |
| 4.2.1                                                                             | Religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district              |  |
| 4.2.2                                                                             | Natural tourist centers in Ahmednagar district                |  |
| 4.2.3                                                                             | Historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district             |  |
| 4.2.4                                                                             | Agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district             |  |

| <b>CHAPTER - V ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS</b> |                                                                                                              | <b>152 - 292</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5.0                                              | Introduction                                                                                                 |                  |
| 5.1                                              | Classification of tourist centers and number of tourists contacted at tourist centers in Ahmednagar district |                  |
| 5.2                                              | Functional and behavioral characteristics of tourist visited to tourist centers                              |                  |
| 5.2 .1                                           | Gender                                                                                                       |                  |
| 5.2 .2                                           | Age group                                                                                                    |                  |
| 5.2.3                                            | Marital status of tourist                                                                                    |                  |
| 5.2.4                                            | Religion                                                                                                     |                  |
| 5.2.5                                            | Educations                                                                                                   |                  |
| 5.2.6                                            | Economic status                                                                                              |                  |
| 5.2 .7                                           | Occupations                                                                                                  |                  |
| 5.2 .8                                           | Origin of tourists                                                                                           |                  |
| 5.2 .9                                           | Purpose of visit                                                                                             |                  |
| 5.2.10                                           | Modes of transportations                                                                                     |                  |
| 5.2.11                                           | Accompany                                                                                                    |                  |
| 5.2.12                                           | Halting duration                                                                                             |                  |
| 5.2 .13                                          | Frequency of visit                                                                                           |                  |
| 5.2 .14                                          | Sources of information                                                                                       |                  |
|                                                  | <b>A - RELIGIOUS TOURIST CENTERS</b>                                                                         |                  |
| 5.3                                              | Tourists contacted at religious tourist centers                                                              |                  |
| 5.4                                              | Satisfaction index related to facilities and services                                                        |                  |
| 5.5                                              | Assessment of socio - economic impacts of tourism on the residents                                           |                  |
| 5.5.1                                            | Residents contacted at religious tourist centers                                                             |                  |
| 5.5.2                                            | Social impact                                                                                                |                  |
| 5.5.3                                            | Economic impact                                                                                              |                  |
| 5.6                                              | Social and Environmental Problems                                                                            |                  |
| 5.6.1                                            | Social problems                                                                                              |                  |
| 5.6.2                                            | Environmental problems                                                                                       |                  |

|        |                                                                    |  |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 5.6.3  | Henry Garrett's Rank Techniques                                    |  |
|        | <b>B - NATURAL TOURIST CENTERS</b>                                 |  |
| 5.7    | Tourists contacted at natural tourist centers                      |  |
| 5.8    | Satisfaction index related to facilities and services              |  |
| 5.9    | Assessment of socio - economic impacts of tourism on the residents |  |
| 5.9.1  | Residents contacted at natural tourist centers                     |  |
| 5.9.2  | Social impact                                                      |  |
| 5.9.3  | Economic impact                                                    |  |
| 5.10   | Social and Environmental Problems                                  |  |
| 5.10.1 | Social problems                                                    |  |
| 5.10.2 | Environmental problems                                             |  |
| 5.10.3 | Henry Garrett's Rank Techniques                                    |  |
|        | <b>C - HISTORICAL TOURIST CENTERS</b>                              |  |
| 5.11   | Tourists contacted at historical tourist centers                   |  |
| 5.12   | Satisfaction index related to facilities and services              |  |
| 5.13   | Assessment of socio - economic impacts of tourism on the residents |  |
| 5.13.1 | Residents contacted at historical tourist centers                  |  |
| 5.13.2 | Social impact                                                      |  |
| 5.13.3 | Economic impact                                                    |  |
| 5.14   | Social and Environmental Problems                                  |  |
| 5.14.1 | Social problems                                                    |  |
| 5.14.2 | Environmental problems                                             |  |
| 5.14.3 | Henry Garrett's Rank Techniques                                    |  |
|        | <b>D - AGRO BASE TOURIST CENTERS</b>                               |  |
| 5.15   | Tourists contacted at agro base tourist centers                    |  |
| 5.16   | Satisfaction index related to facilities and services              |  |
| 5.17   | Assessment of socio - economic impacts of tourism on the residents |  |
| 5.17.1 | Residents contacted at agro base tourist centers                   |  |
| 5.17.2 | Social impact                                                      |  |



|                                                          |                                                          |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5.17.3                                                   | Economic impact                                          |                  |
| 5.18                                                     | Social and Environmental Problems                        |                  |
| 5.18.1                                                   | Social problems                                          |                  |
| 5.18.2                                                   | Environmental problems                                   |                  |
| 5.18.3                                                   | Henry Garrett's Rank Techniques                          |                  |
| 5.19                                                     | Co - Relation on the Basis of Tourist Satisfaction Index |                  |
| 5.20                                                     | Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC) of Tourist Centers       |                  |
| 5.21                                                     | Tourist Circuits in Ahmednagar District                  |                  |
| <b>CHAPTER - VI FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS</b> |                                                          | <b>293 - 304</b> |
| 6.1                                                      | Findings                                                 |                  |
| 6.2                                                      | Conclusion                                               |                  |
| 6.3                                                      | Suggestions                                              |                  |
| 6.4                                                      | Scope for further research                               |                  |
|                                                          | <b>References</b>                                        | <b>305 - 312</b> |
|                                                          | <b>Appendices</b>                                        | <b>313 - 317</b> |

## List of Tables

| Table No.                                                   | Description                                                                         | Page No. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>CHAPTER - I – INTRODUCTION</b>                           |                                                                                     |          |
| 1.1                                                         | Foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India (2000-2015)                                | 19       |
| 1.2                                                         | Month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India (2000-2015)                            | 21       |
| 1.3                                                         | Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) (2000-2014)                                         | 22       |
| 1.4                                                         | Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India - 2014         | 23       |
| 1.5                                                         | Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to All States/Uts in India, 2000 - 2014           | 25       |
| 1.6                                                         | Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Domestic Tourists Visitors in 2014 | 26       |
| 1.7                                                         | Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Foreign Tourists Visits in 2014    | 27       |
| 1.8                                                         | Domestic and Foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra April 2011 to March 2012       | 32       |
| 1.9                                                         | Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District – April 2011 to March 2012                     | 34       |
| 1.10                                                        | Month wise Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District                                     | 35       |
| 1.11                                                        | Seasonal Variation in tourist influx in Ahmednagar district                         | 36       |
| <b>Chapter-II- GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA</b>       |                                                                                     |          |
| 2.1                                                         | Tehsilwise Number of villages and Geographical Area                                 | 53       |
| 2.2                                                         | Administrative Information of Ahmednagar District                                   | 54       |
| 2.3                                                         | Month Wise Average Annual Rainfall in Ahmednagar District                           | 60       |
| 2.4                                                         | Tehsil wise average rainfall and rainy days Ahmednagar district - 2012              | 61       |
| 2.5                                                         | Temperature (°C) of Ahmednagar District (2011)                                      | 64       |
| 2.6                                                         | Forest Covered Area 2011-12 (Square kms)                                            | 67       |
| 2.7                                                         | Tehsilwise Forest covers in Ahmednagar district- 2011-12                            | 68       |
| <b>CHAPTER – III - SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA</b> |                                                                                     |          |
| 3.1                                                         | Decadal Growth of Population (1961 – 2011)                                          | 73       |
| 3.2                                                         | Tehsilwise Population growth (2001 – 2011)                                          | 74       |

| Table No.                                        | Description                                                                          | Page No. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 3.3                                              | Ahmednagar District Proportion of SC and ST Population                               | 75       |
| 3.4                                              | Tehsilwise SC and ST population In Ahmednagar District (2011                         | 76       |
| 3.5                                              | Decadal growth in Rural - Urban Population in Ahmednagar District (1961-2011)        | 77       |
| 3.6                                              | Tehsilwise Distribution of Rural and Urban Population-2011                           | 79       |
| 3.7                                              | Decadal changes in Population Density of Ahmednagar District (1961-2011)             | 80       |
| 3.8                                              | Tehsilwise Density of population (2001 & 2011)                                       | 81       |
| 3.9                                              | Decadal changes in Sex Ratio (1961-2011)                                             | 83       |
| 3.10                                             | Tehsilwise variation in Sex ratio in Ahmednagar District (2001-2011)                 | 83       |
| 3.11                                             | Decadal Growth in Literacy (1961 to 2011)                                            | 85       |
| 3.12                                             | Tehsilwise Literacy in Ahmednagar District (%) - 2001 & 2011                         | 86       |
| 3.13                                             | Educational facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)                              | 88       |
| 3.14                                             | Tehsilwise Educational Facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)                   | 89       |
| 3.15                                             | Tehsilwise Higher Educational Facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)            | 91       |
| 3.16                                             | Length of Roads in Ahmednagar District (2013)                                        | 93       |
| 3.17                                             | Tehsilwise Transportation Network in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)                   | 94       |
| 3.18                                             | Tehsilwise Telephone and Post office facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-2013)   | 97       |
| 3.19                                             | Main Workers in Ahmednagar District (2001 - 2011)                                    | 99       |
| 3.20                                             | Marginal Workers in Ahmednagar District (2001 - 2011)                                | 100      |
| 3.21                                             | Tehsilwise Classification of Workers in Ahmednagar District (2011)                   | 101      |
| <b>CHAPTER V - ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS</b> |                                                                                      |          |
| 5.1                                              | Classification of Tourist Centers and Number of Tourist Contacted at Tourist Centers | 155      |
| 5.2                                              | Tourist Contacted at Selected Tourist Centers                                        | 156      |
| 5.3                                              | Gender wise Classification of Tourist                                                | 158      |
| 5.4                                              | Age wise Classification of Tourist                                                   | 159      |
| 5.5                                              | Marital Status of Tourists                                                           | 161      |
| 5.6                                              | Religion wise classification of Tourists                                             | 162      |

| Table No.                        | Description                                                                | Page No. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 5.7                              | Education Status of Tourists                                               | 164      |
| 5.8                              | Income status of Tourists                                                  | 166      |
| 5.9                              | Occupations of Tourists                                                    | 168      |
| 5.10                             | Origin of Tourists                                                         | 169      |
| 5.11                             | Purpose of Visit of Tourists                                               | 171      |
| 5.12                             | Modes of Transportations used by Tourists                                  | 172      |
| 5.13                             | Accompany with Tourist                                                     | 174      |
| 5.14                             | Halting Duration of Tourist                                                | 176      |
| 5.15                             | Frequency of visit of Tourist                                              | 177      |
| 5.16                             | Sources of information                                                     | 179      |
| <b>Religious Tourist Centers</b> |                                                                            |          |
| 5.17                             | Tourist contacted at religious tourist centers                             | 182      |
| 5.18                             | Factor wise Level of Satisfaction                                          | 185      |
| 5.19                             | Factor wise Average Value of Satisfaction                                  | 187      |
| 5.20                             | Factor wise Satisfaction Index with rank                                   | 188      |
| 5.21                             | Residents Contacted at Selected Religious Tourist Centers                  | 189      |
| 5.22                             | Tourist Center Wise Social Impact of Tourism                               | 191      |
| 5.23                             | Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism on the Residents by Likert's Method | 194      |
| 5.24                             | Tourist Center wise Economic impact of tourism                             | 196      |
| 5.25                             | Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method                | 200      |
| 5.26                             | Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems                                    | 201      |
| 5.27                             | Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems                             | 202      |
| 5.28                             | Percentage Position of Rank By Henry Garrett's Ranking Technique           | 205      |
| 5.29                             | Problem wise Rank and number of respondents                                | 205      |
| 5.30                             | Problem wise Garrett's scores                                              | 206      |
| 5.31                             | Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists                                    | 207      |
| <b>Natural Tourist Centers</b>   |                                                                            |          |
| 5.32                             | Tourist contacted at selected Natural tourist centers                      | 208      |
| 5.33                             | Factor wise Satisfaction Level                                             | 210      |

| Table No.                         | Description                                                                   | Page No. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 5.34                              | Factor wise Average Value of Satisfaction                                     | 212      |
| 5.35                              | Factor wise Satisfaction Index with rank                                      | 212      |
| 5.36                              | Residents contacted at natural tourist centers                                | 214      |
| 5.37                              | Tourist center wise Social Impact of Tourism                                  | 215      |
| 5.38                              | Assessment of Social impacts of tourism                                       | 218      |
| 5.39                              | Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism                                | 220      |
| 5.40                              | Assessment of Economic impacts of tourism on the residents by Likert's Method | 223      |
| 5.41                              | Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems                                       | 224      |
| 5.42                              | Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems                                | 225      |
| 5.43                              | Problem wise Rank and number of respondents                                   | 227      |
| 5.44                              | Problem wise Garrett's scores                                                 | 228      |
| 5.45                              | Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists                                       | 227      |
| <b>Historical Tourist Centers</b> |                                                                               |          |
| 5.46                              | Tourist contacted at Selected Historical tourist centers                      | 230      |
| 5.47                              | Factor wise Satisfaction Level                                                | 231      |
| 5.48                              | Factor wise Average Value of Satisfaction                                     | 233      |
| 5.49                              | Factor wise Satisfaction Index with rank                                      | 234      |
| 5.50                              | Residents contacted at Selected Historical tourist centers                    | 235      |
| 5.51                              | Tourist Center wise Social Impact of Tourism                                  | 236      |
| 5.52                              | Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method                     | 238      |
| 5.53                              | Tourist center wise Economic Impact of Tourism                                | 239      |
| 5.54                              | Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method                   | 242      |
| 5.55                              | Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems                                       | 243      |
| 5.56                              | Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems                                | 244      |
| 5.57                              | Problem wise Rank and number of respondents                                   | 246      |
| 5.58                              | Problem wise Garrett's scores                                                 | 247      |
| 5.59                              | Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists                                       | 246      |
| <b>Agro Base Tourist Centers</b>  |                                                                               |          |
| 5.60                              | Tourist contacted at Selected Agro base tourist centers                       | 249      |

| Table No. | Description                                                            | Page No. |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 5.61      | Factor wise Level of Satisfaction                                      | 249      |
| 5.62      | Factor wise Average Value of Satisfaction                              | 251      |
| 5.63      | Factor wise Satisfaction Index with rank                               | 252      |
| 5.64      | Residents contacted at selected agro base tourist centers              | 253      |
| 5.65      | Tourist Center wise Social Impact of Tourism                           | 254      |
| 5.66      | Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method              | 256      |
| 5.67      | Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism                         | 257      |
| 5.68      | Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method            | 259      |
| 5.69      | Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems                                | 260      |
| 5.70      | Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems                         | 261      |
| 5.71      | Problem wise Rank and number of respondents                            | 263      |
| 5.72      | Problem wise Garrett's scores                                          | 264      |
| 5.73      | Problems faced by the tourists with their ranks                        | 263      |
| 5.74      | Facilities and services wise Satisfaction Index Based on rank          | 265      |
| 5.75      | Co – Relation between Religious and Natural Tourist centers            | 266      |
| 5.76      | Co – Relation between Religious and Historical Tourist centers         | 267      |
| 5.77      | Co – Relation between Religious and Agro base Tourist centers          | 268      |
| 5.78      | Co – Relation between Natural and Historical Tourist centers           | 269      |
| 5.79      | Co – Relation between Natural s and Agro base Tourist centers          | 270      |
| 5.80      | Co – Relation between Historical and Agro base centers                 | 271      |
| 5.81      | Tourist centers and number of respondents contacted at tourist centers | 273      |
| 5.82      | Tourists Problems (percentage of responses)                            | 276      |

## List of Figures

| Figure No.                                            | Description                                                                      | Page No. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>CHAPTER – I - INTRODUCTION</b>                     |                                                                                  |          |
| 1.1                                                   | Foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India (2000-2014)                             | 20       |
| 1.2                                                   | Month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India (2000-15)                           | 21       |
| 1.3                                                   | Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) (2000-2014)                                      | 23       |
| 1.4                                                   | Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) In India- 2014       | 24       |
| 1.5                                                   | Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to All States/Uts in India, 2000 - 2014        | 25       |
| 1.6                                                   | Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Domestic Tourists Visit in 2014 | 26       |
| 1.7                                                   | Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Foreign Tourists Visits in 2014 | 28       |
| 1.8                                                   | Domestic and Foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra April 2011 to March 2012    | 32       |
| 1.9                                                   | Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District – April 2011 to March 2012                  | 34       |
| 1.10                                                  | Seasonal Variation in Domestic tourist influx                                    | 37       |
| 1.11                                                  | Seasonal Variation in Foreign tourist influx                                     | 37       |
| <b>CHAPTER-II- GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA</b> |                                                                                  |          |
| 2.1                                                   | Location of the Study Area                                                       | 52       |
| 2.2                                                   | Tehsils in Ahmednagar District                                                   | 53       |
| 2.3                                                   | Tehsilwise Number of villages                                                    | 54       |
| 2.4                                                   | Physiography of the Study Area                                                   | 55       |
| 2.5                                                   | Month Wise Average Annual Rainfall in Ahmednagar District                        | 60       |
| 2.6                                                   | Tehsil wise average rainy days in Ahmednagar district                            | 62       |
| 2.7                                                   | Tehsil wise average rainfall in Ahmednagar District                              | 62       |
| 2.8                                                   | Minimum and Maximum Temperature (°C) of Ahmednagar District (2011)               | 64       |

| <b>Figure No.</b>                                           | <b>Description</b>                                            | <b>Page No.</b> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2.9                                                         | Drainage pattern                                              | 65              |
| 2.10                                                        | Forest covers out of total area of tehsil- 2011-12            | 69              |
| 2.11                                                        | Soil Types in Ahmednagar District                             | 70              |
| <b>CHAPTER – III - SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA</b> |                                                               |                 |
| 3.1                                                         | Tehsilwise Population growth in Ahmednagar District - 2011    | 74              |
| 3.2                                                         | Tehsilwise SC and ST population In Ahmednagar District (2011) | 76              |
| 3.3                                                         | Tehsilwise Distribution of Rural and Urban Population-2011    | 79              |
| 3.4                                                         | Tehsilwise Density of population (2001 & 2011)                | 81              |
| 3.5                                                         | Tehsilwise Sex ratio                                          | 84              |
| 3.6                                                         | Literacy in Ahmednagar District (2011)                        | 87              |
| 3.7                                                         | Educational Institutions in Ahmednagar District               | 89              |
| 3.8                                                         | Tehsilwise Primary School in Ahmednagar District (2011)       | 90              |
| 3.9                                                         | Length of Roads in Ahmednagar District (2012 - 13)            | 93              |
| 3.10                                                        | Main Workers in Ahmednagar District ( 2011)                   | 100             |
| 3.11                                                        | Marginal Workers in Ahmednagar District (2011)                | 101             |
| <b>CHAPTER V - ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS</b>            |                                                               |                 |
| 5.1                                                         | Gender wise classification of Tourist                         | 158             |
| 5.2                                                         | Age groups of Tourist                                         | 159             |
| 5.3                                                         | Marital Status of Tourist                                     | 161             |
| 5.4                                                         | Religion of Tourist                                           | 162             |
| 5.5                                                         | Education Status of Tourist                                   | 164             |
| 5.6                                                         | Income Status of Tourist                                      | 166             |
| 5.7                                                         | Occupation of Tourist                                         | 168             |
| 5.8                                                         | Purpose of Visit of Tourist                                   | 171             |
| 5.9                                                         | Modes of Transportation Used by Tourist                       | 173             |
| 5.10                                                        | Accompany with Tourist                                        | 174             |
| 5.11                                                        | Halting Duration of Tourist                                   | 176             |
| 5.12                                                        | Frequency of visit of Tourist                                 | 178             |
| 5.13                                                        | Sources of information                                        | 179             |
| 5.14                                                        | Location of Selected Religious Tourist Centers                | 181             |



| <b>Figure No.</b> | <b>Description</b>                                         | <b>Page No.</b> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 5.15              | Location of Selected Natural Tourist Centers               | 208             |
| 5.16              | Location of Selected Historical Tourist Centers            | 229             |
| 5.17              | Location of Selected Agro base Tourist Centers             | 248             |
| 5.18              | Percentage of Respondents Classified by Age Group          | 274             |
| 5.19              | Percentage of Respondents Classified by Religion           | 274             |
| 5.20              | Percentage of Respondents Classified by Level of Education | 274             |
| 5.21              | Percentage of Respondents Classified by Economic Status    | 275             |
| 5.22              | Percentage of Respondents Classified by Occupation         | 275             |
| 5.23              | Pathardi tourist circuit                                   | 278             |
| 5.24              | Akole tourist circuit                                      | 280             |
| 5.25              | Karjat tourist circuit                                     | 283             |
| 5.26              | Shirdi tourist circuit                                     | 285             |
| 5.27              | Nagar tourist circuit                                      | 287             |
| 5.28              | Parner tourist circuit                                     | 290             |
| 5.29              | Locations of all selected tourist centers                  | 292             |

# **Abstract**

## **A Geographical Assessment of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar district**

### **Preamble:**

The word ‘**tourism**’ relates to the interest of visitors in place and region for recreational purposes. Tourism denotes the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at those destinations.

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India 2.65 million in 2000 and 7.68 million in 2014. The annual growth rate in Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) in India was 20.5% in 2000 and 14.5 in 2014.

### **Study Area:**

Ahmednagar district is the largest district by area located in the somewhat central part of the Maharashtra. It lies between 18°2' to 19°9' north latitudes and 73°9' to 75°5' east longitudes. According to 2011 census the population of Ahmednagar district was 4543159 in which male and female were 2342825 and 2200334 respectively. There is a lot of diversity in the district. These diversities are found in physical, social and cultural factors. Therefore the district has vast and great tourism potential of different natural, historical, religious, agro base and socio - cultural background. Therefore, a study was conducted to assess the tourist centers in Ahmednagar district with the following broad

### **Objectives:**

- i. To assess present status and potentialities of tourist centers in the study region.
- ii. To examine the socio-economic impact of tourism on the local people.
- iii. To find out the problems associated with tourist centers in the study area.
- iv. To suggest the innovative measures for the improvement of tourism in the study region.

### **Hypothesis:**

"Ahmednagar district has significant tourism potential on the basis of its physical landscapes, climate and socio- cultural factors".

## **Methodology:**

The study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected by the researcher personally visiting the tourist centers in the study area by conducting the personal interviews with the local people and tourists with the help of well-planned and pre-tested schedules. The secondary data and related information was collected from various journals, researches papers, articles, thesis, books, reports, e-sources, various departments of tourism, Municipal office, etc.

For analyzing the data, percentage, **mean, chi square test, co-relation, satisfaction index, Garrett's ranking techniques, Likert's method**, maps and various cartographic techniques are used. There are various types of tourist centers found in Ahmednagar district. These places are religious, natural, historical and agro base found in the district. For the assessment of tourism 33 tourist centers were selected. At these 33 tourist centers 1050 tourist were contacted.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The research work is divided into six chapters.

The **first chapter** is introductory. It covers the introduction, history of tourism, concept of tourism, travel motivations, tourism in India, Maharashtra and Ahmednagar district, significance of the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis, source of data, methodology, review of literature, limitations of the study and design of the research work. The **second chapter** denotes geographical aspects of study area introduction, location, administrative divisions, physiography, climate, drainage, forest resources and soil in the Ahmednagar district. The **third chapter** includes demographic characteristic of Ahmednagar district such as decadal growth, SC and ST population, rural and urban population, population density, sex composition, occupation structure, educational and communicational facilities in the study area. Classification of the tourism on the basis of various criteria is discussed in the **fourth chapter**. The classification of tourist centers i. e. religious, natural, historical and agro base tourist centers in Ahmednagar district is also discussed in this chapter. The **fifth chapter** deals with the assessment of tourist centers. The functional and behavior analysis of the tourists was done. The satisfaction index of the tourist regarding various facilities, social as well as economic impacts of tourism and

social and environmental problems related to the tourist centers are also discussed in this chapter. The **sixth chapter** denotes findings, conclusion, suggestions and scope for the further research in this study area.

## **FINDINGS**

On the basis of analysis of data, observations and discussions major findings of the present study are as below-

1. Maximum numbers of natural tourist centers are concentrated in Akole tehsil
2. Shirdi and Shani Shinganapur are changing rapidly.
3. Majority of the foreign tourist visit to religious tourist places in the district such as Meharabad and Shirdi.
4. It is observed that majority of the tourists (67.90%) are male and 36 % tourists are between the age group of 30 – 45, married tourists are 78.48 % and out of total tourist Hindu tourists are 62.28 % followed by Muslim, Buddhist and Christian.
5. It is found that 93.52 % tourists are literate and 44.57 % tourists are in the category of higher educated followed by secondary, higher secondary and primary education while 33.81 % tourists were engaged in government and private service followed by agriculture and business.
6. Most of the tourists (95.05 %) came from within the Maharashtra state.
7. Majority of tourists (21.52 %) belonged to an annual income group of ₹ 2 lac to ₹4 lac followed by ₹ 1 lac to ₹2 lac.
8. It is observed that about 78.95 % tourists prefer one day visit.
9. With respect to the satisfaction of the tourist it is found that majority of sample tourist had given top rank to road condition in the study area.
10. It is found that residents of near tourist centers agreed regarding social impact that there are overcrowd. But they are disagree and deny the social impact such as i) Increased in crime rate ii) Strain on police protection iii) Increased in activities in prostitution iv) Increase in the activities of drug abuse v) Increase in mental stress and vi) Spreading of epidemics. There are increases in number of beggars at famous religious tourist places.

11. It is found that residents of near religious tourist centers expressed their opinion that there is some positive economic impact of tourism on i) Opportunity for jobs ii) Change in occupational structure iii) Rise in income iv) Increased in payment of workers v) Increased cost of land and housing and they deny i) Demand for female labour ii) Rental houses as a source of income iii) Improvement in standard of living iv) Increase in general prices of goods and services and v) Scarcity of essential goods during season.
12. It is found that residents of near natural, historical and agro based tourist centers expressed their opinion that there is no positive economic impact of tourism on them. On the other hand they deny economic impact such as i) Opportunity for jobs ii) Change in occupational structure iii) Rise in income iv) Increased in payment of workers v) Demand for female labour vi) Increased cost of land and housing vii) Rental houses as a source of income viii) Improvement in standard of living ix) Increase in general prices of goods and services and x) Scarcity of essential goods during season.
13. From the Garrett's ranking technique various problems were analyzed and it is observed that first rank was given by the tourist to the problem of over crowd and descending order ranks were given to plastic garbage, water pollution and air pollution, the last rank is given to deforestation at the religious tourist centers.
14. At the natural tourist centers it is observed that large number of sample tourist had given top rank to the problem of over crowd followed by plastic garbage, degradation of nature and water pollution while last rank give to beggars
15. At the historical tourist centers it is found that majority of sample tourist had given top rank to the problem related to damage of local attraction followed by over crowd, plastic garbage and degradation of nature whereas last rank is given to beggars.
16. At the agro based tourist centers it is observed that most of the sample tourist had given top rank to the problem of over crowd followed by plastic garbage, water pollution, and degradation of nature while last rank is given to beggar.
17. Majority of the tourists and local people did not have experience of any problem of pollution at natural tourist centers.

## **CONCLUSION**

Ahmednagar district has immense tourism potential. Religious tourism plays an important role in the development of tourism in district. Historical tourist places are neglected but recently government took initiative to improve historical development at some historical tourist centers. Tourists are satisfied with the facilities and services available in the district such as road condition, transportation, Parking, cleanliness and safety of tourists, but in some cases like guide, information center, accommodation, public toilet, shopping and medical facilities; tourists are not satisfied. The residents of all tourist centers deny the social impact like increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars.

The conditions of historical places in the district are very poor. Therefore, the government or archeological department or local body must take initiative for the preservation of historical places. Tourist places in the district are well connected by road to other part of the state.

The major problems associated with tourism in Ahmednagar district are causes negative changes in the attitude of tourist and level of satisfaction of tourist. Therefore, government or responsible authorities should take immediate steps to solve the problems at the tourist centers. There is an urgent need for erecting new boards prominently displaying with details about the monument in multi languages and preserved carefully as much as the monuments itself. This will be helpful to the tourist to know the information regarding history of such places. Nature tourism occupies the place next to the religious tourism in Ahmednagar district.

The data analysis related with physical landscapes, climate and socio-cultural aspects of Ahmednagar district in previous chapters proves the hypothesis that Ahmednagar district has significant tourism potential.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data and the personal discussion with the tourist and the observations of tourist centers, following suggestions for tourism development have been made.

1. MTDC as well as local people should take initiative for development of tourism.
2. PWD, MTDC and local leaders should take lead for repaired and maintained roads properly and regularly.
3. Due to limited parking facility at Shirdi, traffic jam problem is frequent. Therefore, more space should be provided for parking.
4. Ropeway should be developed Harishchandragad and Patta fort.
5. The marketing and advertising of the tourist centers should be done through T.V., radio, newspapers, documentary shows, Nagar Darshan bus services, Nagar Tourism Festival should and other media.
6. Every train including express trains should take halt at Nagar station during the tourism season which is beneficial to the outsider tourists.
7. Emergency healthcare centers are required at religious tourist centers.
8. The government, tourism department or archeological departments should provide funds for the maintains of historical places.
9. For the cleanliness of tourist centers the volunteers from nearby schools and colleges should take lead during the season of tourism.
10. Safety measures and rescue operation teams with proper training should be present especially at Bhandardara, Randha Fall, Harishchandragad and Mula dam.
11. The road maps of tourist centers with direction, distance, proper signboards and information regarding tourist places should be displayed at every tourist centers.
12. Shopping facilities should be increased at famous and crowded tourist places.
13. The public toilet facilities should be provided by the local bodies at every tourist destinations in the district.
14. Tourist guides should be available with proper training at famous tourist centers.
15. There should be ban or control on the polythene and other wastes in the area of tourist places especially natural and historical tourist centers.

16. There should be strictly ban on the use of pressure horns, loud music and speakers in the area wild life sanctuaries.
17. The forest department should provide jeeps with guide to the tourist for watching the birds and animals in the sanctuaries.
18. There should be a setup of sufficient observation towers on specific distance at Rehekuri and Kalsubai Harishchandragad wild life sanctuaries.
19. More buses may be operated connecting tourism centers.
20. Closed circuit cameras should be installed and monitored at crowded and important tourist places.

. Ahmednagar district has a lot of tourism potential. Therefore, there are religious, natural, historical and Agro base tourist centers. Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Madhi, Deogad, Bhandardara, Nighoj, Pravarasangam, Dongargan, Ahmednagar fort, Chand Bibi Mahal, Patta fort, Kharda fort, Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi are the famous tourist centers in the district. Taking this advantage of the tourist centers, local people and local body, planners and government need to focus on the development of tourist centers and providing basic facilities for the tourist at the every tourist center.

**Dr. T. M. Varat**  
Research Guide

**Mr. Nikam Shailesh Manohar**  
Research Student



# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.0 Introduction
- 1.1 History of tourism
- 1.2 Concept of tourism and tourist
- 1.3 Travel motivation
- 1.4 Tourism in India
- 1.5 Tourism in Maharashtra
- 1.6 Tourism in Ahmednagar district
- 1.7 Significance of the study
- 1.8 Objectives
- 1.9 Hypothesis
- 1.10 Methodology and source of data
- 1.11 Review of literature
- 1.12 Limitations of the study
- 1.13 Design of the research work

## **1.0 Introduction**

Man is a social animal. Since the dawn of civilization on the earth man has been trying to unfold the Gordian Knot of Mother nature. At the outset the prime purpose of man is to satiate Physiological needs that are necessary for sustaining, i.e., Food, Water, Shelter, sleep and Clothing. From the dawn to dusk his primary endeavor is to search for these basic needs. Nature is always an enigma to man. Even though he has achieved success in some extent there is much more to discern. In pursuit of this immediate goal, man has constantly changed place and during this itinerary he has moved from area to area for not only satisfying his biological needs but also to ameliorate his comforts.

The Microcosm has been always an unsolved mystery of man and there happen to be many more things from the nature which he is not aware of. Besides consummating basic needs man is able to learn things from the nature. Man's quest for erudition has increased by leaps and bounds and during this emulation he has crossed continents.

The process of discerning more about nature has made the man to move the distant destinations and during this sojourn he has got the opportunity to examine the monuments, majestic mountains and spas which the nature bestowed upon mankind and gave a more opulent inheritance to the next generations. The basic element of human behavior is some kind of activity, whether physical or psychological. When the psychological needs are satisfied man's concentration is diverted towards nature for making it more convenient for improving his standard of living. In this constant conflict between ever changing needs and improving comfort, man had waged wars with other races and established his hegemony. Man's perceived endeavor had brought him rich rewards in the manner of exercising influence and control over other races, apart from earning opulence that is necessary for not only consummating his needs in the most comfortable manner but also to consolidate his domination over other people. Perhaps Adam and Eve were first travelers. Hence, travelling is as old as human civilization.

The struggle of man, his experiences and cognition are preserved for the use of future generations and also to continue the unfinished task of learning about the nature of the successive generation. This is how the success story of primitive man began and travelled to different destinations. Each race has its own particular pattern of habits, customs and traditions. People used to change places due to various reasons

such as inclement weather, non-availability of food, absence of greenery lands and to gain more recognition, etc., while mixing with other race new perceptions and techniques are acquired.

Travel is a primitive phenomenon. It is pertinent to know the meanings of catch words in tourism Jargon - Traveller, explorer and Tourist. A traveler is defined as “a person who adventures or risk to meet other people, visit lands to have access about other people’s culture and lore.” He used to venture individually. This type of journeys is enterprising, experimenting and always risky. The explorer is a person who investigates about other lands, and it is generally sponsored by the respective kings and Governments with necessary men, material and with a view to get more opulence, more land, new products and new opportunities.

The tourist is relatively a new word in the tourism language and also a product of the 19th century, and often referred to as a Sojourner or a traveler for pleasure. Hence a tourist may be called as a person who undertakes a journey for enjoyment and jollification and he may sojourn at a particular place and spend money as his pocket permits and also he does not take any assignment or job.

The International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) in 1947 defined that temporary visitors staying less than 24 hours in the country visited are treated as Excursionist.

The pivotal factors in tourism are men and the Geography. J. Mc. Farlance emphasizes the influence of physical environment as the study of influence exerted on the economic activities of man by his physical environment and more especially by the form and structure of the surface of the land, the climatic condition which prevail upon it, and the place relation in which it’s different regions to one another. The environment offers a wide range of feasibilities and the man’s capacity in choosing alternatives and making it conducive to his advantage depends upon his dynamism, perception and knowledge.

The pride and prestige of any Nation depend on the edifice of historical events of yester years, current technological innovations and ecumenical euphoria of future generations. Every Nation while keeping these elated objectives in mind will try to establish its indelible impression on the minds of future generations and monitor the progress of development. The main methods of living of the man are farming, manufacturing and trade. After the Second World War, tourism is capered to a pivotal

role in the World Economy. The basic backbone of tourism is trade that further divided into service.

Tourism is said to be profitable when the country possesses natural frontiers with proper facilities for the movement of public. Natural frontiers mean seas, mountains, deserts, swamps and rivers which get more wealth to the country in the form of tourism. The Himalayas are center of attraction to many a people in the world and many people either individually or in groups have been venturing to ascend every year. Mountains have an illustrious impact on the development of tourism of the country. Many mountains offer magnificent scenery and became centers for tourism development and recreation. The mountains are treasures for mineral wealth and health centers. The refreshing air and the splendid scenery of mountains are fascination for a large number of tourists. The mountains are responsible for the development of forest that attract many tourists and also in protecting the environment. The mountains cause waterfalls that charm many tourists. (Satish Babu, A.1998).

## **1.1 The History of Tourism**

### **1.1.1 Ancient Times**

Since the earliest period, man had traveled for food, shelter and satisfaction for his requirements. In the nomadic stage man moved from one place to another place for better comfort and security. When the season was a change there was a large scale migration towards the safe zone during the period of every year. Many traders established trade route for commercial purpose. These trade routes go through India-China- Arabia, India to South -East Asia, India to Tibet, Scandinavia to Mediterranean Sea. Through these rout traders travelled for trade.

In the period of 600 BC and thereafter the historical antiquities museum was opened by the Babylon. Many people visit this museum. The religious festivals were celebrated by the Egyptian which was the attraction for the pilgrims. To visit museum and festivals and to see the works of arts and building people travelled towards it. To expand the empire, the kings in India travelled long away from their empire for battles and established their kingdom. Brahmins and other common people visited in the large scale to Sarnath and Shravasti to see the glorious smile of Buddha.

In the period of 500 BC Greek people travelled to Olympic Games as a participant and audience. The Greek also visited the religious festivals as an enjoyment and pleasure. There were many sights to visit for the travelers' like Athens.

To fulfill the requirements of the travelers Greek people established inns and large town. In this period travel writing was started. Herodotus was the first travel writer.

### **1.1.2 Roman Empire Period**

When the Roman Empire was on the height of civilization (27BC to AD476) there were excellent roads, sea communications and there were no problem about safety and security for the travelers. Lines of communication in the empire are said to have been better than those in 18<sup>th</sup> century England. By employing relays of horses, distances of hundred miles or more a day could be covered on the main roads. So the people travelled for health, sports, curiosity, and to get knowledge about new places and get pleasure through travels. In the ancient Greece Olympic games were arranged. For these games many participants and spectators were traveled towards Greece. They required accommodations and food services. The excavated towns Herculaneum and Pompeii, where ruins of taverns, snack bars and restaurants still stand, bear testimony to their vacation habits.

The quest for pleasure and recreation, coupled with prosperity and leisure, led large numbers of Romans to travel to the countryside or seaside resorts and sights seeing purpose during the summer. The written accounts and artwork from the ancient times shows that the Egyptians, Chinese and wealthy people also enjoyed leisure travel like Romans.

### **1.1.3 Middle Age Period (Ad 500 to 1400)**

In the middle age merchants and traders have traveled to various places for buying and selling goods. The well-known traveler Morco Polo described commercial travel to Beijing in the thirteenth century in his diaries. Some hostels were established around the Chinese imperial city to stay for the traders.

So the trade and commerce were declined. But, for century movements of persons continued to grow as these were no doubt conditioned both by the efficiency of transport and by the assistance and safety people could enjoy on land and sea routes. The feudal society provided little opportunity and incentive for travel. However, religious motivations mobilized groups of individual who, inspired by their faith travelled within their own country as well as other countries. The religious factors motivate to travel. The people visited their holy land. Muslim visited to Macca and Madina, Christians visited their holy place Jerusalem and Roam and the people of other religions were gone to their holy places. These thousands of people made journeys for their religious purpose. The religious motive gave a special boost to

travel in the middle age. The routes to the many centers of religious attraction were dotted with hospices to accommodate the member Hospittaler orders; abbeys which can still be visited today bear witness to the scale of this form of tourism. But travel in the wake of the crusades, along the highways of Europe, remained insignificant beyond the movements of soldiers, merchants, clergy and pilgrims up to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The poor English peasants traveled to Jerusalem, Rome and other holy places. At that time they had to purchase a permit from the king before they could leave England. In India, Mughal Introduced the leisure travels. At the place of natural beauty the Mughal kings built luxurious palaces and enchanting garden.

During this period, India was the target of many foreign invaders. During that time, religious monuments of the world fame were built. The Taj Mahal was built by Shahajahan during this period, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World (Sati, V. P. 2001).

#### **1.1.4 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the growth of trades and commerce in England led to rise of a new type of tourist those traveled to broaden their own experience and knowledge.

#### **1.1.5 17<sup>th</sup> Century And Grand Tour**

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century aristocratic English families spent three or four thousand pounds a year to send their sons on a trip through Europe to complete the education of the young man and turn him into a gentleman. This long tour was called grand tour. On this tour the wealthy Youngman's travels through Europe to acquire social and cultural refinement by exposure the continental arts, architecture and manners and by which, when they might also enrich their country houses at home." The young man, along with his tour, traveled to the centers of culture in Europe, especially cities in France and Italy. During the tour, he visited places of antiquity and studied works of arts, attended the opera and learned the manners of high society. This grand tour attracted a number of students, scholars, merchants and diplomats to travels all over in Europe. Such travel becomes an essential part of the education of every Englishman. It became customary for the English nobility to travel in the other country. Many Englishmen go to Italy, Germany and France to broaden their knowledge and persuade new ideas.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century domestic travel for pleasure began in England with the emergence of spas and seaside resorts. The spas grew in popularity in the European

Continent as awareness about the therapeutic qualities of mineral water increased. The spa started as health-cum-bathing centers for the poor, sick and the invalid people. In order to provide the patient with some diversion, these places added facilities for their amusement. The provision of such entertainment changed the character of the spas and gradually transformed them into pleasure resort. The spas became the favorite haunts of rich and fashionable pleasure – seekers and holiday resorts for the aristocracy and wealthy people. The combination of relaxation, entertainment and the development of pleasant social activities with spa therapy were experienced the tourist till 17<sup>th</sup> century in Europe.

Like the spas, the seaside resorts began to provide facilities for amusement which in the course of time grew considerably. Because of it, they became fashionable centers of recreation and entertainment and attracted pleasure- seekers in large numbers.

#### **1.1.6 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the industrial revolution created a large and prosperous middle class and created the base for mass tourism because of the great improvements in transport in the in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This period turned most people away from basic agriculture into the factory and urban way of life. The rapid urbanization due to industrialization led to mass immigration in cities. As a result, there was a rapid growth of the wealth and education level in this class. Because of great improvements in transport increasing number of people began to travel for pleasure. In this period travel for health became important when the rich and fashionable Europeans began to visit the spa town and seaside resorts. The advent of railways and steamboat had a marked effect upon the expansion and development of the seaside resort. (Manual on Module – I Introduction to Tourism, 2009)

#### **1.1.7 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, leisure travel began to open up to Europe's growing middle class of people. More people had the time and money to travel. All the main characteristics of modern tourism were evident in embryo. Changes in mental attitude towards pleasure seeking, an increase in material wealth and improvements in transport, the recognized value of travel for education, social prestige and pleasure, and of resorts and spas for health relaxation, the increasing need to find relief from workday routine, and the city dwellers yearning for physical exhilaration and adventure-all these factors produced fertile ground for the development of pleasure

traffic on a large scale, and are indeed factors upon which the maintenance of tourism today is dependent. The travelers take care themselves. But there was no anyone facility to look after the valuable things of the travelers likes cash, gold, bank documents to move from city to city. For this need Henry Wells of Buffalo, New York, started an express service in 1841 to carry cash and financial documents from Buffalo to other cities. In 1850 James C. Fargo became the president of this company. In 1882 the company introduced money order and traveler check facilities. The company began booking rail arrangements in Europe, and handling ticketing on transatlantic passenger vessels. By 1909 the company had stepped firmly into the travel business, booking European tours for Americans. In 1958 the company introduced another service that immediately became popular with travelers- a credit card. The American Express card was designed specifically for the traveler, and the company extended its use to all those services a traveler should be like to use, such as hotels, motels, gas stations and restaurants. It is accepted in most countries in the world. The company has more than 1600 travel offices in the world.

In 1841, Thomas Cook, introduced an idea- the package tour. He decided to organize a group of people opposed to the consumption of alcohol to attend a rally. With the promise of a sizable number of passengers, Cook persuaded a local railway company to run a special train from Leicester to Loughborough, 11 miles to the north. Then he persuaded 570 customers come to purchase his travel package. For one shilling each traveler received a train ride, entertainment, a picnic lunch, afternoon tea, and the services of a tour escort. Cook who was the world's first travel agent, eventually expanded his tours to the European continent, to the holy land and to he America.

### **1.1.8 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the social and technological changes have had an immense impact on tourism. Great advance in science and technology made possible the invention of rapid, safe and relatively cheap forms of transport facilities of railway and aircraft. The progress in communication and transport made travel more easily than the ancient times. So business and leisure travel expanded very rapidly.

The First World War gave firsthand experience of countries and aroused a sense of curiosity about international travel among less well-off sector for the first time. The large scale of migration to the United State meant a lot of travel across the Atlantic. Private motoring began to encourage domestic travel in Europe and the west.



By 1930s, paid holidays became popular in Britain and France. Both rich and middle class tourist arrived at seashores for getting their skin tanned under the sun.

Improvements in transportation and an increase in leisure time income have created a market for travel. New airlines, hotels, cruise lines, travel agencies and attractions have sprung up everywhere marketing efforts and budgets increased dramatically to capture this expanding travel market. Sales figures have soared; making tourism industries are number one industries in many parts of the world.

The wars increased interest in international travel. This interest was given the shape of mass tourism by an aviation industry. The surplus of aircraft and growth of private airlines aided the expansion of air travel. The aircraft had become comfortable, faster and steadily cheaper for overseas travel. With the introduction of Boeing 707 jet in 1958, the age of air travel for the masses had arrived. The beginning of chartered flights boosted the package tour market and led to the establishment of organized mass tourism. The Boeing 740, a 400 seat craft, brought the cost of travel down sharply. A corresponding growth in hotel industry led to establishment of worldwide chains. The seaside resorts in the Mediterranean, North America and the Caribbean were the initial hot spots of mass tourism. Global growth trends for the travel industries during the decades following World War II have been spectacular. A large number of tourists started across the world gave rise to a concept called mass tourism owing to the declaration of post – war peace and prosperity. (Bhatia, A. K., 2012). In 1983, more than Rs.42000 billion was spent annually on travel related activities. The World Tourism Organization estimated that worldwide international tourist arrival would reach 450 million in 1996. International border crossing tallied 168 million in 1970, compared to just 171 million in 1960.

While these figures are impressive, it is important to understand that a very high percentage of all international arrivals and expenditures occur between and within the United State and Europe. In 1984 Europe and North America received 80 percent of all tourist expenditures and 92 percent of world tourism arrivals. World Tourism Organization (WTO) statistics indicate that the tourism industry will continue to expand over the year. According to WTO, international tourist arrivals worldwide reach to 1.5 billion by 2020. (Mathur, Ramesh.2007).

There was not only a significant expansion in the travel market, but also in a tourist destination. The fall of the Berlin Wall in Germany in 1989 signified the doom

of communism in Europe. Countries such as Russia and the Czech Republic became a new tourist destination both for vacation and business travelers.

The introduction of ticketless travelling i.e. electronic ticket brings benefit to the airlines by cutting some amount of paperwork and cost of ticket. At the same time, passengers do not have to worry about carrying or losing tickets. Electronic tickets make easier for the airline to deal directly with the consumers. The advance in technology also allows the airlines and other travel suppliers to sell directly to travelers through the internet and interactive kiosks at airport. The kiosks at the airport usually sell hotel accommodation, transfer tickets such as bus tickets between the airport and downtown areas and coach tickets from one city to another.

Travelers can now log on to the internet easily reach for travel information, book a simple ticket or a hotel room through their personal computer at home. There are thousands of new destinations, tour, product and discount airfares for travelers choose through the internet.

## **1.2 Concept of Tourism**

The concept of travel generally denotes the movement of people. It is common practice to use the words 'travel' and 'tourism' either singly or in combination to describe three types of concepts (i) the movement of people (ii) a sector of the economy or an industry and (iii) a broad system of interacting relationship of people, their needs. There is a growing trend and consensus in recent years towards greater use of the word 'tourism' either alone or in combination with 'travel' outside the community of residence. International organizations like the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Tourism Organization (WTO) use the term 'tourism' not 'travel'. In the United Kingdom the term 'tourism' has replaced 'travel' but there was greater acceptance for the term 'tourism' a decade later. It is however, considered by many that the area should be described as a 'travel and tourism'.

The above three elements constitute the essential condition for the existence of the phenomenon of tourism. The other factors which characterize tourism and distinguish it from the simple act of travelling, are 'mainly factors that have to do with the purpose, the temporary nature of displacement, utilization of facilities and the underlying notion of pleasure and recreation', although in some cases, viz. business tourist and students, the last factors are not to a certain extent necessarily essential.

Conceptually, tourism is defined as “the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of on-residents in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity.

The word tourism is related to “Tour” which is derived from the Latin word “Tornos”. Tornos means a tool for describing a circle or turners wheel. This is a word of compass or rather a pin at the end of a stretched string, used to describe a circle. It is from this word ‘tornos’ that the notion of a “round tour” or a “package tour” has come which is very much of the essence of tourism. It was as late 1643 that the term was used in the sense of going round to travelling from place to place around and excursion, a journey, including visiting a number of places in the circuit or sequence, circuitous journey, embracing the principal places of a country or region.

In the language of the Jews, ‘Torah’ which means learning, studying or search and ‘tour’ seems to have been derived from it. In the French literature the French term “grand tour” meaning “great tour” has also been derived from the word “tour” and used in the sense meaning journey through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

New dimensions of TOURISM are – T- Travel Agent, O- Operators, U- Unique Places, R- Resources, I- Infrastructure, S- Services, M- Marketing which is playing a vital role in the development of tourism.

In the Sanskrit literature there are three terms Paryatan, Deshatan and Tirthatan which means going or leaving home for some other place.

(a)Paryatan - It means leaving one’s residence to travel for the sake of rest, pleasure and for seeking knowledge.

(b)Deshatan - It means travelling for economic benefits.

(c)Tirthatan – It means travelling for religious purpose (Thompson, Neil. (2011).

In 1910, Austrian economist Schrattenhoffen described tourism as “The sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature which directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region”. According to Lickorish and Kershawn (1958), “Tourism embraces all movements of people outside their community for all purposes except migration or regular daily work.

According to Swiss Professors Hunziker and Kraf, “Tourism is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity”. This definition has been accepted by the International Association of

Scientific Experts on Tourism. (Singh, S. N. 1986): According to Tourism Society in Britain, "Tourism is the temporary and short-term movement of people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at their destination, includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visit or excursions". International Association of Scientific Expert in Tourism (IASSET) and the Tourism Society of Cardiff formulated another broad definition in 1981. "Tourism may be defined in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the environment". These definitions bring out the distinct elements of tourism, namely, a) Involvement of travel by non-residents, b) Stay of temporary nature at the destination and c) Stay not connected with a remunerated activity.

The WTO has taken the concept of 'tourism' beyond a stereotype image of 'holiday making'. The officially accepted definition in the report is: "Tourism comprises the activities of person travelling and staying in the places outside their usual environment not for leisure, business and other purposes".

Broadly, the concept of tourism is characterized by (i) A movement of people to various destinations and has two components- the journey and the stay – both of which take place outside the normal area of residence or work. (ii) The movement is of a temporary nature and for a short duration which distinguishes it from migration. (iii) It gives rise to activities at the destination which are distinct from those of the resident population of the place visited. (iv) The main motive for participation in tourism is largely recreation and the visit is made for purposes other than seeking permanent residence or employment remunerated from within the place visited. (v) Tourism, in the pure sense, is essentially a pleasure activity and involved a discretionary use of freely disposable incomes and of free time.

Thus, tourism denotes the temporary, short term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at those destinations. Much of it is a leisure activity. A basic distinction between tourism and other forms of the leisure is the travel component. Further, money earned in a ones normal domicile is spent at the destination and enroute to its. In this tourism represents a particular use of leisure and the particular form of recreation, but does not include all uses of leisure or all forms of recreation. Conceptually, tourism is therefore distinguished in particular from the related concepts of leisure and recreation on the one hand and from travel and migration on the other hand. The travel and stay attributes of tourism in turn give rise to various

service demands which are provided by different sectors of the industry so that in an economic and commercial sense tourism might also be distinguished from other types of leisure activity. (Oxford: Higher Education).

The conceptual definition of tourism outlines the broad national framework, which identifies its essential characteristics, and distinguishes tourism from similar, often related, but different phenomenon. However, technical definitions have also been evolved for the purpose of specific tourism related studies and statistical measurements. These are based on the purpose of travel, motivation, duration of stay, the time of element and particular situations of travel, etc. The definitions are of great significance and use to governments, tourism organizations and the providers of tourism services. (Avinash, Anand. 2012).

### **1.2.1 Tourist**

The origin of the word ‘tourist’ dates back to A.D. 1292. It has come from the word ‘tour’, a derivation of the Latin word ‘tornos’, meaning a tool for describing a circle or a turner’s wheel. In the first half of seventeenth century, the term was used for travelling from place to place, a journey, an excursion, a circuitous journey touching the principal parts of a country region. (Bhatia, A. K. 2012).

The term tourist was firstly used as official terms by the League of Nations in 1937, when a foreign ‘tourist’ was defined as: “Any person visiting a country other than that in which he usually resides for a period of at least 24 hours”. This definition includes those travelling for business reasons, for meetings, as well as those travelling for pleasure, for family reasons or for health. But any person who is travelling to establish a residence or to take up an occupation, students travelling to an educational establishment and commuters going to work and those persons arriving in less than 24 hours is not called tourist, he is known as an excursionists.

World Tourism Organization (WTO) has defined tourist as a temporary visitor staying for at least 24 hours in a country.

According to the Dictionaries Universal, the ‘tourist’ is a person who makes a journey for the sake of curiosity, for the fun of travelling”.

The definition of a “foreign tourist” adopted by the Government of India, which is based on the recommendations of the UN 1963 Rome Conference, is as follows:

A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least 24 hours in India for the one of the following purposes - health, family, study, recreation, business, religion, holidays, mission, sports, and meeting.

The 19<sup>th</sup> - Century Dictionary defines 'tourist' as a "person who travels for pleasure of travelling, out of curiosity, and because he has nothing better to do".

In the early nineteenth century, the term 'tourist' assumed a meaning of 'one who makes a tour or tours, especially one who does this for recreation or who travels for pleasure, object, scenery or the like'.

The definition was also considered appropriate for national purposes. A tourist was, thus, 'any person visiting a place for a period of at least 24 hours'. The above definition was adopted by several countries after the Second World War, when rapid development of international travel and its increasing economic importance led to action in reporting international travel and payments on a regular basis with them.

### **1.3 Travel Motivation**

The basic background of human behavior is some kind of activity, whether physical or psychological. Man's motive is based on the needs. The physiological needs are necessary for sustaining human life, like food, water, clothing, shelter, sleep and sexual satisfaction. Psychology needs, like status accomplishment, hegemony and self-esteem are secondary. As Berelson and Steiner have defined the term "a motive is an inner state energizes, activates or moves and that director channel behavior towards goals". In the other words motivation means the entire category of drives, desires, needs and wishes.

Travel motivation can be defined as those factors that create a person's desire to travel. Without people's motivation to travel, there would be no tourist industry.

McIntosh has categorized the basic travel motivators under four broad heads.

i) Physical motivators- Physical motivators include those related to physical rest, sports participation, beach recreation, relaxing entertainment, and other motivation directly connected with health. Additional reasons might be doctor's order or recommendations and the use of health spas, curative baths, medical examination and similar health treatment activities. These motivations all have one feature in common which is reduction of tension through physical activities.

ii) Cultural motivators- Cultural motivators are related to the educational and cultural factors such as the desire to see and know about of other countries, their art,

music, dance, literature, folklore, paintings, religion and cultural heritage and other activities.

iii) Interpersonal motivators-These motivators relate to a desire to visit new places, meet new people, relatives and friends, or to escape from routine, from family, workmates or neighbors, or make new friendships or simply to get away from the everyday life and obligations.

iv) Status and prestige motivators - These are identified with the desire and ambition of the individual for education, personal development, pursuit of hobbies or development of professional interests. The desire for recognition, attention, appreciation, and good reputation can be fulfilled through travel. (Dileep Makan, 2006).

Lundberg's classification –

According to Lundberg, there are a number of answers to the questions as to why people travel. These depend “upon the individual and his cultural condition. The answers are psychological and sociological. What the traveler says are his motivation for travelling may be the reflection of the deeper needs, needs which he himself does not understand, nor wish to articulate”.

Lundberg has listed 18 motivations under four groups which are based on ‘observation and reflection’ and consider being most important in causing people to travel. These are

A) Educational and Cultural Motives

- 1) To see how people in other country live, work and play.
- 2) To see particular sights.
- 3) To gain a better understanding of what goes on in the news.
- 4) To attend special events.

B) Relaxation and Pleasure

- 5) To get away from everyday routine.
- 6) To have a good time.
- 7) To achieve some sort of sexual or romantic experience.

C) Ethnic

- 8) To visit places ones family came from.
- 9) To visit places ones, family or friends have gone to.

D) Other

- 10) Weather - To avoid extreme winter season.

- 11) Health - To have a sun bath and protection from dry climate.
- 12) Sports - To enjoy different types of water sports like swimming, skiing, fishing etc.
- 13) Economy - To prefer affordable/inexpensive living.
- 14) Adventure - To have various types of adventurous experiences in new areas.
- 15) Conformity (Keeping up with Jonneses)
- 16) One - upmanship
- 17) To participate in history - To see the ancient temples and ruins, current history as a participant in history.
- 18) Sociological motives - To get to know the world through sociological interest.

The above conceptual bases for the classification of, and motivation for, have been the subject of a number of in-depth, follow-up studies on motivational perceptions and satisfaction of tourist in tourism. (Avinash Anand. 2008)

#### **1.4 Tourism in India**

India is a land of geographical diversity. India's vast geographical expanse is gifted with nature's all valuable riches. The reason why ancient traders and wanderers came and found this place as the place for settlement may be accounted for this very reason. India is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. (Vijaykumar A. 2009). India owing to its rich socio-cultural heritage and beautiful natural endowments has vast potential for the development of tourism. It not only offers varied attraction, but also on a fairly low budget. The phenomenon and activity of tourism in India is as old as civilization and culture. The country with her history dating back to more than 5000 years has always attracted pilgrims and tourists. From time immemorial, tourism in the form of a pilgrimage has played an important role in moulding the life of the people in India. In fact, the seed of tourism in the form of a pilgrimage was hidden in religious centers. This, later on, developed in the form of modern tourism at important cultural, religious, archaeological, historical and scenic centers according to the time and tastes of people.

The first effort to promote tourism in India was initiated in 1945 when a committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent was set up to survey the potentialities of developing tourist traffic. The committee recommended the development of tourism and such as, a tourist traffic branch was created in the



Ministry of Transport in 1949. The Sargent Committee Report can be taken as an important landmark in the development of tourism in India. Soon after, four regional tourist offices were opened in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, in 1950-51. From 1952 onwards, overseas offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Paris and Colombo were opened. Since then considerable attention has been given to the development of tourism in India and it became a conscious and organized effort, with a view to providing more effective co-ordination at the center, since March 1958 by the establishment of a separate department under the 'Ministry of Transport and Communication' by the government of India. In 1966, 'Department of Tourism' and 'Department of Aviation' was merged into a single 'Department of Aviation and Tourism'. By March 1967, the function and responsibilities of the department became so important that the Union Government decided to elevate the 'Department of Aviation and Tourism' into the 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation' to deal exclusively with the matters concerning Tourism and Civil Aviation in India.

In March 1963, under the Chairmanship on October 28, 1966 of L. K. Jha, one committee was appointed which is related to the development of tourism. This committee suggests a number of recommendations to improve tourist flow in India. Three new corporations were set up in 1965. They are

- 1) The Hotel Corporation of India Ltd;
- 2) India Tourism Corporation Ltd;
- 3) India Tourist Traffic Corporation Ltd.

But these corporations did not work well and therefore merged to make a single unit as India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.). ITDC is the main agency of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, which promoted tourism in India.

This functions and responsibilities of the ITDC are the construction of hotels, management of hotels, tourist bungalows and restaurants providing shopping, transport and entertainment facilities to the tourist. The activity of the ITDC also includes the production of publicity materials for the Department of Tourism and operation of duty-free shops at International air and sea ports.

On October 28, 1966 a round table conference was convened by the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to discuss matters relating to the development of tourism. The Conference underlined the importance of tourism for the country and started the process of implementation and execution of the Jha Committee

recommendations. The entry formalities for visitors were immediately liberalized and landing permits for the duration of one week began to be issued to tourists arriving in India without visa. Advisory committees were set up by the Civil Aviation Department to suggest improvements for the four international airports.

The Center and State governments formulate plans for the development of tourism and recreational facilities at important tourist centers, especially those situated in out of the way places. Broadly these are of three kinds:

- 1) Schemes for the development of facilities at the limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists.
- 2) Facilities at places, mainly visited by home tourist.
- 3) Schemes for the places of regional and local importance which are visited by home tourist of low and middle income groups.

Schemes in the first category are undertaken by the Central government, scheme in the second are implemented by the State governments with the assistance of Central and those in the third by the State government and municipal Corporations. Many tourist centers in India are developed by these plans and schemes of Central and State government.

India is one of the nation with a strong potential in the world. India's vast area, with her physical size and appearance, heritage, cultural splendid natural resources, coastline minerals, forest cover, old and antique buildings, monuments, beautiful temples and mosques, churches, forts, hill stations, scenic beauty, spring, river, canals, dams, wildlife, beaches, palaces, caves, the mountain peaks flora and fauna, gardens, historical places attract and entertain the tourists all over the world.

All religions lead to God. Most of us are believing in God and we express our devotion to him through various rituals and religious practices. According to Hindu religion nobody, neither created nor can destroy by God. (Monisha, Chatopadhyay 2006)

Historically, in India the centers of religious pilgrimage and adventure were recognized as a center of tourist attraction. At a later stage the historical monuments, places of scenic beauty, national parks and bird sanctuaries were developed as a center of tourism. The health resorts, centers of art, culture and leisure resorts, amusement parks, event centers for festivals and sports and heritage center identified as a center of tourist attraction and greater attention was given to these destinations.

India is regarded as a shopping paradise among the international tourists. Tourists are generally fond of tie and dye clothes, embroidered jutes, antiques, fascinating gold and silver jewels and mirror work, silk sarees, stone crafts, brass wares, miniature paintings, leather goods and wooden toys. These things are available at every tourist centers for the tourists.

#### **1.4.1 Foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India**

India is one of the fastest growing tourism destinations in the world. With economic liberalization and a booming service sector, the nature and character of tourism in India has diversified itself to cater to the demands of international tourist. The following table shows the number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2000-2015.

**Table 1.1 Foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2000-2015**

| Year              | Foreign Tourist Arrivals<br>(in Million) | Annual Growth (%) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2000              | 2.65                                     | 6.7               |
| 2001              | 2.54                                     | -4.2              |
| 2002              | 2.38                                     | -6.0              |
| 2003              | 2.73                                     | 14.3              |
| 2004              | 3.46                                     | 26.8              |
| 2005              | 3.92                                     | 13.3              |
| 2006              | 4.45                                     | 13.5              |
| 2007              | 5.08                                     | 14.3              |
| 2008              | 5.28                                     | 4.0               |
| 2009              | 5.17                                     | -2.2              |
| 2010              | 5.78                                     | 11.8              |
| 2011              | 6.31                                     | 9.2               |
| 2012              | 6.58                                     | 5.4               |
| 2013              | 6.97                                     | 5.9               |
| 2014              | 7.68                                     | 10.2              |
| 2015(Jan-Aug) (P) | 5.07                                     | 4.5@              |

(P): Provisional, @: Growth rate over Jan-Aug, 2015

Source: (i) Bureau of immigration, Govt. of India, for 2000-2015(ii) Ministry of tourism, Govt. Of India, for 2014.

Table 1.1 shows Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India from 2000 to June 2015. FTAs in India during 2000 were 2.65 million with a growth of 6.7% over 2001. FTAs during 2004 were 3.45 million with a growth rate of 26.8% as compared to the FTAs of 2.72 million during 2003.

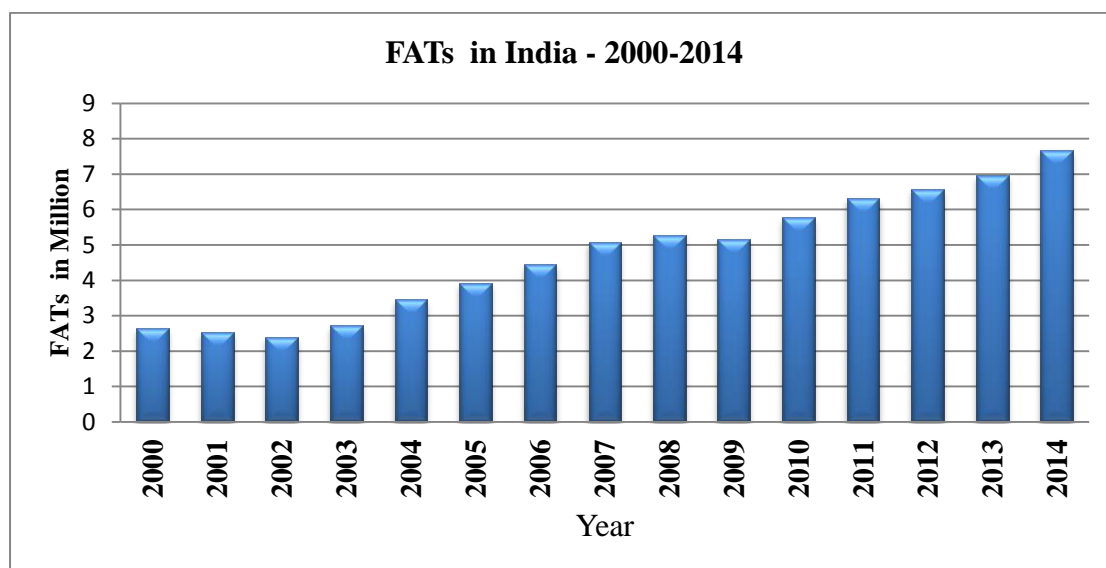


Fig No.1.1- Foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during the years 2000-2015

The number of international tourist arrivals in India during 2008 was 5.28 million, which increased to 5.78 million in 2010, 6.31 million in 2011 and 6.65 million in 2012 and 7.68 million in 2014. But Gujarat riots and terrorist attack on the trade center (2002) negatively affected the FTAs in India during 2002. During the year 2009 the annual growth rate of FTAs in India was negative (-2.2) because of global financial meltdown, terrorist activities, H1N1 influenza etc.

#### 1.4.2 Month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India

Weather condition is the important factor for tourist arrival. Foreign tourists, study the weather condition of the visiting country and then decided to visit that country India is a large country with different weather conditions at different tourist centers. A lot of tourist foreigners prefer to visit India because of its diversity

Table 1.2 shows month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India and their percentage share during 2013-2015. In the months of January, February, March, October, November and December More than 50% foreign tourist arrivals in India. In this month there is a pleasant atmosphere for foreigner in India. Therefore, foreign tourists visit to India in these months. December is a very favorable month of foreign tourist to visit India. Because near about 12% foreign tourist arrivals in India in the month of December in 2013 and 2014.

**Table 1.2 Month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India and percentage share during 2013-2015**

| Month     | Foreign Tourist Arrivals (in no.) |         |        | Percentage (%) Change |         |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
|           | 2013                              | 2014    | 2015   | 2014-13               | 2015-14 |
| January   | 720321                            | 757786  | 790100 | 5.2                   | 4.3     |
| February  | 688569                            | 755678  | 761487 | 9.7                   | 0.8     |
| March     | 639530                            | 690441  | 729636 | 8.0                   | 5.7     |
| April     | 450580                            | 535321  | 539748 | 18.8                  | 0.8     |
| May       | 417453                            | 465043  | 510736 | 11.4                  | 9.8     |
| June      | 451223                            | 502028  | 513427 | 11.3                  | 2.3     |
| July      | 506427                            | 568871  | 633347 | 12.3                  | 11.3    |
| August    | 486338                            | 575750  | 589098 | 18.4                  | 2.3     |
| September | 453561                            | 509142  | -      | 12.3                  | -       |
| October   | 598095                            | 668398  | -      | 11.8                  | -       |
| November  | 733923                            | 765497  | -      | 4.3                   | -       |
| December  | 821581                            | 885144  | -      | 7.7                   | -       |
| Total     | 6967601                           | 7679099 | -      | 10.2                  | -       |

Source: i) Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India for 2013-14. ii) Ministry of Tourism for- 2015.

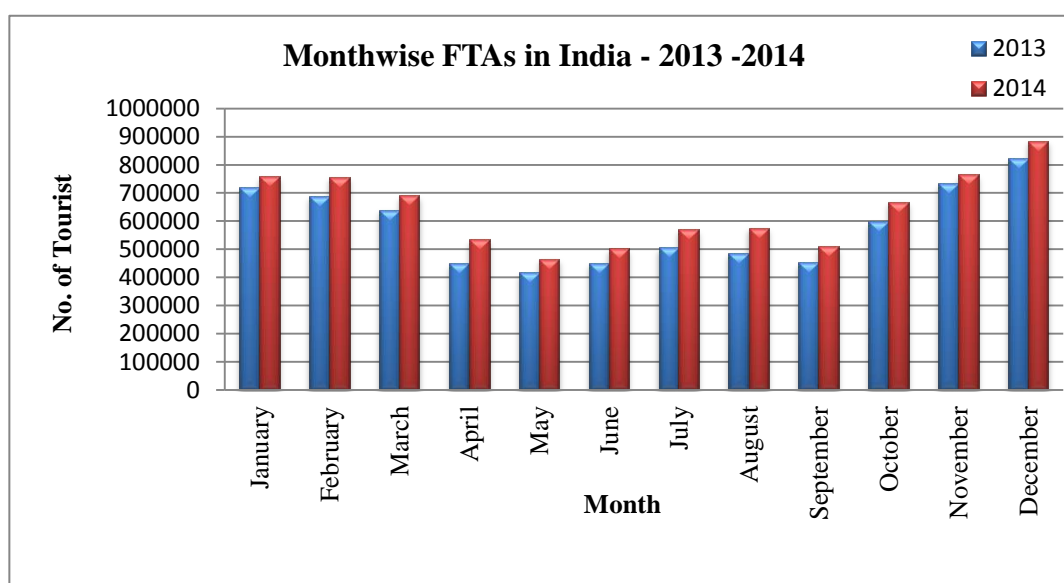


Fig No.1.2 - Month wise foreign tourist arrivals in India

### 1.4.3 Growth in Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from Tourism in India

The most important economic justification for developing tourism is its unique ability to earn foreign exchange. It is a smokeless export industry. Tourism is an important sector in India for contributes sustainably in the country's Foreign Exchange Earnings. Over the years, India's exchange earnings from tourism have increased year by year.

**Table 1.3 Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) (in ₹ Crore)**

| Year            | Foreign Exchange Earnings | % Change Over previous year |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2000            | 15626                     | 20.7                        |
| 2001            | 15083                     | -3.5                        |
| 2002            | 15064                     | -0.1                        |
| 2003            | 20729                     | 37.6                        |
| 2004            | 27944                     | 34.8                        |
| 2005            | 33123                     | 18.5                        |
| 2006            | 39025                     | 17.8                        |
| 2007            | 44360                     | 13.7                        |
| 2008            | 51294                     | 15.6                        |
| 2009            | 53700                     | 4.7                         |
| 2010            | 64889                     | 20.8                        |
| 2011            | 77591                     | 19.6                        |
| 2012            | 94487                     | 21.8                        |
| 2013            | 107671                    | 14                          |
| 2014            | 123320                    | 14.5                        |
| 2015# (Jan-Aug) | 123320                    | 3.0@                        |

# Advance Estimates, @ Growth rate over Jan-Aug, 2015

Source: (i) Reserve bank of India, for 2000 to 2010

(ii) Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, for 2011 - 15

From the table 1.3 reveals that during 2000 FEEs from tourism, in rupee term, was 15626 crore, 27944 crore in 2004, 51294 crore in 2008 and 94487 crore in 2012. The annual growth rate in FEE in India was 20.5% in 2000, 34.8% in 2004, 15.6 % in 2008, 20.8% in 2010, 21.8% in 2012 and 14.5 in 2014.

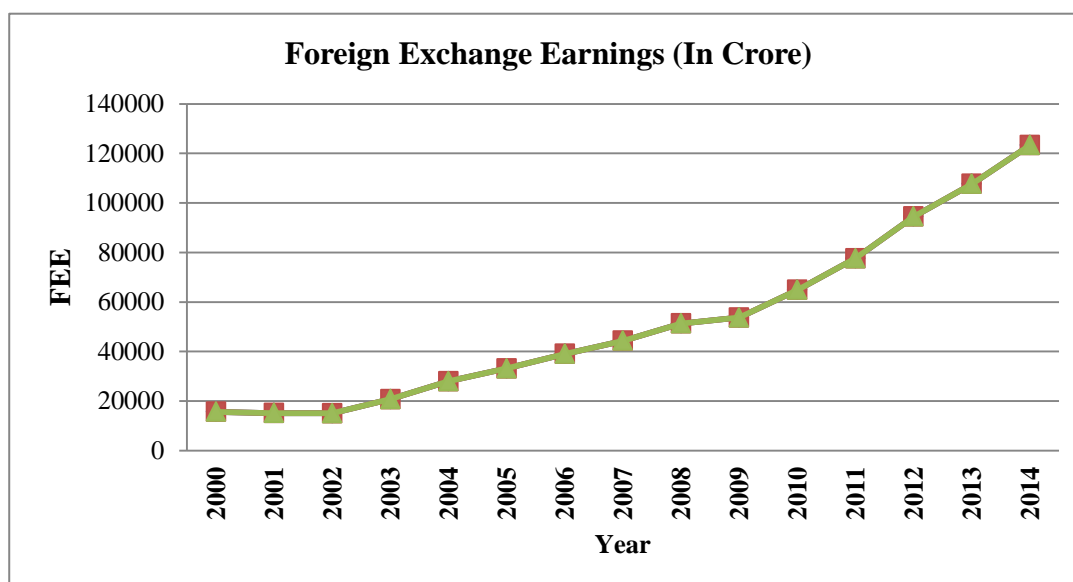


Fig. No. 1.3 - Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) (in ₹ Crore)

#### 1.4.4 Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) In India in 2014

From the table 1.4 it reveals that top 10 source countries for foreign tourist arrivals in India, USA was at first place with 14.57 % share in the year 2014 followed by Bangladesh ( 12.27 %), UK ( 10.92 %), Sri Lanka ( 3.93 %), Russian Federation ( 3.51 %), Canada (3.50), Malaysia ( 3.41 %), France ( 3.20 %), Australia ( 3.12 %) and Germany ( 3.11 %).

**Table 1.4 Top 10 Source Countries for FTAs in India in 2014**

| Sr. no. | Country                   | FTAs    | % Share |
|---------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1       | USA                       | 1118983 | 14.57   |
| 2       | Bangladesh                | 942562  | 12.27   |
| 3       | United Kingdom            | 838860  | 10.92   |
| 4       | Sri Lanka                 | 301601  | 3.93    |
| 5       | Russian Federation        | 269832  | 3.51    |
| 6       | Canada                    | 268485  | 3.50    |
| 7       | Malaysia                  | 262026  | 3.41    |
| 8       | France                    | 246101  | 3.20    |
| 9       | Australia                 | 239762  | 3.12    |
| 10      | Germany                   | 239106  | 3.11    |
|         | Total of top 10 countries | 4727318 | 61.54   |
|         | Others                    | 2951781 | 38.46   |
|         | All Countries             | 7679099 | 100     |

Source: Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India

The share of FATs from above top 10 countries in India was 4727318 is which 61.54 % in the year 2014 and the share of other countries in the world was 38.46 % in the year 2014.

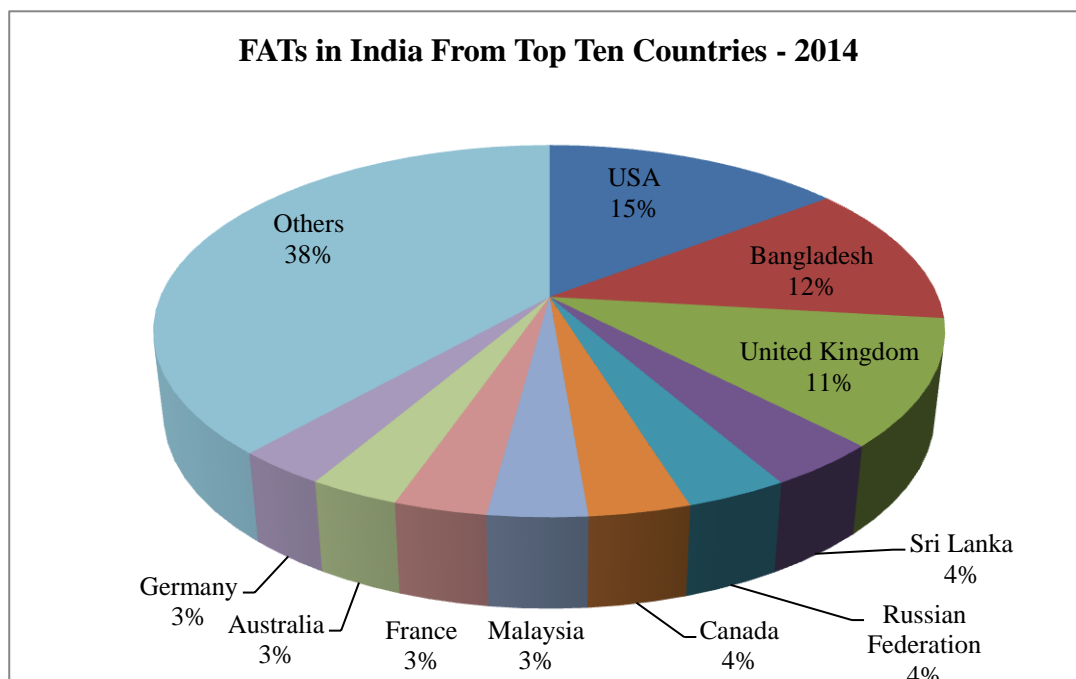


Fig. No. - 1.4 - Top 10 Source Countries for Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) In India

#### 1.4.5 Domestic Tourism in India

A study of this nature would be incomplete without a brief analysis of domestic tourism, which is an integral part of the tourist industry. In a vast country like India with divergent socio-economic and cultural patterns, the promotion of domestic tourism would indirectly encourage 'unity in diversity', a fundamental necessity for national integration. Thus the development of domestic tourism has broader extra-commercial justification. In fact, no country can afford to depend on foreign tourism alone. To put it in the right perspective, a country must build the foreign sector of its tourism industry in its domestic tourism. The following Table shows the number of domestic tourist visit to all states and Union Territories in India during 2000 to 2014.

#### 1.4.6 Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to All States/Uts in India, 2000 - 2014

Table 1.5 shows number of domestic tourist visits to various States and UTs during the year 2000-2014. There has been a continuous increase in domestic tourist



visits from 2000 to 2014. The year 2014 witnessed a growth rate of 12.9 % in domestic tourist.

**Table 1.5 Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to All States/Uts in India**

| Year | Domestic Tourist(in million) | Annual Growth Rate % |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2000 | 220.11                       | 15.4                 |
| 2001 | 236.47                       | 7.4                  |
| 2002 | 269.50                       | 14.0                 |
| 2003 | 309.04                       | 14.6                 |
| 2004 | 366.27                       | 18.5                 |
| 2005 | 392.01                       | 7.0                  |
| 2006 | 462.32                       | 17.9                 |
| 2007 | 526.56                       | 13.9                 |
| 2008 | 563.03                       | 6.9                  |
| 2009 | 668.80                       | 18.8                 |
| 2010 | 747.70                       | 11.8                 |
| 2011 | 864.53                       | 15.6                 |
| 2012 | 1045.05                      | 20.9                 |
| 2013 | 1142.53                      | 9.3                  |
| 2014 | 1290.11                      | 12.9                 |

Source: State/UT Tourism Department

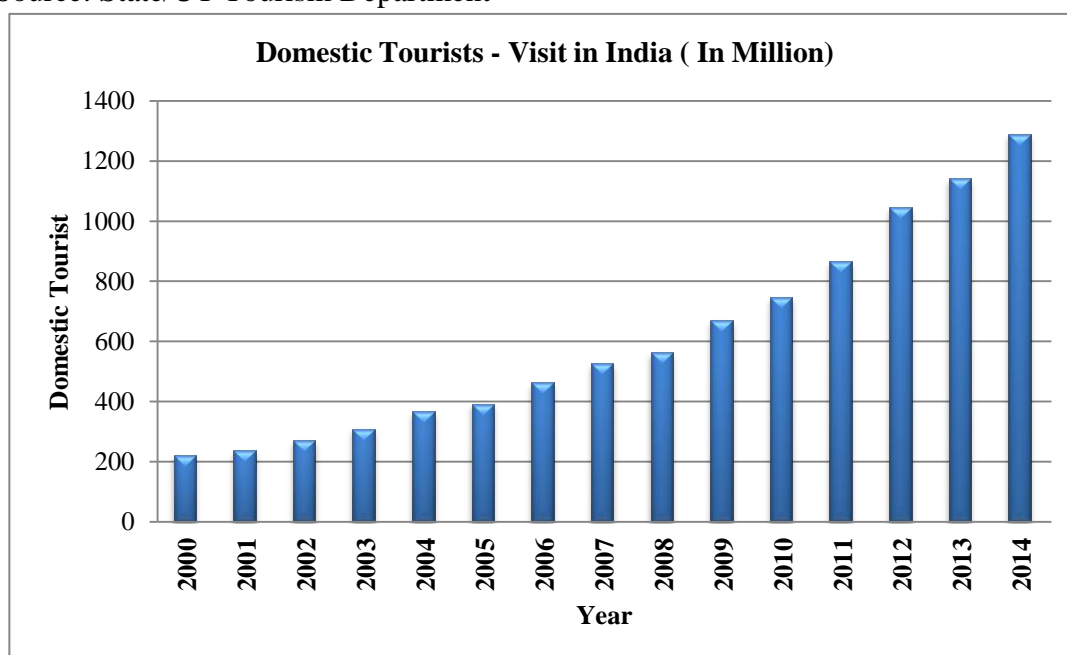


Fig. No. - 1.5- Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to All States/Uts in India

### 1.4.7 Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Domestic Tourists Visit in 2014

| Rank | State/UTs              | Domestic Tourist Visit in 2014 |                      |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
|      |                        | Number                         | Percentage (%) share |
| 1    | Tamil Nadu             | 327555233                      | 25.4                 |
| 2    | Uttar Pradesh          | 182820108                      | 14.2                 |
| 3    | Karnataka              | 118283220                      | 9.2                  |
| 4    | Maharashtra            | 94127124                       | 7.3                  |
| 5    | Andhra Pradesh         | 93306974                       | 7.2                  |
| 6    | Telangana              | 72399113                       | 5.6                  |
| 7    | Madhya Pradesh         | 63614525                       | 4.9                  |
| 8    | West Bengal            | 49029590                       | 3.8                  |
| 9    | Jharkhand              | 33427144                       | 2.6                  |
| 10   | Jharkhand              | 33076491                       | 2.6                  |
|      | Total of top 10 States | 1067639522                     | 82.8                 |
|      | Other                  | 222477910                      | 17.2                 |
|      | Total                  | 1290117432                     | 100                  |

**Table 1.6 Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Domestic Tourists Visit in 2014** Source: State/UT Tourism Department

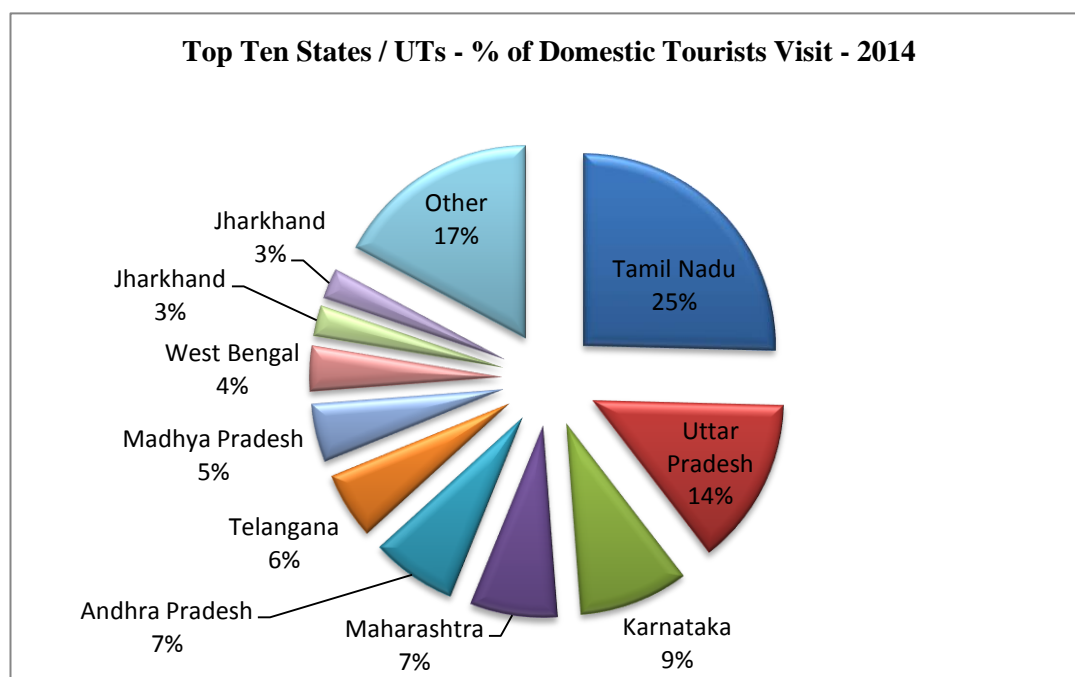


Fig. No. - 1.6 - Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Domestic Tourists Visit in 2014

Table no. 1.6 Shows that Tamil Nadu was at the top with 25.4 % share in domestic tourist visits during the year 2014. It was followed by Uttar Pradesh (14.2 %) and Karnataka (9.2%), Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Jharkhand are other important Indian state seems to be important from the domestic tourism point of view. During 2014 the percentage of domestic tourist visit to above state was 82.8 % and the share of the other states in India is just 17.2 % in this regards.

#### **1.4.8 Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Foreign Tourists Visits in 2014**

Table no. 1.7 shows the number of foreign tourist visit to top 10 states in India in 2014. It reveals that Tamil Nadu was the first choice of foreign tourist to visit with 19.4 % share in the year 2014. It was followed by Maharashtra (19.4 %). Apart from above two states most of the foreign tourist visits to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka and Haryana in the year 2014.

**Table 1.7 Shares of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Foreign Tourist**

| Rank | State/UT               | Foreign Tourist Visit in 2014 |                     |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
|      |                        | Number                        | Percentage(%) share |
| 1    | Tamil Nadu             | 4657630                       | 20.6                |
| 2    | Maharashtra            | 4389098                       | 19.4                |
| 3    | Uttar Pradesh          | 2909735                       | 12.9                |
| 4    | Delhi                  | 2319046                       | 10.3.               |
| 5    | Rajasthan              | 1525574                       | 6.8                 |
| 6    | West Bengal            | 1375740                       | 6.1                 |
| 7    | Kerala                 | 923366                        | 4.1                 |
| 8    | Bihar                  | 829508                        | 3.7                 |
| 9    | Karnataka              | 561870                        | 2.5                 |
| 10   | Haryana                | 547367                        | 2.4                 |
|      | Total of top 10 States | 20038934                      | 88.8                |
|      | Other                  | 2528716                       | 11.2                |
|      | Total                  | 22567650                      | 100                 |

Source: State/UT Tourism Department

During the year 2014 the total number of foreign tourists were 22.57 million visits to the states and UTs in India. About 20 million foreign tourists which is 88.8 %

visit to top 10 states in the country and only 11.2 % foreign tourist visit to other states in India during 2014.

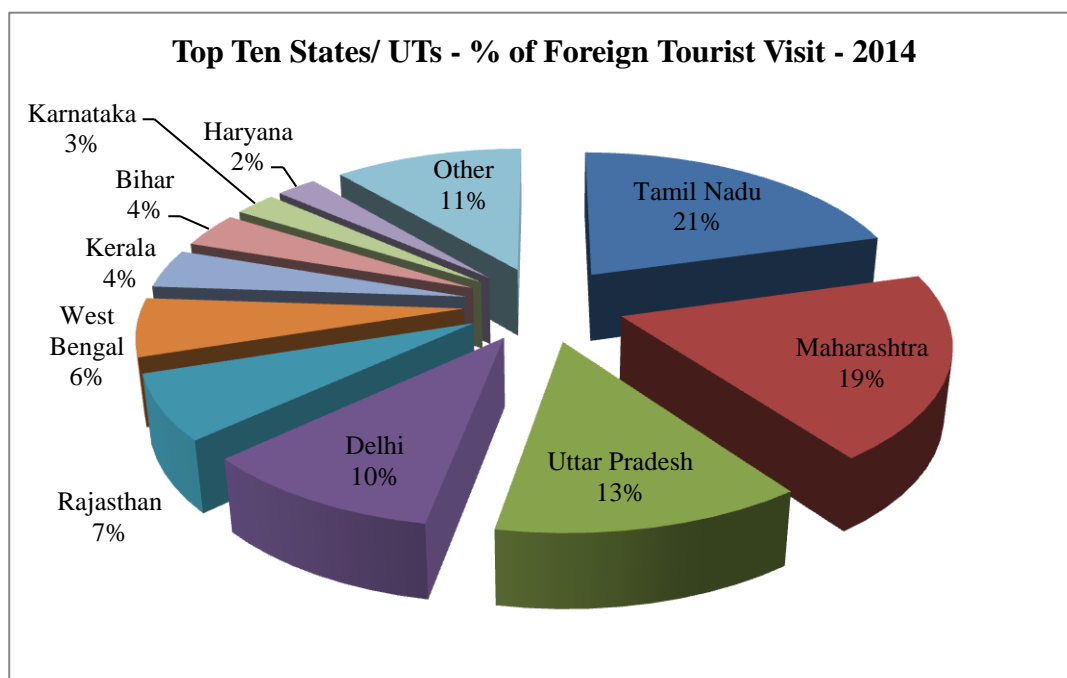


Fig. No. - 1.7- Share of Top 10 States/Uts of India in Number of Foreign Tourists Visits in 2014

### 1.5 Tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is well- developed state in India; it has also a long and rich history. Maharashtra is famous since ancient period for religious and cultural tourism. But due to lack of various facilities is not yet very popular state for tourism as compared to Goa, Kerala, Rajasthan and some other states of India.

There are different types of tourist centers in Maharashtra like natural, religious, historical, agro based, hill stations, museum, beaches, tomb, caves, monument, heritage etc. Maharashtra is a major religious hub. There are many temples in the state. Shirdi is famous for Shri Sai Baba, Lord Vitthal at Pandharpur, Kailash temple in Aurangabad, Saptshrungi at Vani Ashtvinayaka temples of Lord Ganesh at Siddhatek, Ozar, Lenyadri, Mahad, Ranjangaon, Pali, Morgaon and Theur, Lord Shiva's temple at Bhimashankar are the major temples in Maharashtra. The eight centuries old Haji Ali Tomb, Takhat Sachkhand Shri Huzur Abchalnagar Sahib Gurudwara Nanded, The Osho Ashram in Pune, Mount Mary Church in Mumbai attracts thousands of pilgrims every year. The Ajanta and Ellora caves, the Elephanta caves are UNESCO World Heritage Site and famous tourist attractions. Mughal architecture can be seen in Bibi Ka Makabara at Aurangabad.

Some festivals are organized at some of the well-known tourist places like the cultural and traditional performances, dance and music providing visitors an opportunity to experience the land, its heritage, its people and their customs. Some of these festivals are the Ellora festival, The Pune Ganesh festival, The Gharapuri festival, Paryatan Mahotsav in Murud in Raigad district and others.

There are around thirteen museum sprawled across the state, some of the significant ones are- the Tribal Museum in Pune, the prince of Wales Museum and Jahangir Art Gallery at Mumbai, the Coin Museum in Nasik, National Maritime Museum, the Shahaji Chhatrapati Museum, Mani Bhavan Mahatma Gandhi Museum in Maharashtra.

The state comprises of around 350 forts. Shivneri, Pratapgad, Sinhgad, Raigad, Panhala, Vishalgad, Janjira, Vijayadurg, Sindhudurg, Ajinkyatara, Harishchandragad, Lohagad, Visapur are the famous fort in Maharashtra.

The Sahyadri Mountain ranges are several hill stations. Lonavala, Khandala, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Sawantwadi, Jawhar, Toranmal are few of the many prominent hill stations making Maharashtra tourism indulging. On a 720 kms long strip between the Western Ghat and Arabian Sea, lie a host of hidden beaches. Among them Marin Drive Chowpati, Juhu beach, Diveagar, Shriwardhan, Harihareshwar, Tarkarli, Velaneshwar, Kihim, Guhagar, Murud, Ganpatipule, Kashid, Alibag are the well-known beaches for the regular beach hopper.

There is an opportunity to develop tourism industry on a large scale in Maharashtra. The Govt. Of Maharashtra has shown keen interest to promote tourist activities all over Maharashtra since 1989. The tourism can become a major source of development of the state. The Govt. Of Maharashtra has taken several steps to overcome the earlier situation. The state government has decided that, it will concentrate on fulfillment of infrastructure support and will leave the allied business activities such as Hotel and Transport services to the private sector as far as possible. The Govt. has also initiated to assess role of MTDC (Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation) and has proceeded towards re-defining of tourism Development since establishment of MTDC i.e. 1975. According to the new strategy of the state MTDC has to carry out following work.

- 1) Preparation of master plans for tourism development.
- 2) Acquire land for private sector investment.
- 3) Provide fiscal insensitive to the private sector.

- 4) Co-ordinate Infrastructure Development Programmers.
- 5) Disseminate information and publicity.
- 6) Demonstrate new concepts, especially for youth.
- 7) To upgrade its facilities.
- 8) Co-ordinate with travel trade, central and state government agencies.
- 9) Development of such areas where the private sector is not coming forward.

The state accords priority to the development of tourism sector, as it is an economic activity. The government has treated tourism activity as an industry and declared various incentives like industries. The government of Maharashtra declared its first tourism policy on 1<sup>st</sup> October 1993.

#### **1.5.1 State Tourism Policy - 2006**

The government of Maharashtra has declared new tourism policy in January 2006 for the unlimited scope of tourism development. This new Policy will be effective for the period of ten years. The main features of the policy are given below-

##### **Highlights of the Tourism Policy:**

- 1) Development of infrastructure for tourism and tourist destination.
- 2) Providing fast and safe tracks with highway based facilities to reach various tourist places of the state.
- 3) Determining development rules for the development of tourist destinations and nearby tourist places.
- 4) Strengthen the exiting scheme of accommodation and breakfast.
- 5) Development of entertainment, folk art and adventurous facilities at tourist destination.
- 6) Availing support from private sector for the development of state tourism.
- 7) Developing and decorating world heritage destination of the state.
- 8) Giving extra wattage to the folk art, folk music, sculpture, art, museum and food culture of Maharashtra with respect to tourism.
- 9) Making an effort for handicraft as a tourism object.
- 10) Making circle wise development of pilgrim places.
- 11) Developing and executing an integrated action plan for the development of forts of Maharashtra.
- 12) Formulating eco-tourism policy of the state.
- 13) Providing I.T. Infrastructure to facilitate tourism.
- 14) Forming additional tourism formation centers.

- 15) Making awareness of tourism and related benefits.
- 16) Giving preferences to law, order and tourist safety.
- 17) Providing training to government and private sector employee on 'Atithi Devo Bhav' approach.
- 18) Developing relationships among the various sectors of tourism coordination with MTDC.
- 19) Determining the roll and need of export as per requirement of Tourism Corporation and other Institution.
- 20) Establishing nodal office at Delhi to spread and publicity of the state tourism.
- 21) Introducing Single Window Scheme to approve various projects of the state.
- 22) Collecting tourism related statistical data.

In 2011, Maharashtra was the most popular states for foreign tourists and Mumbai has been one of the four most visited cities of India by foreign tourists. Out of the 6.29 million foreign tourist arrivals in India in 2011, Maharashtra received the highest number with nearly 4.8 million tourists. Maharashtra is a popular domestic tourism destination as well, as it offers as a myriad of experiences for tourists ranging from renowned pilgrim places to hill stations, virgin beaches, wildlife and rock-cut caves. The rich history and culture of Maharashtra attracts tourists from all over India. The following table shows the domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra.

### **1.5.2 Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals in Maharashtra April 2011 to March 2012**

It is released from the table 1.8 that, the foreign tourist continuously arrivals in Maharashtra. But November and December are the peak period for the foreign tourist because of the winter season in Maharashtra. There is pleasant atmosphere in winter season. The monthly growth of FTAs in the month of November 2011 was 10.17 % and in December 2011 was 1.14% in Maharashtra. There was a negative growth rate in May and June 2011 and January and February 2012 of FTAs in Maharashtra. The total number of foreign tourists 2044796 arrivals in Maharashtra during the period April 2011 to March.

For domestic tourism the month of May and December is the peak period because of summer vacation and in December because of Diwali holidays. In Maharashtra 14512012 in April 2011, 14140299 in May 2011 and 14425188 in December 2011 domestic tourists visit in the state. The monthly growth rate was

14.17% in May 2011 and 16.07 in December 2011. During the period of April 2011 to March 2012 total number of domestic tourists 154972339 visited in Maharashtra.

**Table 1.8 Domestic and Foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra**

| Month  | Domestic  | Monthly Growth (%) | Foreign | Monthly Growth (%) | Total     |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| Apr-11 | 12710355  | -                  | 163897  | -                  | 12874252  |
| May-11 | 14512012  | 14.17              | 163462  | -0.26              | 14675474  |
| Jun-11 | 14140299  | -2.56              | 160602  | -1.74              | 14300901  |
| Jul-11 | 12175526  | -13.89             | 162631  | 1.26               | 14338157  |
| Aug-11 | 11195510  | -8.05              | 165229  | 1.59               | 11360739  |
| Sep-11 | 11569601  | 3.34               | 170386  | 3.12               | 11739987  |
| Oct-11 | 11853875  | 2.45               | 170599  | 0.12               | 12024474  |
| Nov-11 | 12427934  | 4.84               | 187959  | 10.17              | 12615893  |
| Dec-11 | 14425188  | 16.07              | 190109  | 1.14               | 14615297  |
| Jan-12 | 13457442  | -6.7               | 171401  | -9.84              | 13628843  |
| Feb-12 | 13229809  | -1.69              | 166761  | -2.7               | 13396570  |
| Mar-12 | 13274788  | 0.33               | 171760  | 2.99               | 13446548  |
| Total  | 154972339 |                    | 2044796 |                    | 157017135 |

Source: Tourism Statistic of MH, Final Report April2011-March 2012 (MTDC)



Fig. No- 1.8 - Domestic and Foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra

## 1.6 Tourism in Ahmednagar District

The Ahmednagar district has great potential for tourism resources; it has a treasure of tourist places. The main attraction of Ahmednagar district are Shirdi, Shani



Shinganapur, Bhandardara, Harishchandragad, Ahmednagar fort and other forts, Mohatadevi, Madhi, Caves, natural scenery in Akole taluka and the museums in the Ahmednagar city.

Ahmednagar district is known as a religious tourist district in the world because thousands of international tourists visit to Shirdi and Meharabad every year. Shirdi is a religious place in Rahata tehsil, famous for Shri Sai Baba. Most of the tourists who came in the district visit to Shirdi and in Meharabad there is Avatar Meher Baba's Samadhi which is in Nagar tehsil. There are other religious tourist places where visitors often come from different parts of the country; they are made, Mohatadevi, Siddhatek, Amruteshwar, Vishal Ganapati, Vruddheshwar, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Newasa, Sonai, Shrigonda, Nizarneshwar, Bhagawangad etc. in the district.

Bhandardara, Kalsubai, Harishchandragad, Ratangad, Randha fall, Agasti Rishi Ashram, Patta fort, Ghatghar, Pengiri these tourist places are in Akole tehsil. Whole Akole tehsil is famous for these tourist places with beautiful hilly region and its natural beauty.

Ahmednagar district is also famous for historical tourist centers. Ahmednagar fort, Kharda fort, Patta fort, Chand Bibi Mahal, Palashi fort, Alamgir, Historical museum, Tank museum, Chondhi are the famous historical tourist attraction in the district. Mainly the identity of Ahmednagar city is a historical city and there are so many historical places in the whole district.

The world famous pot holes found in Kukadi river at Nighoj and stalagmite at Wadgaon Darya in Parner taluka in the district. A lot of students, researchers and regular tourists visit these places. The western part of the study area is a hilly region in the Akole tehsil. In this region Bhandardara, Kalsubai, Harishchandragad, Ratangad, Aajoba, Alung-Kulung, Bhairavgad, Patta fort attract tourist for trekking. Harishchandragad is the paradise for trekkers. Plenty of tourists visit this hilly region and get experience of trekking.

Ralegan Siddhi, Hiware Bazar, Bhenda, Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth and Saiban are the agro based tourist centers in the district. Some international and a lot of domestic tourist visits to Ralegan Siddhi and Hiware Bazar for study agro based activities and watershed management. The following table shows the tourist visit to Ahmednagar district.

### 1.6.1 Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District – April 2011 to March 2012

From the table 1.9 reveals that during April 2011 to March 2012, the number of domestic tourist was 15849544 visits to Ahmednagar district. Only in the month of July and October 2011, the number of domestic tourist decline below ten lakh.

**Table 1.9 Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District**

| Month      | Number of Tourist | Monthly Growth (%) |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| April 2011 | 1207781           | -                  |
| May 2011   | 1434529           | 18.77              |
| June 2011  | 1473077           | 2.68               |
| July 2011  | 925847            | -37.14             |
| Aug 2011   | 1068889           | 15.44              |
| Sept 2011  | 1149591           | 7.55               |
| Oct 2011   | 971408            | -15.49             |
| Nov 2011   | 1008205           | 3.78               |
| Dec 2011   | 1722763           | 70.87              |
| Jan 2012   | 1642740           | -4.64              |
| Feb 2012   | 1608783           | -2.06              |
| March 2012 | 1635931           | 1.68               |
| Total      | 15849544          |                    |

Source: Tourism Statistic of MH, Final Report April 2011 - March 2012 (MTDC)

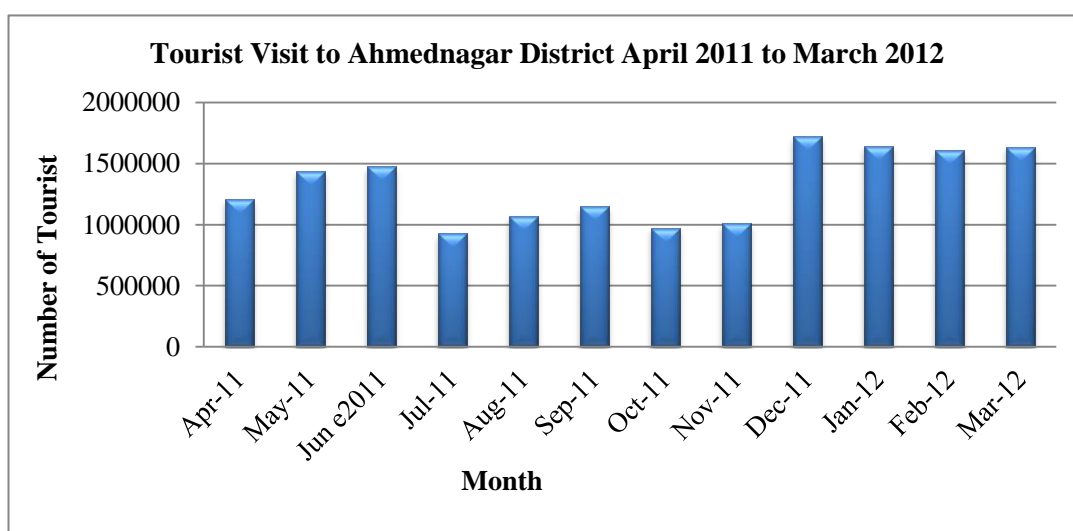


Fig. No. - 1.9 - Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District – April 2011 to March 2012

During the period of December 2011 to March 2012 there was very fast growth above sixteen lakh in the district. December is the month of Diwali vacation and January, February and March is the period of the pleasant climate and there is summer vacation in the month of May and June so in these months maximum domestic tourist visit in Ahmednagar district. The maximum annual growth in the domestic tourism in the district was 70.87% in December 2011 and 18.77% in May 2011.

**Table no. 1.10 -Month wise Tourist Visit to Ahmednagar District  
(April 2011 to March 2012)**

| Month  | Domestic Tourist  |       | Foreign Tourist   |      |
|--------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|
|        | Number of Tourist | %     | Number of Tourist | %    |
| Apr-11 | 1206406           | 7.62  | 1375              | 8.65 |
| May-11 | 1433200           | 9.05  | 1329              | 8.36 |
| Jun-11 | 1471865           | 9.29  | 1212              | 7.62 |
| Jul-11 | 924581            | 5.84  | 1266              | 7.96 |
| Aug-11 | 1067633           | 6.74  | 1256              | 7.90 |
| Sep-11 | 1148313           | 7.25  | 1278              | 8.04 |
| Oct-11 | 970103            | 6.13  | 1305              | 8.21 |
| Nov-11 | 1006943           | 6.36  | 1262              | 7.94 |
| Dec-11 | 1721283           | 10.87 | 1480              | 9.31 |
| Jan-12 | 1641392           | 10.37 | 1348              | 8.48 |
| Feb-12 | 1607415           | 10.15 | 1368              | 8.60 |
| Mar-12 | 1634509           | 10.32 | 1422              | 8.94 |
| Total  | 15833643          | 100   | 15901             | 100  |

*Source: Tourism Statistic of MH, Final Report April 2011 - March 2012 (MTDC)*

Table no. 1.10 shows that the month wise domestic and foreign tourist's flow during the period of April- 2011 to March – 2012. It is clear that the number of domestic tourists are much greater than foreign tourists. Tourist's influx is more in winter season and the pre summer i.e. in months of December, January, February and March because of pleasant climate in the district. In the month of May and June the domestic tourist influx is also increased because of summer holiday vacation. But during the period of summer and rainy season, i.e. in the month of number April to

November the number of foreign tourists is less. So it is clear that there is seasonality in tourist influx.

### **Seasonal Variations in tourist influx**

Seasonality is an important factor in the tourism industry. Seasonality means “a temporal imbalance in the phenomenon of tourism”.

The main causes of seasonality, i.e seasonal variation in tourist influx may be divided into two basic kinds of factors which are institutional and natural. Institutional causes are man-made like actions and policies regarding culture, religion or social life as well as public holidays or specific event. The most important institutional factor is school holidays. Natural causes are variations in the weather like temperature, rainfall, sunlight, snowfall, etc. Natural seasonally refers to regular temporal variations in natural phenomena. Differences in temperature, rainfall and snowfall are common variables which influence on the type of session. Tourist flows are directly affected by climate variability and change. The decision of the tourist regarding length of tourism and choice of destinations mostly depends upon the climatic variations.

Ahmednagar district is climatically dominated by three seasons, namely – summer, rainy season (monsoon) and winter. The impact of this seasonal variation found on the tourist influx in the district. Summer is hot and dry during March to May. The main seasonal influence upon the climate is the monsoon. Monsoon arrives in the first week of June and stay up to November. The two months October and November are post monsoon’s months and this season is the transition period between monsoon and winter. During this period days are clear and the nights are comfortable. Winter is the most pleasant during the month of December to February in Ahmednagar district.

**Table no. 1.11-Seasonal Variation in tourist influx in Ahmednagar district**

| Season  | Domestic Tourist | % of Tourist | Foreign Tourist | % of Tourist |
|---------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Summer  | 4274115          | 26.99        | 4126            | 25.95        |
| Monsoon | 6589438          | 41.62        | 7579            | 47.66        |
| Winter  | 4970090          | 31.39        | 4196            | 26.39        |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

### Seasonal Variation in Domestic tourist influx

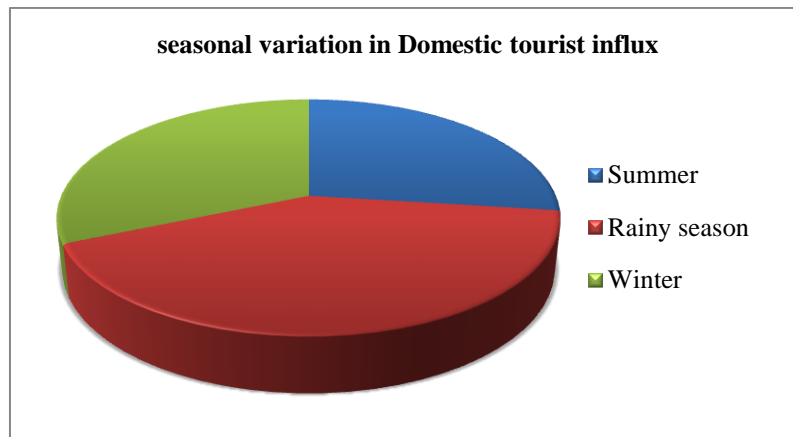


Fig. No. - 1.10 Seasonal Variation in Domestic tourist influx

### Seasonal Variation in Foreign tourist influx

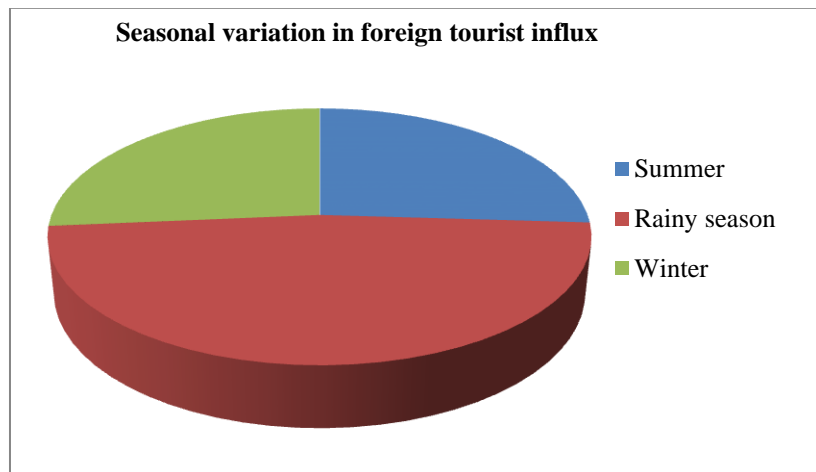


Fig. No. - 1.11 Seasonal Variation in Foreign tourist influx

Table no. 1.11 shows that the domestic tourist influx is more in monsoon season (41.62 %) in the Ahmednagar district. Ahmednagar district comes under the rain shadow area so rests of months are dry or receive low rainfall. There is no heavy rainfall except in the western part of the district i.e. in Akole tehsil. The climate is pleasant in the monsoon period in the district. Winter season in the district is not so cold. During this period days are clear and the nights are comfortable. About 31.39 % domestic tourists visit various tourist places in winter season. Summer season is hot and dry and about 26.99 % domestic tourists set out for tourism in the district and to school holidays is one of the reasons for it. Foreign tourist influx is also more in

monsoon season (47.66 %) because of pleasant climate in the district. Foreign tourist influx is comparatively low in summer and winter season.

### 1.6.2 Taluka wise tourist attraction in Ahmednagar District

| Taluka     | Tourist Attractions    | Specialty                 |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Akole      | Bhandardara            | Dam                       |
|            | Randhafall             | Waterfall                 |
|            | Ratangad               | Trekking & Natural Beauty |
|            | Harishchandragad       | Trekking & Natural Beauty |
|            | Agasti Rishi Ashram    | Temple with Ashram        |
|            | Kalsubai Peak          | Tracking & Natural Beauty |
|            | Ghatghar               | Natural Beauty & Cliff    |
|            | Samrad                 | Valley & & Natural Beauty |
|            | Bhairavgad             | Temple & Gad              |
|            | Patta fort             | Fort                      |
|            | Tahakari               | Temple & Natural Beauty   |
| Sangamner  | Nizarneshwar           | Natural Beauty & Temple   |
|            | Pemgiri                | Baniyan Tree              |
| Kopargaon  | Jangali Maharaj Ashram | Temple with Ashram        |
|            | Raghoba Dada Wada      | Wada                      |
| Rahata     | Shirdi                 | Sai Baba Temple           |
|            | Sai Baba Hospital      | Cheap Medical Facilities  |
| Shrirampur | Haregaon               | Church & Fair             |
|            | Domegram               | Ashram and Gurudwara      |
| Newasa     | Deogad                 | Temple                    |
|            | Toka                   | Pravarasangam             |
|            | Bhenda                 | Agro-Tourism              |
|            | Paiss Khamb, Sonai     | Paiss Khamb               |
| Shevgaon   | Avhane                 | Temple                    |
| Pathardi   | Vruddheshwar           | Temple & Natural Beauty   |
|            | Madhi                  | Temple & Natural Beauty   |
|            | Bhagawangad            | Temple & Natural Beauty   |
|            | Mohatadevi             | Temple & Natural Beauty   |

|           |                    |                                     |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nagar     | Vishal Ganapati    | Temple                              |
|           | Ahmednagar Fort    | Fort                                |
|           | Tank Museum        | Museum                              |
|           | Historical Museum  | Museum                              |
|           | Chand Bibi Mahal   | Mahal                               |
|           | Alamgir Museum     | Museum                              |
|           | Meharabad Arangaon | Samadhi                             |
|           | Manjarsumbha Gad   | Gad                                 |
|           | Agadgaon           | Temple & Natural Beauty             |
|           | Dongargan          | Temple & Natural Beauty             |
|           | Goraksha Gad       | Temple Natural Beauty               |
|           | Saiban             | Agro-Tourism                        |
|           | Farya Bagh         | Mahal/ Building                     |
|           | Hiware Bazar       | Adarsh Gav & water shade Management |
| Rahuri    | Shani Shinganapur  | Temple                              |
|           | Puntamba           | Temple                              |
|           | Mula Dam           | Dam                                 |
|           | MPK Vidyapeeth     | Agro-tourism                        |
| Parner    | Nighoj             | Pot holes                           |
|           | Wadgav Darya       | Lavansthambha                       |
|           | Ralegan Siddhi     | Agro-tourism & watershed Management |
|           | Bhalawani          | Mahadaji Shinde Wada                |
|           | Takali Dhokeshwar  | Natural beauty and Caves            |
|           | Palashi            | Wada and Temple                     |
| Shrigonda | Shrigonda          | Temple Shaikh Mahamad Maharaj       |
| Karjat    | Sidhatek           | Temple                              |
|           | Rehekuri           | Black-buck Sanctuary                |
| Jamkhed   | Kharda             | Fort                                |
|           | Chondhi            | Ahilyadevi Holkar Shilpsrushti      |

The maximum tourist attractions are found in Akole taluka and Nagar taluka; because there is hilly range in Akole taluka and Nagar taluka is famous for historical places.

## **1.7 Significance of the Study**

Ahmednagar district is the largest district by area located in the somewhat central part of the Maharashtra. It is connected by road and railway to the major cities in the state. There is a lot of diversity in the district. These diversities are found in physical, social and cultural factors. Hilly area of Sahyadri is found in the north, west and south of the district. Ahmednagar plateau is in the middle-west and Godavari and Bhima river basin is also in the district. Therefore, the district has vast and great tourism potential of different natural, historical, religious and socio - cultural background. Tourism is largely depends on the natural and cultural resources of destinations and attraction of tourists. The scenic beauty of the landscape in the Sahyadri mountain range, the archaeological and historical monuments, caves, religious centers, museums, pleasant climate, fairs and festivals, wildlife sanctuary, bird sanctuary, flora and fauna, the lifestyle of local people provide a beautiful attraction for the tourists to visit the Ahmednagar district. Therefore, proper development of tourism while treating tourism as an ‘industry’ along with agricultural development needs attention of the researchers of a number of disciplines to find out solution on the problems of development of tourism which in turn will help to tourist flow in the district.

There are many tourism potential centers away from the limelight from tourist due to lack of proper roads, foods, drinking water, lodging, shopping and approaches in the district. At present the assessment of tourist centers in Ahmednagar district is essential for the better development of tourism. So the present study is undertaken to assess the tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. Tourism can generate employment opportunities for the local people and play a vital role in the development of tourism and in the economic development of the district. Considering these facts the topic “A Geographical Assessment of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District” is selected.

## **1.8 Objectives**

- To assess present status and potentialities of tourist centers in the study region.
- To examine the socio-economic impact of tourism on the local people.
- To find out the problems associated with tourist centers in the study area.
- To suggest the innovative measures for the improvement of tourism in the study region.



## **1.9 Hypothesis**

"Ahmednagar district has significant tourism potential on the basis of its physical landscapes, climate and socio- cultural factors".

## **1.10 Methodology and Data Collection**

To study the selected 33 tourist centers following methodology is adopted by the researcher. The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was collected by the researcher personally visiting the tourist centers in the study area by conducting the personal interviews with the local people and tourists with the help of well-planned and pre-tested schedules. At first, the purpose of the questionnaire was explained to the tourist and they were assured of total confidentiality of the information provided by them. About 1200 tourists were approached to collect the data required for this research. Among them 1050 questionnaires filled by the tourists completely. To find out the impact of tourism on the local people 950 residents were approached at selected tourist centers and questionnaire were filled up by them. Among them 915 questionnaires were filled by the residents completely.

The secondary data and related information was collected from various national and international journals, research papers, articles related to the tourism, Ph.D. thesis, books, reports of ministry of tourism, e-sources, various department of tourism, Municipal office, Tehsil Office, Forest Department, Socio-economic Reviews of Ahmednagar District, District Census Handbook, District Gazetteer, District Statistical Abstract, Historical Reports, Toposheets, travel books, Newspapers, Periodicals etc.

### **1.10.1 Statistical Techniques Used For Data Analysis**

For the present study primary data were collected through interviews, questionnaires, visiting to tourist centers. The schedule incorporates the social and economic background of tourists regarding their place of permanent residence, religion, age, education level, purpose of visit, accompanying members, occupation,

income, mode of transportation, frequency of visit, and type of accommodation. For collection of primary data stratified sampling technique is be used.

For analyzing the data, following various appropriate statistical techniques like percentage, mean, chi square test, co-relation have been employed and tables, maps and diagrams were prepared by employing various cartographic techniques such as bar and line graphs, pie diagrams etc. for better understanding.

### 1) Mean (Average)

Mean is calculated to find out a single value that depicts the characteristics of the entire group and to facilitate the comparison between the data (Manju Mittal 2013). To calculate mean following formula was used

$$Mean(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Where,

$\sum x$  = Sum of series of observations

N= Number of items

### 2) Chi Square test

Chi square test is used to see the association between the distributions of tourist with demographical characteristic with different groups and various types of tourist centers by using the following formula.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where

$\chi^2$  = Chi square value

O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

### 3) Satisfaction Index

To assess the level of satisfaction of tourist's about various facilities provided to them at the destination satisfaction index formula will be used. This formula is as under

$$Sti = \frac{\sum Mi: Ni}{N}$$

Where,

**Sti** = satisfaction index for 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor

**My** = Numerical values for a particular level of satisfaction for the 'it factor. (Number of tourists as per the priority for facilities available for the 'its factor)

**Ni** = Number of respondents deriving the particular level of satisfaction for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor. (Average Satisfaction Value for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)

**N** = Total number of tourists

These facilities include accommodation, food, transportation, behavior of local people, opinion about the destination, shopping facility, personal security etc.

### 4) Henry Garrett's Ranking Techniques

Henry Garrett's ranking was used to find out the most significant social - cultural and environmental problem experienced by the tourist at the tourist places.

The percentage position of each problem is calculated with the help of the Henry Garrett's following formula:

$$\text{Percentage Position} = \frac{100(Rij - 0.5)}{Nj}$$

Where,

**Rij** = Rank given for ith problem by jth tourist

**Nj** = Total number of problems ranked by jth tourist

## 5) Co-relation

To find out the co-relation between facilities and types of tourist centers Spearman's rank difference co-relation method used to apply following formula

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Where,

$r_s$  = Co-relation

$d$  = difference between  $R_1$  and  $R_2$

$n$  = Number of respondents

For the measurement of social and economic impacts of tourism on residents Likert method is used.

The geographical and environmental aspects of the study area are analyzed by studying the toposheets, aerial photographs and other photographs.

### 1.11 Review of literature

Review of literature is an important part of any research to be undertaken. It helps to understand the gaps in the research already done and directs the researcher to select the topic which has hardly been undertaken by the preceding scholars. There is an initiation of tourism research for in 'Geography of Tourism' by the leading Indian geographers like Bhardwaj (1972), Kaur (1985) and Sing, T. V. (1985).

The major part of study of tourism is on economic impact. J. K. Sharma (2000) in his book 'Tourism Planning and Development: A New Perspective' has emphasized on integrated approach and incremental increase in quality of tourism services and effective management of tourism. He describes the concept of tourism planning, approaches, techniques and principles applied at various levels.

A. M. Navale, Deshmukh and Pardeshi (2000) worked on Pandharpur as pilgrimage tourism. They had taken efforts to know the facilities provided to pilgrims at Pandharpur. They calculate the level of satisfaction of pilgrims with the help of satisfaction index.

Prideaux (2000) has studied a transport cost model for destination development as well as in the selection of destination with the intention of tourism. In this study the importance of transportation services in tourism development is also include.

Kuldeep Kumar (2001) focused on the Changing dimensions of tourism related activities in Himachal Pradesh. In his research work he evaluates the policies and schemes regarding tourism and suggests the appropriate strategy for the promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. He further identifies the problems related to tourism and measures on them.

Shaloo Sharma (2002) focused on Ministry of Tourism in India and their policies and programs to promoted tourism. She has been given a wide perspective about the potentialities of tourism in India

M. K. Garud (2002) focused on the ecotourism and ecology of the Koyana Basin. He also pointed out some potential tourist attractions in that region. He also focused on the tourism related problems and suggested remedial measures for better development of tourism in Koyana Basin

Subhash Nikam (2002) focused on potential and development of tourism in Nasik district. In his research work he focused on the tourist facilities available in Nashik district and suggests valuable suggestion for the development of tourism in Nashik district.

J. P. Yadav and S. K. Dixit (2003) studied Sagar Island, a largest island in Gangatic delta as a rich potential site of religious tourism. Besides, a plenty of research work in tourism geography was done by indigenious researchers also.

M. B. Potdar (2003) worked on tourism development in South Konkan. She studied beaches, temples, historical monuments, horticulture, churches, scenic beauty, festivals, local folk arts, food, flora and fauna related to tourism in the south Konkan. She also focused on the tourism related problems and suggested remedial measures for better development of tourism in south Konkan.

Shaw and Xin (2003) have stated that we are now equipped with better research tools to tackle complex geographic processes. The processes often exhibit properties of spatial dependency and spatial heterogeneity our challenge is to identify the spatio-temporal patterns of tourism activity with understanding complex geographic variations.

P.H. Mhaske (2003) focused on tourism development in Ahmednagar district. He classified the tourist centers into four parts and studies the medical, accommodation,

transport, electric, toilet, educational and police services at the tourist centers. He also understands the problem related to tourist centers and suggests important suggestion for the development of tourism in Ahmednagar district.

Prof. Sunita Shinde (2004) worked on the development of tourist centers in Beed district. In her research work she studies the socio-economic and cultural aspect regarding tourism in Beed district. She also focused on the problems and prospects of tourism development in Beed district.

Dileep Makan wrote a book on 'Conceptualization of Tourism' (2006) which deals with history of tourism, how to develop human progress through tourism and analysis the social aspects of tourism. He also emphasized the various dimensions of tourism and sociology of tourism. This book is an attempt of to organize and to put together the different aspects of interrelated dimension of the tourism.

Jaybhaye Ravindra (2007) worked on Environmental management for sustainable development of ecotourism in the western part of Pune district. He studied natural factors in the western part of Pune district with the perspective of ecotourism.

Vijayan, R. (2007) worked on the tourism development and involvement of local people at the destination. In his research work he studied the attitude towards tourism of a local community of tourist centers in Kerala. He also studied the economic and social impact of tourism on the host of the tourist spots. He found that the attitude of the local community is positive towards tourism.

Harpale (2008) worked on the identification of new tourist centers and their site suitability in Pune district. In his research work he tried to find out the new tourist centers in Pune district and also study the site suitability of these tourist centers. He also focused on the problems regarding new tourist centers and suggests innovative suggestion regarding tourism development in Pune district.

Prabha Shastri Ranade (2008) edited a book of 15 articles titled Eco tourism – focus on wildlife and local communities. This book focus on wildlife viewing in protected areas, community based tourism, and eco-tourism projects in rural areas. It examines the impact of eco- tourism on the local communities.

The book 'Indian Tourism Industry in 21th Century- Challenges and Responses' edited by Dr. A. Vijayakumar (2009) containing 21 research papers focusing on varied aspects of Indian Tourism Industry penned with an in-depth analysis. In this book an attempt has been made to highlight the challenges and responses that have been taken place in the Indian sector during post- liberalization.

Prof. Suryawanshi Sunil worked on the development of tourist centers in Osmanabad district. His study is related to the socio – economic aspect of tourist centers in the Osmanabad district. He gives suggestions’ for the better development of tourism in Osmanabad district.

Prof. Patil (2010) worked on the present status and potential of tourism in Satara district. He find out the potential of tourism in Satara district and also worked on the present status of existing tourist centers in Satara district.

Prof. Khandebharade (2010) worked on tourism development of Aurangabad district. In his research work he studied the world famous tourist centers in Aurangabad district with foreign tourist and the impact of tourism on the study region. He also focused on the problems faced by the domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Aurangabad district.

A. K. Bhatia wrote an important book entitled ‘International Tourism Management’ (2011) which deals with comprehensive information regarding tourism in various concept, methods and framework, giving a systematic overview of the subject on a global basis. Key elements of the book include the nature and components of the tourism industries, destination planning and management, marketing strategies and communication, economical dimensions and international co-operation.

Prakash Hajare (2012) in his research work entitled ‘Tourism Development in Raigad District: A Geographical Analysis’ reveals a treasure of tourism, temples, forts, hill station, caves, beaches are the resources for tourism development in Raigad district. He studied Physical, economic and socio-cultural impact of tourism on the residents. In his research work he lighted on tourism related problems and also suggested some remedial measures for the better development of tourism in Raigad district.

Gathade Pralhad (2012) studied the ‘Tourism Development in Dodamarg Taluka: A Geographical Analysis’. In his study, he finds out the scope and development rate of tourism in Dodamarg taluka and examines the socio-economic impact of tourism on local people and also studies the infrastructural facilities in the taluka. He also measures the satisfaction regarding facilities and services available at selected tourist centers in the study area. He also focused on the neglected tourist spot in the study region and find out the reason for the underdevelopment of region as a tourist destination.

Avinash Anand (2012) wrote a book entitled ‘Tourism Perspective on The 21th Century’ focused on all aspects related to tourism like history, dimension, planning,

and measurement. He also emphasized the economic importance of tourism, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism, the importance of transportation in tourism. Tourism is earning source for the developing country. He also stated that the role of tourism organization in the development of tourism and noted the relation between environment and tourism.

### **1.12 Limitations of the Study**

The study is an individual effort, the researcher would like to point out some unavoidable limitation that has entered into the study. They are given in the below- This study is mainly based upon the primary data. Therefore, the inferences are derived on the basis of response from the sample taken for the study.

The primary data which is collected from local community might not be accurate as they provide them from their memory. The co-operation of the respondents is very important for the survey based research. The co-operation of some respondents did not come up to the expectations. Some respondents were hesitant to fill up the questionnaire, some of them refused to fill the questionnaire and some of them did not answer some questions contained in the questionnaire. Some respondents look at the researcher very doubtfully. Therefore, every time researcher had to convince that information regarding respondents would be kept confidential and would be used for only research work. Some authorities refuse to give information regarding their tourist centers. Some tourists were reluctant to give information regarding income. At a few centers; residents and tourists took a negative approach in their response during the survey. There were a lot of tourists at the tourist centers, but only a few were willing to participate in the study.

### **1.13 Design of the Research Work**

The research work is divided into **six chapters**.

The **first chapter** is introductory. It covers the introduction, history of tourism, concept of tourism, travel motivations, tourism in India, tourism in Maharashtra, tourism in Ahmednagar district, the significance of the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis, source of data, methodology, review of literature, limitations of the study and design of the research work.



The **second chapter** denotes geographical aspects of study area introduction, location, administrative divisions, physiography, climate, drainage, forest resources and soil in the Ahmednagar district.

The **third chapter** includes demographic characteristics of Ahmednagar district such as decadal growth, SC and ST population, rural and urban population, population density, sex composition, occupation structure, educational and communications facilities in the study area.

Classification of the tourism on the basis of various criteria is discussed in the **fourth chapter**. The classification of tourist centers i. e. religious, natural, historical and Agra base tourist centers in Ahmednagar district are also discussed in this chapter.

The **fifth chapter** deals with the assessment of tourist centers. The functional and behavior analysis of the tourists was done considering age and sex composition, marital and economic status, religion and occupation of tourist, origin of tourist, purpose of tourist, mode of transportation used by the tourist, accompany and frequency of visit of the tourist, sources of information regarding tourist centers and halting duration of the tourist at the tourist centers. The satisfaction index of the tourist regarding various facilities available at the tourist centers are also discussed in this chapter. The social as well as the economic impacts of tourism on the residents of tourist centers are also described in this chapter. The social and environmental problems related to the tourist centers are also discussed in this chapter.

The **sixth chapter** denotes findings, conclusion, suggestions and scope for the further research in this study area.

**Chapter-II**  
**GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA**

- 2.0 Introduction
- 2.1 Location
- 2.2 Administrative divisions
- 2.3 Physiography
- 2.4 Climate
- 2.5 Drainage
- 2.6 Forest resources
- 2.7 Soil

## **2.0 Introduction**

The second chapter is related to the geographical aspect of the study region. Before discussing the nature, pattern and assessment of tourist centers on any level in the region, it is essential to have an overview of environmental settings, especially the physical environment. The geographical personality is helpful for understanding the setting in which various types of features are being shaped with distinctive forms. Among the processes responsible for such development, geographical, historical and religious are most significant. This topological frame of visualization is helpful in comprehending the perception of a given environment. Ahmednagar district has a large variety of topography, historical, cultural, religious and agricultural features which give support to the tourism.

### **2.1 Location of the Study Area**

Ahmednagar recognized by the name of Malik Ahmed, who was the chief founder of the Nizamshahi dynasty of Ahmednagar in A.D. 1494. After the end of Peshawa rule in 1818 Ahmednagar district was established 1822. (Ahmednagar Shaharacha Itihas: 2015) Ahmednagar district popularly known as 'Nagar' is one of the important district of Western Maharashtra, which is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin. It lies between 18°2' to 19°9' north latitudes and 73°9' to 75°5' east longitudes. The district is very compact in shape and length of 200 km. and a breadth of 210 km. It is bounded on the north by Nasik district, Aurangabad district to the north-east side, Beed district to the east, Osmanabad and Solapur district to the south, Pune district to the west and Thane district to the north-west.

The total geographical area of Ahmednagar district is about 17410.91 square kilometers. According to 2011 census the population of Ahmednagar district was 4543159 in which male and female were 2342825 and 2200334 respectively. Parner is the largest district with 1930.28 square kilometers while Srirampur is the smallest taluka with 569.87 square kilometers in the district.

### **2.2 Administrative Division**

Ahmednagar district was the part of the Pune division till 1981. But after that Nashik division was created and Ahmednagar district made a part of Nashik division. Ahmednagar district covers an area of about 17448 sq. km. which is 5.66% of the total area of Maharashtra State. Administratively Ahmednagar District has 14 taxis and is classified into 7 subdivision from 15 August 2013.

### Location Map of Study Area

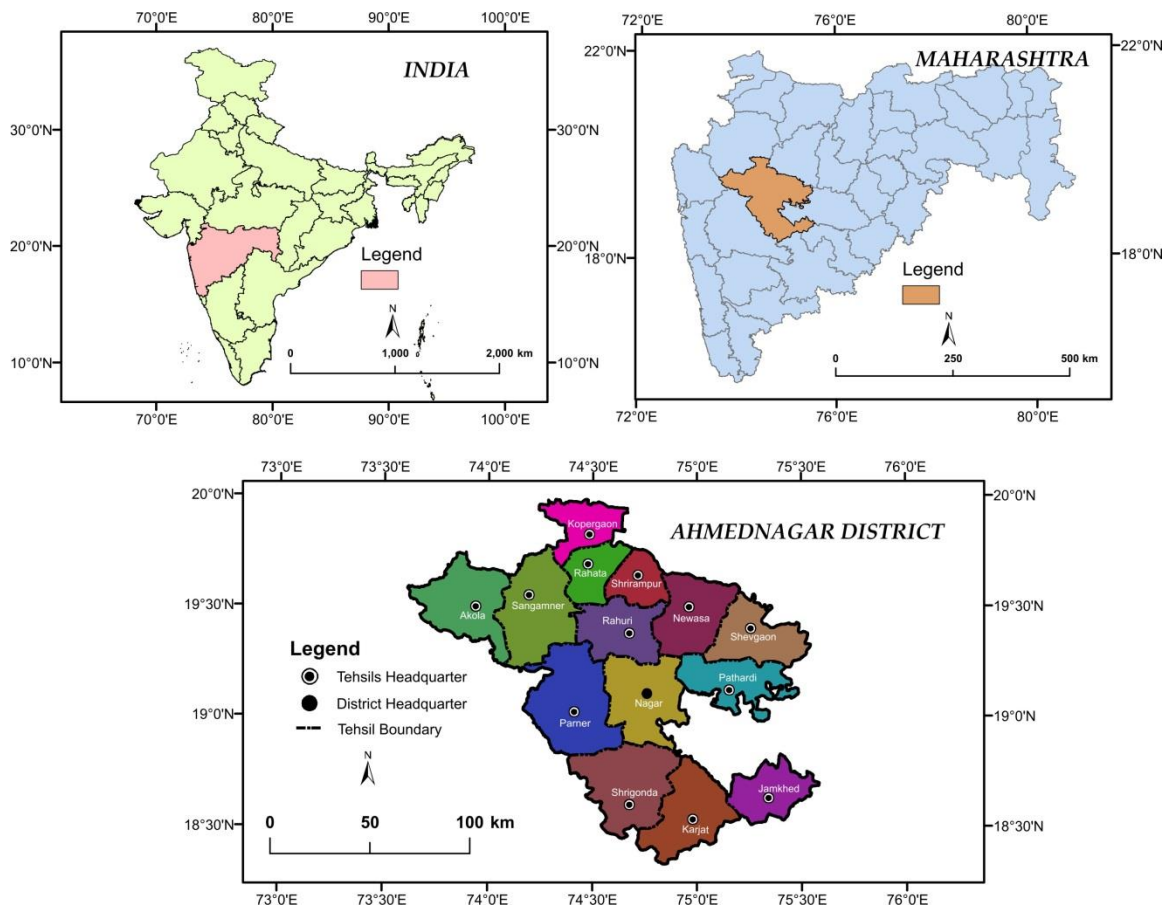


Fig. No. 2.1

### Administrative Division of Ahmednagar District

| Sr. No. | Sub Divisions | Tehsils covered      |
|---------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1       | Ahmednagar    | Ahmednagar, Newasa , |
| 2       | Karjat        | Karjat, Jamkhed,     |
| 3       | Shrirampur    | Shrirampur, Rahuri,  |
| 4       | Sangamner     | Sangamner, Akole,    |
| 5       | Pathardi,     | Pathardi, Shevgaon   |
| 6       | Shrigonda     | Shrigonda , Parner,  |
| 7       | Shirdi        | Kopergaon ,Rahata,   |

According to the 2011 census, Ahmednagar district has 14 tehsils having 18 towns and 1578 villages. The name of the tehsils and number of villages with geographical area is given below.

## Tehsils in Ahmednagar District

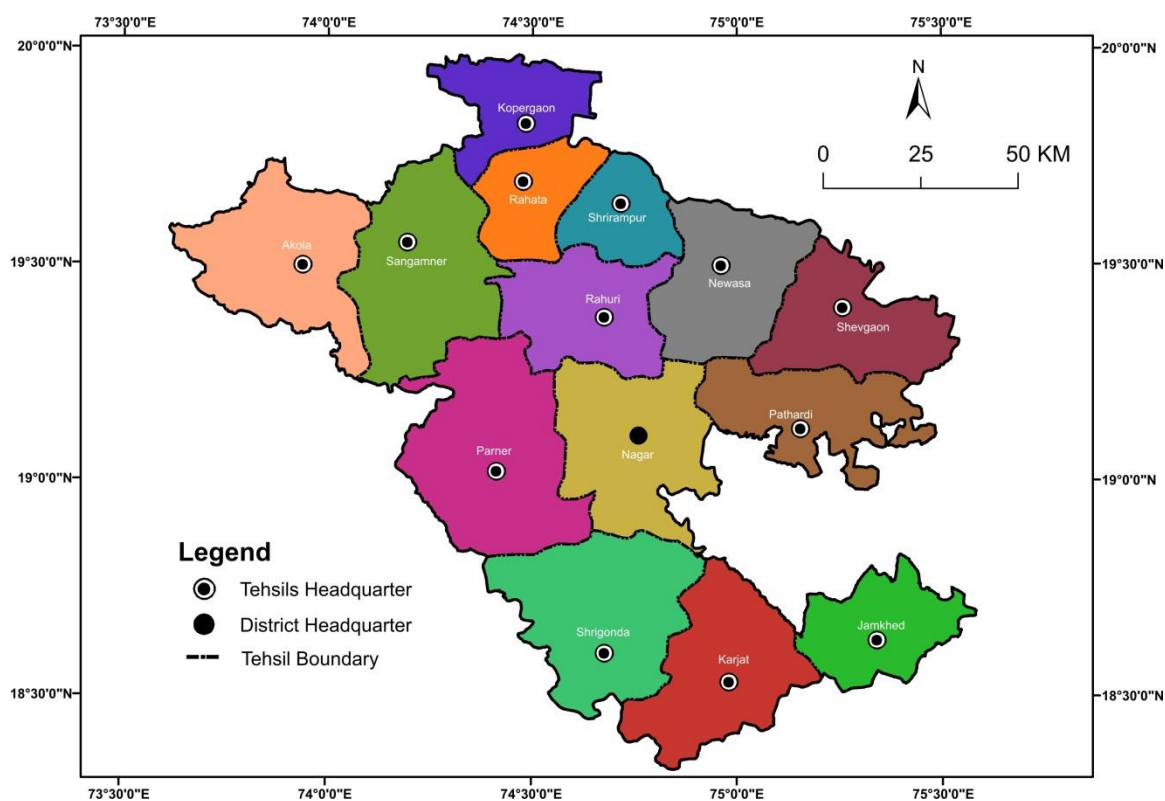


Fig. No. 2.2

**Table No. 2.1 Tehsilwise Number of villages and Geographical Area**

| Sr. No. | Name of Tehsil | No. of Villages | Geographical Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | Akole          | 190             | 1505.08                              |
| 2       | Sangamner      | 170             | 1705.06                              |
| 3       | Kopergaon      | 80              | 725.16                               |
| 4       | Rahata         | 58              | 759.19                               |
| 5       | Shrirampur     | 56              | 569.87                               |
| 6       | Newasa         | 129             | 1343.43                              |
| 7       | Shevgaon       | 112             | 1031.85                              |
| 8       | Pathardi       | 134             | 1214.10                              |
| 9       | Nagar          | 108             | 1605.74                              |
| 10      | Rahuri         | 96              | 1035.11                              |
| 11      | Parner         | 131             | 1930.28                              |
| 12      | Shrigonda      | 114             | 1603.81                              |
| 13      | Karjat         | 120             | 1503.61                              |
| 14      | Jamkhed        | 86              | 878.62                               |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>1584</b>     | <b>17410.91</b>                      |

**Source-** Socio- Economic Abstract of Ahmednagar district 2013

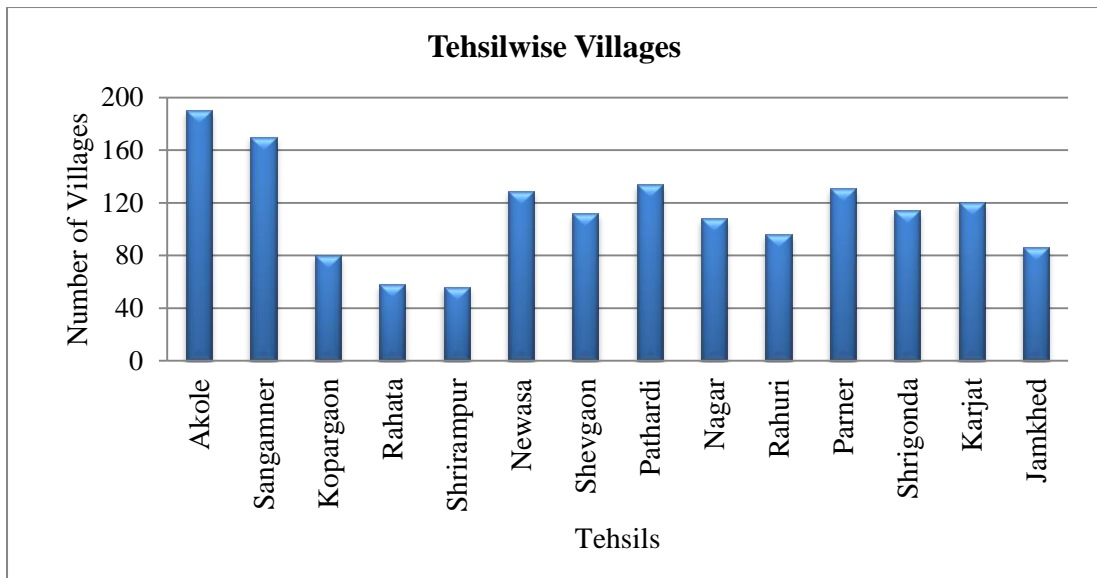


Fig. No. 2.3

### 2.2.2 Administrative Information of Ahmednagar District

Ahmednagar district has 14 tehsil and each tehsil has a panchayat samiti. There are 1584 villages scattered in 14 tehsils in the district. 1 corporation, 8 municipalities, 1311 grampanchayat, 18 urban centers and 1 cantonment board is found in the district.

**Table No. 2.2 Administrative Information**

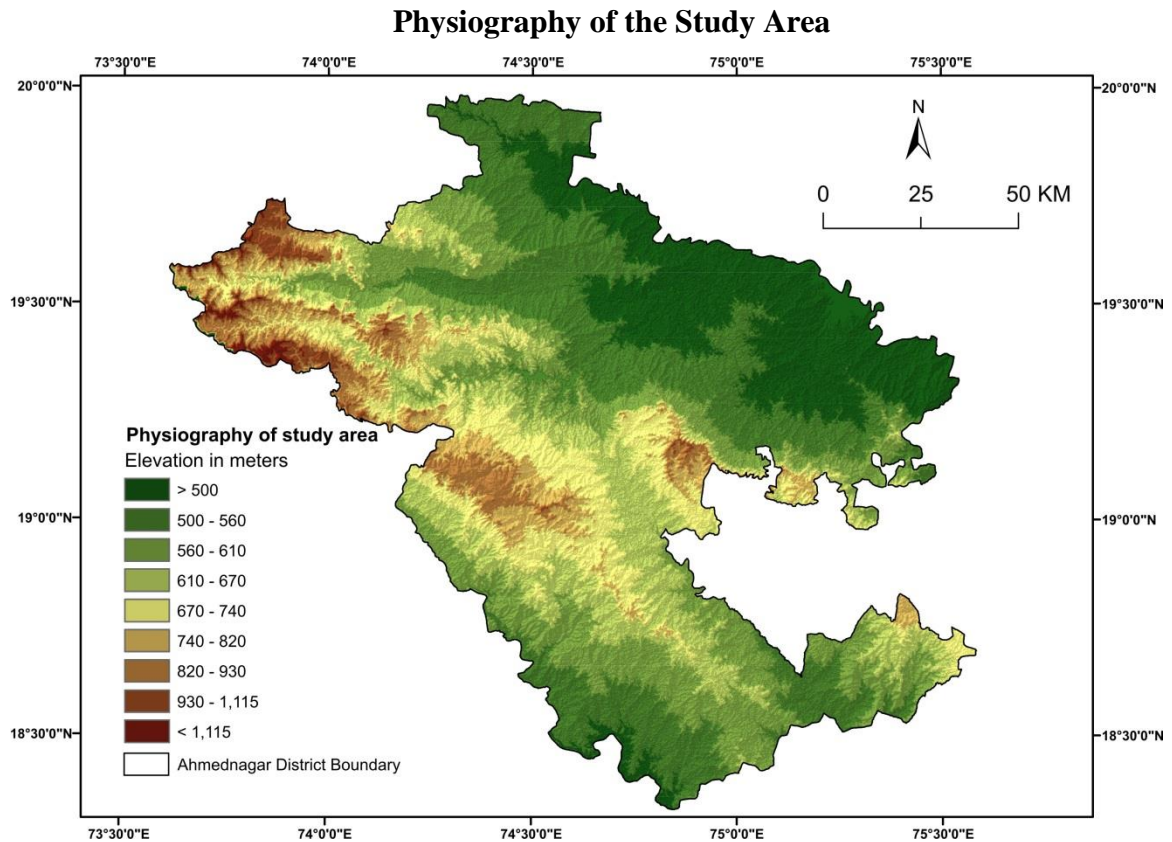
| Sr. No. | Information       | Numbers |
|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 1       | Tehsils           | 14      |
| 2       | Panchayat Samitis | 14      |
| 3       | Villages          | 1584    |
| 4       | Towns             | 18      |
| 5       | Corporation       | 1       |
| 6       | Municipality      | 8       |
| 7       | Grampanchayat     | 1311    |
| 8       | Cantonment Board  | 1       |

Source- Socio- Economic Abstract of Ahmednagar district 2013

### 2.3 - Physiography of the Study Area

Physiography is one of the most important factors in the tourism sector because tourist likes to visit different types of physiographical area for enjoyment. There are an immense variety in relief of the district, not to be witnessed to the same extent in many other districts of the state. This is partly on account of study area's size and partly on account of its westerly locations, immediately adjoining the crest of

Sahyadri. The district includes some part of Sahyadri and its three eastward offshoots, the Kalsubai -Adala rang in the north, and the Baleshwar range in the middle and Harishchandragad range in the south, the vast Ahmednagar plateau in the middle running with a north-west, south-eastern trend and the river basin of Godavari and Bhima on the other side of the plateau.



Ahmednagar district can be divided into following three broad physiographic divisions viz.

- 1) Mountain and hilly region
- 2) Plateau region
- 3) River basin

### **2.3.1 Mountain and Hilly Region**

#### **2.3.1.1 Sahyadri:**

The Sahyadri forms for a distance of about 60 Km. a continuous natural boundary between Ahmednagar and Thane district. When viewed from the west, from the lower levels of the Murbad lowlands, the appearance of the range is that of the high wall of rocks, about 1000 meters high of the dark hue relieved by narrow horizontal belts of grass and ever-green forest surrounded by isolated peaks and rocky

bluffs rising in many places to a further 1000 meters running with a north-west to south-easterly trend. The three hill-forts of Kulang (1470m), Ratangad (1297m) and Harishchandragad (1424m) and the peak of Ajoba Dongar (1375m) are the most striking of the high peaks of Sahyadri within the district. The tourist always attracts towards this mountainous region.

### **2.3.2 Hills:**

There are four hilly ranges which are found in Ahmednagar districts.

#### **2.3.2.1 Kalsubai Range:**

The Kalsubai range, branching of fort Kulang, is the northernmost of the three spurs which for some 40 km. form the boundary between the Ahmednagar and Nasik district. In this range there had been a fort and many still have water cisterns and granaries almost at every hill. East of Kulang is the twin fort of Alang, both being spot of great natural strength of tourism. Then there are a series of rocky and precipitous peaks with a general pyramidal form, averaging 1500 meters in height followed by the Kalsubai 1646 meters a conical summit of which is highest point within the limit of Maharashtra State. East of Kalsubai is the natural depression in the range over which winds the Barighat road leading from Igatpuri and Ghoti on the Mumbai-Agra highway to Bhandardara. The truncated hill of Pandara commands this road on the east. The range here sweeps northward to the once-celebrated hill forts of Patta and Avandhe which were scenes of many fierce contests between the Marathas and Moguls. The magnificent amphitheater between these two forts is a striking feature of the range.

There are two smaller spurs which run in a south-easterly direction enclosing the valley of Adula river branch off near Bitangad and Patta. Further to the north, the Kalsubai range takes a south-easterly direction and enclosing the valley of Mahalungi. This range, after running through the southern part of Sinnar tehsil of Nasik district, enters the Sangamner tehsil of this district about 3 km. north of Sangamner and after a further course of 25 kilometer ends somewhat abruptly with the hill of Dudeshwar which is 837 meters above the mean sea level and 300 meters above the bed of the Pravara river in the valley below.

#### **2.3.2.2 Adula Hills**

The Adula hills branch off from the main Kalsubai range near the peak of Patta run southwards at an average elevation of 900 meters carrying on their top extensive flat-topped plateau levels and open jungles on the steep hill – slopes. This



range ends about 2 km. northwards of Sangamner. The other spur branching off from the Kalsubai range in Bitangad peak is also running similarly with an easterly trend, parallel to the Adula range. Between the two spur, the Adula river has carved it's valley.

### **2.3.2.3 Baleshwar Range**

The Baleshwar range is the second great spur of Sahyadri, branches off at Ratangad , 11 km of south-east of Kulang and completely traverses the Akole and Sangamner tehsils forming the water-shed between the Pravara and Mula. On this range, east of Ratangad, is a series of lofty, craggy peaks such as katra dongar, Mura, Wakarai, Shirpunje, Ghanchakar, Bahiroba and Sindola. The range culminates with Baleshwar as a central mass whose summit has been crowned by a temple in Hemadpanthi style surrounded by spurs radiating from the center in all directions. On an isolated hill at the end of one of these spurs extending on the north-west is the fort of Pengad. Between Baleshwar and Hevargaon which is the last notable peak in the range is the Chandanapuri valley crossed by the Pune – Nasik high way. Hills decrease in height to the east of Hevargaon and finally subside in the open plane just west of Rahuri. This range is about 100 kilometers long.

### **2.3.2.4 Harishchandragad Range**

The third range which leaves the Sahyadri at Harishchandragad is the longest range in the district. This range forms the main water-shed between the Godavari and Bhima rivers. The direction of this range for the first 25 kilometers is easterly; the Mula river flows between it and the Baleshwar range. This range became a divider between Ahmednagar and Pune districts. East of Harishchandragad fort on this range lies the Bala Killa. Near Brahmanwada, this range gradually decreasing in height takes a turn to the south-east and enters Parner tehsil which is completely traverses. The summits of the hills here widen into the plateau of Kanhore, 850 meters above the mean sea- level and 200 meters above the bed of the Ghod river; on the west, the range presents a wall- like front towards the river. The flat-topped ridge shoots to the north-east to form a water-shed between the tributaries of the Bhima and the Godavari near the village of Jamgaon in Parner tehsil. The main ridge continues further towards south-east with widening summits and gradually widens into a flat-level country known as Balaghat that extends far into the districts of Marathwada.

The length of the hills from the main line of Sahyadris to the Balaghat is about 200 kms. The branch of this range leaving Kanhore plateau and enter into the

Shrigonda tehsil and the Karjat tehsil. A special feature of this branch is the succession of “Pathars” of flat-topped hills that are so uniformly horizontal as to present almost an artificial appearance.

Beside these leading ranges, there are many hills, isolated and forming the backbone of the ridges between the streams. Though they do not rise to any great heights than the general level of the plateau, locally they form prominent features. All these hilly areas attract tourists towards them.

#### **2.3.2.5 Plateau Region**

The Ahmednagar lies between Baleshwar range and Harishchandragad range, which has an average width of 50 Kms. and a trend north-west to South-east along the length of the district from Akole in the north-west to Jamkhed in the south-east. The average elevation of this region is over 900 meters in the west and less than 600 meters in the east. From the Harishchandragad range to its west, it goes down in elevation to the crest rises again to the dignity of a mountain range locally known as the Agadgaon range. The hills of Gorakshnath, Manjarsumbha and Gunjala are conspicuous from all parts of this tehsil. On the northern side, this range presents an abrupt scarp front towards the low lying plains area of Rahuri and Newasa in the valley of Godavari. On the south side, the country has a mean elevation of 650 meters with a slope towards the south-east direction indicated the direction of the Sina river. At the foot of Manjarsumbha there is a little valley opening towards the north commonly known as happy valley which is the main attraction of many tourists due to its natural beauty. The range here turns south-east towards the Godavari. Some of the hills attain considerable elevation like the one on which the tomb of Salabat Khan is built. Some minor branches shoot out giving a varied and rugged appearance to the sub-divisions of Pathardi and Jamkhed. The plateau is dotted with hills presents a more rugged appearance on its western margin as well as its southern extremities.

#### **2.4 Climate**

In a geographic sense, the varying trends and human adjustments are also governed by the changing weather conditions. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with the important attributes of climate, particularly as they affect the pattern of tourist activity. In accordance with the environmental adjustment, the fluctuation in tourist frequency varies; it denotes that a particular season is more suitable for tourists. Climate describes the average weather conditions over a large area over a long period

of time. The climate is characterized by elements such as temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity and precipitation.

The climate of district is on the whole extremely genial. The year can be divided into four seasons.

- 1) The cold weather season: (December to February)
- 2) The hot weather season: (March to May)
- 3) The southwest Monsoon season: (June to September)
- 4) The post Monsoon season: (October to November)

The cold season in the district commences from December and ends in the month of February. During this season the air is dry and invigorating. But there is regional variation in temperature due to physical variation in Ahmednagar district.

The period from March to May is hot season there is continuously rising in temperature in day and night. In the hilly western part of the district, the climate is slightly cool. From June to September the south-west monsoon season is running while October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the retreating south-west monsoon season.

The seasonal variation in climate makes a significant impact on tourism in the district. The most visible impact is the emergence of tourist seasons due to climatic changes because climate has a great bearing upon the flora and fauna in the region. Maximum tourists take an interest in tourism in rainy season in the district

#### **2.4.1 Rainfall**

Ahmednagar district gets rain mainly from south-west monsoon, but the distribution of it is mostly uneven. The average annual rainfall in the district is 560.4 mm. The rainfall is adequate and concentrated in the western part of Akole tehsil and it decreases as one proceeds towards east. About 77 of the annual rainfall of the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, September being the rainiest month. The district, mostly lies in the rain shadow to the east of Sahyadri.

Therefore, the Ahmednagar district is known as a drought stricken region of the Maharashtra.

**Table No. 2.3 Month Wise Average Annual Rainfall in Ahmednagar District**

| Months   | Rainfall in mm | Months    | Rainfall in mm |
|----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| January  | 4.28           | July      | 94.22          |
| February | 1.24           | August    | 82.02          |
| March    | 4.16           | September | 169.83         |
| April    | 8.16           | October   | 66.74          |
| May      | 22.54          | November  | 31.38          |
| June     | 116.07         | December  | 8.46           |

Source- Indian Meteorological Department 2013

**Month Wise Average Annual Rainfall**

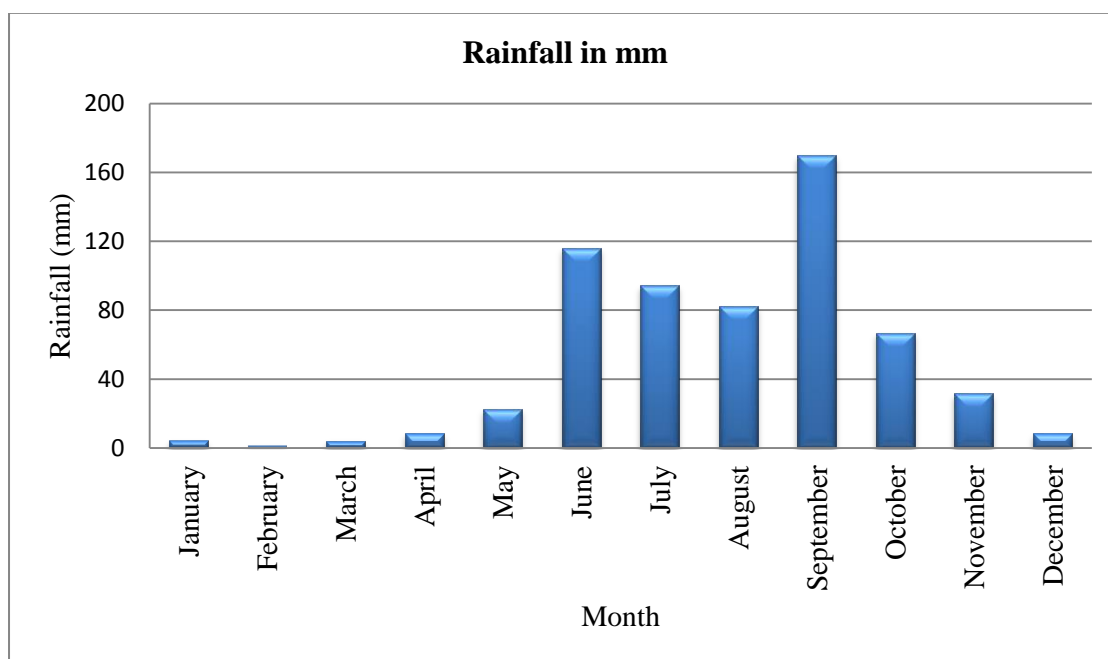


Fig. No. 2.5

In Ahmednagar district the rainy season starts from the month of June. Therefore 116.307 mm rainfall is recorded in June. The maximum rainfall is recorded 169.83 mm in the month of September. Maximum rainfall is recorded from June to October in the region.

**Table No. 2.4 Tehsil Wise Average Rainfall and Rainy Days Ahmednagar District**

| Sr. No. | Name of Tehsil | Average    |              | 2012       |              |
|---------|----------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
|         |                | Rainy days | Rainfall(mm) | Rainy days | Rainfall(mm) |
| 1       | Akole          | 38         | 437          | 36         | 648          |
| 2       | Sangamner      | 30         | 360          | 24         | 496          |
| 3       | Kopergaon      | 35         | 383          | 28         | 402          |
| 4       | Rahata         | 28         | 383          | 34         | 548          |
| 5       | Shrirampur     | 31         | 415          | 25         | 408          |
| 6       | Newasa         | 26         | 469          | 28         | 503          |
| 7       | Shevgaon       | 26         | 510          | 25         | 276          |
| 8       | Pathardi       | 31         | 490          | 17         | 250          |
| 9       | Nagar          | 26         | 460          | 19         | 225          |
| 10      | Rahuri         | 20         | 419          | 24         | 513          |
| 11      | Parner         | 24         | 409          | 20         | 249          |
| 12      | Shrigonda      | 15         | 308          | 20         | 258          |
| 13      | Karjat         | 17         | 351          | 16         | 245          |
| 14      | Jamkhed        | 28         | 567          | 16         | 345          |

Source- Socio- Economic Abstract of Ahmednagar district 2013

The above table shows the tehsil wise amount of rainfall and number of rainy days. The Jamkhed and Shevgaon tehsil receives highest rainfall amount about 567mm and 510mm. The Shrigonda tehsil receives lowest rainfall amounts about 308mm. In the western part of the study region Akole tehsil receives 38 days rainfall and get 437mms rainfall. The Newasa, Shevgaon and Nagar tehsils receives same 26 days rainfall and amount about 469 mms, 510 mms and 460 mms rainfalls respectively.

There is wide variation in the amount of rainfall through time and space. The maximum rainfall is about 567mm in Jamkhed while the minimum rainfall is recorded 308mm in Shrigonda. Maximum rainy-day 38 days is recorded in Akole while minimum 15 rainy days is recorded in Shrigonda.

The south-west monsoon during June to September influences the agriculture as well as tourism. The rainfall during north-east monsoon in October and November is helpful for rabbi crops.

**Average Rainy days Ahmednagar district**

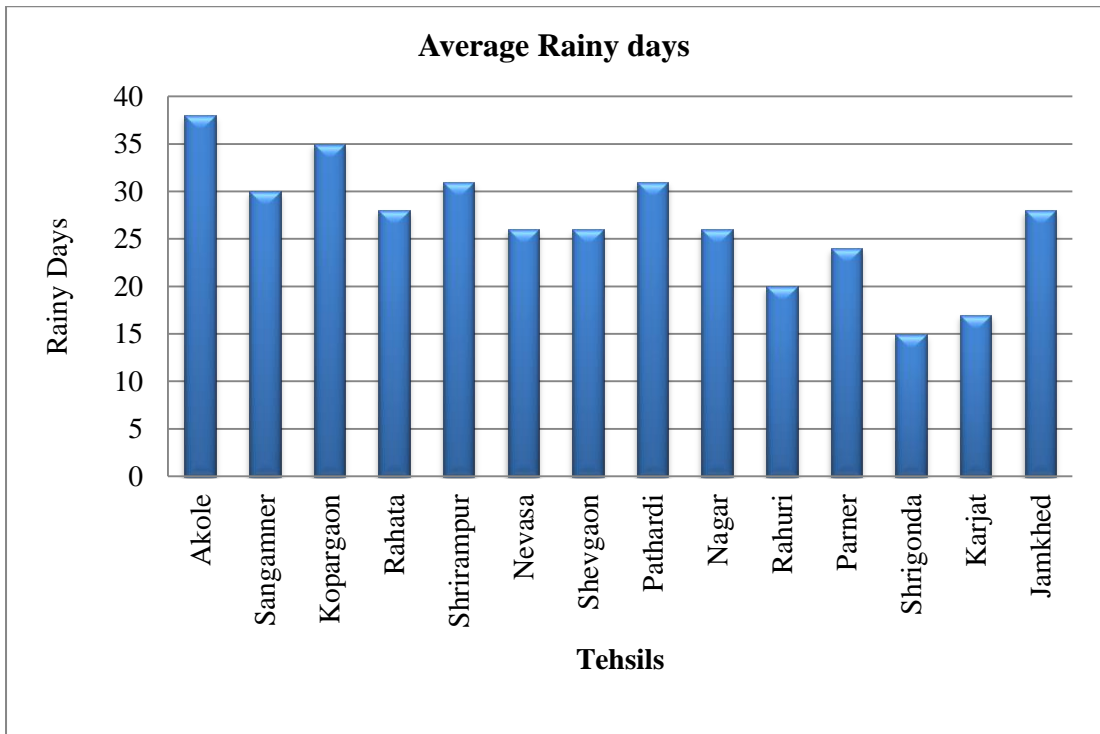


Fig. No. 2.6

**Tehsil wise average rainfall**

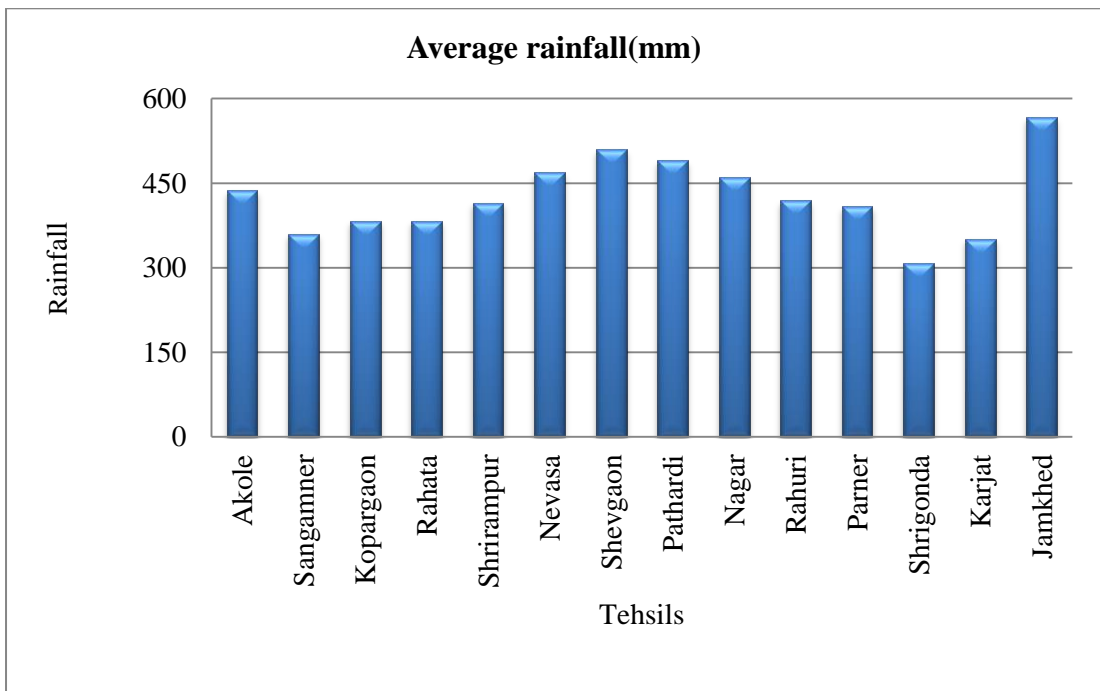


Fig. No. 2.7

Rainfall plays an important factor important role in the tourism activity in Ahmednagar district because in the western part of the district, i.e. in Akole tehsil the tourist flow is increased in the rainy season. Heavy rainfall, Randha, Umbrella and other small waterfalls, greenery, fog, overflow of Bhandardara and Nilwande dams, floods of river Pravara, Mhalungi and other rivers are the main attractions for the tourist in the rainy season.

#### **2.4.2 Humidity**

Humidity is one of the prominent elements of weather from the farmers' point of view and plays a significant role in changing agro climatic condition from place to place. The variation in relative humidity is found from season to season in the study area. The air is generally dry due to continuously increasing in temperature during the months from February to May in the study region. The relative humidity during the south-west monsoon period is between 60 to 80 percent. The lowest minimum humidity found in April and May month.

#### **2.4.3 Cloudiness**

During the monsoon months June to September the sky is generally heavily clouded. In the post monsoon months October and November the cloudiness decrease. In the rest of the year the sky is clear or lightly clouded in the study area.

#### **2.4.4 Temperature**

In Ahmednagar district seasonal variation in temperature is quite large from March onwards and during this period there is a continuous increase in day temperature and the nights are comparatively cool. On some day's in the month of May temperature rises occasionally above 40°C. Therefore, May is the hottest month of the year. After starting rainy season, there is decreasing in temperature and the weather become pleasant. From the middle of November both day and night temperature decrease rapidly. December is the coldest month in the year with a mean daily minimum temperature at 11.7°C. The minimum temperature in the district sometimes drops to 2°C to 3°C.

In Ahmednagar district, temperature also plays an important role in the tourism activity. In Akole tehsil climate is comparatively pleasant in the whole year. Bhandardara is known as a hill station so in winter the tourist prefer to visit this site.

**Table No. 2.5 Temperature (°C) of Ahmednagar District (2011)**

| Months   | Maximum | Minimum | Months    | Maximum | Minimum |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| January  | 30.5    | 12.4    | July      | 30.1    | 21.6    |
| February | 33.2    | 14.3    | August    | 29.3    | 20.8    |
| March    | 36.6    | 18.1    | September | 30.8    | 20.2    |
| April    | 39.1    | 21.9    | October   | 32.5    | 19.1    |
| May      | 39.4    | 22.9    | November  | 30.9    | 15.4    |
| June     | 34.1    | 22.3    | December  | 30.0    | 11.7    |

Source: Indian Meteorological Department, Pune.

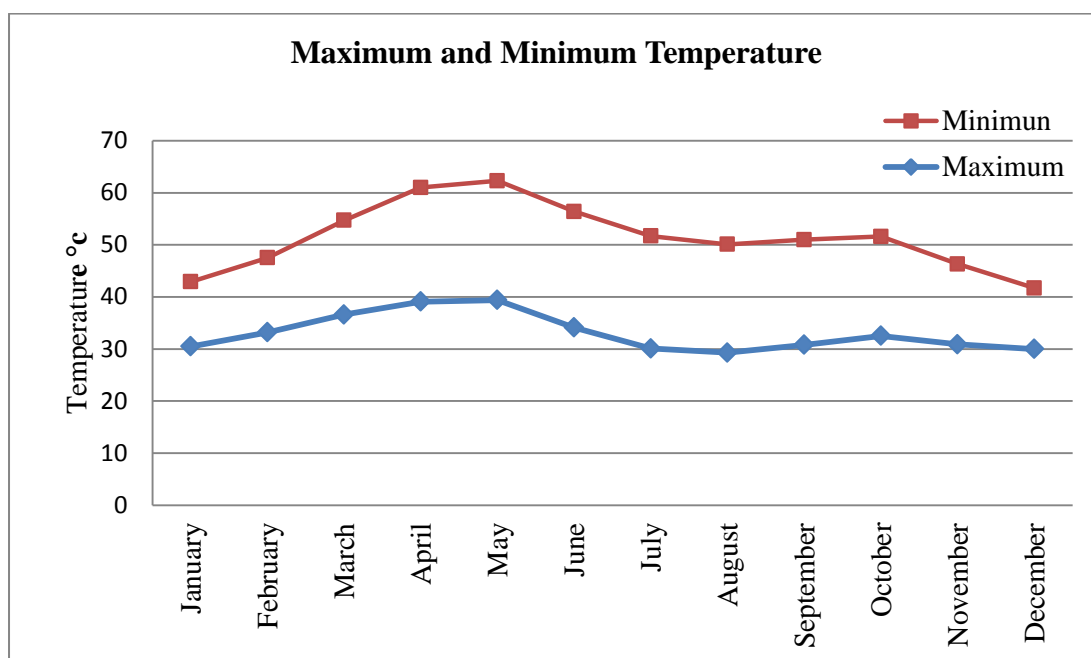


Fig. No. 2.8

## 2.5 Drainage Pattern

In the Ahmednagar district, there are two major river systems, the Godavari is in the north and Bhima is in the south. Apart from these two main rivers which flow on the northern and southern boundaries of the district, there are a number of tributaries rising within the district. The drainage area of the district is in general southeastwards.

### 2.5.1 Godavari

The Godavari drains by far the largest part of the district, including the entire tehsil of Kopergaon, Akole, Sangamner, Rahuri, Newasa and Shevgaon, the northern half of Parner and parts of Ahmednagar and Jamkhed. It rises on the Bramhagiri near Trambakeshwar in Nasik district on the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri.



## Drainage Pattern

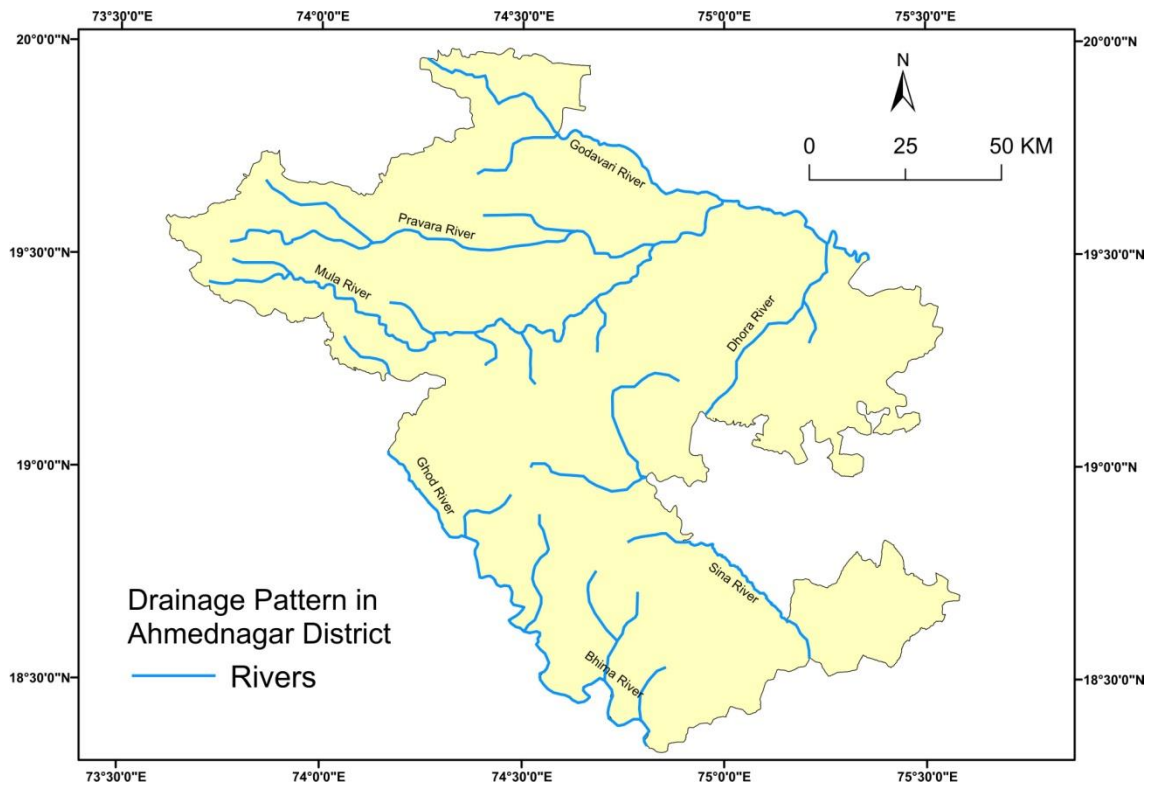


Fig. No. 2.9

After passing through the city of Nasik, it enters in the district as a considerable stream near the village Wadgaon in Kopergaon tehsil. It flows south-east through rich alluvial plains, pass the township of Kopergaon to the large market village Puntamba from which point to a point beyond Paithan a distance about 100 Kms. The Godavari forms almost continuously the boundary between Ahmednagar and Aurangabad districts. At the village of Toka it receives on its right bank the combined waters of Pravara and the Mula. A few kilometers downstream, the Shiva and the Ganda join it from the left and the Dhora from right. The river has an overall length of 200 Kms. within the district. The chief tributary of the Godavari within the district is Pravara and the minor tributaries are the Hamir, the Khara nadi and the Dhora nadi.

### 2.5.2 Pravara

The Pravara rise in the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri between the Kulang and Ratangad fort and flows easterly direction 20 Kms. in a picturesque amphitheater enclosed between the Kalsubai and Baleshwar ranges. It falls near the village Randha into a rocky chasm, and then winds for about 13 Kms. through a narrow deep glen. Then he river opens into a wider valley below the central plateau on which the town

of Rajur stands. After flowing across this valley the river enters the Desh, the part of the Akole tehsil. As it flows pass the town of Akole, the discharges of Adula and the Mahalungi river, which are the tributaries of Pravara receives on the left banks of Pravara. In Sangamner and Rahuri Taluka the Pravara flows, keeping its easterly course. It receives, as it enters Newasa tehsil, the water of Mula river and the combined flow turning to the north-east towards Godavari and falls at the Pravarasangam near the village of Toka. The total length of Pravara is 200 Kilometers. The upper water of the Pravara in the amphitheater between the Kalsubai-Baleshwar ranges have been developed into a huge Wilson dam near Bhandardara.

### **2.5.3 Adula River**

The Adula river rises in the northern parts of Akole tehsil on the slopes of the Patta and Mahakali peaks. It flows for 25 Kms. in an easterly direction between two spurs which include the narrow Samsherpur valley. Then it enters into the plains of Sangamner. It turns south and falls into the Pravara 5 kilometers west of the town of Sangamner. The lengths Adula is only 40 Kms. In the lower course the banks are sloping but fissured by minor tributaries. It has a perennial flow near the village of Samsherpur where the bed is rocky. The river has number of bandharas or weirs both above and below Samsherpur to store water and make use of it for irrigation.

### **2.5.4 Mahalungi**

The Mahalungi rises on the southern and eastern slopes of Patta and Avenda peaks. After a course of about 6 Km, it passes to east into Sinnar tehsil of Nasik district. It re-enters in the area of Ahmednagar district, after taking a beautiful turn to the south and still preserving a course parallel to the Adula. It joins the Pravara at the town of Sangamner. The total length of the river from its source to its confluence with the Pravara is 40 kilometers.

### **2.5.5 Mula River**

The Mula river rises on the eastern slopes of the Sahyadri mountain between Ratangad and Harishchandragad. For the first 25 kilometers it flows parallel to the Pravara. The river is incised in a deep valley almost from its source and its steep valley-sides are highly dissected by deep gullies formed by mountain torrents which rush into the main stream near the Kotul. Skirting the large market village of Kotul it takes a bend to the south winding pass the rocky precipitous slopes at the foot of Baleshwar hill. Then it flows through-west parts of Sangamner tehsil and flows an easterly course between Rahuri and Parner tehsil. It then takes a sudden turn to the

north-east and enters the plain for another 30 Kms. The total length of the river is 145 kilometers. It joins the Pravara at the Village of Pachegaon.

### **2.5.6 Dhora Nadi**

The Dhora nadi rises on the slopes of the hills east of the city Ahmednagar. It flows north-east draining the Shevgaon and Newasa tehsil and entering into Godavari 7 Kms. west of the town of Paithan in Aurangabad district.

### **2.5.7 Bhima River**

The Bhima enters into the southern part of Ahmednagar district near the village Sangavi Dhumale in the Shrigonda tehsil and for some 60 Kms. forms continuous part of boundary between Ahmednagar and Pune districts. Ghod, Saraswati, Lohkera and the Nani nadi are tributaries of Bhima join it on its left bank. The chief tributaries of Bhima in the district are the Ghod and the Sina rivers.

### **2.5.8 Ghod River**

The Ghod river is a tributary of the Bhima. It rises on the slopes of Sahyadri in Junnar tehsil of Pune district. At first it flows about 80 kms. in a south-easterly direction for over 80 and forms a boundary between Ahmednagar and Pune districts. Near the Shirur township receives, on its left bank the Kukdi nadi and then Hunga and the Patnal nadi. The Ghod falls into the Bhima near the village Sangavi Dhumale in Shrigonda tehsil.

### **2.5.9 Sina River**

The Sina has two chief sources, one near Jamgaon about 20 kilometers west of the town of the city of Ahmednagar and the other near Jeur about 16 kilometers to its north-east. Nagar city is situated on the bank of Sina river. About 55 kilometers, roughly it becomes a boundary between Ahmednagar and Beed districts. On the right, it receives the waters of Mahekari and ultimately joins the Bhima on the Karnataka State border.

## **2.6 Forest Resources**

**Table No. 2.6 Forest Covered Area 2011-12 (Square kms) -**

| Sr. No | Dept.   | Reserved | Protected | Unclassified | Total   | % of forest area to the total area |
|--------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | Forest  | 1494.89  | 25.77     | 38.8         | 1559.5  | 8.95                               |
| 2      | Revenue | 340.09   | 00        | 5.25         | 345.34  | 1.98                               |
| Total  |         | 1834.98  | 25.77     | 44.05        | 1904.84 | 10.93                              |

Source - Forest Statistical Department - Maharashtra State, Nagpur.

The forest cover is very poor in the region. The forest in the district represents the ‘southern tropical dry deciduous forest and scattered in sheltered pockets of spurs and valleys and are situated mainly in Akole, Sangamner, Ahmednagar, Parner and Rahuri tehsils. The forest area is only 1904.84 square kilometers in the district which is only 10.93% of the total area. The forest in the district is divided into reserved, protected and unclassified forest. Among the total area of the forest in the district 1834.98 square kilometers, which is 96.33% under reserve forest, 25.77 square kilometers (1.35%) under protected forest and 44.05 square kilometers (2.31%) under unclassified forest. Out of the total 1904.84 sq. kms, forest 1559.5 sq. kms, forest are under the forest department which is 8.95% of the total area and remaining 345.34 sq. kms, forest are under the revenue department which is only 1.98% of the total area of the district.

### 2.6.1 Tehsilwise Forest Covers in Ahmednagar District- (Area in 100 hectares)

**Table No. 2.7 - Tehsilwise Forest Covers**

| Sr. No. | Name of Tehsil | 1992-97      | 2011-12     | Volume of change |
|---------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1       | Akole          | 417 (27.70)  | 416 (27.62) | -0.08            |
| 2       | Sangamner      | 304 (18.04)  | 114 (6.76)  | -11.28           |
| 3       | Kopargaon      | 15 (1.36)    | 00          | -1.36            |
| 4       | Rahata         | -            | 00          | 00               |
| 5       | Shrirampur     | 00 (00)      | 00          | 00               |
| 6       | Newasa         | 15 (1.16)    | 14 (1.04)   | -0.12            |
| 7       | Shevgaon       | 12 (1.10)    | 11 (1.06)   | -0.04            |
| 8       | Pathardi       | 61 (5.05)    | 64 (5.39)   | +0.34            |
| 9       | Nagar          | 139 (9.22)   | 131 (8.89)  | -0.33            |
| 10      | Rahuri         | 158 (13.58)  | 157 (16.53) | --2.95           |
| 11      | Parner         | 267 (14.31)  | 187 (9.68)  | -4.63            |
| 12      | Shrigonda      | 158 (9.84)   | 152 (10.00) | -0.16            |
| 13      | Karjat         | 131 (8.78)   | 130 (8.64)  | -0.14            |
| 14      | Jamkhed        | 38 (4.34)    | 37 (4.33)   | -0.01            |
| Total   |                | 1713 (10.06) | 1315 (7.55) | -2.51            |

Source- Computed by Author. (Figures in the brackets indicates % to the geographical area)

Out of total geographical area maximum forest area is found 27.62 % in Akole tehsil. Above 10% area is found under forest only in Rahuri and Shrigonda tehsil while there is no forest cover recorded in Kopargaon, Rahata and Shirampur tehsil. About 2.51% negative change in forest area was found in the study area from 1992 to 2012. Only in Pathardi tehsil recorded positive change +0.34 in the district, but all remaining 13 tehsils not recorded positive changes in the forest cover area in the district. The maximum negative changes in forest area found in Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahuri and Parner tehsil.

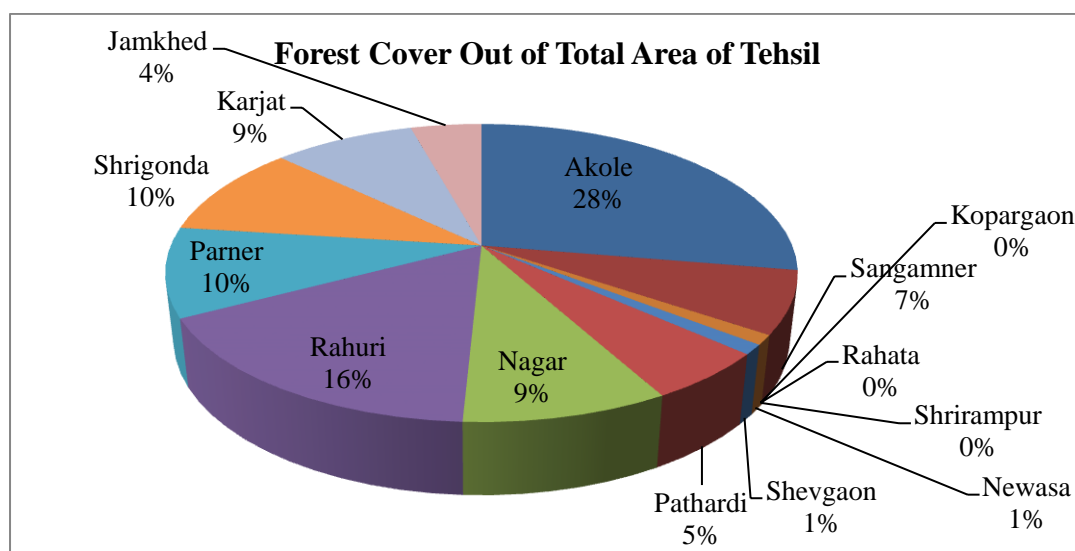


Fig. No. 2.10

The forest also plays an important role in the tourism sector in the district. Due to variations in elevation, temperature and rainfall in the district; therefore there are a lot of variations in vegetation in the region. There is a dense forest area in Akole tehsil. It's covered 41698 hectors area of Akole tehsil. There is some forest in Sangamner (1140 hectors), Nagar (13165 hectors), Shrigonda (15210 hectors), Rahuri (15706 hectors), Jamkhed (3772 hectors), Parner (18792 hectors), Karjat (13067 hectors) and Pathardi (6426 hectors) tehsil. The forest in the region is scattered on spurs hills, plateaus and in the valley region. The tourist attracts towards the forest in rainy and winter season. The greenery of the forest is very beautiful and plays a significant role in the development of tourism and ecosystem. The kalsubai-Harishchandragad sanctuary is lies in Akole taluka. Neem, Babhool, Khair, Apta, Anjan, Karvi, Mango, Teak, Saag, Anjan, palas, Sisum, Kashid, Kusum, Teak, Jambhul, Bamboo are the commercially important species found in this forest.

Leopards, deer, monkey, wild cats, pigs, snakes, fox, wolf and a lot of birds are found in this sanctuary.

## 2.7 Soil

In the Ahmednagar district, there are four types of soil, namely i) deep black soil, ii) medium black soil, iii) red or laterite and iv) coarse shallow soil quality locally known as barad including white or pandhari. The plains in Kopergaon and Srirampur tehsils have comparatively a good depth soil. Maximum water holding capacity of black soil is between 200 to 300 mm (Wani, B. K. 2009). On the bank of Pravara and Godavari rivers white tracts of deep rich lands are found. Two especially barren tracts noticed, one is on the borders of Karjat and Shrigonda tehsil and the other found north of the line drawn east to the west through Takali-Dhokeshwar, 16 Kms. north of Parner.

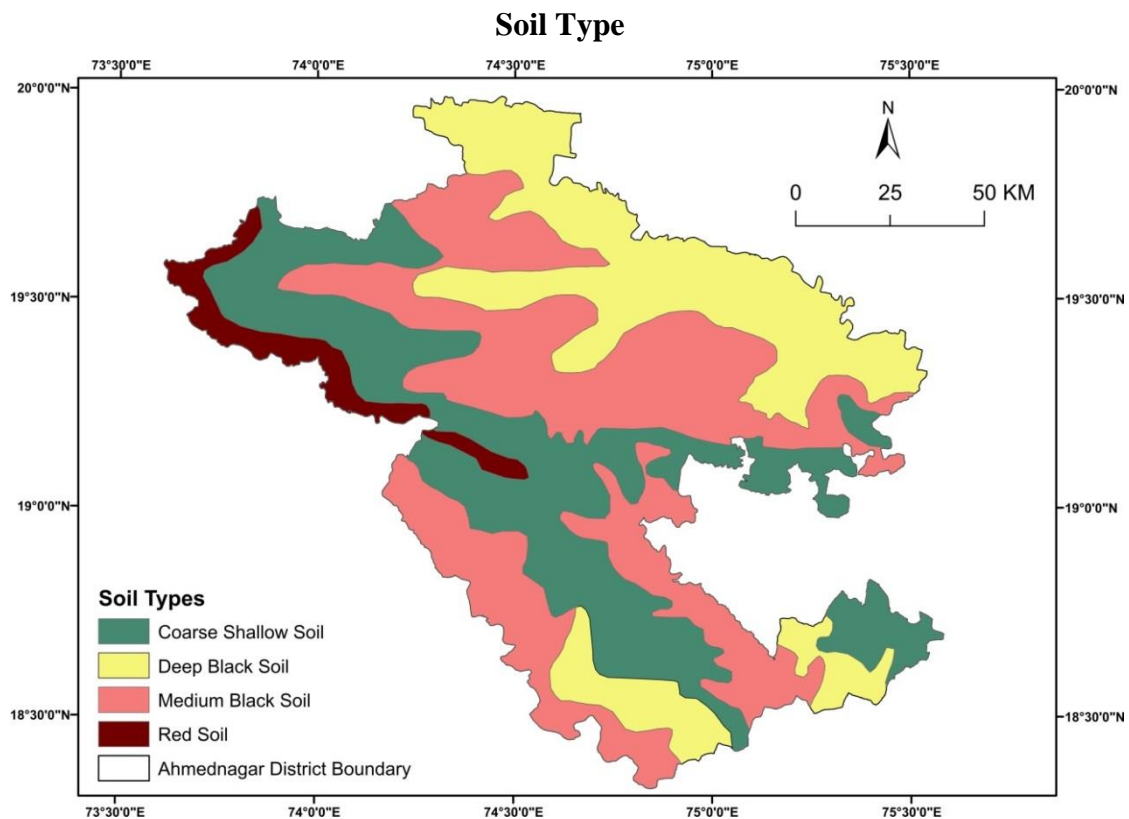


Fig. No. 2.11

Over the plateau in many parts of Parner tehsil, the soils not very deep. In the western part of Sangamner tehsil the soils are of the richest description along the bank of the Pravara and Mula. The soils are friable and mixed with groves on the hills in the plateau and a considerable portion of poor soils in the central part of it. Near the range of hills near Karjat, the land is very poor. In the hilly areas to the west of Akole, the red soil is found due to heavy rainfall.

**CHAPTER - III**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF STUDY AREA**

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Population characteristics

3.1.1 Decadal growth of population (1961 to 2011)

3.1.2 Tehsilwise population growth

3.1.3 SC and ST population

3.1.4 Decadal growth in rural - urban Population

3.1.5 Population density

3.1.6 Sex composition

3.1.7 Literacy

3.2 Educational facilities

3.3 Transportation

3.4 Communication

3.5 Occupational structure

### **3.0 Introduction**

The study of population is called Demography. It is assuming greater and increasing significance not only in India but all over the world. It is primarily because ever growing population in developing and under developing countries in particular and developed countries in general. Today the study of population can neither be ignored by the administrators, nor by academicians and politicians. It provides all the basis and spring board from where to jump. Population studies are being increasingly made from different viewpoints and with different objectives and these have today become an integral part of our socio-economic and political systems.

India is the second largest country in terms of population after China. The first all India census, though not taken synchronously, was completed in 1872. There has been a regular census in India since 1881. Census is taken every ten years. We get population related information through census. Demographic characteristic plays an important role in the development of the nation, they are interrelated and independents. Man plays a vital role as developer, producer and consumer of goods, services and natural resources. For development, he provides physical and mental labour. The mental capacity of man is unlimited. He is a good inventor, planner, designer and aspire. Because of this unique quality, he is able to obtain a variety of resources from nature and processes them into more useful commodities for his maximum benefit. That's why in the economic development of any country or a region, population is considered as one of the very important resources. Adequate and skilled manpower is essential for any successful commercial activity. Thus the progress of any country depends upon the quality and the desire of the people for exploitation of resources and application of new techniques.

The people are the pivot around which the whole range of activities revolves. 'Tourism involves the trafficking of people'. To know the very nature of this activity, it becomes important to visualize the characteristic of population because a major part of tourism is the function of the existence and succession of social and cultural responses. All the cultural activities provided important attractions for the tourist. The tourist always 'searches for something different'. According to the different ecological setting and environment, people differ from one region to another, especially in context with the mode of life, level of cultural development and expressions like dress, ideas, eating habit, etc. so it should be recognized that the people of a country are often its most interesting features for a tourist.



### 3.1 Population Characteristics -

Ahmednagar is the biggest district in Maharashtra state by area. There was a rapid increase in population. The population characteristic of a region plays an important role in the tourism sector. The western part of the district is hilly due to Sahyadri hill ranges. The distribution of population is very uneven in the district, due to unfavorable relief features, human activities and natural resources. According to the 2011 census, the population of Ahmednagar district was 4543159.

#### 3.1.1 Decadal Growth of Population (1961 – 2011)

**Table No. 3.1 Decadal Population Growth of Ahmednagar District (1961 – 2011)**

| Year | Population | Decadal Variation | Growth in % |
|------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1961 | 1775969    | ---               | +25.87      |
| 1971 | 2269147    | +513178           | +28.89      |
| 1981 | 2708309    | +439162           | +19.35      |
| 1991 | 3372935    | +664626           | +24.54      |
| 2001 | 4040642    | +667707           | +19.79      |
| 2011 | 4543159    | +502517           | +12.43      |

Source- District Census Handbook Ahmednagar District - 2011

Table number 3.1 shows the decadal growth of population in Ahmednagar district from 1961 to 2011. The population growth rate in Ahmednagar district during 1961-2011 shows irregular trend. The population was increased nearby 12 to 29 percent per decades from 1961 to 2011. In 1971 the population growth rate was 28.89%, while 19.35 percent in 1981, 24.54 percent in 1991, 19.79 percent in 2001 and 12.43 percent in 2011. In 1961 the population was 1775969 while it increased by 2767200 person during mention period. From 2001 the trend of population growth is decreasing in the district.

#### 3.1.2 Tehsilwise Population Growth (2001 – 2011)

Table 3.2 represented the tehsilwise population growth of Ahmednagar district. As per 2011 census the population of the district was 4543159 in which male and female were 2342825 and 2200334 respectively. In 2001 census the total population of the district was 4040642 in which 2083053 were males and 1957589 were females. This shows that the growth is 12.44% in 2011 compared to 2001 population.

**Table No. 3.2 Tehsilwise Population Growth of Ahmednagar District (2001 – 2011)**

| Tehsil     | 2001    | 2011    | Decadal Growth % |
|------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Akole      | 266638  | 292319  | 9.63             |
| Sangamner  | 441439  | 489263  | 10.83            |
| Kopargaon  | 277170  | 302823  | 9.25             |
| Rahata     | 288279  | 319622  | 10.87            |
| Shrirampur | 256458  | 287620  | 12.15            |
| Newasa     | 326698  | 357368  | 9.39             |
| Shevgaon   | 203676  | 245674  | 20.62            |
| Pathardi   | 214872  | 288021  | 33.57            |
| Nagar      | 606690  | 683808  | 12.71            |
| Rahuri     | 294924  | 332579  | 22.98            |
| Parner     | 246552  | 274128  | 11.18            |
| Shrigonda  | 277356  | 315948  | 13.91            |
| Karjat     | 205674  | 235304  | 14.40            |
| Jamkhed    | 134216  | 158606  | 18.18            |
| District   | 4040642 | 4543159 | 12.44            |

Source- Source- District Census Handbook Ahmednagar District – 2001 and 2011

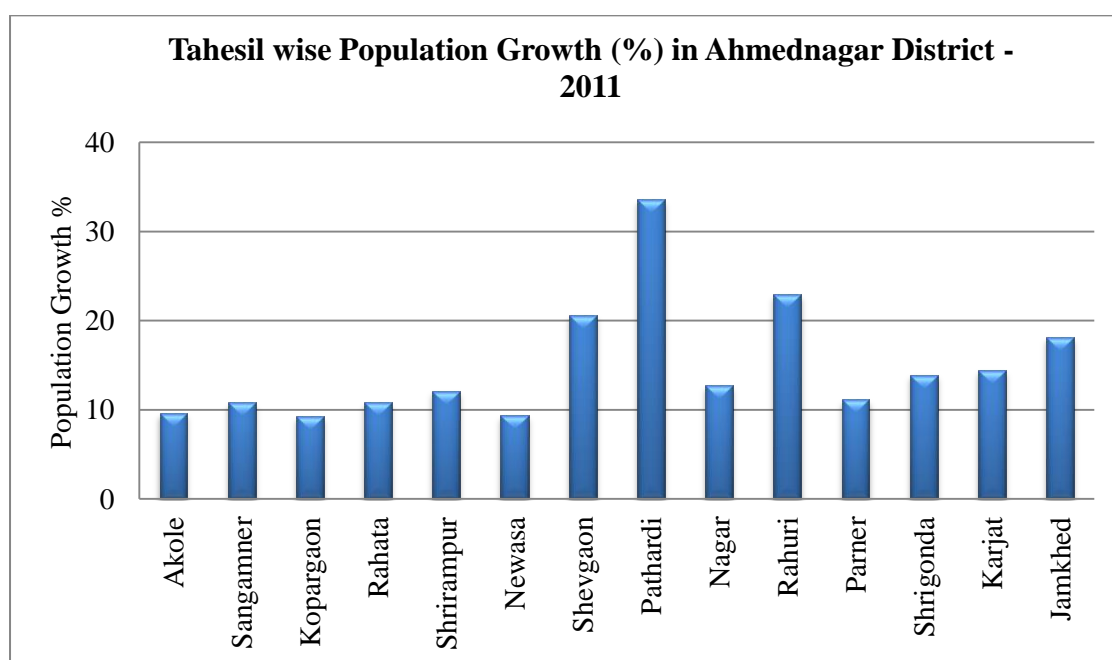


Fig. No. 3.1

During the period of 2001-2011, out of fourteen tehsils, there were seven tehsils namely Shevgaon, Pathardi, Nagar, Rahuri, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed have recorded the growth rate of population much higher than the district as a whole, while the rest seven tehsils (Akole, Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Newasa, and Parner) it was recorded below than the district average growth rate. Pathardi tehsil (33.57%) represented the highest growth rate of the population, followed by Rahuri (22.98%), Shevgaon (20.62%) and Jamkhed (18.18%) tehsil, while Kopargaon tehsil (9.25%) recorded lowest growth rate followed by Newasa (9.39%), Akole (9.63%), Sangamner (10.83%) and Rahata (10.87%) in this decade.

### 3.1.3 Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes Population in Ahmednagar District (1961 - 2011)

**Table No. 3.3 Ahmednagar District Proportion of SC and ST Population**

| Year | Total Population | SC (%) | ST (%) |
|------|------------------|--------|--------|
| 1961 | 1775969          | 8.87   | 6.18   |
| 1971 | 2269117          | 7.07   | 0.74   |
| 1981 | 2708309          | 10.62  | 6.92   |
| 1991 | 3332935          | 12.55  | 7.20   |
| 2001 | 4040642          | 11.99  | 7.50   |
| 2011 | 4543159          | 12.62  | 8.32   |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

Table No. 3.3 represent that the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe's population in relation to total population in the study area from 1961 to 2011. The distribution of SC and ST population is uneven because different types of physical, cultural, social and cultural factors effected on it. According to the year 1961 the proportion of SC population was 8.87 %, while ST population was 6.78 % in the total 1775969 population of the study area. In 1971 the proportion of SC and ST population was 7.07% and 0.74 % respectively in total population. In the census 1981 the SC population was recorded 10.62 % and ST population was recorded 6.92%, while in 1991 it was 12.55 % and 7.20 % respectively. In the total population of 2001 the proportion of SC population was 11.99 % and 7.50% was ST population. Census 2011 the total population of the study area was recorded 4543159 in which 12.62 % is SC and 8.32% is ST population. It was observed that, the population of scheduled cast is always more than scheduled cast population from 1961 to 2011. In

every decade the percentage of ST Population was increased except in 1971 but the SC population was increased in 1961, 1981, 2011 decade but decreased in 1971 and 2001 census in the study area.

### 3.1.3.1 Tehsilwise SC and ST population in Ahmednagar District (2011)

**Table No. 3.4 Tehsilwise SC and ST Population of Ahmednagar District**

| Tehsil     | Scheduled cast population |            | Scheduled tribes population |            |
|------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
|            | Total                     | Percentage | Total                       | Percentage |
| Akole      | 13323                     | 4.56       | 139730                      | 47.86      |
| Sangamner  | 40806                     | 8.36       | 51652                       | 10.59      |
| Kopargaon  | 40395                     | 13.36      | 34377                       | 11.37      |
| Rahata     | 54918                     | 17.14      | 20130                       | 6.28       |
| Shrirampur | 55462                     | 19.29      | 19556                       | 6.80       |
| Newasa     | 52661                     | 14.72      | 18894                       | 5.28       |
| Shevgaon   | 36169                     | 14.72      | 4681                        | 1.91       |
| Pathardi   | 25508                     | 9.88       | 4118                        | 1.60       |
| Nagar      | 97004                     | 14.18      | 14396                       | 2.10       |
| Rahuri     | 43619                     | 13.51      | 34036                       | 10.54      |
| Parner     | 19116                     | 6.97       | 17054                       | 6.22       |
| Shrigonda  | 40198                     | 12.72      | 13870                       | 4.39       |
| Karjat     | 33947                     | 14.40      | 3664                        | 1.47       |
| Jamkhed    | 20572                     | 12.99      | 2272                        | 1.43       |
| District   | 573698                    | 12.63      | 378230                      | 8.33       |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District - 2013

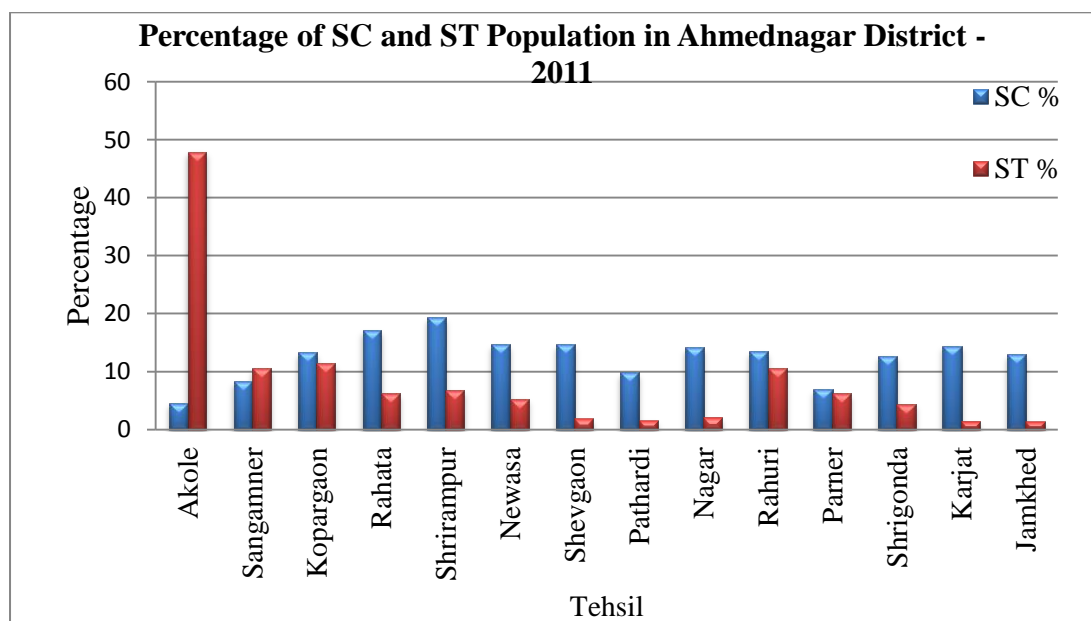


Fig. No. 3.2

According to census 2011, the scheduled caste population is more than scheduled tribe's population in Ahmednagar district. The table no 3.4 represented the SC and ST population in the study area. Total population of the district is 1543159, comprising 573298 persons which is 12.63% belonging to scheduled cast and 378230 persons which is 8.33% belonging to scheduled tribes.

A look at the tehsilwise distribution pattern of SC population in the district, Shirampur tehsil recorded highest SC population (19.29 % )followed by Rahata (17.14%), Newasa (14.72%), Shevgaon (14.72%), Karjat (14.40%) and Nagar (14.18%), while the lowest SC population was recorded in Akole (4.56%), Parner (6.97%), Sangamner (8.36%) and Pathardi (9.88%) tehsils. Out of fourteen tehsil in the district, the SC population in four tehsils namely Akole, Parner, Sangamner and Pathardi is lower than the district as a whole, while the rest ten tehsils, it was recorded much higher than the district average SC population.

According to tehsilwise Scheduled tribe's population Akole tehsil shows the highest 47.86 % ST population, which is 39.53% more than the district as a whole, while Jamkhed tehsil noted lowest 1.43% ST population, followed by Karjat (1.47%), Pathardi (1.60%) and Shevgaon (1.91%) tehsil. Out of fourteen tehsil in the district, the ST population in four tehsils namely Akole, Sangamner, Kopargaon and Rahuri is higher than the district as a whole, while the rest ten tehsils, it was recorded lower than the district average ST population.

### **3.1.4 Decadal growth in Rural - Urban Population in Ahmednagar District (1961-2011)**

**Table No. 3.5 Decadal Rural - Urban Population growth - Ahmednagar District (1961-2011)**

| Year | Population |        |         | Decadal Growth |        |        |
|------|------------|--------|---------|----------------|--------|--------|
|      | Total      | Urban  | Rural   | Total          | Urban  | Rural  |
| 1961 | 1775969    | 187315 | 1588654 | +25.38         | -12.41 | +32.83 |
| 1971 | 2269147    | 251500 | 2017617 | +27.76         | +34.76 | +27.00 |
| 1981 | 2708309    | 351368 | 2356941 | +19.36         | +39.39 | +16.82 |
| 1991 | 3372935    | 533481 | 2839454 | +24.54         | +52.14 | +20.47 |
| 2001 | 4040642    | 803697 | 3236945 | +21.20         | +50.56 | +15.67 |
| 2011 | 4543159    | 912617 | 3630542 | +12.44         | +12.16 | +13.55 |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

Table 3.5 shows that the urban and rural population in Ahmednagar district from 1961 to 2011. In 1961 the total population of the district was 1775969 in which 187315 were urban and 1588654 were rural population. In 1971 the total population increased by 27.76% in which urban and rural was increased by 34.76% and 27% respectively. In 1981 the urban population was increased by 39.39%, while rural was 16.82 percent. From 1991 the decadal growth in the district is continuously decreased with urban and rural population till census 2011. The urban population was increased by 52.14% and rural was 20.47% in 1991. The total population was increased by 21.20% in 2001 in which urban and rural was increased by 50.56 and 15.67 respectively. Census 2011 there is 12.44% decadal growth noted with 12.16% in urban and 13.55% in rural population. The highest decadal growth 27.76% noted in census 1971 while the lowest is recorded 12.44% in 2011. In urban population highest 52.14% decadal growth found in 1991 while the lowest -12.41% noted in 1961. On the other hand highest decadal growth in rural population was found in 1961 while the lowest 13.55% recorded in 2011.

#### **3.1.4.1 Tehsilwise Distribution of Rural and Urban Population**

According to census 2011, Ahmednagar district has a total population 4543159 of which males were 2342825 and females were 2200334. The distribution of rural and urban population is uneven all over the district. There are some geographical, economic, social, etc. factors affecting on them.

In Ahmednagar district, as per 2011 census out of the total population of the study area 79.91% population lives in rural areas of villages in which male and female population were 51.59% and 48.41% respectively. Out of fourteen tehsils three tehsil have zero urban population (viz. Newasa, Shevgaon and Parner). It means in these three tehsil all people lived in rural area. The rural population recorded above 90% in Akole (96.56%), Karjat (95.05%) and Shrigonda (90.14%) tehsil. Remaining in the eight tehsil the rural population recorded below 90% in the study area. The lowest population, i.e. 37.38% lived in the rural area in Nagar tehsil.

Out of the total population of the study region, 20.09% population lives in urban areas of the district in which 51.49% are male population and 48.51% are female population. There was no urban population recorded in Newasa, Shevgaon and Parner because in these tehsil 100% population lived in rural areas in villages. The highest urban population lived in Nagar tehsil (62.62%) because Nagar has the district headquarter place and MIDC. However the distribution of rural and urban population

in Ahmednagar district is uneven, majority of the people lived in Nagar tehsil (15.05%) followed by Sangamner tehsil (10.76%) due to sugar industries, educational facilities.

**Table No. 3.6 Tehsilwise Rural and Urban Population-2011**

| Tehsil     | Rural   | %     | Urban  | %     | Total  |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Akole      | 282262  | 96.56 | 10057  | 3.44  | 292319 |
| Sangamner  | 401313  | 82.02 | 87950  | 17.98 | 489263 |
| Kopargaon  | 237475  | 78.42 | 65348  | 21.57 | 302823 |
| Rahata     | 261279  | 81.74 | 58343  | 18.26 | 319622 |
| Shrirampur | 198347  | 68.96 | 89273  | 31.04 | 287620 |
| Newasa     | 357368  | 100   | 0      | 0     | 357368 |
| Shevgaon   | 245674  | 100   | 0      | 0     | 245674 |
| Pathardi   | 230776  | 89.44 | 27245  | 10.56 | 258021 |
| Nagar      | 255613  | 37.38 | 428195 | 62.62 | 683808 |
| Rahuri     | 252724  | 78.34 | 69855  | 21.66 | 322579 |
| Parner     | 274128  | 100   | 0      | 0     | 274128 |
| Shrigonda  | 284807  | 90.14 | 31141  | 9.86  | 315948 |
| Karjat     | 223657  | 95.05 | 11647  | 4.95  | 235304 |
| Jamkhed    | 124589  | 78.55 | 34017  | 21.45 | 158606 |
| District   | 3630542 | 79.91 | 912617 | 20.09 |        |

Source- District Census Handbook Ahmednagar - 2011

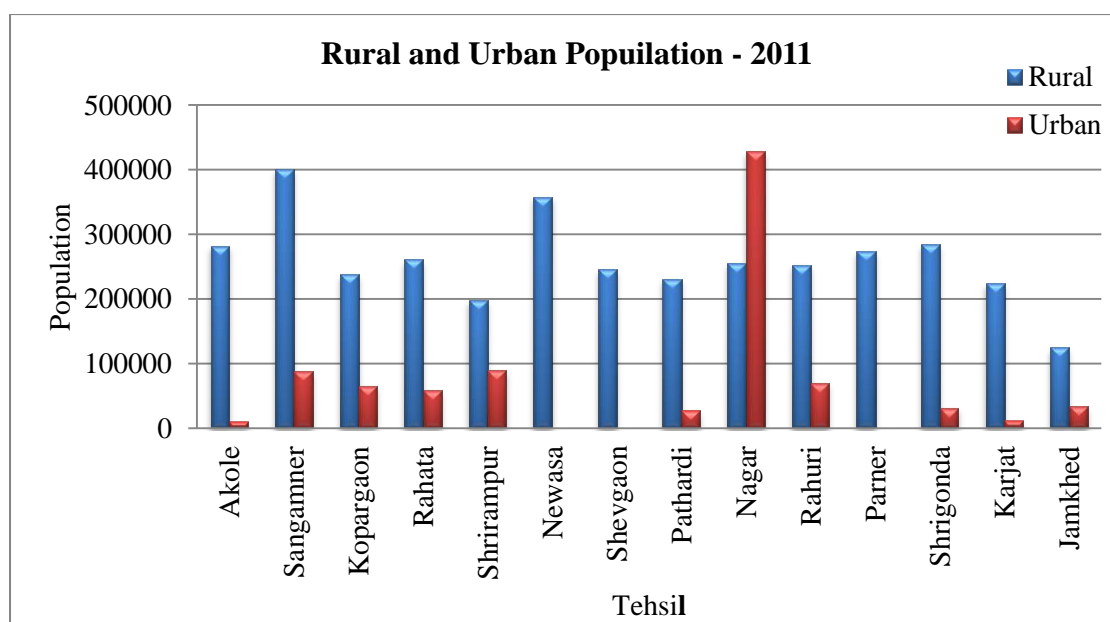


Fig. No. 3.3

### 3.1.5 Population Density of Ahmednagar District

Density of population is a better measure of understanding the variation in the distribution of population. It is expressed as number of person per square kilometer. In other words, it is the ratio of total population to the total area of the country or a part thereof. The density of population is calculated by dividing the number of persons of a country or a part of country by the total land area.

**Table No. 3.7 Decadal Changes in Population Density of Ahmednagar District (1961-2011)**

| Year | Density | Changes |
|------|---------|---------|
| 1961 | 107     | -       |
| 1971 | 136     | +29     |
| 1981 | 160     | +24     |
| 1991 | 194     | +34     |
| 2001 | 232     | +38     |
| 2011 | 261     | +29     |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

For Ahmednagar district density of population were calculated for the decadal years of 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 shows in the above table no. 3.7. In the year 2011, the density of population of the study area was 261 persons per square kilometer, which has increased continuously since 1961, when it was 107 persons per square kilometer. For the year 1971, it was 136 person increased by 24 person and reached 160 person per kilometer. This trend of increasing density is continuous till 2011. In 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 the density of population was 160,194, 232 and 261 respectively of the district. There has been a consistent increase in the density of population of Ahmednagar district, due to natural increase of population and contribution made by in-migrates to the study area.

The table 3.8 reveals, that the density of population for various tehsils of Ahmednagar district. In the year 2011, the average density of population of the district is 261 per square kilometer which was increased by 29 person as compared to the density in 2001. Shrirampur is the most populated tehsil in the district (505 persons per square kilometer) followed by Nagar (426), Rahata (421) and Kopergaon (418), while Parner is the most sparsely populated area of the district with 142 person



per square kilometer followed by Karjat, Jamkhed, Akole and Shrigonda tehsil with 157, 181, 194 and 197 person per square kilometer respectively.

### 3.1.5.1 Tehsilwise Density of population (2001 to 2011)

**Table No. 3.8 Tehsilwise Density of population of Ahmednagar District (2001 & 2011)**

| Tehsil     | 2001 | 2011 | Growth in Density |
|------------|------|------|-------------------|
| Akole      | 177  | 194  | 17                |
| Sangamner  | 259  | 287  | 28                |
| Kopargaon  | 382  | 418  | 36                |
| Rahata     | 380  | 421  | 39                |
| Shrirampur | 450  | 505  | 55                |
| Newasa     | 243  | 266  | 77                |
| Shevgaon   | 197  | 238  | 41                |
| Pathardi   | 177  | 237  | 60                |
| Nagar      | 378  | 426  | 48                |
| Rahuri     | 285  | 321  | 36                |
| Parner     | 128  | 142  | 14                |
| Shrigonda  | 173  | 197  | 24                |
| Karjat     | 137  | 157  | 20                |
| Jamkhed    | 153  | 181  | 28                |
| Total      | 232  | 261  | 29                |

Source- District Census handbook Ahmednagar-2011

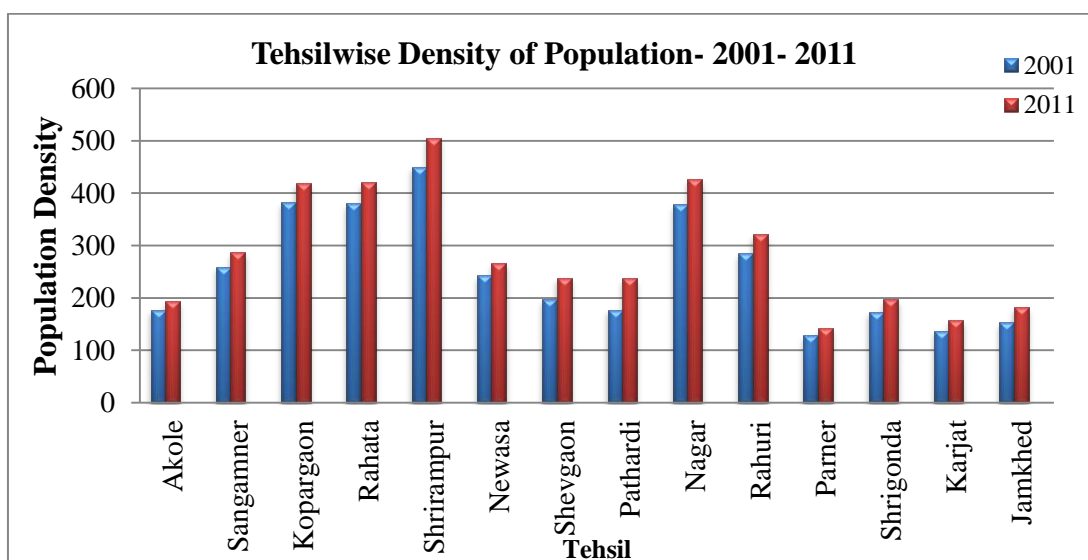


Fig. No. 3.4

It is observed that there are seven tehsils within the Ahmednagar district consisting of Akole, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed representing much lower density than the average for the district as a whole. While the rest of seven tehsils, have the density of the population shows above the district average as a whole. A look at the distribution of tehsilwise density of population out of fourteen tehsils, eight tehsil namely Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Rahuri, Nagar and Newasa the density of population was increased more than the district as a whole, while in the rest six tehsils it was recorded lower than the district as a whole.

In the census 2011, the highest growth in the density recorded 77 persons in Newasa tehsil as compared to 2001 census followed by Pathardi (60), Shrirampur (55), Nagar (48), Shevgaon (41), and Rahata (39) person per square kilometer. The same density was increased in Kopargaon and Rahuri tehsils by 36 persons and 28 persons in Sangamner and Jamkhed tehsil. The lowest growth in density was found in Parner tehsil of 14 persons followed by Karjat (17), Akole (20) and in Shrigonda (24) person per square kilometer.

### **3.1.6 Sex Composition**

Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristic, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in the sex composition largely reflect the underlying socioeconomic and cultural pattern of a society in different ways. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. According to R. C. Chandana, “The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as nationality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristic etc. The balance of sexes affects the social and economic relationship a community.

Sex composition is expressed with the help of ratio known as sex ratio. Sex ratio in India is defined as “number of females per 1000 males in the population.”

#### **3.1.6.1 Decadal Changes in Sex Ratio (1961-2011)**

Table 3.9 shows the decadal changes in sex ratio in Ahmednagar district. The sex ratio is decreased by 23 points from 1961 to 2011. In the census 1961 the sex ratio is 962 females per 1000 males and 939 recorded in 2011. Only in 1981 census the sex ratio was increased by 3 points compared to 1971 census. But from 1981 to 2011 the

ratio of male female is continuously decreased by 10, 09 and 01points respectively in Ahmednagar district.

**Table No. 3.9 Decadal changes in Sex Ratio of Ahmednagar District**

| Year | Sex Ratio | Volume of Change |
|------|-----------|------------------|
| 1961 | 962       | ---              |
| 1971 | 956       | -06              |
| 1981 | 959       | +03              |
| 1991 | 949       | -10              |
| 2001 | 940       | -09              |
| 2011 | 939       | -01              |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

### 3.1.6.2 Tehsilwise variation in Sex ratio in Ahmednagar District (2001-2011)

**Table No. 3.10 Sex Ratio of Ahmednagar District**

| Tehsil     | 2001 | 2011 | Growth |
|------------|------|------|--------|
| Akole      | 974  | 974  | 0      |
| Sangamner  | 945  | 943  | -2     |
| Kopargaon  | 929  | 942  | -13    |
| Rahata     | 938  | 940  | +02    |
| Shrirampur | 949  | 962  | -13    |
| Newasa     | 937  | 934  | -03    |
| Shevgaon   | 935  | 953  | +18    |
| Pathardi   | 951  | 926  | -25    |
| Nagar      | 901  | 931  | +30    |
| Rahuri     | 934  | 934  | 00     |
| Parner     | 988  | 955  | -33    |
| Shrigonda  | 939  | 923  | -16    |
| Karjat     | 933  | 914  | -19    |
| Jamkhed    | 949  | 920  | -29    |
| District   | 940  | 939  | -01    |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District - 2013

The above table 3.10 represented the spatial variation in sex ratio in Ahmednagar district for the period 2001-2011. It was calculated for each tehsil of the study area under study. For the year 2001, the sex ratio for the district was 940

females per thousand males. But for the year 2011 it was decreased by 1 point and became 939 females per thousand males. A look at the distribution pattern of sex ratio in 14 tehsils of district reveals that seven tehsils namely Akole, Sangamner, Kopargaon, Rahata, Shirampur, Shevgaon and Parner tehsils have recorded sex ratio much higher than the district as a whole while the rest seven tehsils, it was recorded below than the district average sex ratio. In other words, 50% of total tehsils record sex ratio above the district average and 50% total tehsils record sex ratio below the district average.

The highest sex ratio of 974 is noted in Akole tehsil followed by Rahata (962), Parner (955), and Shevgaon (953) tehsil, while lowest sex ratio of 914 is noted in Karjat tehsil followed by Jamkhed (920), Shrigonda (923), and Pathardi (926) in the study area.

Decadal change of sex ratio in the study region shows that the sex ratio decreased by (-1) in 2011 as compared to 2001. The declining sex ratio recorded in Sangamner (-2), Newasa (-3), Pathardi (-25), Shrigonda (-16), Parner (-23), Karjat (-15) and Jamkhed (-29) while positive growth recorded in Kopargaon (+13), Shirampur (+13), Rahata (+2), Shevgaon (+18), and Nagar (+30) tehsils. The highest positive growth found in Nagar tehsil by 30 points while maximum negative growth recorded in Jamkhed tehsil by 29 points. The remarkable thing that, the sex ratio in Akole (+974) and Rahuri (+934) tehsils is constant in 2011 as compared to 2001.

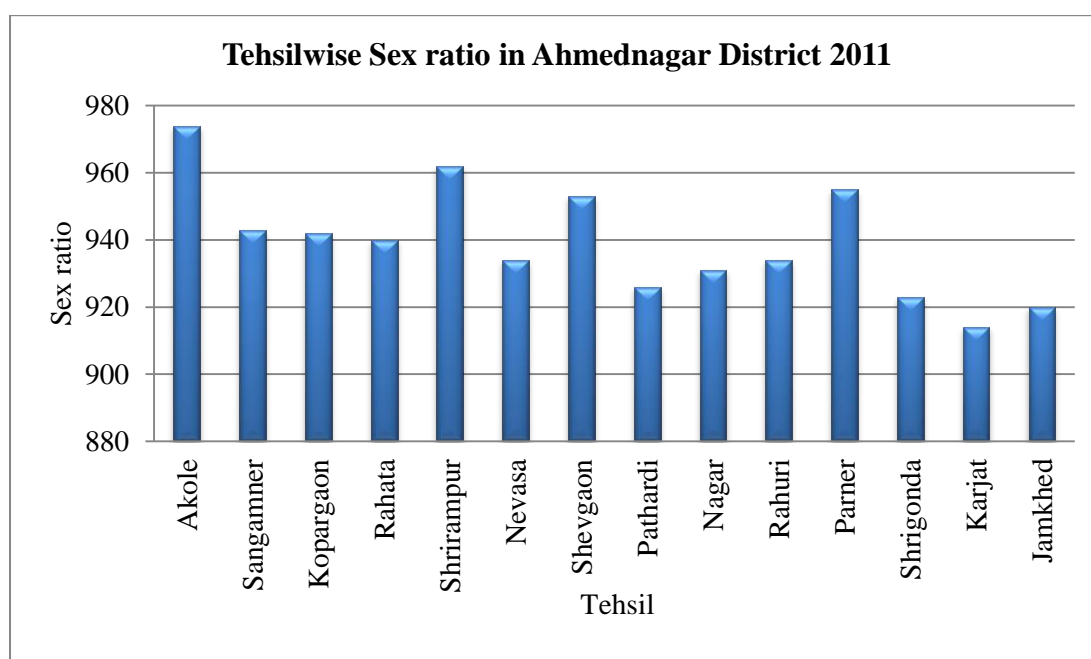


Fig. No. 3.5

### 3.1.7 Literacy

Any tourist may show his curiosity at any time consciously or unconsciously and inquiries from any person about anything of his interest. Literacy plays a very significant role in giving proper answer. At every step, there is always a chance to give the required or additional information to the visitors from time to time, which can only be performed by an educated and alert person who keeps himself aware day-to-day happenings. Along with the persons engaged with tourism activity, common people of the tourist centers have also to be educated, so that they can freely exchange their ideas and views on various topics related to the tourist centers. With a view to making a healthy interaction system between tourist and residents, a large number of people, especially the tourist guide should be educated in different aspects related to tourist centers.

The population commission of United Nations considers the ability, to both read and write a simple message with understanding in any language, a sufficient basis for classifying a person is treated as literate. The census of India has also adopted this definition. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. The level of literacy is one of the barometers to judge the quality of the population. For the steady economic progress, a country should have more literate people, more highly educated and highly skilled people.

#### 3.1.7.1 Decadal Growth in Literacy (1961 to 2011)

**Table No. 3.11 Decadal Growth in Literacy of Ahmednagar District**

| Year | Total Literacy | Literacy in Percentage |        |
|------|----------------|------------------------|--------|
|      |                | Male                   | Female |
| 1961 | 26.45          | 39.36                  | 13.03  |
| 1971 | 36.23          | 48.97                  | 22.91  |
| 1981 | 43.16          | 56.51                  | 29.24  |
| 1991 | 61.03          | 75.30                  | 45.99  |
| 2001 | 64.31          | 72.83                  | 55.25  |
| 2011 | 80.22          | 88.81                  | 71.15  |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

In the present research study researcher calculate development about literacy in the study region. According to table No. 3.11 the percentage of literate person was

getting increase from 1961 to 2011. In 1961 there are only 26.45% literate person in the study region in which male literacy was 39.36 and female literacy was only 13.02%. A look at the literacy rate, there were less than 50% persons were illiterate till 1981. But after that in 1991, 2001 and in 2011 the literacy was increased rapidly by 61.03%, 64.31% and 80.22% respectively. The male and female literacy also increased in these 30 years. The male literacy was increased by 75.30%, 72.83 and 88.81 in 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively, and 45.96%, 55.255 and 71.15% was female literacy respectively.

### 3.1.7.2 Tehsilwise Literacy in Ahmednagar District (%)

**Table No. 3.12 Tehsilwise Literacy in Percentage**

| Tehsils    | 2001  |      |        | 2011  |       |        |
|------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|            | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male  | Female |
| Akole      | 70.0  | 82.1 | 57.6   | 75.85 | 85.95 | 65.54  |
| Sangamner  | 75.5  | 85.8 | 64.7   | 80.66 | 89.00 | 71.91  |
| Kopergaon  | 74.6  | 85.2 | 63.3   | 81.29 | 89.82 | 72.25  |
| Rahata     | 78.2  | 87.5 | 68.5   | 83.56 | 91.17 | 75.57  |
| Shrirampur | 78.0  | 87.7 | 67.8   | 83.40 | 91.16 | 75.38  |
| Newasa     | 73.8  | 84.7 | 62.3   | 79.68 | 88.53 | 70.29  |
| Shevgaon   | 70.0  | 83.1 | 56.5   | 75.26 | 86.04 | 64.04  |
| Pathardi   | 70.4  | 83.3 | 57.0   | 75.78 | 86.71 | 64.15  |
| Nagar      | 84.6  | 91.8 | 76.8   | 87.77 | 93.60 | 81.51  |
| Rahuri     | 75.6  | 85.5 | 65.1   | 80.59 | 88.88 | 71.82  |
| Parner     | 71.5  | 83.9 | 59.2   | 76.90 | 87.20 | 66.29  |
| Shrigonda  | 73.4  | 83.6 | 62.7   | 76.98 | 85.62 | 67.74  |
| Karjat     | 71.2  | 82.2 | 59.5   | 75.51 | 84.82 | 65.42  |
| Jamkhed    | 67.8  | 80.7 | 54.3   | 74.01 | 84.80 | 62.48  |
| Total      | 75.3  | 85.7 | 64.3   | 80.22 | 88.81 | 71.15  |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

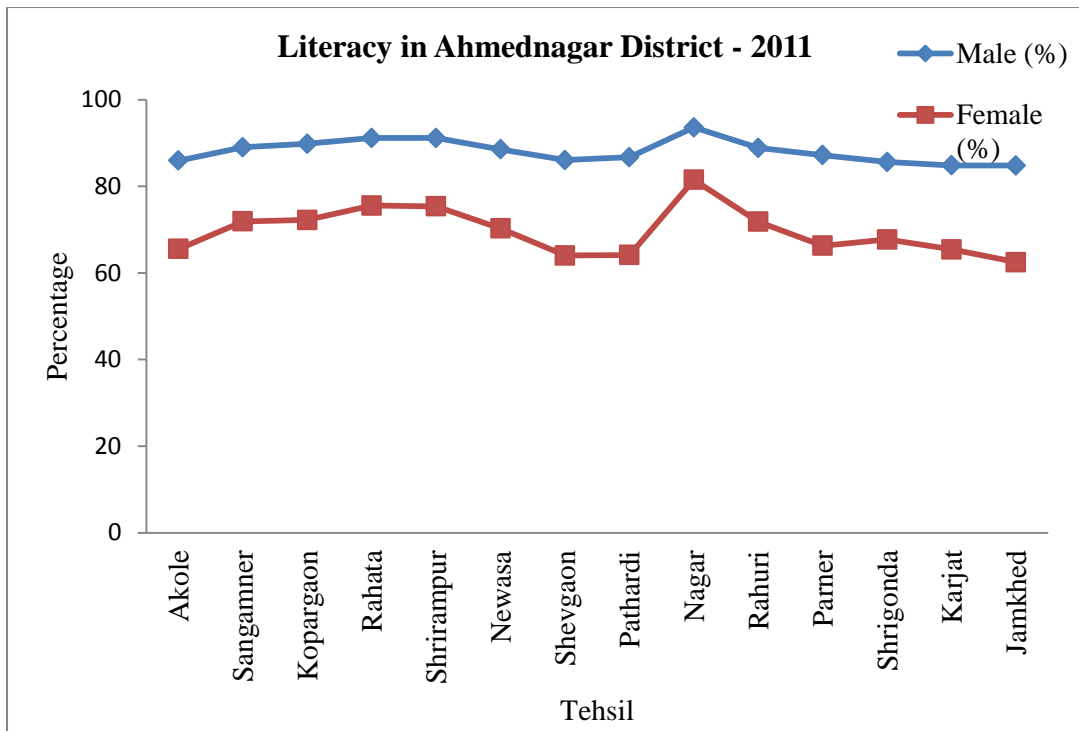


Fig. No. 3.6

Table 3.12 reveals that the tehsilwise literacy rate in Ahmednagar district according to 2011. The average literacy rate is 80.22% in the study area. Out of them 88.81% male and 71.15% female is literate. The tehsil like Nagar, Rahata, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Rahuri shows higher literacy rate than the average literacy rate of the district. The highest literacy rate in the study area is recorded in Nagar tehsil (87.77%) because the maximum population lived in the Nagar urban sector, followed by Rahata (83.56%), Shrirampur (83.40%), Kopargaon (81.29%), Sangamner (80.66%) and Rahuri (80.59%). In the above tehsil the literacy rate is high due to increasing educational facilities, higher urbanization, industrial development, irrigation facilities, commercial agricultures and the development of transportation facilities in the surround area.

The remaining tehsils the literacy rate is recorded below the district average literacy rate because of a hilly region, lack of irrigation facilities, drought prone area, less productivity of the soil and socio-economic development. The low literacy rate, which was below 80% is recorded in Jamkhed tehsil (74.01%), Shevgaon (75.26%), Karjat (75.51%), Pathardi (75.78%), Akole (75.85%), Parner (76.90%), Shrigonda (76.98%) and Newasa tehsil (79.68%). In all tehsils male literacy rate is more than female literacy rate. The literacy rate was increased in all Tehsil in 2011 as compared to 2001.

### 3.2 Educational facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)

Education considered as a human right in India. For the development of people, it is essential more investment in education, in order to empower people with appropriate knowledge, skills, and attitudes, to enhance their quality of life. Therefore, in Maharashtra, education, governance, especially for primary education, takes place through collaborative efforts of the state government and local bodies. Nursery, primary, secondary, higher secondary schools and colleges are fulfill the requirements of educational needs.

Educational status is very strong in Ahmednagar district because educational facilities are available for play group to traditional, medical, engineering, agricultural colleges as well as universities and sub center of Savitribai Phule Pune University. As shown in the table 3.13, the district contains 4803 primary schools, 151 secondary schools, 318 higher secondary schools and 57 different types of colleges in 2012-13. Among these 5354 educational institutions 662538 students are getting primary education, including 362919 boys and 299619 girls. For the primary section 22156 teachers are appointed in all schools. Secondary school is 151 in the district 123600 boys and 58268 girls i.e. 181868 students get secondary education. In these secondary schools, 3650 teachers are appointed for teaching. There are 318 junior colleges in the study area and 40107 students get their education with the help of 2152 teachers who is working in these colleges. Because of these educational facilities the literacy rate is continuously increase in Ahmednagar district.

**Table No. 3.13 Educational Facilities (Institutions)**

| Type             | Total No. of Institution | Teacher | Boys   | Girls  |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Primary          | 4803                     | 22156   | 362919 | 299619 |
| Secondary        | 151                      | 3650    | 123600 | 58268  |
| Higher Secondary | 318                      | 2152    | 59538  | 40107  |
| College          | 25                       | 728     | 17750  | 14874  |
| Technical        | 45                       | -       | -      | -      |
| Engineering      | 38                       | -       | -      | -      |
| Medical          | 12                       | -       | -      | -      |

Source - Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013



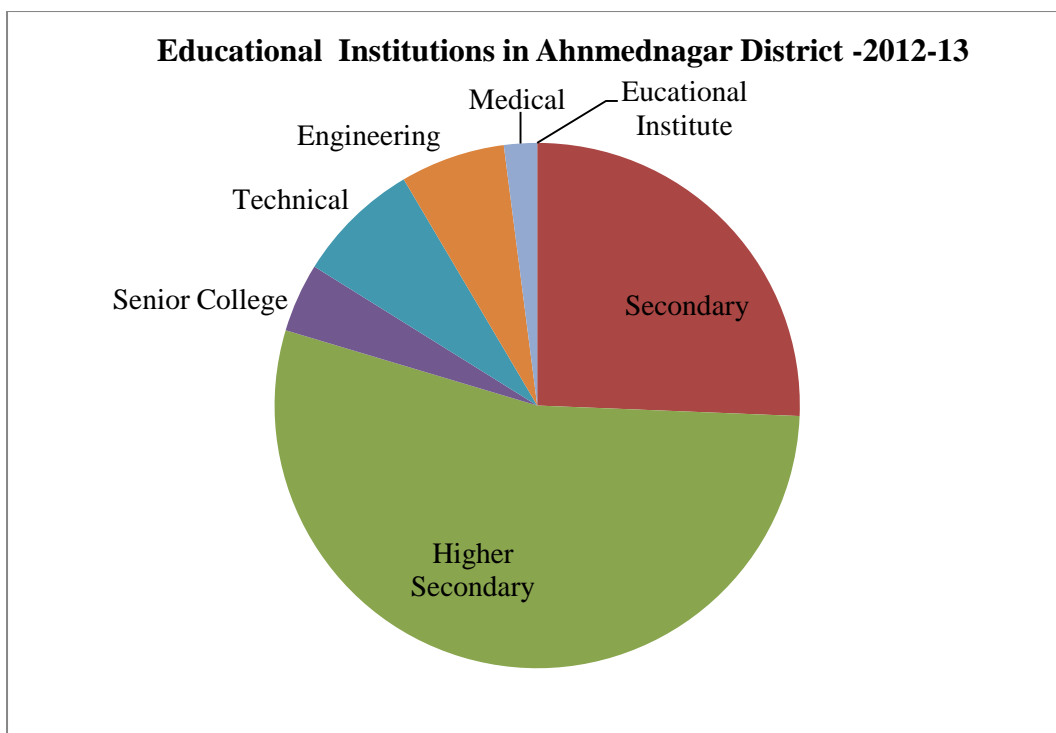


Fig. No. 3.7

### 3.2.1 Tehsilwise Educational Facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)

**Table No. 3.14 Tehsilwise Educational Facilities**

| Tehsils    | Primary | Teachers | Secondary | Teachers | High. Secondary | Teachers |
|------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Akole      | 489     | 1805     | 24        | 225      | 25              | 189      |
| Sangamner  | 478     | 2210     | 14        | 469      | 39              | 272      |
| Kopargaon  | 246     | 1462     | 18        | 321      | 10              | 155      |
| Rahata     | 231     | 1204     | 11        | 263      | 21              | 155      |
| Shrirampur | 203     | 1152     | 14        | 303      | 16              | 139      |
| Newasa     | 320     | 1814     | 11        | 254      | 16              | 147      |
| Shevgaon   | 287     | 1285     | 06        | 187      | 19              | 117      |
| Pathardi   | 361     | 1541     | 09        | 237      | 23              | 153      |
| Nagar      | 494     | 3009     | 19        | 451      | 56              | 351      |
| Rahuri     | 333     | 1609     | 06        | 186      | 17              | 38       |
| Parner     | 400     | 1533     | 05        | 205      | 22              | 129      |
| Shrigonda  | 430     | 1604     | 06        | 228      | 24              | 137      |
| Karjat     | 325     | 1146     | 04        | 173      | 22              | 109      |
| Jamkhed    | 206     | 782      | 04        | 148      | 08              | 61       |
| District   | 4803    | 22156    | 151       | 3650     | 318             | 2152     |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

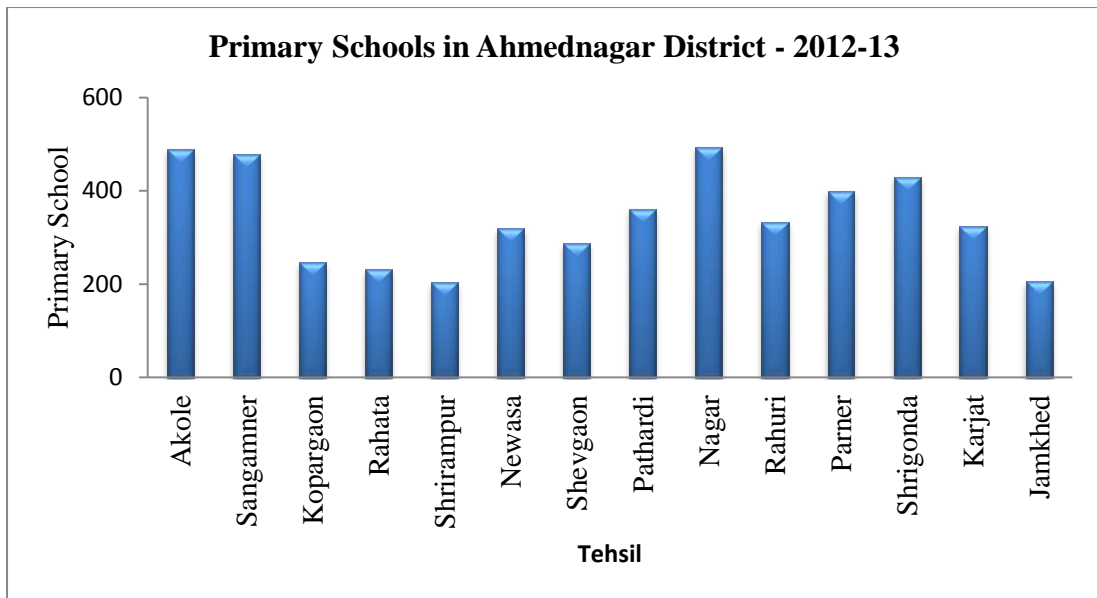


Fig. No. 3.8

Table no. 3.14 represents the number of school institutes and teachers in Ahmednagar district. The district contains 4803 primary school, 151 secondary school, 318 higher secondary school and 120 different types of colleges noted in 2012-13.

There are 4803 primary educational institutions in the study region. In these institutions 662538 students gets primary education including 362919 boys and 299619 girls. A look at the distribution of primary schools in 14 tehsils of district reveals that highest primary schools 494 was recorded in Nagar tehsil followed by Akole (489), Sangamner (478), Shrigonda (430) and Parner (400), while the lowest 203 was recorded in Shrirampur tehsil followed by Jamkhed (206), Rahata (231) and Kopargaon (246). For the primary section 22156 teachers are appointed in all schools in which maximum 3009 and minimum 782 teachers are appointed in Nagar and Jamkhed tehsil respectively.

Secondary school is 151 in the district 123600 boys and 58268 girls i.e. 181868 students get secondary education. The highest secondary school 24 was recorded in Akole tehsil followed by Nagar (19) and Kopargaon (18) while the lowest number of secondary schools only 4 was noted in Karjat and Jamkhed followed by Parner (5), Shrigonda (5), Rahuri(5) and Shevgaon(5) tehsil. In these secondary schools, 3650 teachers are appointed for teaching. The highest teachers 469 were appointed in Sangamner tehsil followed by 451 in Nagar tehsil, while the lowest 148

teachers working in Jamkhed tehsil followed by 173 in Karjat, 186 in Rahuri and 187 in Shevgaon tehsil.

There are 318 junior colleges in the study area in which 99645 including 59538 boys and 40107 girls get their education. Out of these 318 colleges the highest 56 colleges noted in Nagar tehsil followed by 39 in Sangamner and 25 in Akole tehsil while the lowest 08 noted in Jamkhed and 10 in Kopargaon Tehsil. In these colleges 2152 teachers are working. Out of these teachers highest 351 are working in Nagar tehsil followed by 272 in Sangamner tehsil.

For the higher education there are 25 senior colleges in the study region. In these 25 colleges 32626 students including 17750 boys and 14876 girls get their higher education with the help of 728 professors. Because of these educational facilities the literacy rate is continuously increase in Ahmednagar district.

### 3.2.2 Tehsilwise Higher Educational Facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)

**Table No. 3.15 Higher Education**

| Tehsil     | Medical | Engineering | Technical |
|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Akole      | 00      | 01          | 00        |
| Sangamner  | 05      | 05          | 02        |
| Kopargaon  | 00      | 02          | 03        |
| Rahata     | 01      | 03          | 07        |
| Shrirampur | 00      | 02          | 04        |
| Newasa     | 00      | 01          | 03        |
| Shevgaon   | 01      | 01          | 06        |
| Pathardi   | 00      | 00          | 04        |
| Nagar      | 04      | 10          | 03        |
| Rahuri     | 01      | 01          | 03        |
| Parner     | 00      | 03          | 04        |
| Shrigonda  | 00      | 06          | 04        |
| Karjat     | 00      | 02          | 01        |
| Jamkhed    | 00      | 01          | 01        |
| District   | 12      | 38          | 45        |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

Table no. 3.15 shows the medical, engineering and technical college in Ahmednagar district. There are 95 higher educational colleges in the study region.

Out of these 95 colleges, there are 12 medical, 38 engineering and 45 technical colleges. The facilities of medical colleges are available only in Sangamner, Rahata, Shevgaon, Rahuri and Nagar with 05, 01, 01, 04 and 01 respectively. The engineering colleges are distributed in all tehsil in the district except Pathardi. The maximum 10 colleges are recorded in Nagar tehsil followed by 06 in Shrigonda and 05 in Sangamner tehsil.

The facilities of technical colleges are available in all tehsil except in Akole. The maximum 07 colleges are recorded in Rahata tehsil followed by 06 in Shevgaon and 04 in Shirampur, Parner, Pathardi and Shrigonda each.

### **3.3 Transportation**

Transport is a mode of spatial interaction encompassing the movement of the people from one place to another, thus forming a system of organization in which tourist has a distinct place. In this context, transport and communication are considered as an integral part making the tourist's travel possible. As stated by Robinson, "transport has been at once a cause and an effect of the growth of tourism; improved transport facilities have stimulated tourism; the expansion of tourism has stimulated transport". Transport facilities are the most effective aspect of the development of tourism. Development of road and air transport, especially the former, is the major factor which was largely responsible for and continuous to be so far the great spurt in modern tourism. (Bhatia . A. K. 2014). Transport is one of the primary services required by a tourist not only to reach destination, but also to visit tourist sites on reaching his destination. Travel forms an integral part of tourism with a tourist spending approximately 40 percent of his total holiday expenditure on this item. As tourism implies travelling for pleasure and realization, the tourist's journey must be pleasant, congenial and comfortable. The transportation network analysis is an important aspect of transport geography because it involves the description of the disposition of nodes and their relationships and line or linkage of distribution (Dr. Mhaske P. H. 2003).

The transport network provides various options like road transport, railways and waterways, from amongst in Ahmednagar district a tourist can choose his preferred mode to travel.

### 3.3.1 Transportation Network in Ahmednagar District

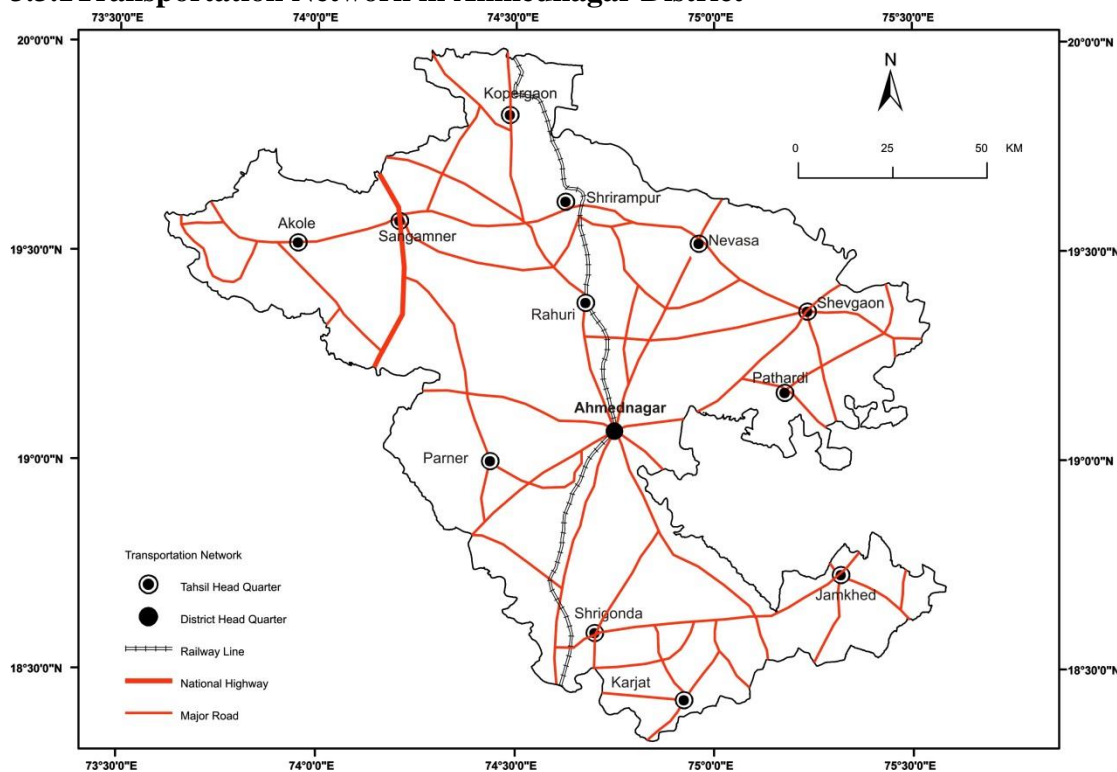


Fig. No. 3.9

**Table No. 3.16 Length of Roads in Ahmednagar District (2013)**

| Types of Roads         | Length of roads (km) | Percentage |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| National Highway       | 210.70               | 2.55       |
| Main State Highway     | 19.37                | 0.23       |
| State Highway          | 1641.80              | 19.90      |
| Main District highway  | 2049.39              | 24.84      |
| Other District Highway | 1922.15              | 23.30      |
| Rural Way              | 2405.40              | 29.16      |
| Total                  | 8248.81              | 100        |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

Table 3. in 2012-13. The total length of the roadways in the district is 8248.81 km, out of this 16 reveals the length of road network and their parentage in Ahmednagar district, 210.70 km belong to national highway, which is only 2.55% of total network, 19.37 km major state highway, while 1641.80 km state highway. Apart from this main district road have 2049.39 km length while other district road have 1922.15 km length. The rural road occupies 2405.40 km length in the district. Rural roads occupies maximum road network (29.16) followed by main district highway (24.81%), other district highway (23.30%) and 19.90 % is a state highway in the study

region. Nagar- Manamad, Nagar-Pune, Nagar- Aurangabad, Manamad- Daund, Kolhar- Ghoti and Nagar- Solapur is the major district roads in the district.

### 3.3.2 Road Transport

The roads as the main means of travel, have been serving the needs of the people since long. The modern mechanized road systems have brought a significant change in tourist activity. By linking the different distant places by roads, where the railways cannot be constructed, the accessibility to the tourist places have been made possible.

#### 3.3.2.1 Tehsilwise Transportation Network in Ahmednagar District (2012-13)

**Table No. 3.17 Tehsilwise Transportation Network (km) Ahmednagar District**

| Name of the Tehsil | National | Main State | Sate    | Main District | Other District | Rural   | Total   |
|--------------------|----------|------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| Akole              | 00       | 00         | 197.50  | 223.34        | 304.50         | 335.50  | 1060.84 |
| Sangamner          | 69.17    | 00         | 84.55   | 227.30        | 256.90         | 368.50  | 1006.42 |
| Kopargaon          | 00       | 00         | 50.60   | 164.50        | 00             | 00      | 215.10  |
| Rahata             | 00       | 00         | 84.13   | 109.43        | 00             | 00      | 193.56  |
| Shrirampur         | 00       | 00         | 47.80   | 108.80        | 194.50         | 00      | 351.10  |
| Newasa             | 00       | 00         | 84.70   | 00            | 353.20         | 554.10  | 992.00  |
| Shevgaon           | 00       | 00         | 120.60  | 194.90        | 324.00         | 518.90  | 1158.40 |
| Pathardi           | 70.03    | 00         | 82.60   | 00            | 258.20         | 279.90  | 690.73  |
| Nagar              | 35.00    | 19.37      | 247.08  | 153.80        | 00             | 00      | 455.25  |
| Rahuri             | 00       | 00         | 92.00   | 00            | 230.85         | 348.50  | 671.35  |
| Parner             | 36.50    | 00         | 117.22  | 258.62        | 00             | 00      | 412.34  |
| Shrigonda          | 00       | 00         | 154.84  | 301.70        | 00             | 00      | 456.54  |
| Karjat             | 00       | 00         | 163.95  | 177.10        | 00             | 00      | 341.05  |
| Jamkhed            | 00       | 00         | 1144.23 | 129.90        | 00             | 00      | 244.13  |
| Total              | 210.70   | 19.37      | 1641.80 | 2049.39       | 1922.15        | 2405.40 | 8248.81 |

Source- Socio-economic Abstract Ahmednagar District -2013

Table 3.17 shows tehsilwise transportation network in study area. Ahmednagar district consists well transport network. There are national highways, state highway; major district road, other district road, village panchayat road and railway are available for transportation. There are two national highways passing through the district. On the southern side of the study area Pune- Nasik national

highway - 50 passes from Sangamner tehsil run in north direction having total length is 60 km. Another is Kalyan – Vishakhapatnam national highway - 222 passes through district west to east, entering from Parner tehsil- Nagar city- Pathardi tehsil. The length of these highways is 210.70 km. These national highways connect all the major cities and tourist centers of the country. There are seventeen state highways connecting to the national highway, district headquarter, neighbouring towns and major cities in the study region having 1661.17 km length. All tehsil places in the study area are connected to district head quarter by various main and other district roads. A large number of home tourist visiting the tourist centers in the study area frequently by using roads on which the buses are run by the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) and also by private agencies. These buses connect all the important and tourist centers in the district and play an important role in the overall development of the tourism. The network of main and other district roads are scattered in the whole district having 3971.4 km length. Maximum main district road facilities are found in Shrigonda tehsil (301.70 km) followed by Parner (258.62 km), Sangamner (227.30 km) and Akole (223.34 km). But in Newasa, Pathardi and Rahuri tehsils, the facilities of main district roads are not available. In these tehsils the people used other district roads for transportation. The maximum use of other district road facilities for transportation by the people as well as tourist in Newasa (353.20 km), Shevgaon (324 km) and Akole (304.50 km) tehsil. In Kopargaon, Rahata, Parner, Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed tehsil there are no district road facilities available for transportation. The rural road network is found in Akole (355.50 km), Sangamner (368.50 km), Newasa (554.10 km), Pathardi (279.90 km), Shevgaon (518.90 km) and Rahuri (348.50 km) tehsil.

### **3.3.3 Railway**

The entire railway network of the country has been divided into sixteen zones and central railway connects the Ahmednagar district to rest of India. Daund - Manmad railway route passes through the study region in the north - south direction. It is broad-gauge railway line occupy 197 km and 24 stations in Kopargaon, Shirampur, Rahuri, Nagar and Shrigonda Tehsil of Ahmednagar district. It is well known fact that without the help of railways, the tourism cannot properly function. Due to Kopargaon railway stations a large number of domestic tourists, especially on long route journeys prefer to travel by rail to visit Shirdi.

### **3.3.4 Air Transport**

Air transport has revolutionized the whole tourism industries and most of the international tourists take advantage of this improved facility of transport. For many tourists, the domestic destination is longer than the international destinations because of the fact that air travel has reduced the geographical distance and also helped in saving time through the improved and speedy means. But Ahmednagar district can't get the advantage of air transport facilities. Recently there is an opportunity of air transportation service because the work of an airport near Shirdi is going on and after completion of the construction; the airplane will fly in the sky of Ahmednagar district. After starting the airways facilities in the future, the flow of domestic, national and international tourist will be increased towards the Ahmednagar district.

### **3.4 Communication**

Communication is in no way less important than the transport network for the tourism infrastructure. Means of communication are the primary service to the tourist. The tourist can know in detail about the destination due to media and other means of communications. Their first imagination develops through this and they are able to give final touch to their planning on the basis of the available tourist services about which they are acquainted through the means of communication. Communication is one of the important sources by which the potentialities, richness and vividness of a destination can easily be brought to the attention of the people here and elsewhere and especially to the tourist. The tourist could be kept well informed within a very short time about the new facilities and amenities added or replaced at a particular destination and thus the tourist may be able to change their scheduled accordingly.

The development of Communication facilities are played an important role in the development of concern region. Post, telegraphs, telephone, television, radio, newspaper, mobile and internet services are important services in the development of tourism. These communication facilities are available in Ahmednagar district. But there is problem, to communicate through mobile and internet because the network is not available in some part of remote areas in the study region.

#### **3.4.1 Tehsilwise Telephone and Post Office Facilities in Ahmednagar District (2012-2013)**

As shown in table no. 3.18, the facilities of post are available in 1580 villages in the Ahmednagar district. This facility is provided by 673 postmen through 641 post offices. Maximum post offices are recorded in Sangamner tehsil (77) followed by



Parner (62), Nagar (61), Kopargaon (59) and Akole (58), while minimum numbers of post offices noted in Rahata (17) tehsils followed by Jamkhed (23), Newasa (25) and Rahuri tehsils (27). In this region 78964 individual telephone connection 79884 PCO centers are used for communication. Maximum number of postmans, individual telephones and PCO noted in Nagar tehsil because of urban population. In the study area PCO station, telephone service almost reached to every village and mobile phone has reached to almost every house. The private courier services have also been developed in the study region. There is a Low Power Transmitter at Ahmednagar. The Doordarshan service is available almost in every village. There is also a Low Power Station of All India Radio which transmits F. M. band.

**Table No. 3.18 Tehsilwise Telephone and Post office Ahmednagar District**

| Name of the Tehsil | No. of Post office | No. of Post man | Villages of post offices | No. of Individual Telephone | Common Telephone Services (PCO) |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Akole              | 58                 | 60              | 191                      | 1976                        | 328                             |
| Sangamner          | 77                 | 85              | 170                      | 7710                        | 529                             |
| Kopargaon          | 59                 | 60              | 80                       | 4854                        | 610                             |
| Rahata             | 17                 | 18              | 58                       | 2303                        | 152                             |
| Shrirampur         | 45                 | 48              | 54                       | 9849                        | 1393                            |
| Newasa             | 25                 | 27              | 99                       | 3344                        | 517                             |
| Shevgaon           | 46                 | 47              | 115                      | 2723                        | 301                             |
| Pathardi           | 42                 | 42              | 145                      | 2583                        | 339                             |
| Nagar              | 61                 | 105             | 121                      | 27882                       | 1793                            |
| Rahuri             | 27                 | 28              | 91                       | 4370                        | 544                             |
| Parner             | 62                 | 43              | 122                      | 3337                        | 404                             |
| Shrigonda          | 58                 | 42              | 125                      | 3900                        | 471                             |
| Karjat             | 41                 | 43              | 122                      | 1781                        | 324                             |
| Jamkhed            | 23                 | 25              | 87                       | 2352                        | 279                             |
| Total              | 641                | 673             | 1580                     | 78964                       | 7984                            |

Source- Socio – economic abstract Ahmednagar district-2013

### 3.5 Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of the district directly reflects the level of tourist industry and its infrastructural network. Almost every activity of the region is related directly or indirectly to the tourism. The people engaged in different activities ranging

from household to manufacturing industry, to agriculture, transport, construction and trade and commerce add a lot to this multifunctional industry. The participation and support of these activities for the steady and smooth functioning of the tourism is indispensable. Occupational structure of population refers to the proportional distribution of people under specific economic activities in a region. There is a close relationship between the developments of an economy of a country and its occupational structure and this changes over a period of time. Very low per-capita income is related to the higher proportion of the population engaged in agriculture. Per-capita income increases as the labour force dependent on agriculture decreases but that of industry and services increases.

According to 1971 census authorities' work defined as a "participation in any economically productive activity". The definition of the worker also defined in this census. According to this census worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work through his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work, but effective supervision and direction of work also. Different types of economic activities are done by the people like primary, secondary, tertiary activity. The population is divided into two groups, i.e. working population and none working population. The working population consists of only those persons who could participate in economically gainful activities. In other words, the manpower of a nation consists of those persons who are fit enough to produce goods and render services and are actually engaged economically gainful activities. The part of the population, which is engaged in gainful economic activities is called working population. On the other hand, none working population is that part of the population, which is engaged household duties in their own house or at the place of their relatives, retired persons, inmates of institutions, students and those living on royalties, rents, dividends, pensions, etc. This population is also called a dependent population. The working population plays an important role in the development of any region. So the proportion of the working population is more than none working population is the positive symbol of progress.

The 1981 census had made some modification in this definition. The census has classified the workers into 'main workers' and 'marginal workers.' Main workers are those who have worked in some economic activity over a period of six months or more and marginal workers are those who have not worked for a major part of the year.

The classification of workers is done by the census authorities into nine categories as under

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural labors
3. Live stocks, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and allied activities.
4. Mining and quarrying.
5. Manufacturing, processing servicing i.e. house hold industry and other than household industry and repairs.
6. Construction
7. Trade and commerce
8. Transport, storage and communication
9. Other services

Different types of activities like primary, secondary and tertiary are practiced in Ahmednagar district. The occupational structure may be change because of the development of tourism. Some people engaged in tertiary activities like banking, education, trade and commerce, transport and communication and other services. But maximum people engaged in the primary sector in the study region. The distribution of the population divided into three categories i.e. main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.

### 3.5.1 Main Workers in Ahmednagar District (2001 - 2011)

**Table No. 3.19 Main Workers Ahmednagar District**

| Working Sector               | 2001           | 2011           | 2001       | 2011       | Volume Change<br>(+,- %) |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
|                              | No. Of workers | No. Of workers | Percentage | Percentage |                          |
| Agriculturist                | 748820         | 968974         | 46.48      | 47.51      | 1.03                     |
| Agricultural Labour          | 358925         | 501873         | 22.28      | 24.61      | 2.33                     |
| Household Industrial Workers | 40705          | 47491          | 5.53       | 2.33       | -3.2                     |
| Other Workers                | 462611         | 521117         | 28.71      | 25.55      | -3.16                    |
| Total                        | 1611061        | 2039455        | 100        | 100        |                          |

Source- Socio – economic abstract Ahmednagar district-2013

### Main Workers in Ahmednagar District

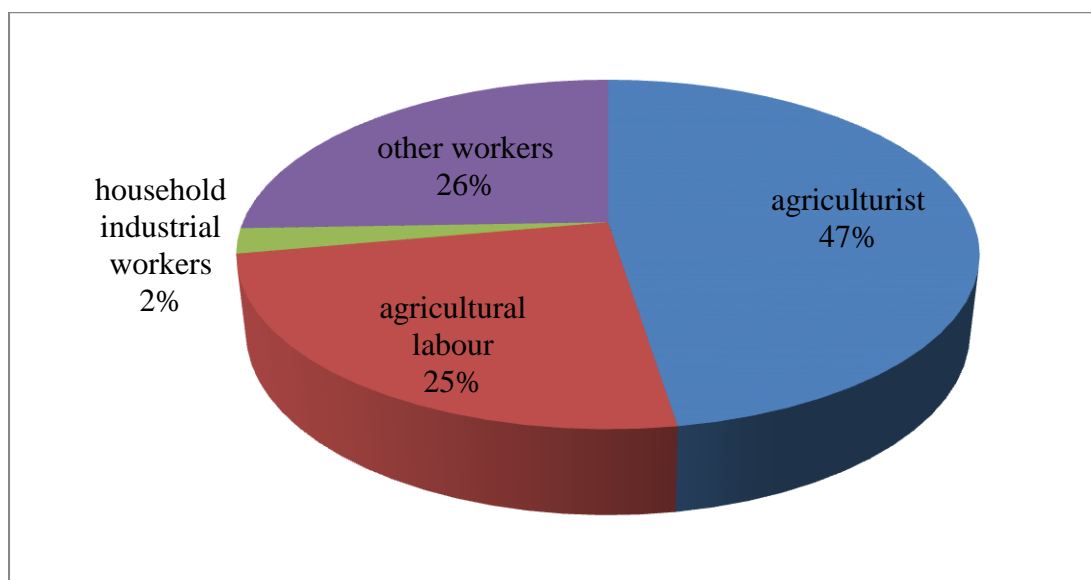


Fig. No. 3.10

The table 3.19 and 3.20 represents the occupation structure of Ahmednagar district. In the year 2011 there were 48.53 % population was working population, it means that more than half (51.47 %) population was non-working population. The proportion of the main workers was 44.89% to the total population. Out of the total main workers agriculturist were 47.51%, followed by other workers (25.55%), agricultural labour (24.60%), and household industrial workers (2.32%). It is observed that 72.11% main workers involved in agricultural practiced.

### 3.5.2 Marginal Workers in Ahmednagar District (2001 - 2011)

**Table No. 3.20 Marginal Workers of Ahmednagar District**

| Working Sector               | 2001              | 2011              | 2001       | 2011       | Volume of Change (+,- %) |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
|                              | Number of Workers | Number of Workers | Percentage | Percentage |                          |
| Agriculturist                | 75323             | 44076             | 30.62      | 26.69      | -3.93                    |
| Agricultural Labour          | 111257            | 57136             | 45.23      | 34.6       | -10.63                   |
| Household Industrial Workers | 13426             | 9665              | 5.46       | 5.85       | 0.39                     |
| Other workers                | 45979             | 54258             | 18.69      | 32.86      | 14.17                    |
| Total                        | 245985            | 165135            |            |            |                          |

Source- - Socio – economic abstract Ahmednagar district-2013

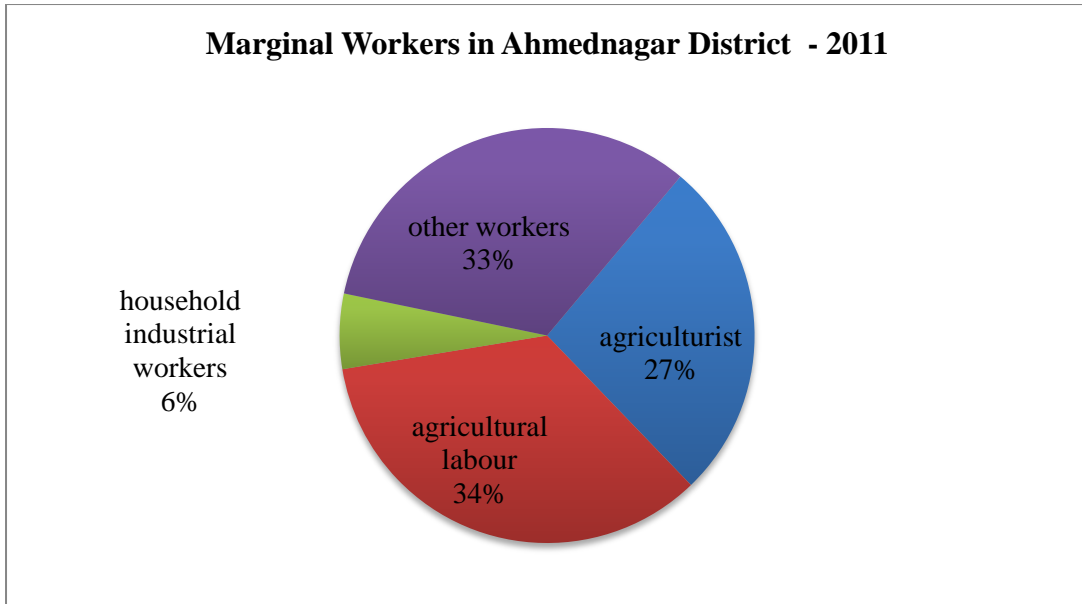


Fig. No. 3.11

Table 3.8 shows the percentage of marginal workers in Ahmednagar district in 2011.

### 3.5.3 Tehsilwise Classification of Workers in Ahmednagar District (2011)

**Table No. 3.21 Classification of Workers of Ahmednagar District**

| Tehsil     | Total Main and Marginal Workers | Percentage of Workers to Total | Total Non-Working Population | % of non-Working Population to Total Population |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Akole      | 154135                          | 52.79                          | 137815                       | 47.21                                           |
| Sangamner  | 238941                          | 48.97                          | 248998                       | 51.03                                           |
| Kopargaon  | 137620                          | 45.50                          | 164832                       | 54.50                                           |
| Rahata     | 142063                          | 44.33                          | 178422                       | 55.67                                           |
| Shrirampur | 124048                          | 43.15                          | 163452                       | 56.85                                           |
| Newasa     | 180838                          | 50.54                          | 176991                       | 49.46                                           |
| Shevgaon   | 125613                          | 51.12                          | 120101                       | 48.88                                           |
| Pathardi   | 134484                          | 52.10                          | 123625                       | 47.90                                           |
| Nagar      | 284016                          | 41.52                          | 400028                       | 58.48                                           |
| Rahuri     | 152453                          | 47.22                          | 170370                       | 52.78                                           |
| Parner     | 150346                          | 54.84                          | 123821                       | 45.16                                           |
| Shrigonda  | 171718                          | 54.35                          | 144257                       | 45.65                                           |
| Karjat     | 127361                          | 54.01                          | 108431                       | 45.99                                           |
| Jamkhed    | 80954                           | 51.11                          | 77426                        | 48.89                                           |
| Total      | 2204590                         | 48.53                          | 2338569                      | 51.47                                           |

Source- Socio – economic abstract Ahmednagar district-2013

The proportion of marginal workers was only 1.19% to the total population. Out of the total marginal workers maximum workers were agricultural labour i.e. 34.9% followed by other workers (32.85%), agriculturalist (26.69%) and household industrial workers (5.85%). Thus, it can be said that Ahmednagar district is an agro based district because 34.60% of the total working population are engaged in farming activity.

Table 3.21 explains the tehsilwise working and non-working population in the district. In 2011 the working population was 48.53%, while 51.47 % were non-working population. Out of the fourteen tehsils in the study area only in five tehsils namely Kopargaon, Rahata, Shrirampur, Nagar and Rahuri tehsils have recorded workers below than the district as a whole, while in the rest nine tehsils workers noted much higher than the district as a whole. The highest working population was recorded in partner tehsil i.e. 54.84%, followed by Shrigonda (54.35%), Karjat (54.01%), Akole (52.79%), Pathardi (52.10%), Shevgaon (51.12%), Jamkhed (51.11%) and Newasa (50.54%). It means that above eight tehsils more than half population is working population, but the non-working population is more than the working population noted in Sangamner (51.03%), Kopargaon (54.50%), Rahata (55.67%), Shrirampur (56.85%), Nagar (58.48%) and Rahuri (52.78%) tehsil. A look at the distribution of workers in the district more than half i.e. in eight tehsils total and marginal workers are noted more than none working population.

## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM AND TOURIST CENTERS**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

#### **4.1 Classification of tourism**

- 4.1.1 Classification of tourism on the basis of region of tourism
- 4.1.2 Classification of tourism on the basis of number of tourists
- 4.1.3 Classification of tourism on the basis of duration of tourism
- 4.1.4 Classification of tourism on the basis of season
- 4.1.5 Classification of tourism on the basis of purpose of tourism
- 4.1.6 Classification of tourism on the basis of attraction
- 4.1.7 Classification of tourism on the basis of approach of tourism

#### **4.2 Classification of tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.**

- 4.2.1 Religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district
- 4.2.2 Natural centers in Ahmednagar district
- 4.2.3 Historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district
- 4.2.4 Agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district

## **4.0 Introduction**

Tourism is an old phenomenon. Earlier, it was a need, as people moved in search of livelihood and great achievements. Later, it becomes a hobby and people began to travel for fun. In olden days, there were no high speed vehicles and smooth transport facilities. But now transportation facilities are very fast and comfort for the tourist. Today, when the concept of globalization is taking the real shape, the importance tourism is increasing. Tourism can be a vehicle for international understanding by way of bringing diverse people face to face. Tourism can greatly enrich and promote friendship and goodwill. Tourism also breaks down prejudice barriers and suspicion that exist between nations. People of modern India are a multi colored population, constructing various religious groups, customs, traditions and ways of life. Therefore, there is a lot of tourist potential in India. The development of tourism is in progress in our country. India is a large country, therefore different types of tourist centers are found in India.

### **4.1 General Classification of Tourism**

Tourism can be divided into different forms on the basis of region, duration, purpose, nationality, accompany, season, the number of tourists, etc. There are a lot of changes, creation, variety found in tourism. Therefore the classification of tourism came into vogue over the years. The major types of tourism are the following.

#### **4.1.1 Classification of Tourism on The Basis of Region of Tourism**

If we considered the criterion of the region for the classification of tourism, it can classify into two major types as given below.

##### **4.1.1.1 Domestic Tourism**

In this type of tourism the tourist visited the tourist spots within the boundaries of their country, i.e. the tourist activity of residents of a country within their own country in which they do not cross the boundaries of the country. In short, people travel outside their normal residence to certain other areas within their country. A resident of India may visit Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh and enjoy domestic tourism.

##### **4.1.1.2 Foreign Tourism**

In this type of tourism the tourist travels to such countries which are different from the countries of their residence. They become foreign tourist and visit more than one nation in a single trip. In this tourism visa, passport and other documents are essential for the tourist. There are problem in communication and currency because



the language and currency are different from the tourist's own country. Foreign tourism is very important for a country because it earns valuable foreign currency. The Indian people visit to Europe, America, Australia and Asian countries for foreign tourism.

#### **4.1.2 Classification of Tourism on the Basis of Number of Tourists**

If we considered the criterion of number of tourists for the classification of tourism, it can be classified into two major types as given below.

##### **4.1.2.1 Individual Tourism**

Sometimes a tourist goes individually on tours to satisfy their lust for travel. Visiting the place is fixed by them. They decide their program before starting travelling, but it is flexible. So, they can change their route and destination. In this type of tourism the decision is taken by the tourist himself. They may also mix business with pleasure. This type of tourism is called individual tourism.

##### **4.1.2.2 Mass Tourism**

In mass tourism large numbers of people set out at a time together for enjoying their leisure time. The pioneer of the modern mass tourism is Thomas Cook. He organized the first package tour of 570 people in July 1841. It could only have developed with improvements in technology, allowing the transport of large numbers of people in a short space of time to places of leisure interest, so that a large number of people began to enjoy the benefit of leisure time. (Chawla, Romila 2008).

#### **4.1.3 Classification of Tourism on The Basis Of Duration of Tourism**

There are two types of tourism on the basis of duration of tourism

##### **4.1.3.1 Short Term Tourism**

In short term tourism the duration of tourism is only one week to ten days. Those tourists who cannot go for a long period for tourism because of economic problems or holidays or lack of time, such tourists arrange short term tourism.

##### **4.1.3.2 Long Term Tourism**

In this type of tourism the duration of tourism is longer than short term tourism. When the period of holidays is more, at that time this type of tourism is undertaken by the tourist. It could be a few weeks to several months. Due to fastest and luxurious transport facilities, tourists can see several countries.

#### **4.1.4 Classification of Tourism on The Basis Of Season**

If we considered the criterion of the season for the classification of tourism, it can classify into three major subtypes as given follow

##### **4.1.4.1 Winter Tourism**

Winter tourism is famous in western countries. It was largely invented by the British leisured classes initially at Swiss village Zermatt and St. Moritz in 1864. Recently it is arranged from December to March. In this coldest winter season the land is covered by snow. This situation is very ideal for skating and skiing. The Korea tourism organization organized fun ski and snow festival annually since 1998 and participated thousands of tourists from Asia. In winter tourism majority of the events, participants are foreign visitors who came from countries with a warm climate that have no snow.

##### **4.1.4.2 Summer Tourism**

Summer tourism is famous in western countries and also in America. In the summer season when the temperature is increased at that time the people turn to hill stations. Therefore the summer tourism arranged from March to June in every year at the hill stations. The activities like sunbath, water sports, and rain dance are enjoyed by the tourist. Recently, all hill stations like Kullu, Manali, Mahabaleshwar, Lonavala, Matheran etc. are full with tourist in the summer.

##### **4.1.4.3 Rainy Season Tourism**

Rainy season tourism is now famous in India, particularly in Maharashtra because of monsoon climate. Tourists are eager to take experience of heavy rainfall, fog and waterfalls. So the tourist arranges their tours at the high rainfall spot in rainy season. The tourist spot like Lonavala, Khandala, Malshej, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Amboli, Ghatghar, Chikhaldara, Bhimashankar are houseful by tourist in rainy season.

#### **4.1.5 Classification of Tourism on The Basis of Purpose of Tourism**

If we considered the criterion of purpose of tourism for the classification of tourism, it can be classified in to fourteen major subtypes as given below.

##### **4.1.5.1 Cultural Tourism**

Cultural tourism is based on the mosaic of places, tradition, art forms, celebrations and experiences that portray the nation and its people, reflecting the diversity and character of the nation. The aim of cultural tourism is to experience activities and aspect. The pride of every country depends upon his cultural edifice and

the remains of forts, museum, theaters, art galleries, music, academies and libraries are the standing testimonials of culture. It is undertaken to gain more knowledge about people and around their respective culture. Cultural tourism has a special place in India because of its past's civilization. Thousands of historical and archeological monuments scattered throughout the country provide opportunities to learn about ancient history and culture. Due to the rich cultural heritage in India both domestic and foreign visitors intend to visit these alluring places with a view to understand the greatness of the place and popularity.

#### **4.1.5.2 Heritage Tourism**

The national trust defines cultural heritage tourism as travelling to experience the places, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historical and natural resources.

The glorious past of India has insured that the present and subsequent generations have plenty of historical and cultural heritages to be proud of. In India rich heritage comes alive with all its fragrance and colour which are still breathing in the heritage forts, palaces, temples and monuments fringed in each and every corner. Delhi, Rajasthan, Puri, Konark, Khajuraho, Chennai, Agra are popular heritage places in India.

#### **4.1.5.3 Historical Tourism**

Some tourists go only to see old places, forts, museums. They may not show any interest in other places of tourist attraction. These people could be archeologist, historians or research scholars. Visiting to Agra Fort, Pratapgad, Shivneri, Raigad, Ahmednagar Fort, Mysore palace, Salarjung Museum, Tanjavar Art Gallery are the example of historical tourism.

#### **4.1.5.4 Health Tourism**

India is known for traditional health care systems and therapies. Some of these include yoga, aromatherapy, body massage, Ayurveda unani and siddha. These systems of medicine have proved to be quite effective in those medical cases that were declared as impossible by the modern medical science. Many a visitors are using this facility and visiting areas where they can get relief from the diseases. India offers relief to many chronic diseases without side effects for which many people from different parts of the world are visiting the famous health centers. This is known as health tourism. In India; Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been providing treatment for various diseases. This is like medicinal springs or spas that provided

relief to the needy. "Health is wealth" is standard epithet. Many people used to visit health centers for getting relief to their chronic diseases. (Kothari, Anurag.2011).

#### **4.1.5.5 Medical Tourism**

Medical tourism is quite different from health tourism. A cost of medical treatment and surgery are a lot in the foreign countries. But some countries in the world like in India, this treatment and surgery are comparatively cheap. Several patients are come from foreign countries in India and take treatment in the popular hospital like Apollo, Tata, Breach Candy, Jaslok, Hinduja, Gangaram, Sancheti etc. to attain perfect health. Medical tourism refers to travelling other countries to obtain treatment. The main objective of the visit of these patients is to get new lease of life for their bodies. At the same time they could also tour, and fully experience the attractions of the countries they visit. Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Pune have taken a lead in the field of health tourism.

#### **4.1.5.6 Religious Tourism**

Such tourism activities are undertaken by religious pilgrims. Devotees of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jews go to their respective religious place in search of peace of mind and salvation. Several tourists undertake tours to please the soul of their great great grandparents or ancestors; the ceremony undertaken by them falls under the gamut of Pitra Shraddha. Religious ceremonies performed for the dead are done by many Hindus at Haridwar, Varanasi and other religious places. Several devotees, not necessarily of the same clan, share resources to undertake pilgrimage to popular religious places. Makka, Madina, Haji Ali, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Kolhapur, Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Tirupati Balaji, Buddha Gaya, Sarnath, Nanded, Amritsar, Jerusalem, are the famous religious places that tourist visits to prefer.

#### **4.1.5.7 Educational Tourism**

In this type of tourism, tourists go to educate themselves about the lands, people, geography, culture, weather, eco system, economy, demography or general conditions of living of a foreign country. They may visit two or more countries in one itinerary. They do not take up educational courses in the academic institutes of those countries because they are tourists and not students. These types of tourist activities can also be undertaken by a tourist within the country of his residence. The chief guiding force behind this type of tourism is curiosity. (Revathy, Girish. 2010).

#### **4.1.5.8 Rural Tourism**

Rural tourism is based on integration in the local environment, utilization of local products and participation in local activities. For rural tourism, tourists are taken to such rural areas as are fresh, untouched by materialism and very natural. Many urban dwellers want to get away from the hustle and bustle of urban life. They seek relaxation and lonely environs. So many tour operators send such types of tourists in remote villages. Tourists visit these typical places of villages and become rural folk for a few days. They also visit fields along with villagers of those villages that are visited by them. They try to know more about the rural ways of Indian living during their stay in the village.

#### **4.1.5.9 Agricultural Tourism**

This type of tourism activity is conducted for those tourists who are interested in agriculture, farm management and animal husbandry. They would also visit fields in rural areas and see how villagers grow crops, add fertilizers in soil, irrigate their fields and finally reap their harvest.

#### **4.1.5.10 Farm Tourism**

Farm tourism is somewhat similar to agricultural tourism. Around the urban place the farms are beautifully decorated, despite the fact that their chief products are fruits, vegetables, orchids. In fact, the owners of these farms develop this for the purpose of relaxing during the weekend. Their employees grow crops, vegetables, flowers and fruits and sell them in open markets. In this farm the facilities like food, games, liquor and hospitality are available. Such facilities attract tourists and owners earn profit and employees also stand to gain.

#### **4.1.5.11 Political Tourism**

This form of travel implies the participation in great political events and important national celebrations. This type of travel is undertaken by the politicians for studying the actual working of important organs of the government, namely legislative, executive, judicial system of other countries.

#### **4.1.5.12 Holiday Tourism**

The purpose of holiday tourism of tourists is to spend the holidays far away from his residence. Tourists prefer to visit scenic beauty, dam, beach, mountain, forest with his family. The middle class people in India as well as Europe and America enjoy holiday tourism during their children's school holidays. Mostly such type of tourism is enjoyed with family, relatives, friends and colleagues.

#### **4.1.5.13 Wilderness Tourism**

For the experience of wilderness tourism, tourists are taken to remote areas, which are far away from human settlements. These tourists want to enjoy the loneliness of the environs of such destination. Deep gorges, high mountains, remote and hot deserts, wild seas and dense forests are wishing to see in the list of tourist. These tourists want to enjoy the eerie silence of the nature at these tourist spots.

#### **4.1.6 Classification of Tourism on the Basis of Attraction**

There are eight subtypes of tourism on the basis of attraction

##### **4.1.6.1 Mountain Tourism**

The mountain tourism is big business in many hilly regions. Because mountaineering, trekking, rock climbing, skiing, river rafting, golf are the major attraction for the tourist besides natural scenic attractions. So tourist always attract towards mountain tourism. There are a lot of varieties of herbs, wild flowers and plants cover the mountain in thick foliage and they add to the natural beauty and richness of the mountains. The central Himalaya valley of Kangra, Kullu Manali, Silent Valley, Sahyadri have attracted a large number of trekkers and tourists.

##### **4.1.6.2 Space Tourism**

Space tourism encompasses not only tourist activities in space but also visiting earth based museum such as National Air and Space Museum, participating in space camps, enjoying theme parks. Space campers spend two weeks learning about the universe and space flight, riding in simulators using astronaut. After the selection for the space tourism of tourists, they are trained primarily in the operation of the space craft system and how to live in the space. Limited training can be considered as a fun activity and can be included in the vacation package.

##### **4.1.6.3 Adventure Tourism**

Adventure is always filled with fun and thrill. The lush greenery of valleys, splendid sites of top of the hills, blue water, sunny days and starry nights, boating, canoeing, kayaking, trekking rock climbing, paragliding, parasailing, scuba diving, snuba diving, bungee jumping, river rafting, white water rafting, ocean bed walking, ballooning, micro light flying, Para trooping, sea surfing, wind surfing, water skiing and roller skating are the different branches of Adventure Tourism and these types of adventurous activities undertaken and enjoyed by the tourist under the supervision of trained guide. This type of tourism is very popular in India.

#### **4.1.6.4 Sports Tourism**

Sports tourism is motivated by the person who wishes to practice sport. In this type of tourism, both participants and the spectators will fetch recognition, fame and name along with a bonanza of money. In view of this position, many international events like Olympic games, cricket world cup, football, hockey, tennis, rugby, badminton, Kabaddi, boxing championship, which attracts not only sports persons but also thousands of followers and other interested people. The people visit other countries to watch live sports competitions and matches. They become sports tourist in this context.

#### **4.1.6.5 Dark Tourism**

Dark tourism involving travel to sites associated with death and suffering. This tourism is identified by Lenon and Foley in 2000. This type of tourism involves visits to “dark” sites such as battlegrounds, scenes of horrific crimes or acts of genocide. This includes sites of pilgrimage such as the site of St. Peter’s death in Roam battlefields in Scotland, sites of disaster either natural or man-made such as ground zero in New York. Prisons are now open for the public such as Boamaris prison in Anglesey and Wales one of must notorious destination for dark tourism in the Nazi extermination camp at Auschwitz in Poland.

#### **4.1.6.6 CONFERENCE TOURISM**

This is emerged as a new area in tourism and becoming popular in recent years. In order to share the latest knowledge, techniques, exchange of views among the intellectuals, leaders, businessmen and professionals used to meet and this is known as conference tourism. NAAGI, MBP and DGS conference will be held every year at some designated destination and interested academicians will attend such conference.

#### **4.1.6.7 Business Tourism**

Today business tourism has assumed an important place in the tourism scenario. With a growth in industrial and business sector, the percentage of people undertaking business trip per year also increased a great deal. Several businessmen visit to other places and countries to conduct business transactions or sign business deals with their prospective partners in foreign countries. When they finish their work, their business associates take them to popular tourist spots or resorts

#### 4.1.7 Classification of Tourism on the Basis of Approach of Tourism

If we considered the criterion of approach of tourism for the classification of tourism, it can classify into two major types as given below.

##### 4.1.7.1 Eco Tourism

The concept of Eco tourism is defined as travel to destinations where the flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. In this tourism, tourist are taken to national parks, bird sanctuaries, wildlife sanctuaries, the natural habitat of local tribes and backwater areas of a particular region (Geetanjali, 2010). They enjoy the tourist activities, but at the same time some of them are exploited the environs of a tourist spot. Tourists are not allowed to pollute the tourist spots visited by them. They are motivated to plant trees and green and green plants in those hotels where they stay. Use of polytheism bags is banned. While they visit zoos, they are advised not to feed animals. They are also advised not to burn bonfires while they enjoying the trip to a wild forest. Rules and norms are becoming strict in parlance of eco tourism. (Kothari, Anurag 2011).

#### 4.2 Classification of Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District

Ahmednagar district is the largest district by area in the Maharashtra state. Geographical and cultural environment are different in all over the district. Therefore, there is a lot of variety in landscapes, historical background, political background, religious faiths and traditions, cultural activities, agricultural activities, natural beauty etc. found in the district. It has great tourism potential as it has unique diversification in cultural as well as geographical variation. So there is a wide scope in the activities of tourism development. In short, Ahmednagar district is situated in the historical, Natural, religious and agricultural tourist centers. Some of the important tourist centers are as follows.

##### Tehsilwise Religious Tourist Attractions in Ahmednagar district

| Tehsil | Tourist Spot       | Tourist Attractions     |
|--------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Nagar  | Vishal Ganapati    | Temple                  |
|        | Meharabad Arangaon | Samadhi                 |
|        | Anand Rishi Dham   | Ashram                  |
|        | Manjarsumbha Gad   | Gad                     |
|        | Agadgaon           | Temple & Natural Beauty |
|        | Dongargan          | Temple & Natural Beauty |
|        | Dharpuri           | Temple                  |
|        | Goraksha Gad       | Temple Natural Beauty   |



|            |                        |                               |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Akole      | Agasti Rishi Ashram    | Temple with Ashram            |
|            | Bhairavgad             | Temple & Gad                  |
| Pathardi   | Vruddheshwar           | Temple & Natural Beauty       |
|            | Madhi                  | Temple & Natural Beauty       |
|            | Mohatadevi             | Temple & Natural Beauty       |
| Parner     | Malganga               | Temple                        |
|            | Bhalawani              | Mahadaji Shinde Wada          |
|            | Takali Dhokeshwar      | Caves                         |
| Sangamner  | Nizarneshwar           | Natural Beauty & Temple       |
| Shrigonda  | Shrigonda              | Temple Shaikh Mahamad Maharaj |
| Karjat     | Sidhatek               | Temple                        |
| Rahata     | Shirdi                 | Sai Baba Temple               |
| Shevgaon   | Avhane                 | Temple                        |
| Newasa     | Paiss Khamb            | Paiss Khamb                   |
|            | Deogad                 | Temple                        |
|            | Toka                   | Pravarasangam                 |
|            | Sonai                  | Temple                        |
| Shrirampur | Haregaon               | Church & Fair                 |
| Kopargaon  | Jangali Maharaj Ashram | Temple with Ashram            |

### **Tehsilwise Natural Tourist centers in Ahmednagar district**

| Tehsil | Tourist Spot     | Tourist Attractions       |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Akole  | Bhandardara      | Dam                       |
|        | Randhafall       | Waterfall                 |
|        | Ratangad         | Trekking & Natural Beauty |
|        | Harishchandragad | Trekking & Natural Beauty |
|        | Kalsubai Peak    | Tracking & Natural Beauty |
|        | Ghatghar         | Natural Beauty & Cliff    |
|        | Phopsandi        | Natural Beauty            |
|        | Samrad           | Sandan Valley             |
|        | Tahakari         | Temple                    |
|        | Pemgiri          | Baniyan Tree              |
| Parner | Nighoj           | Pot holes                 |
|        | Wadgaon Darya    | Stalactites               |

|        |          |                      |
|--------|----------|----------------------|
| Rahuri | Mula Dam | Dam                  |
| Karjat | Rehekuri | Black buck Sanctuary |

#### **Tehsilwise Historical Tourist centers in Ahmednagar district**

| Tehsil    | Tourist Spot      | Tourist Attractions |
|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Nagar     | Ahmednagar Fort   | Fort                |
|           | Tank Museum       | Museum              |
|           | Historical Museum | Museum              |
|           | Chand Bibi Mahal  | Mahal               |
|           | Alamgir Museum    | Museum              |
|           | Farya Bagh        | Mahal               |
| Jamkhed   | Kharda            | Fort                |
|           | Chondhi           | Ahilyadevi Holkar   |
| Akole     | Patta fort        | Fort                |
| Parner    | Palashi           | Fort                |
| Kopargaon | Raghoba Dada Wada | Wada                |

#### **Tehsil wise Agro base Tourist centers in Ahmednagar district**

| Tehsil | Tourist Spot   | Tourist Attractions                  |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bhenda | Bhenda         | Agro Tourism                         |
| Nagar  | Saiban         | Agro Tourism                         |
|        | Hiware Bazar   | Adarsh Gav and Watershade Management |
| Rahuri | MPK Vidyapeeth | Agro tourism                         |
| Parner | Ralegan Siddhi | Agro tourism & watershed Management  |

#### **4.2.1 – Selected Religious Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District**

Till very recently tourism in India was primarily one of pilgrimage. Travelling for religious purposes was an established custom. The Vedas – the ancient religious texts of the Hindus enjoined that unless a man went on pilgrimage to the four shams or holy places of the country, he would not attain release and would therefore continue to suffer rebirth for his sins. Bhatia, A. K. (1978).

Ahmednagar district has a large religious background. Because the residence of Saint Kanifnath, Saibaba, Agasti Rishi, Meher Baba, Chakradhar Swami, Biradar

Baba was in this district. The residential place of these great personality is now become religious tourist centers. Apart from this many holy religious places are found as a tourist places in the district. Some of the important religious tourist centers are selected for the study are as follows.

- 1) Shri Kshetra Madhi
- 2) Mohatadevi
- 3) Vruddheshwar
- 4) Nizarneshwar
- 5) Shani Shinganapur
- 6) Shree Kshetra Deogad
- 7) Meharabad
- 8) Siddhatek Ganapati
- 9) Shirdi
- 10) Saint Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj, Shrigonda

#### **4.2.1.1 – Madhi**



Madhi is a one of the famous tourist place in Pathardi taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is 10km away from Pathardi and 51km from the district headquarter. It lies in 18° 36' North latitude and 74° 43' east longitude. There is a Samadhi of shri

Kanifnath, one of the Navnath. This samadhi is decorated with beautiful stones and carving. This place looked like a fort. Every year from Holy to Rangpanchami Kanifnaths fair is arranged within these days. Madhi is also famous for the market for donkey. Donkey bazar is held at the time of fair. At the time of fair people of nomadic tribes gathered and purchased and sell the donkey. It is a center of nomadic tribe Gopal to meet their relatives and friends. The tribal people trap the wild animals and birds and sell them, their skin, hair, horn and other part of body. The tribe celebrates this fair with a lot of cultural and social programs. At the time of the fair a large number of nomadic tribe's people gathered here so Madhi is called 'Bhatkyanchi Pandhari' in Marathi. The social and familiar problems of these people solved here in their community court i.e. Jatpanchayat. The transportation facilities are available from Shevgaon, Pathardi and Nagar like ST buses, cars, jeeps and other private vehicles to reach Madhi.

#### **4.2.1.2 Mohatadevi**



Mohata is village in Pathardi taluka which is 9 km from Pathardi and 70 km from Ahmednagar district headquarter. It lies in 18° 40' North latitude and 74° 40' east longitude. It is very famous holy place in Ahmednagar district. The temple of Goddess Kulswamini Renukamata is on gad (fort) at Mohata. So the pilgrims called it Mohatyachi Devi. It is located in the area of Baleshwar mountain range. Temple is the

main attraction in the whole year; valley and greenery are also attracting the tourist in rainy season. This holy tourist place is well developed. At the time of fair at Navaratri; the people of all types of religions, casts, and class visit this center. Social and cultural programme are arranged at the time of fair all nine days and night. The transportation facilities like ST buses, cars, jeeps and other private vehicles are available to reach Mohatadevi Gad from Shevgaon, Newasa, Srirampur and Ahmednagar.

#### **4.2.1.3 Vruddheshwar**



Vruddheshwar is one of the best natural and religious tourist spot in Ahmednagar district. One of the holy sites of Lord Mahadev and it is situated in the valley which is 2 km away from Ghatshiras Village in Pathardi taluka and 30 km from Ahmednagar to the east and only 6 km away from Kalyan Vishakhapatnam National Highway number 222. This temple is known as Vruddheshwar temple. It lies in 18° 39' North latitude and 74° 32' east longitude. This temple of god Shiva is hemadpanthi style surrounded by hills of Garbhagiri Mountain and trees with birds and wild animals. Rainy season is the best season for nature lovers at this spot because in rainy season this landscape becomes very green with nature beauty and it fascinates all tourists. Ashadhi Ekadashi, Mahashivratri and every Monday in the Marathi month of Shravan, large number of tourists visit for worship and darshan.

Because of deep valley and hilly region, this place is also famous for Ayurveda plants. ST buses as well as private vehicles run from Ahmednagar, Pathardi, Tisgaon to Vriddheshwar.

#### 4.2.1.4 Nizarneshwar



Nizarneshwar is famous for the temple of Lord Shiva. It is situated in Sangamner taluka. It is 11 km away from Sangamner and only 2 km away from Ahmednagar – Sangamner Nasik state highway in the area of Kokangaon village. This holy place lies in 18° 57' North latitude and 73° 43' east longitude. It is also a natural tourist spot because it is surrounded by hilly area and forest. The holy Shiv Ling with beautiful temple, hilly region, thick forest, streams, botanical garden and other temples are the main attractions of Nizarneshwar. Rainy season is the best time to visit religious and natural tourist centers. Cleanliness is the remarkable thing found in areas of the temple. Therefore, the flow of tourist is increasing day by day. The state transport buses from various stations are available till Loni and Kokangaon and thereafter private jeeps, cars, auto rickshaw are also available to reach Nizarneshwar.

#### 4.2.1.5 Shani Shinganapur

Shani Shinganapur is the well known religious tourist center not only in India but also in the world. It is located in Newasa tehsil. The distance of this famous tourist center is 40 km from Nagar, 84 km from Aurangabad, 32 km from Rahuri and just 5 km from the Nagar – Aurangabad state highway no. 60 north to the village

Ghodegaon. This popular tourist spot is lies in 19° 24' North latitude and 74° 49' east longitude. The main attraction is Shanidev (Saturn God) of this place. The black rock of five and a half feet installed on a platform which is symbolizes the God Shani. The images of nandi, trishul, Shiva and maruti are also placed around the Shani. Thousands of pilgrims visits every Saturday to this holy place. Another wonders of Shani Shinganapur is that there is no door to the houses installed by the resident. Because the people thought that God Shani protects them at everywhere. ST buses, private cars, rickshaw, tempo and other Transportation facilities are available to reach this spot. Bhakt Niwas for tourist are also available for taking the halt at Shani Shinganapur.



#### **4.2.1.6 Deogad**

Deogad is a one of the best cleaned, disciplined and attractive holy place in Maharashtra located in Newasa taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is famous for the temple of Dutta. A big, attractive and well planned temple was built under the guidance of Kisangiri Baba on the bank of the river Pravara. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 38' North latitude and 74° 42' east longitude. Deogad is 65 km away from Ahmednagar to the north and only 5 km from Nagar –

Aurangabad state highway number 60. The construction of the temple and cleanliness are the special characteristic of this holy place.



There are other temples like Siddheshwar temple, Samadhi Temple, Navanath temple, Maruti temple in the campus of Duttatraya temple. Thousands of people visit this holy place on the occasion of Dutta Jayanti, birth anniversary of Kisangiri Baba, and Gurupournima. Deogad is on the rout of Nagar – Aurangabad highway; all types of transportation facilities are available by road from Nagar, Newasa, Newasa phata and from Aurangabad.

#### **4.2.1.7 Meherabad**

Meherabad is a religious tourist center just 8 km away to the south of Ahmednagar city on the rout of the Nagar – Daund road situated near Arangaon village. It lies in 18° 34' North latitude and 74° 16' east longitude. It is a famous religious center of all religions. There is a Samadhi of Avatar Meherabad on hill of Meherabad. The residence of baba was here for a long period. An ashram was started by him in 1923 and he served poor, lepers and all types of other people. He always engaged in meditation and prayer. The devotees called him Avatar Meherabad.

According to Baba's wish, after his death in Aurangabad in 1969, his dead body was taken by his followers to Meherabad and buried it where Baba had decided a place before death. The special characteristic of this center is not only the people of



Parsi religion but also the people of all religions i.e. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddha, Jain always visit here throughout the year, because Baba is a secular saint. To preserve his secular character, the Samadhi is built with the symbols of temple, mosque, church and Gurudwara on its four sides.



The people visit to the hut of Baba and museum. The things used by Baba put in this museum. This is very clean and calm tourist center. The tourists come not only from India but also all over the world and visit this holy place. Foreign tourists come especially from Australia, England, Italy, America, etc. The state transport buses from various stations to Ahmednagar and Arangaon and thereafter private jeeps, cars, auto rickshaw are available from Arangaon to reach Meherabad. Trains are also used by the tourist to visit this center.

#### **4.2.1.8 – Sidhatek**

The tourist, who fit in Ganapati always visit to Ashtvinayak which is scattered all over Maharashtra. Among them one of the ganapati known as Sidhivinayak is at Sidhatek in Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar district. The geographical location of this center is 18° 10' North latitude and 74° 20' east longitude. It is 100 km away from Ahmednagar, 60 km from Karjat, 30 km from Shrigonda and Daund each. This temple of Ganesha with right trunk was built by Ahilyadevi Holkar on the bank of

river Bhima in the period of Peshwa. The development of this religious center is going on with the help of Maharashtra Government. The visitors gathered here at every Chaturthi of every month for darshan of Lord Ganesha. The Ganesh chaturthi coming in the Marathi month of Magh, a large number of devotees attend the fair of Sidhivinayak. This tourist center is situated on the border of Ahmednagar, Pune Solapur district therefore the transportation service of ST buses are available from Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Dound to Sidhatek. Private cars, buses, jeeps are also ready for transportation service. Railway service is also available till Daund and Botibel railway station.



#### **4.2.1.9 Shirdi**

Shirdi is a worldwide famous holy religious tourist center located in Rahata taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is 85 km away from Ahmednagar, and just 15 km from Kopergaon. The geographical location of this place is  $19^{\circ} 77'$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ} 48'$  east longitude. The Sai Baba Samadhi Mandir is the main attraction in the Shirdi. It is the one of the most famous shrines in India. This temple was built by Baba's devotee of names Shrimant Gopalrao But in 1917 18. It is well maintained and manages by the Shirdi Sanshan Trust.

The temple of Sai baba is not only the single attraction at the Shirdi. Apart from Shrine, there are a lot of tourist attractions in Shirdi such as chavadi, Dixit wada

museum, Dwarkamai Masjid, Khandoba temple, Lendi Bag, Nana Walli'ssamadhi, Maruti Mandir, Shri Taty Kote Samadhi, V.P. Iyer's Samadhi, Shri Upasani Kanyakumari Sthan, Upasani Maharaj Ashram, the house of Laxmibai Shinde, Adu Baba Cottage, solar system, prasadalay, Wet N Joy water Park etc.



Dwarkamai Masjid - In this mosque, Sai baba stayed for a period of 60 years.

Chavadi - When Baba was lived in the mosque, he used to come to chavadi for sleeping at night which is nearby to the mosque.

Wet N Joy water Park - This water park is just 2 km away from baba's temple. It is a major attraction of children and their parents, because there are rides, rain dance, pools and other lot of entertainment.

Gurusthan - The importance of this place is that when Baba was 16 years old, he was appeared at this place first time which is under a neem tree.

Other temples - There are the temple of Ganesha, Shani, Maruti, Khandoba and Mahadeo in the Shirdi. Sai Baba always visits these temples.

Dixit Wada Museum - It is located in the campus of the temple area. In this museum, we can see the paintings and the things used by Baba like vessel, grinder, pipe, chariot, foot wears, cloths and cooking pots.

Lendi Baug – This garden is created by Baba and he always goes to this garden to give the water to the plants.

A large numbers of pilgrims of all religions and casts are visit to Shirdi. The pilgrims are not only from Maharashtra but also all states of India. The foreigner also visits this place. On the festival of Ramnavami, Gurupournima and Gokulashtmi, thousands of people visit Shirdi for take darshan of Baba. Every holiday, the numbers of pilgrims are increased in Shirdi.

Shirdi is well connected by roads and railways. Kopargaon and Puntamba are the nearest railway station of Shirdi. ST buses are regularly plied from various stations to Shirdi. Private Buses, jeeps, cars are regularly used by the pilgrims. The construction work of the airport is going on at Kakadi near Shirdi. After completion of this work, the tourist can come by airways to Shirdi.

#### 4.2.1.10 Shrigonda



Shrigonda is a religious place in Ahmednagar district. It is 57 km away from Ahmednagar. The geographical location of this place is 18° 40' North latitude and 74° 44' east longitude. There is a temple of Saint Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj which is a token of Hindu and Muslim unity. Baba and Janardan Swami had the same guru in spiritual areas. Basically, he belongs to Sufi sects. He was famous in the Muslim community as well as Hindu community. Because, though he belongs to sufi, he

participates in all programs of Hindu's like bhajan, kirtan, pravachan, wari and dindi. He wrote some books like Yog Sangram, Nishkalank Pradhan, Pavan Vijay, Prabodh Rupake, Dnyansagar, and some poem, Abhang and Bharude. He wrote poems not only in Marathi but also in hindi, urdu and Farsi also. After his death in 1660, his devotees built his Samadhi at Shrigonda. Every year on Phalgun Vadya Ekadashi, three days fair is arranged in baba's memory by his devotees. A large number of people came from not only from Maharashtra but also from other states to visit baba's Samadhi in this fair period.

There are also other tourist attractions in Shrigonda, such as the temple of Ganesha, Datta, Vitthal Rukhmini, Bhairavnath, Lakshmi Narayan, Khandoba, Narsimha. There are Churches, Pagoda and Gurudwara also in the city. This is also a historical city because there is historical palace (Wada) of Shinde Sardar in the city. All types of transportation facilities are available by roads to visit Shrigonda and Daund is the nearest railway station to Shrigonda.

#### **4.2.2 – Selected Natural Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District**

Ahmednagar district has a rich natural environment. There are mountain, plateau and plain relief features found in the district. The western part of the district has Sahyadri range with the highest peak of Kalsubai. The branches of Sahyadri go through the district. Therefore, there are a lot of natural tourist centers found in the district. Some of the natural tourist centers are selected for the study are given below.

- 1) Bhandardara Dam
- 2) Randha Fall
- 3) Mula Dam
- 4) Nighoj
- 5) Wadgaon Darya
- 6) Black Buck Sanctuary Rehekuri
- 7) Harishchandragad
- 8) Pravarasangam
- 9) Dongargan
- 10) Takali Dhokeshwar Cave

##### **4.2.2.1 Bhandardara**

Bhandardara is a beautiful nature base tourist spot in the western part of Ahmednagar district in Akole taluka. It is 38 km away from Akole, 28 km from Rajur, 160 km from Ahmednagar and 80 km from Nashik. It lies in 19° 5' North latitude

and 73° 45' east longitude. The main attraction at this spot is Bhandardara dam near Shendi village. It is located between Kalsubai and Baleshwar Mountain range at the north and south respectively. This dam was built on the river Pravara in the British period in 1910 under the guidance of the chief engineer Sir Wilson. So, it is also known as Wilson dam. The height of the wall of this dam is 82.32 meters and length



is 507 meters while the storage capacity of water is 11 TMC. It is surrounded by hills and forest.

The tourists attract towards this site in whole year, but the main season of for tourist is in rainy season. Tourist can enjoy heavy rainfall, greenery, a lot of waterfalls, wild life and insect at Bhandardara in rainy season. The dam was overflow in the month of August in every year. Umbrella fall is another attraction at Bhandardara. It is situated near the left side of the wall of the dam. When the water of overflows release from the left tunnel of the dam, the water fall down fast from the slop of rock, this scene is like a umbrella, so that fall is known as Umbrella fall. The tourist gathered and dance in the water of this waterfall. It can be seen only in rainy season when the rain water increases the water level of dam. Boating facility is also available here

The tourist can see wild animals like fox, wolf, pig, leopard, rabbit, monkey, and deer in this area. There are a lot of birds like kingfisher, bulbul, king crow, babbler, blue jay, eagle, parakeets, heron, yellow lapwing, water hen, cuckoo, strokes, woodpecker, spoon bills, lark, crow, brown dove, ducks, kite, pigeon, owlet, black winged stilt, pewit found in this area. Due to the dense forest tourist found a lot of

species of trees, Snakes and insects in this area. Ghatghar, Kokankada, Ratangad, Randhafall, Kalsubai the highest peak in Maharashtra and the temple of Amruteshwar are another tourist attractions around the Bhandardara. So the tourists flow is always on this site.

Bhandardara is on the way of Kolhar – Ghoti state highway, so tourists can go with their private vehicles to this site. The state transport buses from various stations and private jeeps,cars from Akole, Rajur, Ghoti, Igatpuri, Kotul and Sinnar are also available to reach Bhandardara. The guest house of MTDC and other resorts and hotels and lodges are available for the tourists.

#### **4.2.2.2 Randha Fall**



Randha fall is a natural waterfall 11 km above Bhandardara dam on Pravara river near Randha village. It is a natural beautiful tourist spot. It lies in 19° 4' North latitude and 73° 11' east longitude. Due to erosion work of Pravara, the rock been 60 meter deep and valley is formed giving birth to the waterfall. In the rainy season the waterfall is running with full water. The roaring sound of the waterfall is very dangerous that we can't hear anything except waterfall. There is another deep valley to the south of Randha fall, which is 50 meters with U shape is called Hanging Valley. There is a temple of Ghorpadadevi on the bank of the river Pravara and on the top of the waterfall. Rainy season is the best period to visit this spot because the rainy season

this landscape becomes very green with natural beauty, waterfalls, rapids, biodiversity and it fascinates all nature lovers. The problem of Randha fall is that it runs only in rainy season. After rainy season, it starts when the water from Bhandardara is release for agriculture and drinking purpose. Transportation facilities of government's buses and private vehicles are available to reach Randha fall.

#### **4.2.2.3 Mula Dam**



Mula dam is the biggest dam in Ahmednagar district. It is also known as Dnyaneshwarsagar. It is located at Baragaon Nandur village in Rahuri tehsil. The Geographical location of this beautiful tourist site is 19° 31' North latitude and 73° 05' east longitude. It is surrounded by hills. It is 17 km away from Rahuri and 30 km form Ahmednagar, and only 7 km from Nagar – Manmad Highway. The dam was constructed on the river Mula near the village Baragaon Nandur near Rahuri. It is very close to Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. The construction of the dam was started in 1958 and completed in 1974. The storage capacity is 26 TMC of this dam. In the rainy season there are many streams and small waterfall found in the area of dam. So, the numbers of tourists prefer to visit this site in rainy season. The nearby area of the dam trees, birds and wild animals are found. Recently sea plane service was started from Mumbai to Mula dam for the tourist, who likes to visit Shirdi and dam.



But, due to some problem this service is closed. The state transport buses from various stations to Rahuri and private jeeps, cars, auto rickshaw are from Rahuri to Mula dam are available. Every week end tourists gathered here and enjoy the nature based tourism. A guest house is available for meetings and halting at night.

#### 4.2.2.4 Nighoj



Nighoj is a geographical tourist place. It is famous for potholes on the riverbed of Kukdi on the boundaries of Pune and Ahmednagar district. This natural tourist spot is located in Parner tehsil which is 25 km away from Parner, 24 km from Shirur, 70 km from Nagar and only 3 km away from Nighoj village. The geographical location of this natural wonder place is  $18^{\circ} 55'$  North latitude and  $73^{\circ} 15'$  east longitude. These pot holes are locally called Ranjankhalage or Kund. These interesting pot holes are recorded in Guinness Book of World Record. The Kukdi river once flowed peacefully along the plains. Sudden geological disturbances caused a huge valley with steep slopes, an average depth 100 feet, called as a gorge. This landform is created by pebbles and water current of the river. The pebbles rotate on the river bed due to water flow and form cavities like pot shape in the river bed. This process was continued for a long period and then pot hole are formed. For watching potholes, for the safety of the tourist hanging bridge is constructed on the river. A large number of people all over the world visit Nighoj to see this miracle of nature. Another attraction

of this tourist spot is the Goddess Malganga. A beautiful temple is constructed by the trust. Transportation facilities like ST buses and private vehicle are available from Parner, Nagar, Pune and Shirur.

#### **4.2. Wadgaon Darya**



Wadgaon Darya is a small village famous for geographical characteristics of Stalactite and stalagmite in Parner tehsil. The geographical location of this tourist spot is  $19^{\circ} 05'$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ} 20'$  east longitude. It is 15 km away from Nighoj, 18 km from Parner and 39 km from Ahmednagar. This village is situated in hilly and plateau area; therefore, there is a deep valley near the village. In this valley, there is a large cave with Stalactite and stalagmite. In this cave Stalactites are formed due to the deposition of calcium salts hanging from the roof of the cave and stalagmite are formed due to the deposition of calcium salts rising from the floor of the cave are found. The growth of both Stalactite and stalagmite are increasing downward and upward direction very slowly respectively. Some of them are connected to each other and take a shape of the column. The students, geographers and other tourist are always visiting this site.

There is also a temple of Velhabai and Daryabai in the cave. So pilgrims also visit here. It is very popular tourist spot because of Stalactite, stalagmite, temple, waterfall, monkeys, scenic beauty and biodiversity. Transportation facilities of ST buses and private vehicle are available from Parner, Nagar, Pune and Shirur.

#### 4.2.2.6 Rehekuri



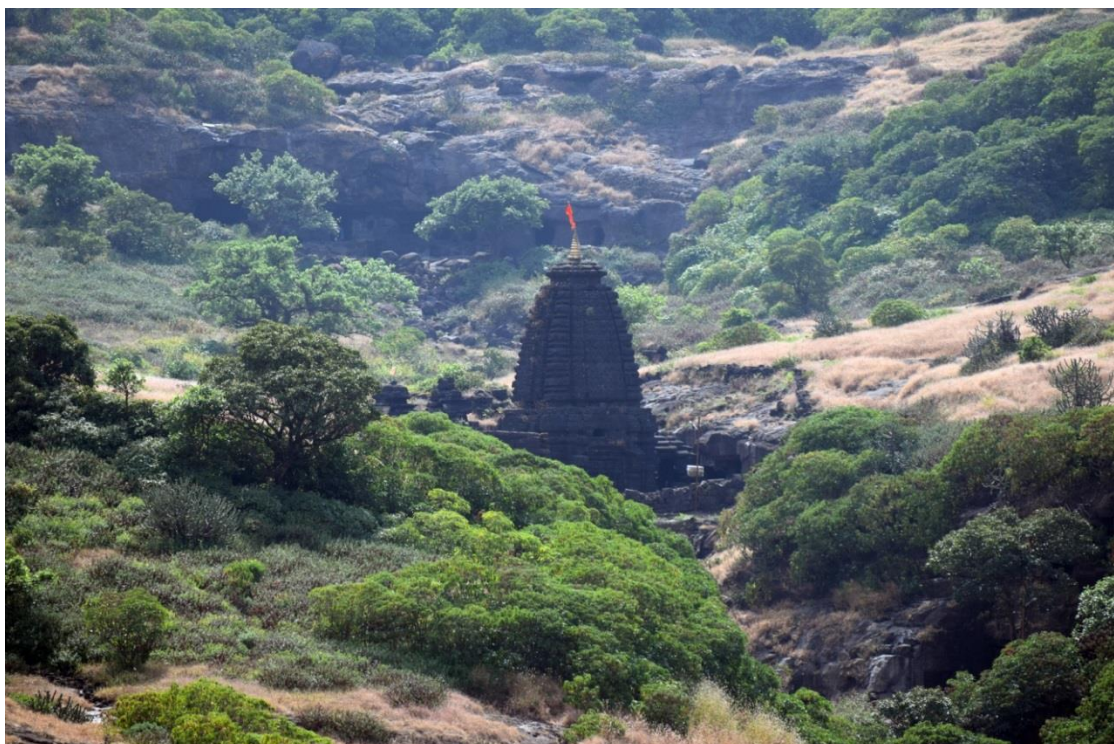
In this sanctuary open space of the plateau, grass, water, shade and shelter are available to the Blackbuck. The type of forest in this area is dry deciduous forest. The main species like Khair, Sisoo, Hivar, Bor, Karvand, Neem, Amoni, Chilar, Tarwad, Henkal, Hamate, Gondal Grass, Pavana Grass, Kusali Grass, Kunda grass and other types of scrubs, bushes and cactus are found in this area. Different types of animals and birds are seen with Blackbuck in this sanctuary. The animal such as Fox, Wolf, Rabbit, Mongoose, Wild Cat and Snakes are found in this sanctuary. The birds like Parrot, Pigeon, Crow, Wood Pecker, Brown Dove, Owl, Bulbul, Baya Weaver, Maina, Sparrow, Kites and many other birds fly in the sanctuary. The set up of two towers are there for watching the Blackbuck without disturbance to them. Water storage tanks are made at various places in the sanctuary. In the rainy season they are full of water for some period. After the rainy season the water is filled in the tank through the pipeline from the bore well and wells dug in the sanctuary. For the purpose of water conservation CCT and nalabands are constructed on the slop in the forest. It helps to increase the ground water level in the forest. The forest officers and workers always take care of Blackbuck. They always engaged in the patrolling in the forest to avoid illegal hunting of Blackbuck and protect the forest. The best period to visit this tourist center is August to February. Because in this period, the forest is

green and tanks are full of water. Transportation facilities like ST buses and private vehicles are available till Karjat and from Karjat to sanctuary we can go through private vehicles.

#### **4.2.2.7 Harishchandragad**

Harishchandargad is located in western part of Ahmednagar district in Akole tehsil. The geographical location of this place is 17° 56' North latitude and 73° 20' east longitude. It is surrounded by the boundaries of Pune, Thane and Ahmednagar district. It is 30 km away from Kotul and 90 km from Kalyan and 47 km away from Akole. It is situated in the western Ghat i.e. Sahyadri Mountain range. The height of this fort is 1424 meters above sea level. For trekking, kokan kada which is almost in concave shape and the marvelous natural beauty are the main attraction of the gad. Therefore, it is very popular trekking hill fort.

There is a temple of Harishchandreshwar on the top of the gad. The height of this temple is 16 meters from the base. The great saint Changdev wrote his epic Tatvasaar when he was staying here for meditation in the 14th century. Nandi and Shivaling are very beautiful in this temple. The carving in the caves indicates that this fort is under the control of Mughal. But it was captured by Maratha in 1747.



There are many caves on the gad but only two caves which are used by the trekkers for accommodation at night. In the huge Kedareshwar cave there is Shivling

surrounded by ice cold water. Rohidas, Harishchandra and Taramati are three peak on this gad, among them Taramati peak is the topmost point on the gad which is also known as Taramachi.

There is a beautiful lake known as Saptatirth Pushkarni to the east of the temple. Mula river and its tributaries are rise in the area of this gad. Apart from this there are wild animals like leopards, pigs, fox, wolf, wild cat, deer, mongoose, monkey, etc. and dense forest with different species of trees and plants, mountain ranges, waterfalls, streams, fog, clouds, natural beauty and thrill of climbing because there are many rock patches and steep climbs on the way of gad, these are the another attraction for the tourist. Every year Mahashivratri is celebrated by the people on Harishchandargad. Thousands of pilgrims gathered for darshan and worship of Lord Shiva and Ganesh. The trekkers, Geographers, students, archeologist, researchers, and nature lovers always visit to the Harishchandargad. The transportation facilities are not good to reach Harishchandargad. ST buses are available till Kotul. After this we can use private vehicles to reach the base village Pachnai and Khireshwar.

#### **4.2.2.8 Pravarasangam**



Tokyo is a small village in Newasa Taluka, on the bank of the river Godavari and Pravara confluence. Therefore, it is called Pravarasangam. This tourist spot is on

the border of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad district. The geographical location of this tourist spot is  $19^{\circ} 37'$  North latitude and  $75^{\circ} 07'$  east longitude. It is 75 km away from Ahmednagar, 15km from Newasa, 45 km from Aurangabad and just 1 km away from Nagar – Aurangabad state highway no. 60. This is a very holy place because there are many Hindu temples at Pravarasangam. The Hemadpanthi style temples of God Shiva dedicated to Sidheshwar, Ghateshwar, Sangameshwar and Gangamata area near the confluence of both rivers. There are 8 flights of steps on the bank of the river Godavari constructed in period of Peshvas. There are also small temples of Ganapati, Dutta, Hanuman, Lord Vishnu and Goddess Durga in the compound of the main temple. Transportation facilities like ST buses and private vehicle are available from Nagar, Newasa, and Aurangabad.

#### **4.2.2.9 Takali Dhokeshwar Caves**



This tourist place is located in Parner taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is 40 km away from Ahmednagar, 110 km from Pune and 204 km from Mumbai. This spot is just 4 km away from Nagar – Kalyan road in the hilly area near Takali Dhokeshwar. The geographical location of this place is  $19^{\circ} 09'$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ} 23'$  east longitude. These caves are carved in the cultivation period of Ajanta and Ellora caves, i.e. in the 6th century. It is excavate 220 meters high from the base of

the hill. There is a main sculpture of Shri Dhokeshwar carved on the wall of the cave. There are many sculptures such as Shri Ganesh, Shiv Parvati, Lord Krishna, Pandav, Bhairav, Mahadeo, Ashtsiddhi, Sahamata, Tandaveshwar, Nandi, Ganga on Crocodile, Yamuna on a tortoise, Kuber with his bags, Saptmatrukapat, Gandharva, snakes carved on the wall and roof of the cave. Thousands of people visit this cave at shivratri and third Monday of the Marathi month of Shravan.

The best period to visit this cave is rainy season, because it is situated in a hilly area. The natural beauty, waterfalls, lakes, greeneries and other biodiversity are found in rainy season. But the tourist visits this place throughout the year. The public transport facility is available till Takali Dhokeshwar town thereafter private vehicles are used by the visitors to reach the cave.

#### **4.2.2.10 – Dongargan**



Dongargan is a natural, religious as well as a mythological tourist center in Nagar tehsil. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 13' North latitude and 74° 47' east longitude. It is 18 km away at the north side from Nagar city. The temple of Rameshwar, Valley, Sitechi Nhani, water falls, biodiversity, hills, and other temples are the main attractions at this tourist spot. This spot is surrounded by Baleshwar mountain range, which is locally known as Garbhagiri. There is a natural valley near the temple which is very silence is called Happy Valley. A water fall of 22

to 25 feet height fall into two steps in the valley. There is a cave in the valley which is 62 feet long, 6.36 feet wide and 6 feet high; the local people called it Sitechi Nhani. Rainy season is the best season for nature lovers at this spot because the rainy season this landscape becomes very green with natural beauty and it fascinates all tourists. ST buses and private vehicles are available from Nagar and Wambori to visit Dongargan.

#### **4.2.3 Selected Historical Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District**

Ahmednagar district has a large historical background because Ahmednagar city is founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah. Mughal, Nizam, Maratha ruled different part of this district. Therefore there are a lot of historical places, monuments, memories, events found in the district. Some of them are developed as a historical tourist centers. The major selected historical tourist centers are as follow.

##### **Historical Tourist Centers**

- 1) Ahmednagar Fort
- 2) Historical Museums
- 3) Tank Museum
- 4) Chandbibi Mahal
- 5) Kharda Fort
- 6) Chondhi
- 7) Patta Fort
- 8) Palashi Fort

##### **4.2.3.1 Ahmednagar Fort**





The Ahmednagar fort is the major attractions in the Ahmednagar. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 05' North latitude and 75° 45' east longitude. Ahmed Nizam Shah who was the first sultan of Nizamshahi dynasty built this humongous fort in 1490 to commemorate his victory over Jahangir Khan. It is on the eastern side of Ahmednagar city, about half a mile away. It is so built that only the top most part of it can be seen from the road, the rest of the part being hidden by the glacis. There is a great dry ditch, eighty five to one hundred feet wide and fourteen to twenty feet deep. The fort is built by stone masonry which is massive throughout. The fort has two entrances, the chief of which is on the western side. At this entrance the moat is crossed by wooden suspension bridge swung on thick iron chains, and the road, skirting the principal bastion, enters the fort through gate, ways placed at right angles with doors studded with large nails to guard against elephant. At the eastern gate, the moat is crossed by a chain suspension bridge. The walls of fort rising about 30 feet from the bottom of the ditch, consist of a number of semicircular bastions eighty five yards apart, connected by curtain s with parapets varying from five to ten feet in height, pierced in most places by loopholes. Behind the parapet a six feet wide path runs round the top of the wall. The bastions have embrasures. The fort has in all 22 bastions and 24 citadels.

From 1803 to 1817 many Maratha noblemen were kept as prisoners in this fort. In the First World War many German soldiers were kept in this fort as prisoners. In 1947 many Indian patriots like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Narendra Dev, Asif Ali, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, were detained in the fort. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote his world famous book 'The Discovery of India' in this fort.

Recently a third entrance on the northern side is built, and this is now the rout in regular use. The army offices occupy the present fort and it is now open to all. Mirikar, N. Y. (1968).

#### **4.2.3.2 Historical Museum**

This museum is located near to district collector office and it is the largest museum in the city. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 05' North latitude and 74° 44' east longitude. This museum is mainly dedicated to preserving rich Indian and world history. This Historical Museum and Research Centre was developed with the assistance and guidance of the Ahmednagar Palika. Established on Maharashtra Day in the year 1960, the Centre initially started with just two rooms and now has transformed into a full blown museum.



Personalities like Shri. Sardar Babasaheb Mirikar, Shri. Munshi Ammid, and Shri N.V. Pathak led the research and assembled a huge number of historic files and artefacts. The Museum currently boasts of astounding 12,000 manuscripts, in excess of 8,000 coins and close to 50,000 historical documents, apart from the numerous other artefacts. A London map of India from 1816 and a 66 m long horoscope are amongst the major attractions in this place. The Museum was recently shifted to Hutatma Chowk, close to the Collector's Office. It is easily reachable by a taxi or a bus. The museum is open on all days except for Thursdays, from 10 am to 5pm.

#### **4.2.3.3 Tank Museums**

The Tank Museum is just 5 km away from Nagar city on the rout of Nagar – Solapur road. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 04' North latitude and 74° 44' east longitude. This is the only one tank museum in Asia is known as a cavalry tank museum open for the people since 16 may 1994. This museum is located in the vicinity of the Armoured Corps Center and school in city of Ahmednagar. The museum has a rich collection of various types of tanks used by America, Germany, France, Japan, Russian, England, Pakistan and other countries in various wars. Among them many of tanks were originally German and Japanese tanks captured during World War II. There are Pakistani tank used by them in the war of 1965 and 1971 captured by us also on display in this museum. The main attraction of this museum is the Mark I fitted with a tractor engine used in the World War I period.

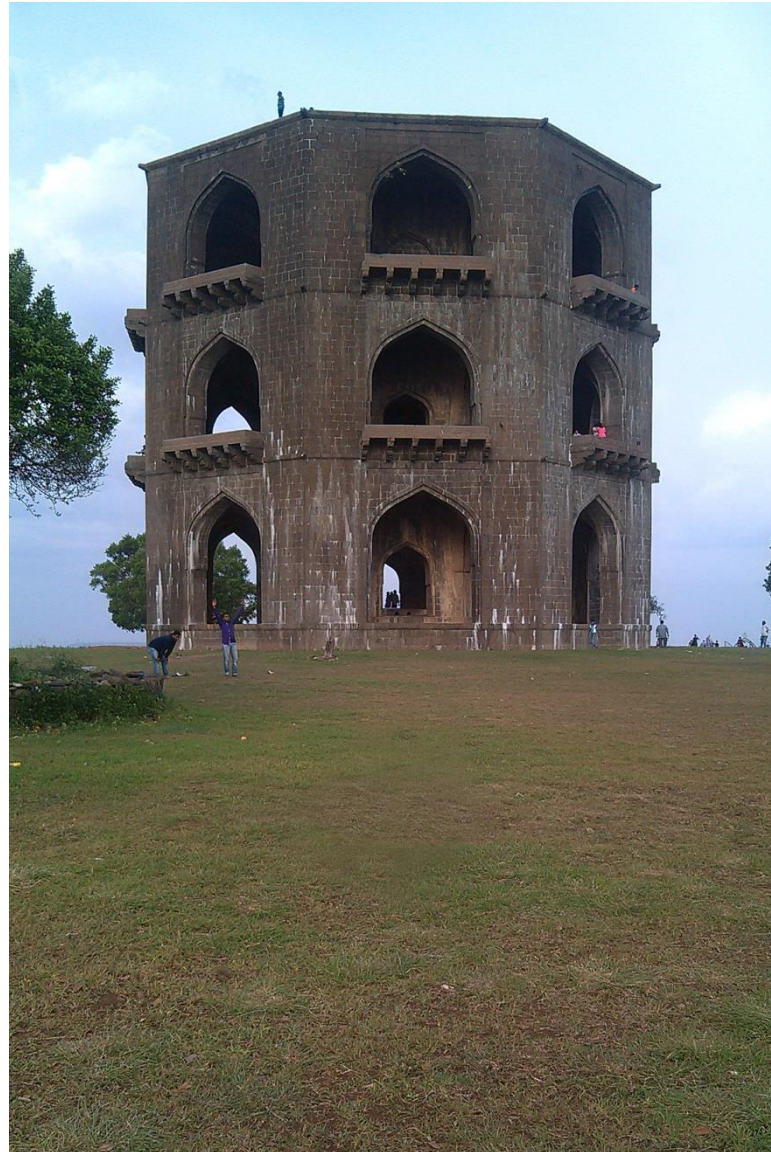


There is also a model of a tank which was used by General Dwyer to enter Amritsar's Jallianwala Bagh. There is variety on display of tanks about its specialized services such as mine detonation, and dozing, bridge laying and aircrew recovery. The Army's old warhorse, Vijayanta is the latest addition in this museum. Vijayanta played an important role in the 1971 war. There are two Memory halls in which the memorable events and things are displayed. This museum is open to all in the period 9 am to 5 pm. We can visit it with our own vehicle or other private vehicles.

#### **4.2.3.4 Chand Bibi Mahal**

This historical tourist spot like a mahal is 12 km away from Nagar city and just 2 km away from Nagar – Pathardi road. But it is a tomb of Salabat Khan. The geographical location of this place is 19° 4' North latitude and 73° 11' east longitude. This tomb, which can be seen from art of Ahmednagar city on the eastern side locally, it is known as Chand Bibi's Mahal, but in fact it is the tomb of Salabat Khan I, the famous minister of Murtaza Nizam Shah I (1565 - 1588). The construction of this tomb was started when the Salabat Khan was alive; it was incomplete when he was dead. After his death, Chand Bibi completed the construction of this beautiful tomb. So the local people known this tomb as Chand Bibi's Mahal. It is situated on the top of the hill known as Shah Dongar which is 3080 feet above the sea level. In the basement of this tomb, there is not only Salabat Khan's tomb, but another tomb of his

wife is also there. There are other tombs of Salabat Khan's second wife; son and his dog are seen in the campus of this tomb. Mirikar, N. Y. (1968). The building is plain but the eight sided platform, the three tiers of pointed arches and the dome have all much beauty of form. By the simple contrivance of a stone terrace built about twelve feet high and 100 yards broad, the tomb seems to rise with considerable dignity from the center of an octagon.



The tomb has angular holes so placed that the rising and setting sunlight falls on it. The tower is about seventy feet high and the base about 12 feet wide while the galleries are about 20 feet broad. The best period to visit this historical place is rainy season. Because the location of this place is on the top of the hill, therefore, we can see the natural beauty with the experience of fogs, clouds and fast and cold wind. The

outsider visitor's and the local people visit here through the year. To reach this spot, we must have our own vehicle otherwise take on rent private cars, jeeps or rickshaw from Nagar or from Bhingar.

#### **4.2.3.5 Kharda**

Kharda is a very famous historical place located in Jamkhed tehsil. The geographical location of this place is 18° 35' North latitude and 75° 25' east longitude. It is 97 km away from Ahmednagar and just 23 km away from Jamkhed. This village has very importance in the point of view of Maratha history, because Kharda is the witness of the battle between Maratha and Nizam of Hyderabad. Nizam took shelter in the Kharda fort, but he was badly defeated by Maratha Confederacy in March 1795. This was the last battle fought together by Peshva, Shinde, Holkar, Gaikwad and Bhosale. This fight is known as the battle of Kharda in history of Maratha.



Kharda fort was built by Sardar Sultanrao Nimbalkar in 1773. This fort is at ground level and in good condition. It is situated at the southeast part of the village. It is squar in shape and built with cut stone walls. The walls of the fort are 30 feet high and it was surrounded by the ditch. The wall has two gates at right angles to each other. There is a small mosque and a deep well in the fort. The tomb of the Nimbalkar

was built near the gate of the village. It is 15 feet broad and 4 feet high in size. All types of transportation facilities by road are available from Nagar, Jamkhed, Patoda and Beed.

#### 4.2.3.6 Chondhi



Chondhi is the birth place of Lady Maratha Sardar Ahilyabai Holkar. It is situated on the bank of river Seena in Jamkhed taluka. It is just 33 km away from Jamkhed and 86 km from Ahmednagar. The geographical location of this place is 18° 16' North latitude and 74° 44' east longitude. She was born on 30 May 1725 at Chondhi. The birth place of Ahilyadevi Holkar and her Gadhi is still now in good condition.

The development of this historical place is going on under the guidance of Hon. Annasaheb Dange with the help of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation, trust and the local people. The Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Shilpsrushti is displayed for the visitors since 8 September 2013. All the historical and social events are shown through this Shilpsrushti. The main gate is very attractive built with cutting stone. The internal door of Shilpsrushti is big and attractive.

Memory pillar, garden, temple of Choundeshwari and temple of Shiv are the other attraction of tourists. The people of Maratha and Dhangar community are mostly visiting this place. Transportation facilities of ST buses and other private vehicle are available from Nagar, Jamkhed and Chondhi phata to visit Chondhi.

#### **4.2.3.7 Patta Fort (Vishramgad)**

Patta fort is a famous historical and tourist center is located in Akole tehsil. It is 35 km away from Akole. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 42' North latitude and 73° 50' east longitude. It is on the border of Ahmednagar and Nasik district. The height of this fort is approximately 1392 meters from sea level.



It is also known as Vishramgad, because Shivaji Maharaj took rest on this fort. When he was return after the winning of Jalnapur with a lot of wealth, the Mughal sardar Ranmastkhan trapped him from three sides. The battle began near Sangamner between Shivaji Maharaj and Ranmastkhan. After three days, when the battle was continued, Shivaji Maharaj takes all wealth and reached on Patta fort safely on 21 November 1679 under the guidance of Bahirji Naik who was the head of the detective department of Shivaji Maharaj. After reaching Patta, Shivaji Maharaj felt sick due to long travel and battle. So he wants to take rest in the fresh and cool and health weather on the fort. He took rest about 17 days on this fort and then he went to Raigad.

There are many caves and water tanks carved in the rocks. The temple of Bhagawati and shrine of Laxmangiri Maharaj are there. The bastions, gates, old buildings, steps in rock, plateau, valleys, forest, wild animals, rivers and natural beauty are the attraction of the fort. Recently, the statue of Shivaji Maharaj was established on the fort and other development in the point of view of tourism is going on under the tourism development Plan with the help of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. Now, every year 21 November is celebrated as 'Shivsparsadin' on the fort. The ST buses are available till Taked and thereafter we can use private vehicles. We can also go via Akole to Pattewadi.

#### 4.2.3.8 Palashi



Palashi is a historical village located in Parner taluka. The geographical location of this tourist spot is 19° 15' North latitude and 74° 26' east longitude. It is 60 km away from Ahmednagar and just 20 km from Takali Dhokeshwar town. The village has a tall wall around it like a land fort. The houses of the village are inside this wall. So it is also known as the fort of Palshi. It was built for the protection of villagers at that time. This big wall was built with the help of some part of the wealth which got from Surat robbery. It has two big gates. One of them is Delhi gate. At evening, when the both gates were closed, no one can enter into the village. The skilled workers were called from the north and they built this attractive, protective, historical and strong stone wall around this village.



There is a big wada of Ramrao Appa Palshikar in the village. He was the deewan of Maratha Sardar Holkar. There were 54 rooms in this historical building. The carving on the wood is very beautiful and still in good condition. Now the member of Palshikar family lived in Indore.

There is a tank to the west of the village. It was constructed in the period of Peshava. It is square in shape in three acre. This tank is surrounded by small hills.

There is a very beautiful temple of Vitthal to the east of the village. It was also built with the help of some part of the wealth which got from Surat robbery. The carving on the wall and pillars is very beautiful. The top of the temple is constructed like a shape of a lotus. Garud Dhwaj is also on the temple. There is a tank near the campus of temple which has the steps of stones. There is a ghat on a small river near the temple. Two Samadhi are built on the ghat.

Apart from this, there are the temples of Renukamata, Rameshwar, Malveer, Ganapati and aslo two Samadhi mandir of Ramrao Appa Palshikar's both wives Sakhubai and Parvatibai. The best period to visit this historical village is rainy season, because this village is situated on a plateau with the small hilly area and in rainy period there is greenery spread everywhere. The student, teacher, archeologist, researchers and other tourist who loved history visit this village. The transportation facilities of ST buses as well as private vehicles are available to reach Palashi Joshi, Suresh. (1976).

#### **4.2.4 Selected Agro based Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar District**

Ahmednagar district is known as agricultural district. The co-operative movement was started in the district. Sugar factories and dams are found in this area. The agricultural development is very fast in this district. There is Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth at Rahuri for the guidance to farmers and research in agriculture. There are some centers in Ahmednagar district which are role model in the development of agriculture. The farmers visit these centers, therefore these centers are known as agro based tourist centers in the district. The major sample agro based tourist centers are given below.

- 1) Hiware Bazar
- 2) Ralegan Siddhi
- 3) Saiban
- 4) Bhenda
- 5) Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri

#### 4.2.4.1 Hiware Bazar

Hiware Bazar is a model village located in Parner taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is just 17 km to the west of the Nagar city. The geographical location of this place is 19° 4' North latitude and 74° 36' east longitude. It is situated in the hilly area. This village comes under the drought prone region; therefore the villagers faced water scarcity every year. Shri. Popatrao Pawar a well-educated young personality elected as a sarpanch of Hiware Bazar In1990 and he made drastic changes in the village. Under his leadership the villagers drew a plan of development in which priority was given to the drinking water. The water shade development program was implemented by him with the help of villagers and various schemes of Maharashtra Government.



The villagers construct cct, nala bund, percolation tanks, storage tank, and check dams along with planting trees. Five principles i.s. panchsutri was adopted by the villagers. These are nasha bandi, kurhad bandi, nas bandi and shramdan. Nasha bandi means no intake of liquor, kurhad bandi means no cutting trees, charai bandi means no free grazing, nasbandi means no large family and shramdan means voluntary Labour work for the village development. Due to this program there are water conservation, forest conservation and soil conservation in the whole watershed zones of the village, the ground water level was increased and the villagers get water throughout the year. So there is no problem of water scarcity in the village. The income and standard of living were increased due to the availability of water for agricultural and for their cattle's. The tourist observed the transformation in the lifestyle of the villagers. Due to this ideal work done by the villagers, Hiware bazaar was declared an Ideal Village by the Government of Maharashtra. To see the

development of this village with the help of the watershed management program, large number of students, teachers, people, farmers, officers, politicians and scholars are visiting this village every day. Public transportation facilities as well as private vehicles are available from Nagar to visit Hiware Bazar.

#### **4.2.4.2 Ralegan Siddhi**



Another ideal village Ralegan Siddhi is located in Parner taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is 52 km away from Ahmednagar and just 5 km from the Nagar – Pune state highway. It lies in 18° 92' North latitude and 74° 41' east longitude. This village comes under the rain shadow zone. Therefore, there are problem like water, agriculture, education, medical facility, poverty, etc. After Anna return to Ralegan Siddhi from the army in 1975, he decided to change this situation and solve the problems of the villagers. Anna understood that alcoholism is main rout of poverty. He called the meeting and convinced the shopkeepers to stop their liquor's business and take promise with agreement in the temple. Due to this agreement 30 liquor units were closed.

The scarcity of water was the major problem in the village. Anna Hazare started Watershed Management Program with the help of villager's shramdan and schemes of Maharashtra Government. 'Arrest Water, Percolate water' is main theme of Watershed Management Program .The village Ralegan Siddhi divided into four

watershed zone. For the conservation of water and soil, CCT, land leveling and 50 nala bund, percolation dams, 50 bore wells, seven cooperative wells, private wells and check dams were constructed with the help of local people's shramadan. Due to watershed management program, there were changes in land use and cropping pattern. Standard of living and lifestyle were changed of every villager. Anna started the school for failure students. Grain Bank was started in the village. When the production of grain is not sufficient due to drought, the grain bank provides the grain to the people. A lot of people visit Ralegan Siddhi to see the remarkable development done by Anna with the help of the villagers. The public transport facilities as well as private vehicles are available from Nagar, Parner, Shirur to visit Ralegan Siddhi.

#### **4.2.4.3 Saiban**

Saiban is a famous agro tourist center near Nagar city. It is only 11 km northwest to the city and just 2 km inside from the Nagar Manamad State highway behind Ahmednagar MIDC. The geographical location of this place is 19° 10' North latitude and 74° 41' east longitude. Saiban is situated in area of Nimblak village. Dr. Kankaria, who is eye specialist in Nagar, bought this hilly and rocky land and converts it into the agro tourist center. At first, he constructs various dams on the Nala which is flowing through Saiban.



There are vanrai dams, cement dams, gabian dams, KT wear and soil dam found on the nala. He also constructs CCT on the slop of the hill. Therefore, water conservation as well as soil conservation is done. Due to this water conservation, the water level is increased and with the help of this water he takes production of various types of flowers, capsicum, strawberry, chickoo, orchids etc with recent agricultural technology. There are poly houses and shade nets constructed for the delicate crops like flower and vegetables. There is a nursery, garden, nakshtra udyan, statues of animals, space centre, and Snake Park open for the visitors. The animals and birds like immu, rabbits, camel, ducks, hens, parrots and love birds are the main attraction of the children. Horse riding, camel riding and ride of bullock cart are available for the tourist. Tourist can enjoy the boating in the KT wear dam which is biggest dam in Saiban. Apart from this water games, sea saw, sliding, puppet show, Ali Baba's cave, echo point, jumping are the other attractions for the tourist. The farmer always visits and takes guidance and experience of poly house and shade nets. The manager and another person of the Saiban give all information to the visitors. Students, teachers, researcher as well as other people also visit saiban. The Hurda parti is also arranged by Saiban in the period of hurda. They provided village style food like zunka bhakari, bengan bharta, chatanies etc. We can visit this agro tourist center with private vehicles.

#### **4.2.4.4 Bhenda**

Bhenda is located in Newasa taluka of Ahmednagar district. There is Shri Dnyaneshwar Agriculture Scientific farm in Bhenda. It is just 14 km away from Newasa phata on Newasa – Shevgaon road. The geographical location of this place is 19° 30' North latitude and 75° 2' east longitude. It is organized by Shri Dnyaneshwar Co Operative Sugar Factory. There is Shri Dnyaneshwar Agriculture Scientific Training Farm. This training college gives advice to the farmers. This institution was established by respected Marutrao Ghule Patil, the founder of Shri Dnyaneshwar Co-operative Sugar Factory. There are demonstration farm and laboratories where the experiments are carried out on new streams and it is recommended to farmer to experiment in their field. The horticulture project was established in the surrounding of sugar factory in 1990. This project and Agriculture training college were established to impart and object of practical training to students as well as farmers. This center provides training to those farmers who want to introduce new varieties of

seed to cultivate in their field. The experts are always visited in the field, where the experiments were done by farmers in their fields.



The training program is arranged for the farmer regularly. Tours are always arranged for the farmers to visit Agriculture University who want to take advanced knowledge and new techniques in agriculture. There are a number of trees and gardens available for practice and experiments such as coconut, guava, grapes, pomegranates, fig, amla, mango, cherry, tamarind, etc. The farmers, students, researchers, teacher and people visit the center to get knowledge related to agriculture and this center satisfied them. Therefore, this center is became a famous agricultural tourist center.

#### **4.2.4.5 Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri**

MPKV is located in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district. It is 35 km away from Ahmednagar and just 5 km from Rahuri. It is very close to the Nagar – Manamad state highway. It is situated on 2877.4 hectares area. It lies in  $19^{\circ} 50'$  North latitude and  $75^{\circ} 25'$  east longitude. This is a well-known agricultural tourist center. The agriculture university was established on 29 March 1968 with name Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. The aim of this university is to create and develop scientific and technical manpower for obtaining the highest production and productivity in each farm system to bring them at export level. The courses of

agriculture, horticulture, agricultural engineering, farm business and forestry are run at graduate and post graduate level.



Research is the major activity in the university. The research on pulses, vegetables, fruits, fodder crops, commercial crops, flowers; oil seed crops, livestock, agricultural technology, are continuously by the scientist. Apart from this the research is also carried out on dry land farming, water management, post-harvest management of fruits and vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants.

It is also a training center because training for livestock supervisors; horticulture training is given in this university. The training program is arranged for the farmers and students. There are a large number of trees and gardens are available for practice and experiments such as coconut, onion, guava, grapes, capsicum, custard apple, pomegranates, fig, orange, tomato, mango, tamarind, etc. The farmers, students, researchers, teacher and people of all over the country visits the center to get knowledge related to agriculture and this center gives proper advice and information and satisfied them. Therefore, this center has become a famous agricultural tourist center. This MPKV is situated very closed to the high way therefore; public transportation facilities as well as private vehicles facilities are regularly available to visit here. The Rahuri railway station is just 5 km from university, so visitors can use railway facility to reach here.

## **CHAPTER V - ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

#### **5.1 Classification of tourist centers and number of tourists contacted at tourist centers in Ahmednagar district**

#### **5.2 Functional and behavioral characteristics of tourists visited to tourist centers**

- 5.2 .1 Gender wise
- 5.2 .2 Age group
- 5.2 .3 Marital status of tourists
- 5.2 .4 Religion wise
- 5.2 .5 Educations
- 5.2.6 Economic status
- 5.2 .7 Occupations
- 5.2 .8 Origin of tourists
- 5.2 .9 Purpose of visit
- 5.2.10 Modes of transportations
- 5.2.11 Accompany
- 5.2.12 Halting duration
- 5.2 .13 Frequency of visit
- 5.2 .14 Sources of information

#### **A - RELIGIOUS TOURIST CENTERS**

- 5.3 Tourists contacted at religious tourist centers
- 5.4 Satisfaction index related to facilities and services
- 5.5 Assessment of socio - economic impacts of tourism on the residents
  - 5.5.1 Residents contacted at religious tourist centers
  - 5.5.2 Social impact
  - 5.5.3 Economic impact

#### **5.6 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

- 5.6.1 Social problems
- 5.6.2 Environmental problems
- 5.6.3 Henry Garrett's Rank Techniques

#### **B - NATURAL TOURIST CENTERS**

- 5.7 Tourists contacted at natural tourist centers



- 5.8 Satisfaction index related to facilities and services
- 5.9 Assessment of socio economic impacts of tourism on the residents
  - 5.9.1 – Resident contacted at natural tourist centers
  - 5.9.2 Social impact
  - 5.9.3 Economic impact

**5.10 – SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

- 5.10.1 Social problems
- 5.10.2 Environmental problems
- 5.10.3 Henry Garrett’s Rank Techniques

**C - HISTORICAL TOURIST CENTERS**

- 5.11 Tourists contacted at historical tourist centers
- 5.12 Satisfaction index related to facilities and services
- 5.13 Assessment of socio economic impacts of tourism on the residents
  - 5.13.1 Resident contacted at historical tourist centers
  - 5.13.2. Social impact
  - 5.13.3 Economic impact

**5.14 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

- 5.14.1 Social problems
- 5.14.2 Environmental problems
- 5.14.3 Henry Garrett’s Rank Techniques

**D - AGRO BASE TOURIST CENTERS**

- 5.15 Tourists contacted at agro base tourist centers
- 5.16 Satisfaction index related to facilities and services
- 5.17 Assessment of socio economic impacts of tourism on the residents
  - 5.17.1 Residents contacted at agro base tourist centers
  - 5.17.2 Social impact
  - 5.17.3 Economic impact

**5.18 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

- 5.18.1 Social problems
- 5.18.2 Environmental problems
- 5.18.3 Henry Garrett’s Rank Techniques

**5.19 CO RELATION ON THE BASIS OF TOURISTS SATISFACTION INDEX**

**5.20 TOURIST CIRCUITS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

## 5.0 Introduction

The ultimate aim of tourism is to make people hearty, healthy and happy (Sunetra Roday 2013). In the past people moved in search of livelihood and for great achievements. Later, it became a hobby and people began to travel for fun. Man made considerable progress in inventing new to newer modes of transport. Today aeroplanes, cruise ships, motor bikes, extremely comfortable and high speed buses, a diverse range of luxury cars have brought changes in the overall scenario in tourism. Tourists flow is increasing day by day towards tourist destination. There is a lot of tourism potential in many tourist centers in all countries to attract tourists. There are different types of tourists found in every tourist places. Therefore, the study of tourists with functional and behavioral aspect is important for the development of tourism as well as planning of tourist destinations. The study of tourists regarding their age, gender, origin, marital status, education, occupation, income, purpose of visit, halting period, frequency of visit, modes of transportation, shopping, sources of information about tourist places and opinion about facilities available at tourist centers indicates the standard of visitors and their behavioral characteristics. All this information regarding tourists and their opinions about tourist places are very helpful for development process of tourist centers. Therefore, for the assessment of functional and behavioral characteristics of tourists and tourist centers in the Ahmednagar district, a survey was conducted. For the collection of primary data, a physical survey of various destinations were carried out which have tourists' resources within study area. These centers are religious, natural, historical and agro base, which are located in the study area.

A sample survey was conducted for tourists' population with designed questionnaire. The questionnaires are dully filled up by tourists at selected tourist centers in the Ahmednagar district. Random sampling method has been used for selecting the tourists for interview and fill up the questionnaire by them. For sample survey 33 tourist centers were selected. These centers are classified into religious, natural, historical and agro based tourist centers.

By religious point of view, ten religious places like Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Meherabad, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Siddhatek, Shirdi and Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj Samadhi at Shrigonda were selected. By consideration of natural significance, ten natural tourist centers were selected such as Bhandardara dam, Randha fall, Mula dam, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya, Black-Buck

Sanctuary at Rehekuri, Harishchandragad, Pravarasangam, Dongargan and Caves near Takali Dhokeshwar. By historical point of view, eight historical tourist centers were selected such as Ahmednagar Fort, Historical Museum, Tank Museum, Chandbibi Mahal, Kharda Fort, Chondhi, Patta Fort and Palashi. By considering the agro base importance, five agro based tourist centers such as Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi, Saiban, Bhenda and Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri were selected. About 1050 tourists were personally contacted and questionnaires were filled up by them at every selected tourist centers in the study area.

### **5.1 Classification of Tourist Centers and Number of Tourists Contacted at Tourist Centers**

Ahmednagar district has a large number of varieties in tourist places due to its largest area in Maharashtra. There are various types of tourist centers found in the district. Tourists visit more than hundred tourist places in the study area. These places are religious, natural, historical and agro base found in the district.

**Table No. 5.1 Classification of Tourist Centers and Number of Tourists Contacted at Tourist Centers**

| Sr. No. | Classification of Tourist Centers | No. of Selected Tourist Centers | No. of Tourists Contacted |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1       | Religious Tourist Centers         | 10                              | 350                       |
| 2       | Natural Tourist Centers           | 10                              | 310                       |
| 3       | Historical Tourist Centers        | 08                              | 240                       |
| 4       | Agro Base Tourist Centers         | 05                              | 150                       |
| Total   |                                   | 33                              | 1050                      |

For the assessment of tourism 33 tourist centers are selected. Out of them 10 religious, 10 natural, 8 historical and 5 agro base centers are selected for the study. At these 33 tourist centers 1050 tourists were contacted. Out of 1050 tourists 350 tourists contacted at religious centers, 310 tourists at natural places, 240 tourists at historical places and 150 tourists were contacted at agro base tourist centers.

#### **5.1.1 Tourists Contacted at Selected Tourist Centers**

Table number 5.2 shows that the selected tourist centers as well as tourists contacted at every tourist centers. At every tourist center questionnaire were filled up by some tourists.

**Table No. 5.2 Tourists Contacted at Selected Tourist Centers**

| Sr. No | Religious Tourist Centers |          | Natural Tourist Centers |          | Historical Tourist Centers |          | Agro based Tourist Centers |          |
|--------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
|        | Name                      | Tourists | Name                    | Tourists | Name                       | Tourists | Name                       | Tourists |
| 1      | Madhi                     | 40       | Bhandardara             | 40       | Ahmednagar Fort            | 30       | MPKV Rahuri                | 30       |
| 2      | Mohatadevi                | 40       | Randhafall              | 30       | Historical Museum          | 30       | DKVK Bhenda                | 30       |
| 3      | Vruddheshwar              | 30       | Mula dam                | 30       | Tank Museum                | 30       | Hiware Bazar               | 30       |
| 4      | Nizarneshwar              | 30       | Nighoj                  | 30       | Chandbibi Mahal            | 30       | Ralegan Siddhi             | 30       |
| 5      | Meharabad                 | 30       | Wadgaon Darya           | 30       | Kharda Fort                | 30       | Saiban                     | 30       |
| 6      | Shani Shinganapur         | 40       | Rehekuri                | 30       | Chondhi                    | 30       | -                          | -        |
| 7      | Deogad                    | 30       | Harishchandragad        | 30       | Patta Fort                 | 30       | -                          | -        |
| 8      | Sidhatek                  | 30       | Dongargan               | 30       | Palshi Fort                | 30       | -                          | -        |
| 9      | Shirdi                    | 50       | Pravarasangam           | 30       | -                          | -        | -                          | -        |
| 10     | Shrigonda                 | 30       | Takali. Dhokeshwar      | 30       | -                          | -        | -                          | -        |
|        | Total                     | 350      | Total                   | 310      | Total                      | 240      | Total                      | 150      |

*Source - Compiled by Researcher*

At the selected 10 religious tourist centers each 30 tourists were contacted at Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Meherabad, Deogad, Siddhatek, and Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj Samadhi at Shrigonda, each 40 tourists were contacted at Madhi, Mohatadevi and Shani Shinganapur and 50 tourists were contacted at Shirdi. Total 350 tourists were contacted at these tourist centers.

Among the 10 selected natural tourist centers and 310 tourists 40 tourists were contacted at Bhandardara and 30 tourists were contacted from each tourist centers i.e. Randhafall, Mula dam, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya, Rehekuri, Harishchandragad, Dongargan, Pravarasangam and Takali Dhokeshwar.

At the 8 selected historical tourist centers about 30 tourists were contacted at every tourist center i.e. Ahmednagar Fort, Historical Museum, Tank Museum, Chandbibi Mahal, Kharda Fort, Chondhi, Patta Fort and Palshi Fort. Total 240 tourists were contacted at these tourist centers.

About 30 tourists were contacted at every sample agro based tourist center i.e. Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi and Saiban. Total 150 tourists were contacted at these tourist centers.

## **5.2 Functional and Behavioral Characteristics of Tourists visited to Selected Tourist Center**

Tourist is the important factor of tourism industry. The functional and behavioral characteristics of the tourist have been important for planning and development of tourism. This characteristic has been collected through questionnaire. Random sampling method has been used for selecting respondents. For the study following characteristics of tourist's are consider.

1) Gender, 2) Age group, 3) Marital Status, 4) Religion, 5) Education, 6) Economic status of tourist, 7) Occupation, 8) Origin of tourist, 9) Purpose of visit, 10) Mode of transportation, 11) Accompany with tourist, 12) Halting duration, 13) Frequency of visit and 14) Sources of information about tourist centers.

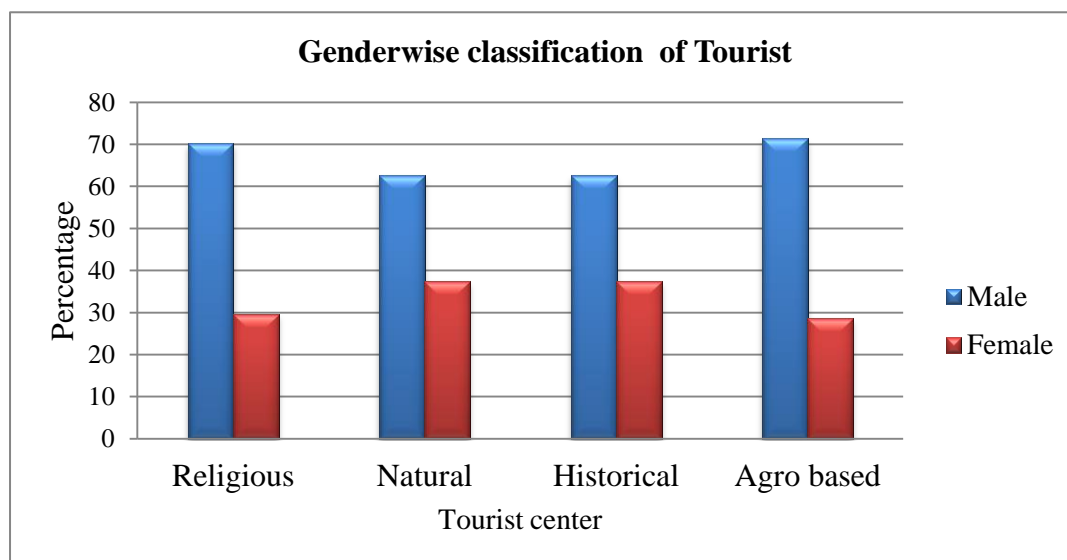
### **5.2.1. Gender**

Table 5.3 reveals that the classification of tourists according to gender. The male and female tourists always visit to the tourist centers. Sometimes we found transgender also visited to some places. Out of 350 contacted tourists at the religious tourist centers 70.29 % tourists were male while 29.71% were female.

**Table No. 5.3 Gender wise classification of Tourists**

| Gender | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|--------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|        | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No.   | %     |
| Male   | 246       | 70.29 | 194     | 62.58 | 166        | 62.58 | 107        | 71.33 | 713   | 67.90 |
| Female | 104       | 29.71 | 116     | 37.42 | 74         | 37.42 | 43         | 28.67 | 337   | 32.10 |
| Total  | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*



**Fig. No. 5.1**

Out of 310 contacted tourists 62.58 % tourists were male while 37.42 % were female tourists at the natural tourist centers. Out of 240 contacted tourists at the historical tourist centers 69.16 % tourists were male while 30.84 % were female tourists. Out of 150 contacted tourists 71.33 % tourists were male while 28.67 % were female tourists at the agro based tourist centers.

Out of 1050 contacted tourists 67.90 % tourists were male while 32.10 % were female tourists. It is cleared that male tourists is more than female tourists who visited to selected tourist centers in the study area. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 3 degrees of freedom is 7.815. Our obtained Chi Square value is 5.93 and it is smaller than this. So we concluded that there is no relationship between gender of the tourists and types of tourist centers. It is cleared that male tourists are more than female tourists at every tourist centers in the study area. Because our social set up is not so favorable for females regarding tourism in India and physical fitness is also essential to visit various types of tourist centers which is not found in most of the females.

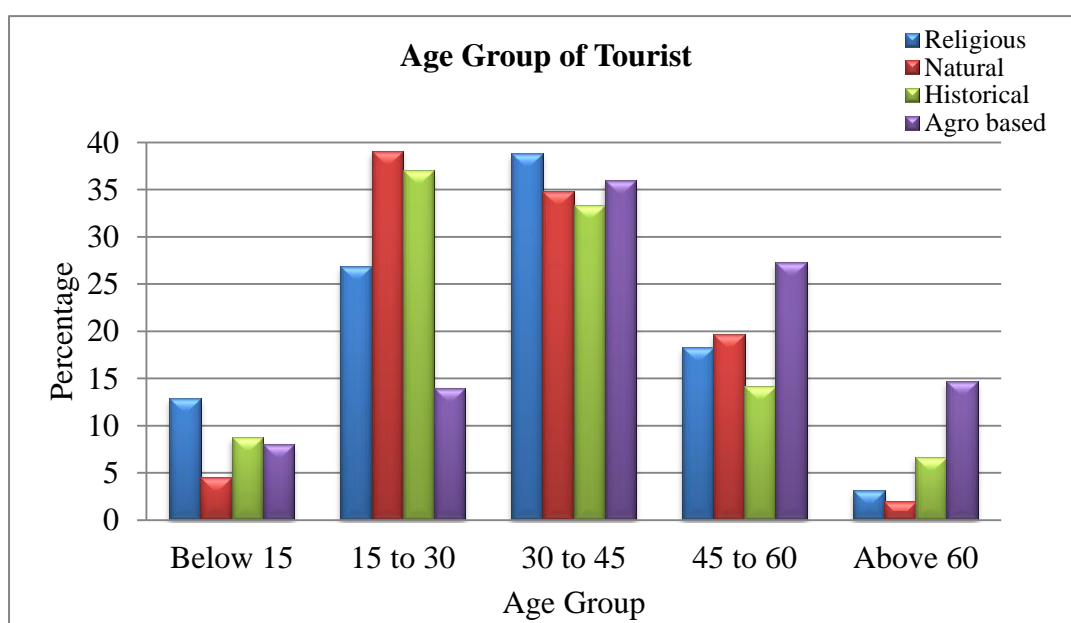
### 5.2.2. Age Group

There are different types of age groups of tourist's which are found at every tourist centers. The Age group wise classification of tourists who visits to tourist centers is presented in table no. 5.4

**Table No. 5.4 - Age groups of Tourists**

| Age Group | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Below 15  | 45        | 12.86 | 14      | 4.52  | 21         | 8.75  | 12         | 8     | 92    | 8.76  |
| 15 to 30  | 64        | 26.86 | 121     | 39.03 | 89         | 37.08 | 21         | 14    | 295   | 28.10 |
| 30 to 45  | 136       | 38.86 | 108     | 34.84 | 80         | 33.33 | 54         | 36    | 378   | 36.00 |
| 45 to 60  | 94        | 18.28 | 61      | 19.68 | 34         | 14.17 | 41         | 27.33 | 230   | 21.90 |
| Above 60  | 11        | 3.14  | 06      | 1.93  | 16         | 6.67  | 22         | 14.67 | 55    | 5.24  |
| Total     | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.2**

It is seen from table 5.4 that, majority of the (38.86% ) tourists belong to age group between 30 and 45 while minimum 3.14% tourists were belonged to above 60 age group visited to the religious tourist centers. About 12.86% tourists were below 15 years, 18.28 % tourists were in the between 15 to 30 years old while 26.86 % tourists were between 45 to 60 years old at the religious tourist centers.

At the natural tourist centers maximum tourists (39.03 %) belong to age group between 15 and 30 while minimum 1.93 % tourists were belong to above 60 years old age group. About 4.52 % tourists were below 15 years old, 34.84 % tourists were between 30 to 45 years old while 19.68 % tourists were between 45 to 60 years old.

A large number of (37.08 %) tourists belongs to age group between 15 to 30 while minimum 6.67 % tourists were belongs to above 60 age group. About 33.33 % tourists were between 30 to 45 years old, 14.17 % tourists were between 45 to 60 years old while 8.75 % tourists are below 15 years old at the historical tourist centers.

A majority of the (36 %) tourists' visits at the agro based tourist centers in the age group of 30 to 45 while minimum 8 % tourists were in the age group of below 15. About 27.33 % tourists were between 45 to 60 years old, 14.67 % tourists were above 60 years age group while 14 % tourists were 15 to 30 years old.

It is observed that, out of 1050 contacted tourists maximum 36 % tourists belong to age group between 30 and 45 while minimum 5.24% tourists are belong to above 60 age group visited to the tourist centers. About 8.76 % tourists are below 15 years, 28.10 % tourists are between 15 to 30 years old while 21.90 % tourists is between 45 to 60 years old visited to the selected tourist centers. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05 significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 91.74 which is more than tabulated value. Therefore it indicates that there is significant difference between various age groups of the tourists at all tourist centers.

The maximum tourists (38.86%) were found the age group between 30 to 45 years at the religious tourist centers. Because in this age group tourists are generally economically stable, enthusiastic and they prefer to spend their leisure time to visit tourist places with their family.

At the natural and historical tourist centers percentage of tourists 39.03% and 37.09 % respectively were found in the age group between 15 to 30 years. Because in this age group, tourists are young, physically fit, enthusiastic and generally natural beauty historical places always attract youngsters.

At the agro based tourist centers highest percentage of tourists (27.33%) is found in the age group between 45 to 60 years. Because large numbers of experienced farmer are found in this age group and they want to do new experiments in their farm. Therefore, they visit to agro based tourist centers to get recent technology and knowledge.



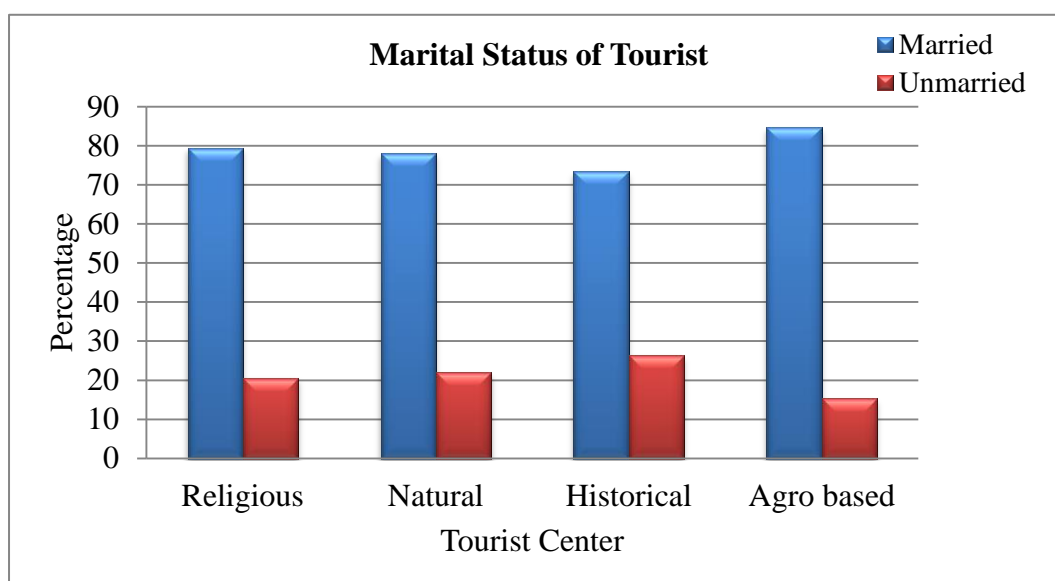
### 5.2.3. Marital Status

The tourists who visited to the various tourist places in the study area are classified in to two groups on the basis of marital status is shown in the following table no. 5.5

**Table No. 5.5 Marital Status of Tourists**

| Marital status | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Married        | 278       | 79.43 | 242     | 78.06 | 177        | 73.45 | 127        | 84.67 | 824   | 78.48 |
| Unmarried      | 72        | 20.57 | 68      | 21.94 | 63         | 26.25 | 23         | 15.33 | 226   | 21.52 |
| Total          | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.**

Out of 350 selected tourists 79.43 % tourists were married while 20.57 % tourists were unmarried who visited the religious tourist centers and out of 310 selected tourists 78.06 % tourists are found married while 21.94 % tourists are unmarried who visited the natural tourist centers.

At the historical tourist centers out of 240 selected tourists for investigation 73.45 % tourists are found married while 26.25% tourists are unmarried and out of 150 selected tourists for investigation 84.67 % tourists are found married while 15.33 % tourists are unmarried at the agro based tourist centers.

It is observed that out of 1050 selected tourists 78.48 % tourists are married while 21.52 % tourists are unmarried. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 3 degrees of freedom is 7.815. Our obtained Chi

Square value is 6.79 and it is smaller than this. This means that there is no relationship between marital statuses of the tourists visited all tourist centers.

The percentage of married tourists who visited to the various tourist centers is 78.48 % because in India maximum persons get married above 25 years and more than 75 % tourists were found above 25 years.

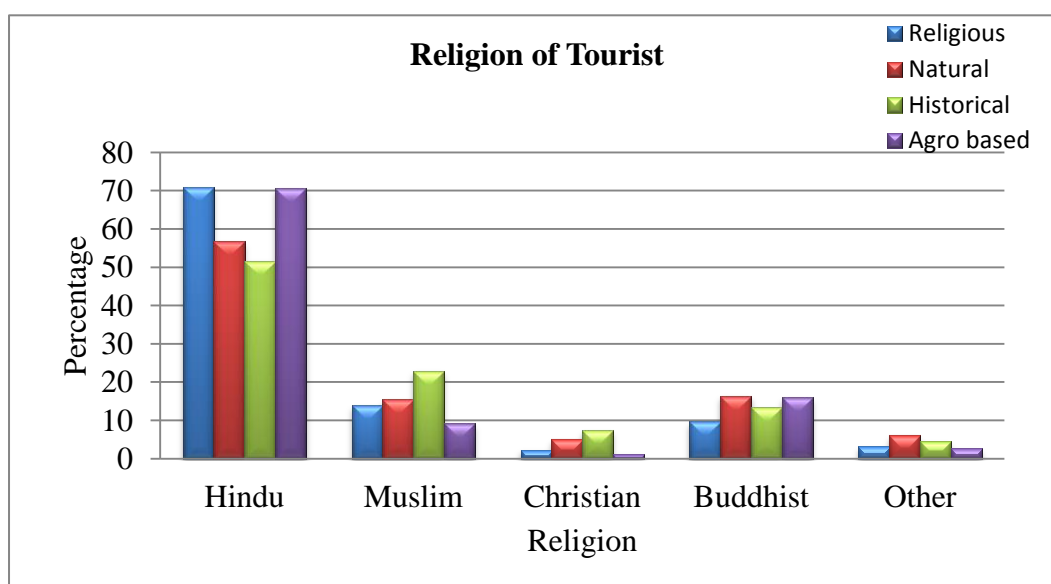
#### 5.2.4. Religion

At every tourist centers it is observed that the tourists from different religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain etc. are visiting to religious places. The religion wise classification of tourists who visits to tourist centers is shown in following table no. 5.6.

**Table No. 5.6 Religion wise classification of Tourists**

| Religion  | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Hindu     | 248       | 70.86 | 176     | 56.77 | 124        | 51.67 | 106        | 70.67 | 654   | 62.28 |
| Muslim    | 49        | 14    | 48      | 15.48 | 55         | 22.92 | 14         | 9.33  | 166   | 15.81 |
| Christian | 8         | 2.28  | 16      | 5.16  | 18         | 7.5   | 2          | 1.33  | 44    | 4.19  |
| Buddhist  | 34        | 9.72  | 51      | 16.45 | 32         | 13.33 | 24         | 16    | 141   | 13.43 |
| Other     | 11        | 3.15  | 19      | 6.14  | 11         | 4.58  | 4          | 2.67  | 45    | 4.29  |
| Total     | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*



**Fig. No. 5.4**

Out of 350 respondents' large number of tourists were Hindu found who visited to the religious tourist centers. The Hindu tourists were 70.86 % followed by Muslim 14 %, Buddhist 9.72 and 2.28 from Christian religion while 3.15 % tourists belong to other religions.

Out of 310 respondents' large number of tourists belong to Hindu religion. The Hindu tourists are 56.77 % followed by Buddhist 16.45 %, Muslim 9.72 % and 5.16 % from Christian religion while 6.14 % tourists belong to other religions at the natural tourist centers.

At the historical tourist centers out of 240 sample tourists large number (51.67 % ) of tourists were Hindu followed by Muslim 22.92 %, Buddhist 13.33 %, and 7.5 % from Christian religion while 4.58 % tourists belong to other religions.

At the agro based tourist centers out of 150 selected tourists maximum number of tourists belong to Hindu religion. The Hindu tourists are 70.67 % followed by Buddhist 16 %, Muslim 9.33 % and 1.33 % from Christian religion while 2.67 % tourists belong to other religions.

Table no. 5.6 highlights that religion wise classification of tourists visit to the selected tourist centers in study area. Out of 1050 respondents' large numbers of tourists were Hindu. The Hindu tourists are 62.28 % followed by Muslim 15.81 %, Buddhist 13.43 and 4.19 from Christian religion while 4.29 % tourists belong to other religions. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 47.93 which is higher than this. So it indicates that there is association between religion of the tourists and all tourist centers.

A large number of tourists (62.28 %) were belonged to Hindu religion, because the tourist centers which are selected for the study most of them are related to the Hindu religion and the population of Hindu is more than other religion of the study area.

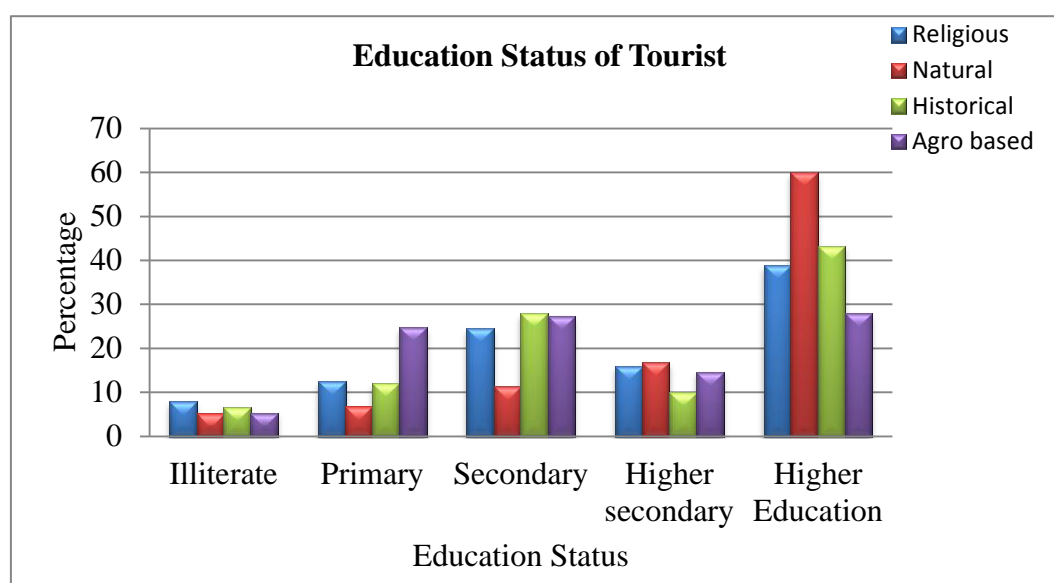
### **5.2.5. Education**

The tourists of various education levels were found at every tourist centers. These education levels are like primary, secondary, high secondary, higher education and some of them are illiterate also. The education level wise classification of tourists is presented in table no. 5.7.

**Table No. 5.7- Education Status of Tourists**

| Education        | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                  | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No.   | %     |
| Illiterate       | 28        | 8     | 16      | 5.16  | 16         | 6.67  | 8          | 5.33  | 68    | 6.48  |
| Primary          | 44        | 12.57 | 21      | 6.77  | 29         | 12.08 | 37         | 24.67 | 131   | 12.48 |
| Secondary        | 86        | 24.57 | 35      | 11.29 | 67         | 27.92 | 41         | 27.33 | 229   | 21.81 |
| Higher secondary | 56        | 16    | 52      | 16.77 | 24         | 10    | 22         | 14.67 | 154   | 14.67 |
| Higher Education | 136       | 38.85 | 186     | 60    | 104        | 43.33 | 42         | 28    | 468   | 44.57 |
| Total            | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*



**Fig. No. 5.5**

About 38.85% tourists who were coming at religious tourist centers was in the category of higher education followed by secondary education 24.57 %, higher secondary education 16 % while 12.57 % tourists completed their primary education. Among contacted respondents only 8 % tourists were illiterate.

The maximum number of tourists (60 %) who are coming at natural tourist centers are completed their higher education followed by higher secondary education 11.29 %, secondary education 11.29 % while 6.77 % tourists completed their primary education. Among 350 contacted respondents only 5.16 % tourists are illiterate.

About 43.33 % who were coming at historical tourist places are in the category of higher education. About 27.92 % tourists got secondary education, 12.08

% tourists completed their primary education, 10 % tourists got higher secondary education and only 6.67 % tourists are illiterate.

About 28 % tourists were coming at agro based tourist centers are in the category of higher education. About 27.33 % tourists got secondary education, 14.67 % tourists got higher secondary education, and 24.67 % tourists completed their primary education, while among 240 contacted respondents only 5.33 % tourists are illiterate.

It can be seen from the above table 5.6 that 93.52 % tourists are literate. The maximum number of tourists (44.57 %) who are coming in the study region completed their higher education followed by secondary education 21.81 %, higher secondary education 14.67 % while 12.48 % tourists completed their primary education. Among contacted respondents only 6.48 % tourists are illiterate. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05 significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 84.90 and it is more than this. Therefore we concluded that there is significant difference between education levels of the tourists and visited by them tourist centers.

The percentage of higher educated tourists is higher (44.57 %) than other educational level of tourists because these types of tourists have satisfactory earning sources and they can spend money for tourism. They feel satisfaction, freshness, entertainment and enjoy through tourism from their busy schedule.

### **5.2.6. Economic Status and Income Groups**

There are different types of economic status and income groups of tourists. The economic status wise classification of tourists who visits to tourist centers is shown in table no. 5.8

Table number 5.8 shows that out of 350 samples of tourists at the religious tourist centers, the highest percentage (38.85) of tourists were unemployed and they did not have earning source of income because some of them were students, house wives, old persons and children below 15 age groups. The annual income of 22.58 % tourists found from ₹ 2 lac to 4 lac followed by 19.14 % tourists have below 1 lac, 9.71 % tourists have ₹ 1 lac to 2 lac, 6 % tourists have above ₹ 6 lac and 4 % tourists have ₹ 4 lac to 6 lac income.

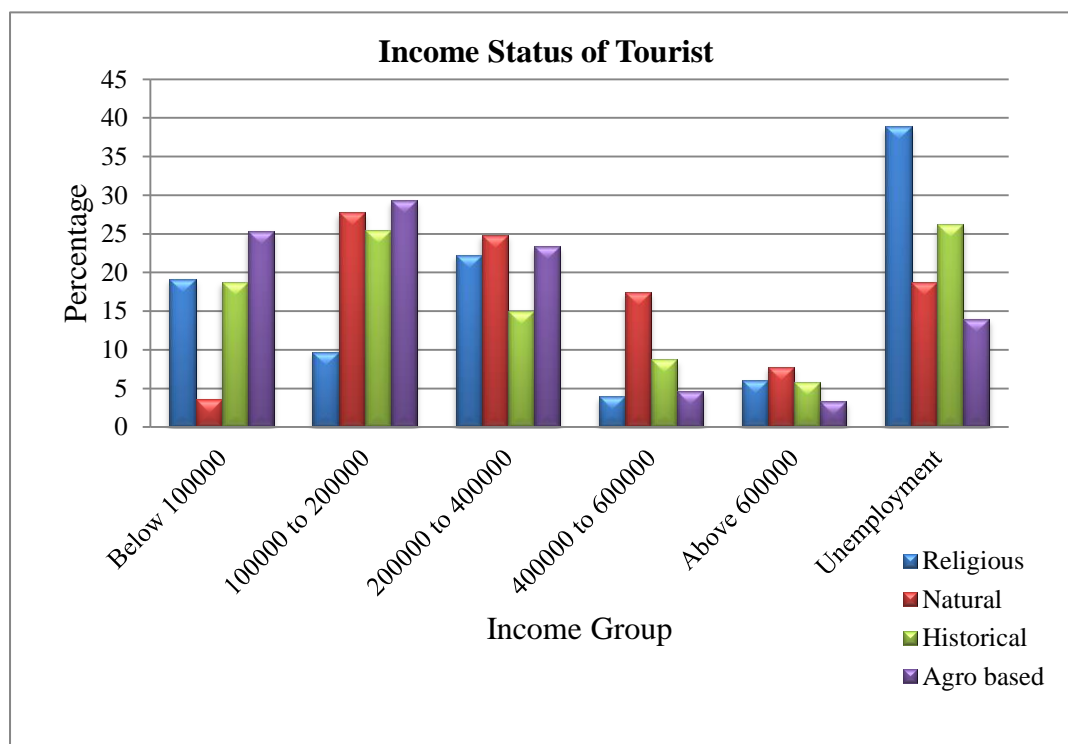
Out of 310 samples of tourists contacted at the natural tourist centers, 18.71 % tourists were unemployed and they did not have earning source of income because

some of them are students, house wives, old persons and children's below 15 ages. The annual income of 27.74 % tourists found from ₹ 1 lac to 2 lac followed by 24.84 % tourists have between 2 to 4 lac, 17.42 % tourists have ₹ 4 lac to 6 lac, 7.74 % tourists have above 6 lac and 3.55 % tourists have below ₹ 1 lac annual income.

**Table No. 5.8 Income Status of Tourists**

| Income group     | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                  | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Below 100000     | 67        | 19.14 | 11      | 3.55  | 45         | 18.75 | 38         | 25.33 | 161   | 15.33 |
| ₹ 1 lac - ₹2 lac | 34        | 9.71  | 86      | 27.74 | 61         | 25.42 | 44         | 29.33 | 225   | 21.43 |
| ₹ 2 lac - ₹4 lac | 78        | 22.28 | 77      | 24.84 | 36         | 15    | 35         | 23.33 | 226   | 21.52 |
| ₹4 to ₹6 lac     | 14        | 4     | 54      | 17.42 | 21         | 8.75  | 7          | 4.67  | 96    | 9.14  |
| Above 600000     | 21        | 6     | 24      | 7.74  | 14         | 5.83  | 5          | 3.33  | 64    | 6.09  |
| Unemployment     | 136       | 38.85 | 58      | 18.71 | 63         | 26.25 | 21         | 14    | 278   | 26.48 |
| Total            | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.6**

At the natural tourist centers out of 240 samples of tourists, 26.25 % tourists were unemployed and they did not have earning source of income because some of

them are students, house wives, old persons and children's below 15 years old. The annual income of 25.42 % tourists found from ₹ 1 lac to 2 lac followed by 18.75 % tourists have below ₹ 1 lac income, about 15 % tourists have between ₹ 2 to 4 lac income, 8.75 % tourists get ₹ 4 lac to 6 lac, while 5.83 % tourist's annual income is above ₹ 6 lac.

Out of 150 samples of tourists at agro based tourist centers, 14 % tourists are unemployed and they did not have earning source of income because some of them are students, house wives, old persons and children's below 15 years old. The annual income of 29.33 % tourists found from ₹1 lac to 2 lac followed by 25.33 % tourists have below ₹ 1 lac income, about 23.33 % tourists have between ₹ 2 to 4 lac income, 4.67 % tourists got ₹ 4 lac to 6 lac, while 3.33 % tourist's annual income is above ₹ 6 lac.

Out of 1050 samples tourists 26.48 % tourists were unemployed. They did not have earning source because some of them are students, house wives, old persons and children below 15 ages. The annual income of 21.52 % tourists found between ₹ 2 lac to ₹4 lac followed by 21.43 % tourists have ₹ 1 lac to ₹2 lac, 15.33 % tourists have below ₹1 lac, 9.14 % tourist have ₹4 to ₹6 lac, 6.09 % tourists have above ₹ 6 lac income. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 15 degrees of freedom is 24.996. Our obtained Chi Square value is 160.10 and it is higher than this. So it indicates that there is relationship between economic status of the tourists and visiting tourist centers.

The annual incomes of large number of tourists (42.95 %) were from ₹1 lac to ₹4 lac because in this income group people can spend money on tourism. But there is also a large number of (26.48%) none earning group of students, house wives, old persons and children and there is remarkable percentage of this kind of group in the tourists.

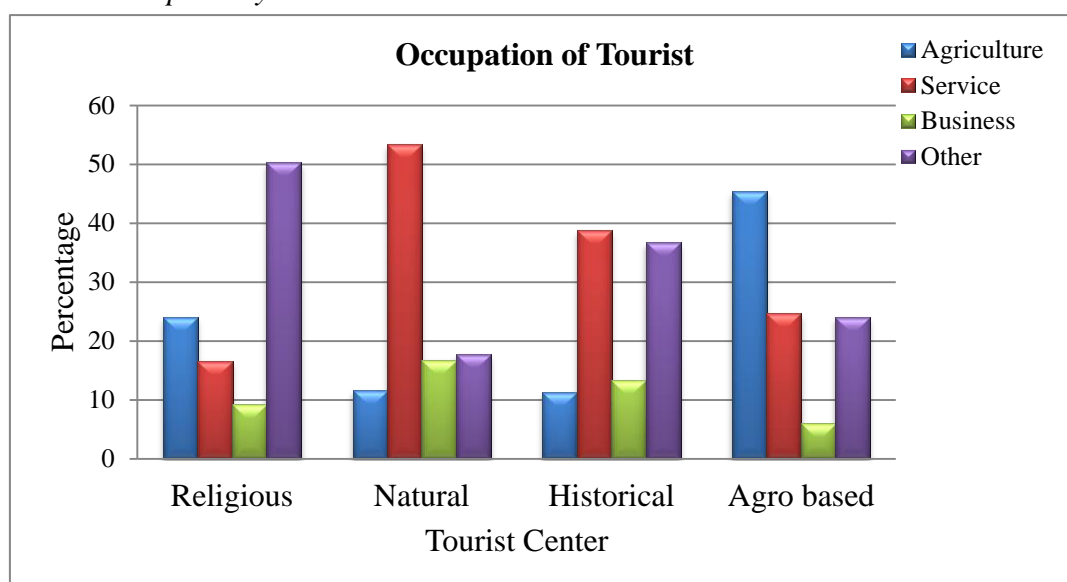
### **5.2.7. Occupation**

The tourist who visits to the various tourist centers are busy in different types of occupation like agriculture, business, service, some of them are unemployed also. The occupation wise classification of tourists who visits to tourist centers is given in table no. 5.9.

**Table No. 5.9 Occupation of Tourists**

| Occupation  | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|             | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Agriculture | 84        | 24    | 36      | 11.61 | 27         | 11.25 | 68         | 45.33 | 215   | 20.48 |
| Service     | 58        | 16.57 | 167     | 53.87 | 93         | 38.75 | 37         | 24.67 | 355   | 33.81 |
| Business    | 32        | 9.14  | 52      | 16.77 | 32         | 13.33 | 9          | 6     | 125   | 11.9  |
| Other       | 176       | 50.28 | 55      | 17.74 | 88         | 36.67 | 36         | 24    | 355   | 33.81 |
| Total       | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.7**

Table number 5.9 shows that the occupations of tourists visited to tourist centers. Out of 350 tourists visited religious tourist centers about 24 % were engaged in agriculture, 16.57 % tourists engaged in government and private service, 9.14 % engaged in various business while 50.28 % tourists were engaged in other occupation in which students, house wives, children and unemployed tourists were include.

Out of 310 sample tourists visited natural tourists centers about 53.87 % tourists were engaged in government and private service, 17.74 % tourists are engaged in other occupation in which students, house wives, children and unemployed tourists are include. About 16.77 % engaged in various businesses while 11.61 % are engaged in agriculture.

Out of 240 tourists, visited historical tourist centers 38.75 % tourists were engaged in government and private service, 36.67 % tourists are engaged in other



occupation. About 13.33 % engaged in various businesses while 11.25 % tourists are engaged in agriculture.

We can see from the above table that out of 150 tourists visited agro base tourist centers 45.33 % tourists were engaged in agriculture. About 24.67 % tourists engaged in government and private service, 24 % tourists is engaged in other occupation while 6 % engaged in various businesses.

Table number 5.9 shows that out of 1050 tourists maximum tourists (33.81 %) tourists is engaged in government and private service, 20.48 % is engaged in agriculture, 11.90 % engaged in various business while 33.81 % tourists is engaged in other occupation in which students, house wives, children and unemployed tourists is include. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 9 degrees of freedom is 21.666. Our obtained Chi Square value is 212.20 and it is higher than this. So it indicates that there is association between occupation of the tourists and types of tourist centers.

The percentage (31.81%) of tourists who were engaged in various types of service sector is higher than other types of occupations. Because serviceman has satisfactory earning sources and they tried to get enjoy, entertainment, satisfaction at week end or as per season and suitable time with their family. The percentage of other occupation is also equal to service sector.

### 5.2.8. Origin of Tourists

Tourists come to visit tourist centers from different places. Some of them are from local area, regional, national and international. The origin of tourists who visits to tourist centers is given below.

**Table No. 5.10 Origin of Tourists**

| State/District | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Maharashtra    | 314       | 89.71 | 307     | 99.03 | 235        | 97.92 | 142        | 94.67 | 998   | 95.05 |
| Other state    | 29        | 8.28  | 3       | 0.97  | 5          | 2.08  | 8          | 5.33  | 45    | 4.28  |
| Foreign        | 7         | 2     | 0       | 0     | 0          | 0     | 0          | 0     | 7     | 0.67  |
| Total          | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

It can be seen from the table 5.10 that maximum tourists are belongs to various district of Maharashtra. Among 350 sample tourists about 89.71 % tourists

were Maharashtrian. About 8.28 % tourists came from various states of India and 2 % foreigner tourists were visited to religious places.

It is observed that among 310 sample tourists who visited to the natural tourist centers, about 99.03 % tourists were Maharashtrian and only 0.97 % came from other states of India.

The tourists, who visited to the historical tourist centers, it was found that maximum tourists were from Maharashtra. Among 240 sample tourists about 97.91 % tourists were Maharashtrian, and only 2.08 % tourists are from other states visit historical places.

It can be seen that maximum tourists who visit to agro based tourist places are belongs to various district of Maharashtra. Among 150 sample tourists about 94.67 % tourists were Maharashtrian and 5.33 % tourists from other states visit to agro based places.

Out of 1050 selected tourists 95.05 % tourists belong to Maharashtra state, 4.28 % tourists came from other states of India and only 0.67 % foreigner tourists were visited to tourists places in the district.

It is observed that maximum (95.05 %) number of tourists belongs to Maharashtra state because they are very close to selected tourist centers with compare to other state. Maharashtrian tourists have more information about tourist centers in the study region as compared to national tourists and national tourists have no more idea regarding tourist spots in the study area.

#### **5.2.9. Purpose of visit**

The tourists may visit to a particular tourist centers with a specific purpose like entertainment, get together, religious, visit to relatives and friends, sight-seeing etc. The purpose of visit of tourists who visits to various tourist centers is shown in following table

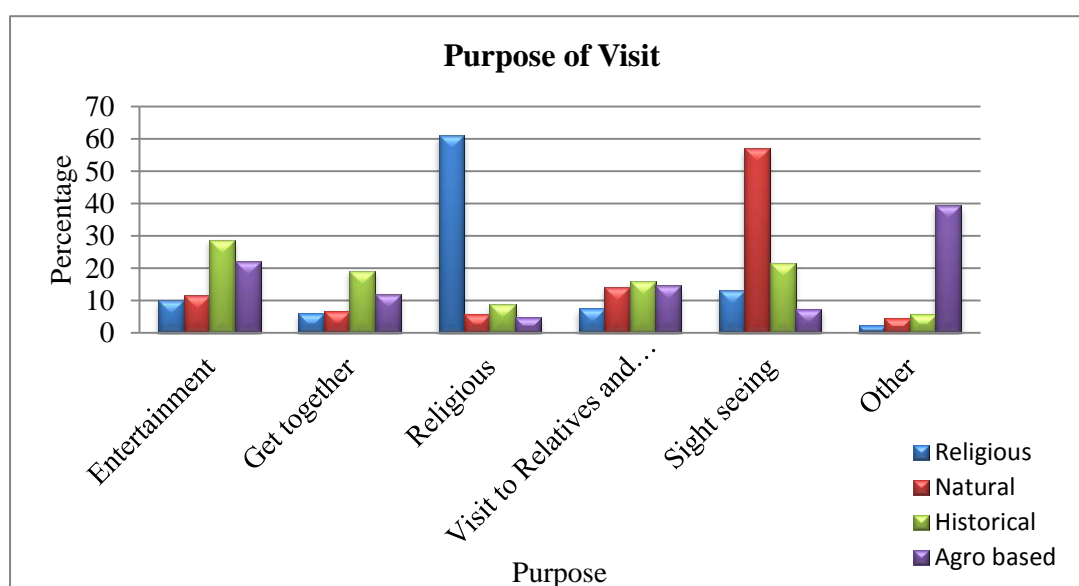
Table 5.11 reveals that purpose of visit of tourists to the study area. Out of 350 tourists large number of tourists (61.15 %) visit for religious purpose followed by sight-seeing 13.14 %, entertainment 10%, visit to relatives and friends 7.43 %, get together 6% and only 2.28 % tourists came for other purpose.

At natural tourist centers out of 310 tourists' maximum number of tourists i.e. 57.10 % visit for enjoying beauty followed by visit to relatives and friends 14.19 %, for entertainment 11.61 %, for get together 6.77 %, for religious purpose 5.81 % and only 4.52 % tourists came for other purpose.

**Table No. 5.11 Purpose of Visit of Tourists**

| Purpose               | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                       | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Entertainment         | 35        | 10    | 36      | 11.61 | 69         | 28.75 | 33         | 22    | 173   | 16.48 |
| Get together          | 21        | 6     | 21      | 6.77  | 46         | 19.17 | 18         | 12    | 106   | 10.09 |
| Religious             | 214       | 61.15 | 18      | 5.81  | 21         | 8.75  | 7          | 4.67  | 260   | 24.76 |
| Relatives and Friends | 26        | 7.43  | 44      | 14.19 | 38         | 15.83 | 22         | 14.67 | 130   | 12.38 |
| Sight seeing          | 46        | 13.14 | 177     | 57.1  | 52         | 21.67 | 11         | 7.33  | 286   | 27.23 |
| Other                 | 8         | 2.28  | 14      | 4.52  | 14         | 5.83  | 59         | 39.33 | 95    | 9.05  |
| Total                 | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.8**

Out of 240 tourists contacted at historical places 28.75 % tourists were visit for entertainment followed by 21.67 % tourists coming for enjoy sight seen and natural beauty, for get together 19.17 % tourists were visit, the tourists who came for visit to relatives and friends were 15.83 %, for religious purpose 8.75 % and only 5.83 % tourists came for other purpose.

At agro based tourist centers out of 150 tourists 39.33 % tourists were visit to get information about recent techniques in agriculture, followed by 22 % for entertainment, the tourists who came for visit to relatives and friends 14.67 %, for get together 12 % tourists are visit, 7.33 % tourists coming for enjoy natural beauty and 4.67 % tourists visit for religious purpose.

Out of 1050 tourists 27.23 % tourists visited to the selected tourist centers for the purpose of sight-seeing, followed by religious 24.76 %, entertainment 16.48 %, visit to relatives and friends 12.38 %, get together 10.09 % and only 9.05 % tourists came for other purpose. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.01significance level and 15 degrees of freedom is 24.996. Our obtained Chi Square value is 690.54 and it is bigger than this. This means that there is significant difference between purposes of visit of the tourist at all tourist centers.

27.33 % tourists visit to various tourists centers for the purpose of enjoying sight seen as well as religious (24.76 %) because Ahmednagar district has a great potential in natural tourism and religious, historical and agro based tourist places are surrounded by natural beauty.

### 5.2.10. Modes of Transportation

There are various sources of transportation services used by the tourists like bus, train, aeroplanes, rickshaw, jeep, motor cycle etc. to visit tourist centers. The mode of transportation used to visit the tourist centers by the tourists is presented in table no. 5.12

**Table No. 5.12 Modes of Transportation Used by Tourists**

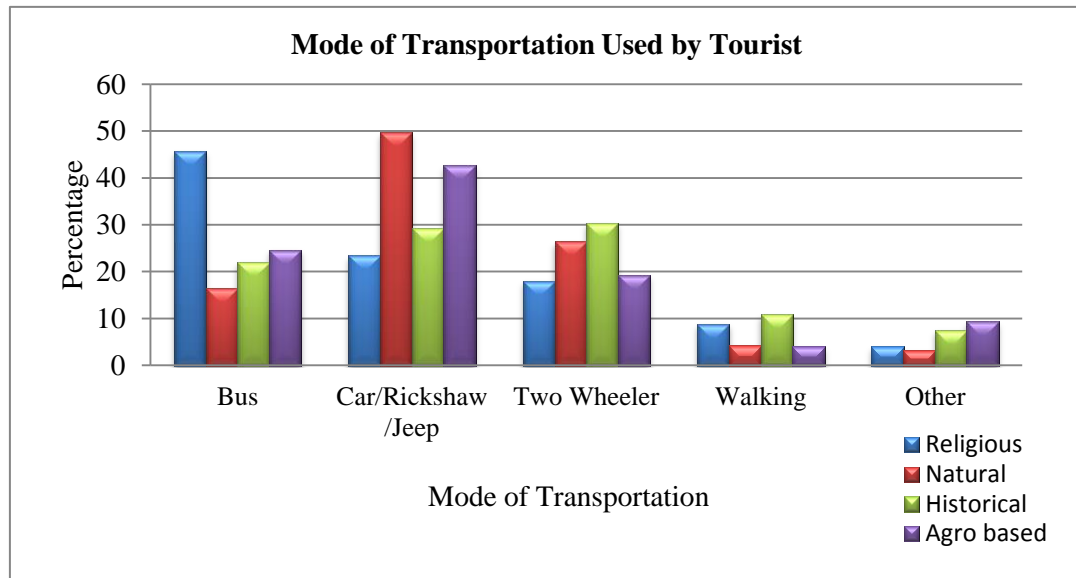
| Mode of Transportations | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                         | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Bus                     | 160       | 45.71 | 51      | 16.45 | 53         | 22.08 | 37         | 24.67 | 301   | 28.67 |
| Car/Rickshaw /Jeep      | 82        | 23.43 | 154     | 49.68 | 70         | 29.17 | 64         | 42.67 | 370   | 35.24 |
| Two Wheeler             | 63        | 18    | 82      | 26.45 | 73         | 30.42 | 29         | 19.33 | 247   | 23.52 |
| Walking                 | 31        | 8.86  | 13      | 4.19  | 26         | 10.83 | 6          | 4     | 76    | 7.24  |
| Other                   | 14        | 4     | 10      | 3.23  | 18         | 7.5   | 14         | 9.33  | 56    | 5.33  |
| Total                   | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

From the table 5.12 it is revealed that maximum tourists (45.71%) reached to religious centers by bus, 23.43 % tourists give priority to car, jeep and rickshaw for travel, 18 % tourists reach by their two wheelers, 8.86 % reached by walking while only 4 % tourists used other means of transportations.

To reach natural tourist centers in the study area out of 310 tourists near about half (49.68 %) tourists prefer to visit natural spots by their own car or jeep or rickshaw for travel. About 26.45 % tourists reached by their two wheelers, 16.45 %

reached to natural places by bus, 4.19 % reached by walking while only 3.23 % tourists used other means of transportations.



**Fig. No. 5.**

Out of 240 tourists contacted at historical places about 30.42 % tourists prefer to visit historical spots by their two wheelers, 29.17 % tourists used own car or jeep or rickshaw for travel, 22.08 % reached to historical places by bus, 10.83 % reached by walking while only 7.5 % tourists used other means of transportations.

To reach agro based tourist centers about 42.67 % tourists used own car or jeep or rickshaw for travel, 24.67 % reached to agro based places by bus, 19.33 % tourists prefer to visit agro based spots by their two wheelers, 4 % reached by walking while 9.33 % tourists used other means of transportations.

From the table 5.11 it is revealed that out of 1050 tourists maximum tourists (35.24%) reached to selected tourist centers by car, jeep and rickshaw, 28.67 % tourists give priority to bus for travel, 23.52 % tourists reach by their two wheelers, 7.24 % reached by walking while only 5.33 % tourists used other means of transportations to reach tourist centers. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 126.83 and it is bigger than this. So it indicates that there is association between mode of transportation used by the tourists and all tourist centers.

Among 1050 tourists highest percentage (35.24%) of tourists visit tourist centers by cars, rickshaw or jeep more than other modes of transportation because the location of tourist centers is interior and away from high way and the frequency of

government transportation facilities is not sufficient, therefore tourist prefer to use car, rickshaw or jeep for travelling and it is also observed that the maximum tourists were serviceman and they have cars, therefore the percentage of car, jeeps were more than other modes of transportation.

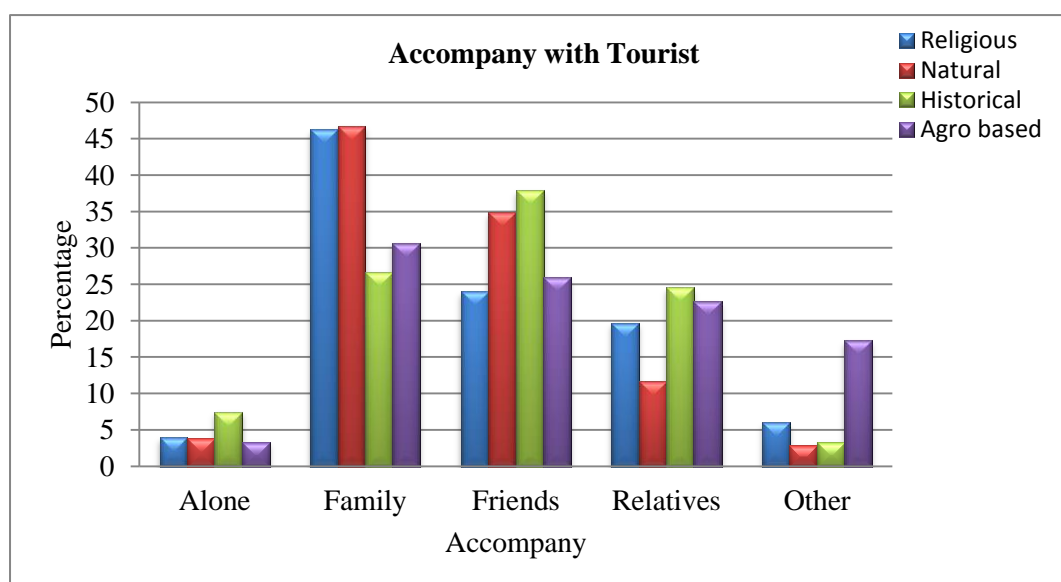
### 5.2.11. Accompany

When the tourists visit to any tourist place, they came with their family, friends, relatives and some of them come alone also. Accompany wise classification of tourists who visits to religious tourist centers is given in table no. 5.13

**Table No. 5.13 Accompany with Tourist.**

| Accompany | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Alone     | 14        | 4     | 12      | 3.87  | 18         | 7.5   | 5          | 3.33  | 49    | 4.67  |
| Family    | 162       | 46.28 | 145     | 46.77 | 64         | 26.67 | 46         | 30.67 | 417   | 39.71 |
| Friends   | 84        | 24    | 108     | 34.84 | 91         | 37.92 | 39         | 26    | 322   | 30.67 |
| Relatives | 69        | 19.71 | 36      | 11.61 | 59         | 24.58 | 34         | 22.67 | 198   | 18.86 |
| Other     | 21        | 6     | 9       | 2.9   | 8          | 3.33  | 26         | 17.33 | 64    | 6.09  |
| Total     | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.10**

Table 5.13 shows that among 350 samples tourists 46.29 % tourists came with their family member to visit religious place, about 24 % tourists enjoy with friends, 19.71 % tourists found with relatives, 4 % tourists were alone while 6 % tourists came with other company.

At natural tourist centers out of 310 samples tourists 46.77 % tourists came with their family member to visit to enjoy natural beauty, about 34.84 % tourists enjoy with friends, 11.61 % tourists found with their relatives, 3.87 % tourists is coming alone while 2.90 % tourists enjoy with other company.

Out of 240 sample tourists contacted at historical tourist centers about 37.92 % tourists visit to historical places with friends, 26.67 % tourists visit with their family member, 24.58 % tourists found with their relatives, 7.5 % tourists is coming alone while 3.33 % tourists enjoy with other company.

Out of 150 selected tourists at agro based tourist centers about 30.67 % tourists visit to agro based places with family member, 26 % tourists visit with their friends, 22.67 % tourists found with their relatives, 3.33 % tourists is coming alone while 17.33 % tourists enjoy with other company.

Out of 1050 sample tourists 39.71 % tourists came with their family member to enjoy tourism, about 30.67 % tourists enjoy with friends, 18.86 % tourists found with relatives, 4.67 % tourists is alone while 6.09 % tourists came with other company. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 91.90 and it is higher than this. So it indicates that there is relationship between accompany of the tourists at all tourist centers.

Among 1050 tourists highest percentage (39.71%) of tourists visit with their family to various tourist centers in the study area because there are a combination of religious and natural tourist centers in the study region. It is a social fact that Indians are preferred to visit religious places with family for darshan and worship activities. New married couples also visit to religious as well as natural places. Due to combination of religious and natural tourist centers tourist can enjoy with family both type of tourism in a single visit. These centers are also safe for tourism with family, therefore tourist enjoy nature with their family.

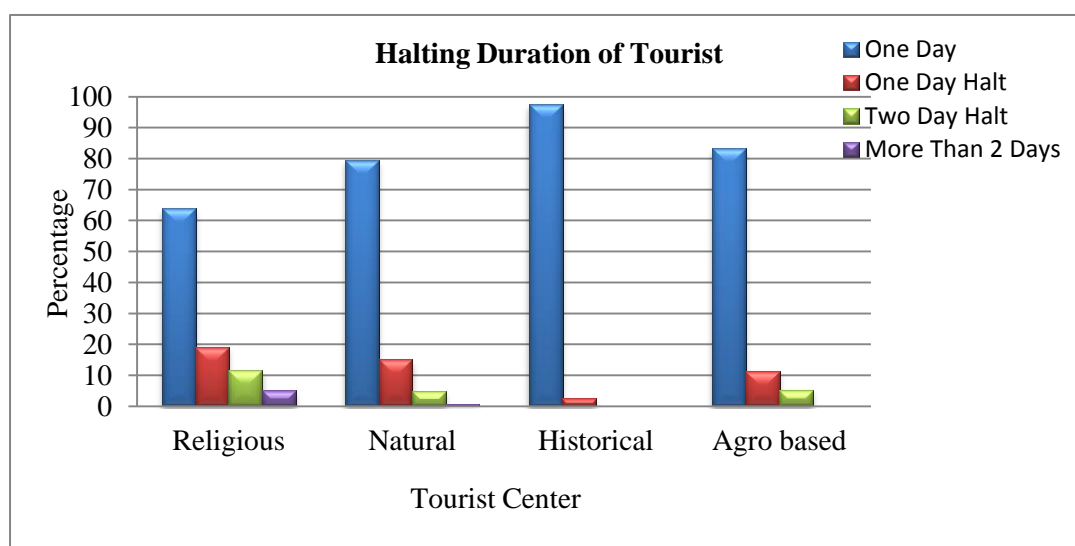
#### **5.2.12. Halting Duration**

When the tourist set out for tourism and the duration of tourism is more than one day, then they need to halt. The halting duration is one day, two days or more than two days. The halting duration wise classification of tourists who visits to various tourist centers is presented in table no. 5.14.

**Table No. 5.14 – Halting Duration of Tourists**

| Halting Duration | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |      | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                  | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %    | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| One Day          | 224       | 64    | 246     | 79.35 | 234        | 97.5 | 125        | 83.33 | 829   | 78.95 |
| One Day Halt     | 67        | 19.14 | 47      | 15.16 | 6          | 2.5  | 17         | 11.33 | 137   | 13.05 |
| Two Day Halt     | 41        | 11.71 | 15      | 4.84  | 0          | 0    | 8          | 5.33  | 64    | 6.09  |
| More Than 2 Days | 18        | 5.14  | 2       | 0.65  | 0          | 0    | 0          | 0     | 20    | 1.9   |
| Total            | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100  | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.11**

It can be seen from table 5.14 that out of 350 tourists about 64 % tourists prefer one day visit to religious tourist places, whereas 19.14 % tourists stay one day, 11.71 % tourists stay two day stay while only 5.14 % tourists prefer to stay more than two days at the religious tourists centers in the study area.

At the natural tourist centers out of 310 tourist about 79.35 % tourists prefer one day visit to natural tourist places, whereas 15.16 % tourists stay one day, 4.84 % tourists stay two day stay while only 0.65 % tourists prefer to stay more than two days at the natural tourist spots.

Out of 240 sample tourists contacted at historical tourist centers about 97.5 % tourists prefer one day visit to historical tourist places, whereas 2.5 % tourists like to stay one day at historical places. Not a single tourist is not prefer to stay two or more than two days halt at the historical tourist spots in Ahmednagar district.



Out of 1050 sample tourists 83.33 % tourists prefer one day visit to agro based tourist places, whereas 11.33 % tourists like to stay one day halt while 5.33 % tourists prefer two days halt. But not a single tourist was preferred to more than two days halt at the agro based tourist spots in Ahmednagar district.

It can be seen from table 5.13 that Out of 1050 tourists about 78.95 % tourists prefer one day visit to tourist places, whereas 13.05 % tourists stay one day, 6.09 % tourists stay two day stay while only 1.90 % tourists prefer to stay more than two days at the tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 9 degrees of freedom is 16.919. Our obtained Chi Square value is 115.55 and it is bigger than this. It seems that there is significant difference between halting duration of the tourist at all tourist centers.

Out of 1050 tourists large numbers of tourists (78.95 %) tourists are not interested in halt at the tourist centers because it is observed that there is no accommodation facilities except some religious centers or tourist are no satisfied regarding accommodation facilities available at tourist centers. The percentage of local tourists is more than out of district's tourists therefore they did not need to halt and prefer to return home at night. Therefore large number of tourists preferred to arrange one day tour.

### 5.2.13. Frequency of visit

Some of the tourists visit to tourist place again and again, but some of them are visit first time. It depends upon tourist liking for the tourist centers and purpose of visit. The frequency of tourists is given in table no. 5.15

**Table No. 5.15 Frequency of Visit of Tourists**

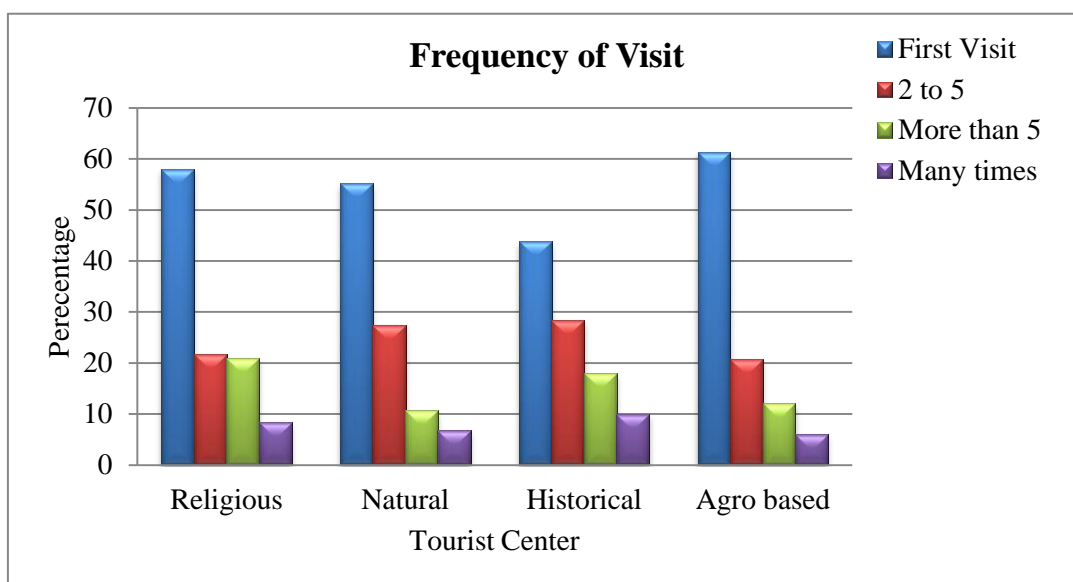
| Frequency   | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|             | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| First Visit | 203       | 58    | 171     | 55.16 | 105        | 43.75 | 92         | 61.33 | 571   | 54.38 |
| 2 to 5      | 76        | 21.71 | 85      | 27.42 | 68         | 28.33 | 31         | 20.67 | 260   | 24.76 |
| More than 5 | 42        | 12    | 33      | 10.65 | 43         | 17.92 | 18         | 12    | 136   | 12.95 |
| Many times  | 29        | 8.29  | 21      | 6.77  | 24         | 10    | 9          | 6     | 83    | 7.9   |
| Total       | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

It is seen from the above table 5.15 that out of 350 visitors 58 % visited the religious tourist center for first time, 21.17 % tourists said that they have visited 2 to 5

times, 12 % tourists' visits more than 5 times and 8.29 % tourists said that they have visited religious places many times.

Out of 310 tourists about 55.16 % visited the natural tourist center in the study area for first time. About 27.42 % tourists said that they have visited 2 to 5 times, 10.65 % tourists' visits more than 5 times and 6.77 % tourists said that they have visited these natural places many times.



**Fig. No. 5.12**

Out of 240 sample tourists contacted at historical tourist centers about 43.75 % visited the historical tourist center in the study area for first time. About 28.33 % tourists said that they have visited 2 to 5 times, 17.92 % tourists' visits more than 5 times and 10 % tourists said that they have visited these historical places many times.

At agro based tourist enters out of 150 sample tourist 61.33 % visited these tourist centers for first time. About 20.67 % tourists said that they have visited 2 to 5 times, 12 % tourists' visits more than 5 times and 6 % tourists said that they have visited these agro based places many times.

Out of 1050 tourists about 54.38 % tourists visited the selected tourist center for first time, 254.76 % tourists said that they have visited 2 to 5 times, 12.95 % tourists' visits more than 5 times and only 7.90 % tourists said that they have visited tourist places many times. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05significance level and 3 degrees of freedom is 16.919. Our obtained Chi Square value is 20.42 and it is bigger than this. Therefore we concluded that there is association between frequencies of visit of the tourists at all tourist centers.

Maximum tourists like to visit new places and not eager to visit again to the same place. Therefore it is observed that among 1050 contacted tourists 54.38 % tourists visit first time to the tourist centers.

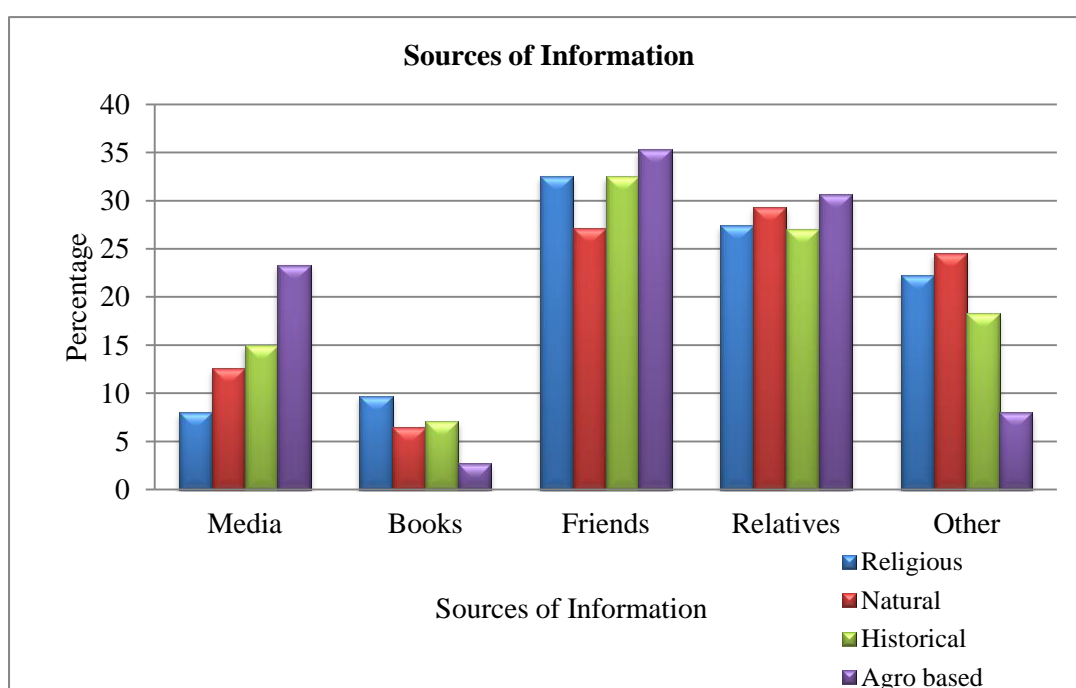
#### 5.2.14. Sources of Information

The tourist gets information about tourist centers through various sources like books, television, friends, relatives, internet etc. The information regarding religious tourist centers gets by the sample tourists is given in table no. 5.16.

**Table No. 5.16 Sources of Information**

| Sources   | Religious |       | Natural |       | Historical |       | Agro based |       | Total |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | No.       | %     | No.     | %     | No.        | %     | No.        | %     | No    | %     |
| Media     | 28        | 8     | 39      | 12.58 | 36         | 15    | 35         | 23.33 | 138   | 13.14 |
| Books     | 34        | 9.71  | 20      | 6.45  | 17         | 7.083 | 4          | 2.67  | 75    | 7.14  |
| Friends   | 114       | 32.57 | 84      | 27.1  | 78         | 32.5  | 53         | 35.33 | 329   | 31.33 |
| Relatives | 96        | 27.43 | 91      | 29.35 | 65         | 27.08 | 46         | 30.67 | 298   | 28.38 |
| Other     | 78        | 22.28 | 76      | 24.52 | 44         | 18.33 | 12         | 8     | 210   | 20    |
| Total     | 350       | 100   | 310     | 100   | 240        | 100   | 150        | 100   | 1050  | 100   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher



**Fig. No. 5.13**

The table 5.16 reveals that the how tourist get information about religious tourist places. Out of 350 samples tourists at the religious tourist centers about 32.57

% tourists got information about tourist place from their friends, 27.43 % got from their relatives, and 22.29 % tourists said that they already know the tourist centers, 9.71 % visitors got in formation through various books and 8 % tourists came to the study area by getting information through media like television, newspapers, internet etc. Out of 310 contacted tourists about 29.35 % got information regarding natural tourist centers from their relatives, about 27.10 % tourists got information from their friends, 24.52 % tourist said that they already know the tourist centers, 12.58 % tourists came to the study area by getting information through media like television, newspapers, internet etc. and 6.45 % visitors got information through various books.

Out of 240 contacted tourists about 32.5 % tourists got information regarding historical tourist centers from their friends, 27.08 % got from their relatives, 18.33 % tourists said that they already know the tourist centers, 15 % tourists came to the study area by getting information through media like television, newspapers, internet etc. and 7.08 % visitors got information through various books.

Out of 150 contacted tourists at the agro based tourist centers about 35.33 % tourists got information about agro tourist centers from their friends, 30.67 % got from their relatives, 23.33 % tourists came to the study area by getting information through media like television, newspapers, internet etc. 8 % tourists said that they already know the tourist centers and 2.67 % visitors got information through various books.

Out of 1050 samples tourists 31.33 % tourists got information about tourist place from their friends, 28.38 % got from their relatives, and 20 % tourists said that they already know the tourist centers, and 13.14 % tourists came to the study area by getting information through media like television, newspapers, internet etc. and 7.14 % visitors got in formation through various books. The critical value of chi square for the above table for 0.05 significance level and 12 degrees of freedom is 21.026. Our obtained Chi Square value is 45.92 and it is higher than this. So it indicates that there is significant difference between sources of information of the tourist about all tourist centers.

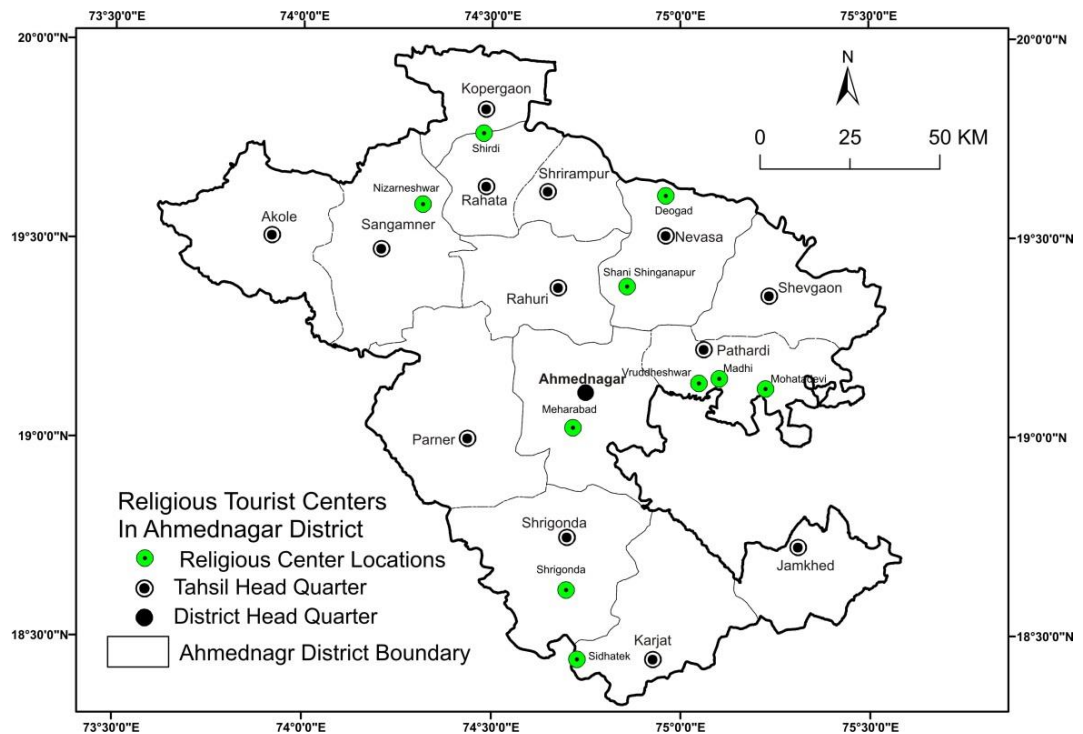
The maximum number (32.57%) of tourists got information about religious tourist centers from their friend. Because 63.14% tourists are local and among them who were friends, they discuss direct or through mobile about their nearby religious places. The maximum number (31.33 %) of tourists got information about tourist centers from their friends as well as relatives (28.38 %) Because the percentage of

local tourists who visited to the various tourist centers is more than other. Local people have information about local tourist centers. Some of them discuss direct or through mobile with their friends and relatives about their nearby tourist places and some of them were already visit that centers. Therefore it is observed that the highest percentage of source of information about tourist centers were friends and relatives.

### A – RELIGIOUS TOURIST CENTERS

Ahmednagar district is famous for religious tourism. Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Madhi, Sidhatek and Mohatadevi are the famous tourist centers in the district. For the assessment of religious tourist centers ten religious centers were selected. These centers are Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Siddhatek, Meherabad, Deogad and Shrigonda. The sample survey of tourist’s opinion regarding tourism facilities available at tourist centers was carried out at these centers. For the sample 350 tourists were contacted at selected tourist centers.

**Location of Selected Religious Tourist Centers**



**Fig. No. 5.14**

### 5.3 Tourists Contacted at Selected Religious Tourist Centers

| Sr. No | Name              | Tourists |
|--------|-------------------|----------|
| 1      | Madhi             | 40       |
| 2      | Mohatadevi        | 40       |
| 3      | Vruddheshwar      | 30       |
| 4      | Nizarneshwar      | 30       |
| 5      | Meharabad         | 30       |
| 6      | Shani Shinganapur | 40       |
| 7      | Deogad            | 30       |
| 8      | Sidhatek          | 30       |
| 9      | Shirdi            | 50       |
| 10     | Shrigonda         | 30       |
|        | Total             | 350      |

Table No. 5.17

### 5.4 Satisfaction Index

In all industries, especially in those predominately dealing with people, the level of customer satisfaction has a telling effect on their future. Tourism is also one such industry. It deals with human beings at every stage. It is already seen that a satisfied tourist is the best and most powerful publicity medium of a tourist center. On the other hand dissatisfied tourist would be negatively injurious to the interests of the industry. Further, tourism industry is highly competitive, with a result; even a slight rumour about a particular center would ultimately dissuade the prospective tourists from visiting that center. It would take a long time to remove such a bad reputation. Hence it becomes important to facilitate the tourist at every place.

The level of satisfaction of any person is a state of mind. Several categories related to satisfaction were measured by various researchers such as job satisfaction, customer satisfaction, client satisfaction, employee satisfaction, patient satisfaction, physician satisfaction and tourist satisfaction. Mr. Josef (2000) measure job satisfaction index in his study titled 'Job Satisfaction among Transport Employee' by job satisfaction index formula. These employees were working in the private and public sectors in the Kottayam district of Kerala. Mr. Adela Poliakova (2010) also measure customer satisfaction. He has measured the customer satisfaction index with the help of following formula, considering various parameters.

$$CSI = \frac{\sum(W * R)}{\sum(W * R_{max})} * 5$$

CSI - Customer Satisfaction Index

W- Weightage of parameter in the customer feedback form

R- Rating by customer

Rmax- Maximum weightage

5- CSI measured in a scale of 5,

The researcher had made an attempt to measure the tourist satisfaction index who were visited to various tourist centers selected for the study with the help of following parameters and formula

$$Sti = \frac{\sum Mi: Ni}{N}$$

Where,

Sti= satisfaction index for 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor

Mi = Numerical values for particular level of satisfaction for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor. (Number of tourist as per the priority for facilities available for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)

Ni = Number of respondents deriving the particular level of satisfaction for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor. (Average Satisfaction Value for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)

N = Total number of tourists

For the assessment of tourist centers, the researcher has made an attempt to measure the satisfaction of the tourists regarding facilities and services available at the various tourist centers in the district. This assessment was done by adopting certain statistical methods. The opinion of the tourist about any tourist center is very important for the development and assessment of that center. Therefore, by considering the road condition, mode of transportation, parking, accommodation, food, drinking water, public toilet, information center, shopping facilities, medical facilities, cleanliness, safety of tourist and guide, tourists were requested to note their satisfaction about facilities at the selected religious, natural, historical and agro base tourist centers. The tourists were asked to indicate the level of satisfaction, in respect of each factor by stating excellent, good, satisfactory and unsatisfactory. For objective

analysis, these qualitative grades are converted into quantitative terms. A pilot study was carried out by taking 1050 tourists. They were asked to assign point out of 10 for the particular level of satisfaction. Tourists have given preferences as excellent, good, satisfactory and unsatisfactory. To ensure uniformity of tourists responses we have considered numerical value 8 to 10 for excellent, 6 to 8 for good, 4 to 6 for satisfactory and 0 to 4 for unsatisfactory. The average values for the different levels of satisfactions, vis-à-vis the different factor are calculated as presented in the table. These values were multiplied by the respective ‘frequencies’ which gives the total satisfaction, the sum were divided by the total frequency for the respective factor which gives the satisfaction index for that factor. The above formula was used to measure the tourist satisfaction index.

### **Tourist’s Opinion, Level of Satisfaction and Satisfaction Index about Religious Tourist Centers**

The data about the opinion of tourists regarding the facilities available at the religious tourist centers were collected through the questionnaire filled up by the tourists, who visited to the religious tourist centers. These centers are Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Siddhatek, Meherabad, Deogad and Shrigonda. The factor wise level of satisfaction is shown in following table no. 5.18.

#### **5.4.1 Factor (Facilities and services) wise Level of Satisfaction – Mi (Number of Tourist as per the priority for Facilities Available for the ‘i<sup>th</sup> factor)**

Table 5.18 shows that out of 350 contacted tourists 42 % tourists strongly support that road conditions are excellent, About 43.42 % tourists felt that road conditions are good, 9.14 % tourists said they are satisfied about road condition but 5.43 % tourists are unsatisfied with road connected to the religious tourist places. The incoming tourists who visited to religious tourist places were expressed their opinion about transportation facilities in the study area. It seems that about 12% tourists felt that the transportation facilities are excellent. About 36.57 % tourists experienced it good, 9.14 % tourists are satisfied and 10.29 % are not satisfied regarding transportation facilities.



**Table No. 5.18 Factor wise Level of Satisfaction**

| Sr. No. | Factors (Facilities and services) | Excellent |       | Good |       | Satisfactory |       | Unsatisfactory |       | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|         |                                   | No.       | %     | No.  | %     | No.          | %     | No.            | %     |       |
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 147       | 42    | 152  | 43.42 | 32           | 9.14  | 19             | 5.43  | 350   |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 42        | 12    | 128  | 36.57 | 144          | 41.14 | 36             | 10.29 | 350   |
| 3       | Parking                           | 28        | 8     | 132  | 37.71 | 147          | 42    | 43             | 12.29 | 350   |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 26        | 7.43  | 69   | 19.71 | 81           | 23.14 | 174            | 49.71 | 350   |
| 5       | Food                              | 46        | 13.14 | 94   | 26.86 | 138          | 39.43 | 72             | 20.57 | 350   |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 26        | 7.43  | 64   | 18.29 | 97           | 27.71 | 163            | 46.57 | 350   |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 22        | 6.28  | 49   | 14    | 82           | 23.43 | 197            | 56.28 | 350   |
| 8       | Information center                | 18        | 5.14  | 34   | 9.71  | 84           | 24    | 214            | 61.14 | 350   |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 11        | 3.14  | 24   | 6.86  | 77           | 22    | 238            | 68    | 350   |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 08        | 2.29  | 23   | 6.57  | 30           | 8.57  | 289            | 82.57 | 350   |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 53        | 15.14 | 85   | 24.28 | 126          | 36    | 86             | 24.57 | 350   |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 53        | 15.14 | 148  | 42.28 | 127          | 36.29 | 22             | 6.29  | 350   |
| 13      | Guide                             | 00        | 00    | 00   | 00    | 24           | 6.86  | 326            | 93.14 | 350   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The tourist also mentioned their opinion about parking facilities. About 8 % tourists noted that parking facilities are excellent, 37.71 % tourists said it is good, 42% tourists are satisfied about parking facilities but 12.29 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding parking facilities at religious tourist places in the Ahmednagar district.

According to tourists view 7.43 % tourists experienced accommodation facilities as excellent, 19.71 % tourists felt it is good, 23.14 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding accommodation but 49.71 % tourists are not satisfied about accommodation facilities at tourist centers. The tourist mentioned their experience regarding food at religious tourist places. It seems that about 13.14 % tourists mentioned that the food is excellent. About 26.86 % tourists experienced it good, 39.43 % tourists are satisfied with food and 20.57 % are not satisfied regarding food facilities. Among 350 tourists, 7.43 % tourists felt that drinking water facilities are excellent, 18.29 % tourists said that it is good, 27.31 % tourists are satisfied with drinking water but 46.57 % tourists are not satisfied regarding drinking water facilities. The respondents also mention their experience regarding toilet facilities at the tourist places. About 6.28 % tourists felt that it is excellent, 14 % said that public toilet is good. About 23.43% tourists are satisfied and 56.28 % tourists are not satisfied regarding toilet facilities. The opinion of tourists about information centers at the religious places is that, only 5.14 tourists said that the information centers were excellent. About 9.71 % tourists said that it is good, 24% tourists are satisfied about information centers but 61.14 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding information centers facilities at religious tourist places in the Ahmednagar district. The tourist's views about shopping facilities are different. Only 3.14 % tourists mentioned that shopping facilities are excellent, 6.86 % tourists felt it is good, 22 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding shopping facilities but 68 % tourists are unsatisfied with shopping facilities at tourist centers. About 2.29 % visitors expressed their views as excellent regarding medical facilities available at the tourist centers. About 6.57 % tourists felt that medical facilities is good, 8.57 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding medical facilities but 82.57 % tourists are unsatisfied with medical facilities at tourist centers. The opinions of tourist's about cleanliness at the tourist places are that, about 15.14 % tourists mentioned cleanliness as excellent, 24.28 % tourists considered cleanliness as good, 36 % tourists said that they are satisfied about cleanliness and 24.57 % tourists are unsatisfied with cleanliness at the religious tourist centers. The experienced about safety of tourists at the tourist places also noted by the tourists.

About 15.14 % tourists said that personal safety is excellent; about 42.28 % tourists mentioned that safety of tourist is good, 36.29 % tourists are satisfied with personal safety and only 6.29 % tourists felt that they are not safe at the tourist centers. A response to asked to the tourists regarding guide at the tourist centers, out of 350 tourists no one said that guide facility is excellent as well as good. Only 6.86 % tourists are satisfied about guide but 93.14 % tourists are not satisfied about guide at the tourist centers.

#### 5. 4 .2 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average Value of Satisfaction (Ni)

| Sr. No. | Factors (Facilities and Services) | Excellent | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 9.6       | 7.9  | 5.8          | 2.2            |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 9.1       | 7.9  | 5.9          | 1.4            |
| 3       | Parking                           | 8.2       | 6.8  | 4.8          | 3.2            |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 8.4       | 6.4  | 4.4          | 2.9            |
| 5       | Food                              | 8.6       | 6.2  | 4.9          | 3.8            |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 8.5       | 7.2  | 5.2          | 3.7            |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 8.6       | 7.1  | 5.3          | 3.7            |
| 8       | Information center                | 8.1       | 6.2  | 4.2          | 3.5            |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 8.4       | 6.4  | 5.2          | 3.5            |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 8.8       | 6.1  | 4.1          | 3.8            |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 9.1       | 7.8  | 5.8          | 1.9            |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 9.8       | 7.8  | 5.8          | 1.4            |
| 13      | Guide                             | 00        | 00   | 4.1          | 2.1            |

**Table No. 5.19 Factor wise Average Value of Satisfaction**

Table 5.19 shows the factor wise average value of satisfaction. The factor wise average value for the different level of satisfaction was calculated by multiplying these values by respective frequencies which gives total satisfaction and when total satisfaction is divided by total frequency of the respective factor, then it gives the satisfaction index for that factor or facility.

#### 5.4.3 - Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with Rank ( Sti)

It is observed from the above table 5.20 that the factor wise satisfaction index for roads condition is 8.1, for safety of tourists 6.9, for transportation facility 6.5, for cleanliness 5.8, for parking 5.6, for food 5.5, for drinking water 5.1, for public toilet

4.8, for accommodation 4.3, for shopping facility 4.2, for information center 4.1, for medical facility 4.0, and 2.2 for guide. These factor wise satisfaction indices are weighted by giving ranks to those factors.

**Table No. 5.20 Factor wise Satisfaction Index with Rank**

| Factors (Facilities and Services) | Satisfaction Index | Rank |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Road Condition                    | 8.1                | 1    |
| Safety of tourist                 | 6.9                | 2    |
| Transportation                    | 6.5                | 3    |
| Cleanliness                       | 5.8                | 4    |
| Parking                           | 5.6                | 5    |
| Food                              | 5.5                | 6    |
| Drinking Water                    | 5.1                | 7    |
| Public toilet                     | 4.8                | 8    |
| Accommodation                     | 4.3                | 9    |
| Shopping facility                 | 4.2                | 10   |
| Information center                | 4.1                | 11   |
| Medical facilities                | 4                  | 12   |
| Guide                             | 2.2                | 13   |

It is understood that the opinion of tourists regarding road condition in the Ahmednagar district received first rank. It means that the every religious tourist destinations are well connected by road. It also observed that safety of tourist get second rank, mode of transportation received third rank, cleanliness received fourth rank, parking received fifth rank, food received sixth rank, drinking water received seventh rank, public toilet received eighth rank, accommodation received ninth rank, shopping facility received tenth rank, information center received eleventh rank, medical facilities received twelfth rank and spot guidance received thirteenth rank. The satisfaction index for road condition, safety of tourist, transportation and cleanliness received high rank (1 to 4) at the religious tourist places in study area. These factors are very important and play a vital role in the development of religious tourism in Ahmednagar district. Tourist places are connected by good condition roads with good transportation facilities. Tourist felt safety at every religious tourist centers in study region. According to tourists religious places are clean. The satisfaction index for parking facilities for vehicles at the religious place, food and drinking water and public toilet are found good for the tourists. These factors received 5 to 8 rank.

But the satisfaction index for accommodation, Shopping facility, information center, medical facilities and spot guidance received 9 to 13 ranks. Therefore, it is understood that the maximum tourists are not satisfied regarding these facilities at religious places. So there is urgent need to improve these facilities at religious centers in Ahmednagar district.

### **5.5 Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism on the Residents**

Tourism has significant effect on the economy of concern area. Today, tourism industry has become an economic source. For the development of tourism and tourists activities, it requires supportive organization, enterprises and infrastructure for providing facilities to the incoming tourists. There are many tourism related activities such as accommodation, transportation, travel agencies, hotels, internet, providing food and drinking water and management of financial affairs etc. Some economists believe that, tourism activities are an invisible trade, because it gives foreign currency for the development of region. Douglas Pearce has noted that revenue through tourism insert to other sector of region and contributes in wealth and welfare of the society.

#### **5.5.1 Residents Contacted at Selected Religious Tourist Centers**

| Sr. No | Name              | Residents |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1      | Madhi             | 25        |
| 2      | Mohatadevi        | 25        |
| 3      | Vruddheshwar      | 25        |
| 4      | Nizarneshwar      | 25        |
| 5      | Meharabad         | 25        |
| 6      | Shani Shinganapur | 35        |
| 7      | Deogad            | 25        |
| 8      | Sidhatek          | 40        |
| 9      | Shirdi            | 40        |
| 10     | Shrigonda         | 25        |
|        | Total             | 290       |

**Table No. 5.21 Residents contacted at religious tourist centers**

For the assessment of socio- economic impact of tourism on the selected 10 tourist centers, questionnaire were distributed among 290 residents with eighteen

questions reflecting the perceived socio-economic impact of tourism on the residents and filled up by them. The survey was conducted in the year 2013 to 2015.

The socio- economic impact was assessed by calculating mean and Likert's Method. The response to each questions scaled on seven point "Likert scale", its range was from -3 (strongly disagree) to +3 (strongly agree) with 0 (Zero) equalizing undecided or no response or no effective item resulting from tourists. Likert scale is a technique for the measurement of attitude. It contains number of statements with giving scale values for individual reactive attitudes. These statements help to assess the economic impact of tourist on residents of tourist centers. Seven alternatives responses are consider for every attitude statement. These are strongly disagree, moderately disagree, disagree, undecided, agree, moderately agree and strongly agree. The resulting seven point scale could be represented by numbers ranging from -3 to +3 to find out the individual overall attitude ( -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3). This method is practically simple and permits wider attitude of responses by the respondents. For each statement in Likert scale the respondent is asked to react. The respondent's agreement or disagreements with the given statements were noted. Each response is given a numerical score. The calculated total score represents the respondent's attitude regarding the statement.

#### **5.5.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method**

The Social impacts were assessed with the help of following eight social indicators. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through socio indicators regarding impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

##### **Social Impact Indicators**

1. Overcrowd
2. Increased in crime rate
3. Strain on police protection
4. Increased in activities in prostitution
5. Increase in the activities of drug abuse
6. Increase in mental stress
7. Spreading of epidemics
8. Increase in no. of beggars

### 5.5.2.1 Tourist Center wise Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method

| Indicators | Madhi | Mohatadevi | Vruddhe Shwar | Nizarne Shwar | Meharabad | Shani Shinganapur | Deogad | Sidhatek | Shirdi | Shrigonda |
|------------|-------|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|
|            | Mean  | Mean       | Mean          | Mean          | Mean      | Mean              | Mean   | Mean     | Mean   | Mean      |
| 1          | 0.23  | 0.04       | -0.61         | -0.24         | 0.04      | 1.66              | 0.4    | 0.32     | 1.7    | -0.52     |
| 2          | -0.4  | -0.24      | -1            | -0.68         | -0.44     | 0.74              | -0.8   | -0.5     | 0.65   | -0.04     |
| 3          | -0.32 | -0.16      | -0.77         | -0.44         | -0.56     | 0.77              | -0.68  | -0.12    | 0.9    | -0.52     |
| 4          | -0.32 | -1.56      | -3.38         | -1.84         | -1.64     | 0.4               | -1.64  | -1.8     | 0.3    | -1.72     |
| 5          | -1.56 | 0.2        | -0.77         | -0.48         | -0.24     | -0.11             | -1.04  | -0.47    | -0.27  | -0.12     |
| 6          | 0.92  | -0.84      | -1.38         | -1.08         | -0.72     | 0.11              | -1.12  | -0.77    | 0.1    | -0.72     |
| 7          | -0.8  | 0.4        | -0.69         | -0.8          | -0.2      | 0.11              | -1.24  | -0.05    | 0.05   | -0.36     |
| 8          | 0.24  | 0.44       | -1.31         | -1.08         | -1.48     | 0.46              | -0.64  | 0.35     | 1.12   | -0.2      |

**Table no 5.22 Social impact of tourism on religious tourist centers**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Indicators** - (1. Overcrowd 2. Increased in crime rate, 3. Strain on police protection, 4.Increased in activities in prostitution, 5.Increase in the activities of drug abuse, 6.Increase in mental stress, 7.Spreading of epidemics 8. Increase in number of beggars.)

Table no 5.22 reveals that the social impact of tourism on the residents of religious tourist centers i.e. Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Meherabad, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Siddhatek, Shirdi, and Shrigonda. The residents noted their attitude through social impact indicators. These indicators are overcrowd, increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars.

According to the residents of Madhi, there are some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.23), increase in mental stress (+0.92) and increase in number of beggars (+0.24). On the other hand residents of Madhi deny the social impact of tourism regarding increased in crime rate (-0.4), strain on police protection (-0.32), increased in activities in prostitution (-0.32), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.56) and spreading of epidemics (-0.8) at this religious center.

The residents of Mohatadevi are agreed that there is some social impact on overcrowd (+0.04), increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.2), spreading of epidemics (+0.4) and increase in number of beggars (+0.44) at this religious center. On the other hand residents of Madhi have deny the social impact of tourism on increase in crime rate (-0.24), strain on police protection (-0.16), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.56), increase in mental stress (-0.84) at this center.

The residents of Vruddheshwar (Ghatshiras Village) are disagree regarding social impact of tourism on them and deny the social impact of tourism on overcrowd (-0.61), increased in crime rate (-1), strain on police protection (-0.77), increased in activities in prostitution (-3.38), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.77), increase in mental stress (-1.38), spreading of epidemics (-0.69) and increase in number of beggars (-1.31) at this religious center.

The resident's attitude towards social impact of tourism on the local community of Nizarneshwar (Kokangaon Village) was that, they are not agree regarding social impact on them and deny the social impact of tourism on overcrowd (-0.24), increased in crime rate (-0.68), strain on police protection (-0.44), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.84), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.48), increase in mental stress (-1.08), spreading of epidemics (-0.8) and increase in number of beggars (-1.08) at this religious center.

According to the residents of Meherabad (Arangaon), they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.04). On the other hand



residents of Meherabad (Arangaon), deny social impact of tourism on increase in crime rate (-0.44), strain on police protection (-0.56), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.64), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.24), increase in mental stress (-0.72), spreading of epidemics (-0.2) and increase in number of beggars (-1.48) at this religious center.

The residents of Shani Shinganapur are agree about social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+1.66), increased in crime rate (+0.74), strain on police protection (+0.77), increased in activities in prostitution (+0.4), increase in mental stress (+0.11), spreading of epidemics (+0.11) and increase in number of beggars (+0.46) at this religious center. Beside this the residents of Shani Shinganapur deny the increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.11) because of tourism at this center.

According to the residents of Deogad (Murame village), there is social impact on them regarding overcrowd (+0.4). On the other hand residents of Deogad deny the social impact of tourism on increased in crime rate (-0.8), strain on police protection (-0.68), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.64), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.04), increase in mental stress (-1.12), spreading of epidemics (-1.24) and increase in number of beggars (-0.64) at this religious center.

It reveals from table 5.22 that, the residents of Siddhatek are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.32) and increase in number of beggars (+0.35) at this holy center. On the other hand they deny some social impact on them such as increased in crime rate (-0.2), strain on police protection (-0.12), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.8), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.47), increase in mental stress (-0.77), spreading of epidemics (-0.05) at this religious tourist center.

The residents of Shirdi are agree about social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+1.7), increased in crime rate (+0.65), strain on police protection (+0.9), increased in activities in prostitution (+0.3), increase in mental stress (+0.1), spreading of epidemics (+0.05) and increase in number of beggars (+1.12) at this religious center. Beside this they deny the increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.27) due to tourism at this center.

The residents of Shrigonda are disagree regarding social impact on them and deny the social impact of tourism on overcrowd (-0.52), increased in crime rate (-0.04), strain on police protection (-0.52), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.72), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.12), increase in mental stress (-0.72),

spreading of epidemics (-0.36) and increase in number of beggars (-0.2) at this religious center.

### 5.5.2.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Religious Tourist Centers)

| Indicators                               | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Overcrowd                                | 30 | 35 | 41 | 4  | 79 | 54 | 47 | 290   | 127  | 0.44  |
| Increased in Crime Rate                  | 40 | 42 | 64 | 18 | 59 | 38 | 29 | 290   | -46  | -0.16 |
| Strain on Police Protection              | 38 | 42 | 64 | 2  | 72 | 45 | 27 | 290   | -19  | -0.06 |
| Increased in Activities in Prostitution  | 86 | 51 | 63 | 33 | 37 | 13 | 7  | 290   | -339 | -1.17 |
| Increase in the activities of Drug Abuse | 44 | 47 | 52 | 23 | 60 | 37 | 27 | 290   | -63  | -0.22 |
| Increase in Mental Stress                | 44 | 57 | 78 | 9  | 51 | 35 | 16 | 290   | -155 | -0.53 |
| Spreading of Epidemics                   | 35 | 49 | 63 | 18 | 62 | 39 | 24 | 290   | -54  | -0.19 |
| increase in no. of beggars               | 33 | 47 | 51 | 7  | 65 | 45 | 42 | 290   | 37   | 0.13  |

Table No. 5.23 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism

Source: Compiled by Researcher

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

Table no 5.23 reveals that the assessment of social impact of tourism on religious center. The residents of selected religious tourist centers are agree regarding social impact on them such as overcrowd (+0.44) and increase in no. of beggars (+0.13) at the religious places in the district. On the other hand the residents of religious tourist centers have deny social impact of tourism on the host population for some indicators such as increased in crime rate (-0.16), strain on police protection (-0.06), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.17), increase in the of drug abuse (-0.22), increase in mental stress (-0.53) and spreading of epidemics (-0.19) at the tourist centers.

### 5. 5.3 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method

The economic impact of tourism development on the tourist centers shows the present status of tourism development. In order to assess the economic impact of tourism on the local community at the tourist centers, following ten indicators are considered.

### **Economic Impact Indicators**

- 1) Opportunity for jobs
- 2) Change in occupational structure
- 3) Rise in Income
- 4) Increased in payment of workers
- 5) Demand for female labour
- 6) Increased cost of land and housing
- 7) Rental houses is a source of income
- 8) Improvement in standard of living
- 9) Increase in general prices of goods and services
- 10) Scarcity of essential goods during season

For the assessment of economic impact of tourism on Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Meharabad, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Sidhatek, Shirdi, and Shrigonda which are religious tourist centers in the study area. The questionnaire with ten questions reflecting the perceived economic impact on the residents were distributed among 290 residents and filled up by them. The questionnaires were collected from the residents of religious tourist centers and economic impact of tourism is obtained by applying mean.

#### **5.5.3.1 Tourist Center Wise Economic Impact of Tourism**

Table no 5.24 shows that the economic impact of tourism on religious tourist centers i.e. Madhi, Mohatadevi, Vruddheshwar, Nizarneshwar, Meharabad, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Sidhatek, Shirdi, and Shrigonda. The residents noted their attitude through economic impact indicators.

According to the residents of Madhi, there are positive economic impacts of tourism on opportunity for jobs (+1.28), Change in occupational structure, (+0.92) rise in income (+0.77), increased in payment of workers (+1.15) and increased cost of land and housing (+0.15) at the center. On the other hand the residents of Madhi noted negligible economic impact on demand for female labour (-3.15), rental house is a source of income (-3.54), improved in standard of living (-0.15), scarcity of essential goods during season (-0.46) and increase in general prices of goods and services (-0.15).

**Table No. 5.24 Tourist Center Wise Economic Impact of Tourism**

| Indicators | Madhi | Mohatadevi | Vruddhe<br>Shwar | Nizarne<br>Shwar | Meharabad | Shani<br>.Shinganapur | Deogad | Sidhatek | Shirdi | Shrigonda |
|------------|-------|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|
|            | Mean  | Mean       | Mean             | Mean             | Mean      | Mean                  | Mean   | Mean     | Mean   | Mean      |
| 1          | 1.28  | 0.8        | -0.16            | -0.36            | -0.32     | 1.02                  | 0.48   | 0.17     | 1.02   | -0.2      |
| 2          | 0.92  | 0.4        | -0.2             | -0.72            | -0.28     | 0.94                  | 0.32   | -0.07    | 0.6    | -0.52     |
| 3          | 0.77  | 0.36       | -0.64            | -0.8             | -0.8      | 0.86                  | 0.32   | 0.25     | 0.82   | -0.2      |
| 4          | 1.15  | 0.56       | -0.6             | -0.8             | -0.52     | 0.86                  | 0.2    | 0.1      | 1.05   | -0.24     |
| 5          | -3.15 | -0.64      | -0.52            | -1.52            | -1.16     | 0.14                  | -0.48  | -0.52    | 0.15   | -0.8      |
| 6          | 0.15  | -0.16      | -0.4             | -0.12            | -0.04     | 1.54                  | 0.24   | 0.07     | 1.6    | -0.6      |
| 7          | -3.54 | 0.2        | -0.96            | -1.32            | -0.12     | 0.86                  | -0.72  | -0.37    | 0.85   | -0.48     |
| 8          | -2.38 | -1.08      | -1.48            | -1.16            | -0.68     | 0.37                  | -0.32  | -0.22    | 0.07   | -0.48     |
| 9          | -0.15 | -0.68      | -0.72            | -0.76            | -0.36     | 0.48                  | -0.24  | 0.02     | 0.07   | -0.68     |
| 10         | -0.46 | 0.36       | -0.48            | -0.44            | -0.36     | -0.17                 | -0.64  | -0.2     | -0.22  | 0.24      |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

**Indicators** - (1.Opportunity for jobs, 2.Change in occupational structure, 3. Rise in income, 4.Increased in payment of workers, 5.Demand for female labor, 6.Increased cost of land and housing, 7.Rental houses is a source of income, 8.Improved in standard of living, 9. Increase in general prices of goods and services, 10.Scarcity of essential goods during season.)

The residents of Mohatadevi felt that due to tourism, the economic impact are positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.8), Change in occupational structure, (+0.4) rise in income (+0.36), increased in payment of workers (+0.56) rental house is a source of income ( +0.2) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( +0.36) at this holy place. On the other side the residents of Mohatadevi have deny the economic impact of tourism on female labour (-0.64), increased cost of land and housing (-0.16), improved in standard of living (-1.08) and increase in general prices of goods and services (-0.68) at this center.

The residents of Vruddheshwar (Ghatshiras Village) felt that there is not positive economic impact of tourism on them. Because the distance between Vruddheshwar and Ghatshiras village is just 3km. Beside this, the residents of Ghatshiras deny the economic impact on opportunity for jobs (-0.16) , change in occupational structure (-0.2) , rise in income (-0.64) , increased in payment of workers ( -0.6), demand for female labour (-0.52) , increased cost of land and housing ( -0.4), rental houses is a source of income (-0.96) , improved in standard of living ( -1.48) , increase in general prices of goods and services ( -0.72) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.48) at this place.

The resident's attitude towards economic impact of tourism on the local community of Nizarneshwar (Kokangaon Village) was that, there is no positive economic impact on them; because this tourist center is just 3 km away from the Kokangaon village. On the other side the residents of Nizarneshwar (Kokangaon Pan Village) have refused the economic impact of tourism on them for opportunity for jobs (-0.36) , change in occupational structure (-0.72) , rise in income (-0.8) , increased in payment of workers ( -0.8), demand for female labour (-1.52) , increased cost of land and housing ( -0.12), rental houses is a source of income (-1.32) , improved in standard of living ( -1.16) , increase in general prices of goods and services ( -0.76) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.44) at this place.

The residents of Meharabad (Arangaon Village) felt that there is no positive economic impact of tourism on them; because the tourist place and the nearby village is 2 km away from each other. The impact regarding opportunity for jobs (-0.32) , change in occupational structure (-0.28) , rise in income (-0.8) , increased in payment of workers ( -0.52), demand for female labour (-1.16) , increased cost of land and housing ( -0.04), rental houses is a source of income (-1.12) , improved in standard of

living ( -0.68) , increase in general prices of goods and services ( -0.36) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.36) according to the residents.

The residents of Shani Shinganapur felt that tourist cause the positive economic impact on opportunity for jobs (+1.02) , change in occupational structure (+0.94) , rise in income (+0.86) , increased in payment of workers ( +0.86), demand for female labour (+0.14) , increased cost of land and housing ( +1.54), rental houses is a source of income (+0.86) , improved in standard of living ( +0.37) and increase in general prices of goods and services ( +0.48) at this holy place. On the other hand side the residents of Shani Shinganapur have deny the economic impact of tourism on scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.17) at this tourist center.

According to the residents of Deogad (Murame village), there are positive economic impact of tourism on opportunity for jobs (+0.48), Change in occupational structure, (+0.32) rise in income (+0.32), increased in payment of workers (+0.2) and increased cost of land and housing (+0.24) at the center. On the other hand the residents of Deogad deny economic impact on demand for female labour ( -0.48) , rental houses is a source of income ( -0.72) , improved in standard of living (-0.32) , increase in general prices of goods and services and ( -0.24) scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.64) at this center.

According to the residents of Siddhatek there are positive economic impact of tourism on local community particularly on opportunity for jobs (+0.17), rise in income (+0.25) , increased in payment of workers ( +0.1) increased cost of land and housing ( +0.07), and increase in general prices of goods and services ( +0.02) at this holy place. On the other hand side the residents of Siddhatek have deny the economic impact of tourism on change in occupational structure (-0.07), demand for female labour (-0.52), rental houses is a source of income (-0.37), improved in standard of living (-0.22) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-0.2) at this tourist center.

The residents of Shirdi felt that tourist cause the positive economic impact on opportunity for jobs (+1.02) , change in occupational structure (+0.6) , rise in income (+0.82) , increased in payment of workers ( +1.05), demand for female labour (+0.15) , increased cost of land and housing ( +1.6), rental houses is a source of income (+0.85) , improved in standard of living ( +0.07) and increase in general prices of goods and services ( +0.07) at this holy place. On the other hand side the residents of Shani Shinganapur have deny the economic impact of tourism on scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.22) at this tourist center.

The residents of Shrigonda felt that there is some positive economic impact of tourism on scarcity of essential goods during season (+0.24) at this place. On the other hand the residents of Shrigonda have deny the economic impact of tourism on them such as opportunity for jobs (-0.2) , change in occupational structure (-0.52 ), rise in income (-0.2 ), increased in payment of workers ( -0.24), demand for female labour (-0.8 ), increased cost of land and housing ( -0.6), rental houses is a source of income (-0.48 ), improved in standard of living ( -0.48) and increase in general prices of goods and services ( -0.68) at this tourist center.

#### **5.5.3.2 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Religious Tourist Centers)**

Table no 5.25 shows that the assessment of economic impact of tourism on all selected religious tourist centers The residents of selected all religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district felt that the tourism causes positive economic impact on the opportunity for jobs (+0.42), change in occupational structure (+0.14), rise in income (+0.13), increase in payment of workers (+0.19), increased cost of land and housing (+0.33). On the other hand residents of religious tourist centers deny the economic impact of tourism on demand for female labour (-0.62), rental houses is a source of income (-0.28), improved in standard of living (-0.53), increase in general prices of goods and services, (-0.23) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-0.21) in the study area.

### **PROBLEMS**

Tourism is the attractive activities for the tourist. This activity has considerable influence on economical, socio-cultural and environmental interactions. It has both positive and negative impact. Positive impact is helpful for the development of tourism but negative effect creates some social and environmental problems at the tourist canthers.

### **5. 6 Social and Environmental Problems Associated With Religious Tourist Centers**

Religious tourism is very famous in India. Thousands of tourists visited the holy places in the country every year. Tourism is the attractive activities for the tourist. This activity has considerable influence on economical, socio-cultural and environmental interactions. It has both positive and negative impact. Positive impact is helpful for the development of tourism but negative effect creates some social and environmental problems at the tourist canthers.

**Table No. 5.25 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert’s Method (All Religious Tourist Centers)**

| Indicators                                       | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0  | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Opportunity for Jobs                             | 30 | 34 | 39 | 12 | 78 | 50 | 47 | 290   | 122  | 0.42  |
| Change in Occupational Structure                 | 35 | 34 | 58 | 7  | 76 | 44 | 36 | 290   | 41   | 0.14  |
| Rise in Income                                   | 31 | 42 | 52 | 7  | 78 | 50 | 30 | 290   | 39   | 0.13  |
| Increased in Payment of Workers                  | 31 | 30 | 57 | 19 | 69 | 55 | 29 | 290   | 56   | 0.19  |
| Demand for Female Labour                         | 61 | 46 | 65 | 16 | 55 | 35 | 12 | 290   | -179 | -0.62 |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing               | 27 | 33 | 47 | 21 | 71 | 54 | 37 | 290   | 96   | 0.33  |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income              | 54 | 40 | 61 | 9  | 61 | 35 | 30 | 290   | -82  | -0.28 |
| Improved in Standard of living                   | 63 | 46 | 64 | 5  | 52 | 41 | 19 | 290   | -154 | -0.53 |
| Increase in General Prices of Goods and Services | 43 | 53 | 56 | 12 | 58 | 38 | 30 | 290   | -67  | -0.23 |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season        | 38 | 51 | 60 | 16 | 61 | 39 | 25 | 290   | -62  | -0.21 |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

Table No. 5.25 Economic impact of tourism on Religious center



There are many religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. The tourists flow is increasing day by day. Therefore, many problems are faced by tourists at tourist centers. These problems are classified into two types-

A) Social Problems and B) Environmental Problems

Social problems are 1) Over crowd, 2) Hooliganism, 3) Deceived, 4) Damage of local attraction and 5) Beggar considered for the study.

The environmental problems 1) Plastic garbage, 2) Deforestation, 3) Air pollution, 4) Noise Pollution, 5) Water Pollution and 6) Degradation of nature are considered for the study.

### 5.6.1 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems

Table no 5.26 shows that the opinion of tourists about social problems of tourism at the religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. Out of 350 tourists who visited to the religious tourist centers 17.71 % tourists noted that there is major problem of overcrowd at the tourist places, whereas 27.71% tourists said that there is moderate crowd, 32.28 % tourists felt that there is negligible crowd but 22.28 % tourists observed that there is no crowd problem at the religious tourist center in the study area.

Hooliganism is another problem found at the many tourist places. The tourists who visited to the religious tourist places, among them only 8.86 % tourists said that there is major problem of hooliganism, 18.86 % visitors felt that this problem is moderate while 29.14 % tourists noted that the hooliganism is very negligible. But 43.14 % tourists said that there is no hooliganism at the religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

**Table No. 5.26 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems at Religious Centers**

| Problems                   | Major | %     | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Over crowd                 | 62    | 17.71 | 97       | 27.71 | 113        | 32.28 | 78  | 22.28 |
| Hooliganism                | 31    | 8.86  | 66       | 18.86 | 102        | 29.14 | 151 | 43.14 |
| Deceived                   | 37    | 10.57 | 79       | 22.57 | 113        | 32.28 | 121 | 34.57 |
| Damage of local attraction | 17    | 4.86  | 78       | 22.28 | 114        | 32.57 | 141 | 40.28 |
| Beggar                     | 39    | 11.14 | 82       | 23.43 | 122        | 34.86 | 107 | 30.57 |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

At many religious centers the tourists are suffering from the problem of deceiving. Among 350 respondents 10.57 % respondents felt that there is major

problem of deceiving, about 22.57 % tourists said that the problem of deceive is moderate while 32.28 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of deceive and 34.57 % respondents said that there is no problem of deceiving at the religious tourist destination.

The tourist visits to the religious places for worships, darshan and to see sight scene around the tourist places. Some times while developing the tourist centers the local attraction is damaged. About 4.86 % tourists said that the local attraction is highly damaged, 22.28 % tourists felt that there is moderately damage while 32.57 % tourists noted that the local attraction is little damage and 40.28 % tourists said that there is no problem about damage of local attraction.

Beggars are found at many religious centers in all over in India. This problem is faced by the tourist at every religious place. In Ahmednagar district out of 350 tourists 11.14 % tourists said that the problem of beggars is major at the religious centers, about 23.43 % tourists felt that this problem is moderate, about 34.86 % tourists said that it is negligible problem while 30.57 % tourists noted that there is no problem of beggars at the religious tourist centers.

### 5.6.2 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems

Table No. 5.27 shows the tourist's opinion about environmental problems at religious tourist centers. When the tourist visit to any tourist places, they used polythene carry bags and water bottle and other things made with plastic material. After the use of these plastic's goods, they throw it immediately. Therefore, the problem of plastic garbage is found at the tourist places.

**Table No. 5.27 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems at Religious Centers**

| Problems              | Major | %     | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Plastic garbage       | 36    | 10.28 | 101      | 28.86 | 137        | 39.14 | 76  | 21.71 |
| Deforestation         | 29    | 8.28  | 113      | 32.28 | 124        | 35.43 | 84  | 24.00 |
| Air pollution         | 28    | 8.00  | 82       | 23.43 | 136        | 38.86 | 104 | 29.71 |
| Noise pollution       | 20    | 5.71  | 79       | 22.57 | 126        | 36.00 | 125 | 35.71 |
| Water pollution       | 28    | 8.00  | 88       | 25.14 | 151        | 43.14 | 83  | 23.71 |
| Degradation of nature | 20    | 5.71  | 95       | 27.14 | 137        | 39.14 | 98  | 28.00 |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

Out of 350 tourists who visited to the religious tourist centers, about 10.28 % tourists found that there is major problem of plastic garbage, about 28.86 % tourists said that it is moderate problem while 39.14 % tourists observed that there are little problem of plastic garbage. But 21.71 % tourists said that there is no problem of plastic garbage at the religious tourist centers.

Deforestation is another problem observed at the tourist places. Among 350 respondents 8.28 % respondents felt that there is a major problem of deforestation, about 32.28 % tourists said that the problem of deforestation is moderate, while 35.43 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of deforestation. But 24 % respondents said that there is no problem of deforestation at the religious tourist centers.

Pollution is another major problem found at tourist destinations. There is air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution at the holy places. Out of 350 respondents 8 % respondents felt that there is major problem of air pollution, about 23.43% tourists said that the problem of air pollution is moderate while 8.86 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of air pollution and 29.71% respondents said that there is no problem of air pollution at the religious tourist centers.

The noise pollution is created when the large number of tourists gathered for the celebration of yatra or utsav at the tourist centers. Among of 350 respondents 5.71 % tourists felt that there is major problem of noise pollution, about 22.57 % tourists said that the problem of noise pollution is moderate while 36 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of noise pollution and 35.71 % respondents said that there is no problem of noise pollution at the religious tourist destination.

Water pollution is also observed at religious places. Among 350 respondents 8 % respondents felt that there is major problem of water pollution, about 25.14 % tourists said that the problem of water pollution is moderate while 43.14 % tourists said that there is little problem of water pollution and 23.71 % respondents said that there is no problem of water pollution at the religious tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

The degradation of nature is seen when the development of tourist centers is in progress. Among 350 respondents 5.71 % respondents felt that there is major problem of degradation of nature, about 27.14 % tourists said that the problem of degradation of nature is moderate while 39.14 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of degradation of nature and 28 % respondents said that there are no problem of degradation of nature at the religious tourist destination.

### 5.6.3 Assessment of Social and Environmental Problems by Henry Garrett's Ranking Techniques

When the tourist goes to visit the tourist centers, he faced many problems at that center. These problems are found related to facilities available at the centers as well as problem. These problems influences on the flow of tourists and the development of tourist centers. The eleven vital important social and environmental problems are identified for this study i.e. over crowd, hooliganism, deceived, damage of local attractions, beggars, plastic garbage, deforestation, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution land degradation of nature. Henry Garrett's technique is used to rank the problems faced by the customers (Dr .S. M. Venkatchalam). This ranking technique is used to find out the most significant social - cultural and environmental problem experienced by the tourist at the tourist places. As per this technique the tourists have been asked to assign the rank for the problem faced by them at the tourist centers as per their importance i.e. the more acute problems as per the consideration, then first rank is given and subsequent rank is given in decreasing order of problem. The order of merit given by the respondent was converted into ranks by using the following formula.

$$\text{Percentage Position} = \frac{100(R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where,

$R_{ij}$  = Rank given for  $i$ th problem by  $j$ th tourist

$N_j$  = Total number of problems ranked by  $j$ th tourist

The percentage position of each rank is obtained and converted into scores by referring the table given by the Henry Garrett. Then for each problem the scores of individual respondents were added together and divided by the total number of respondents. This means scores for all the problems were arranged in order of ranks and inference is drawn (Dr.M. Eswari and Dr. C. Meera 2011).

The percentage score for each rank of the above eleven problems was calculated and converted it into the scale values by referring the Scale Conversion Table, given by Henry Garrett. The scale values from first rank to eleventh rank are 83, 72, 65, 59, 54, 50, 45, 41, 35, 28 and 17 respectively. The score value is calculated for each problem by multiplying the number of tourists with respective scale values. Then for calculating mean score, the score of individual tourists is considered for each

problem and added together, this total is divided by the total number of tourists. On the basis of mean score, the overall ranks were assigned to each problem and on the basis of these ranks major problems were identified.

**Table No. 5.28 - Percentage Position of Rank by Henry Garrett's Ranking Technique**

| Rank | Percentage position |       | Garrett's Table scale |
|------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1    | $100(1-0.5)/11$     | 4.54  | 83                    |
| 2    | $100(2-0.5)/11$     | 13.64 | 72                    |
| 3    | $100(3-0.5)/11$     | 22.73 | 65                    |
| 4    | $100(4-0.5)/11$     | 31.82 | 59                    |
| 5    | $100(5-0.5)/11$     | 40.91 | 54                    |
| 6    | $100(6-0.5)/11$     | 50    | 50                    |
| 7    | $100(7-0.5)/11$     | 59.09 | 45                    |
| 8    | $100(8-0.5)/11$     | 68.18 | 41                    |
| 9    | $100(9-0.5)/11$     | 77.27 | 35                    |
| 10   | $100(10-0.5)/11$    | 86.36 | 28                    |
| 11   | $100(11-0.5)/11$    | 95.45 | 17                    |

**Table No. 5.29 Problem Wise Rank and Number of Respondents**

| Sr. No | Problems                   | RANK |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Total |
|--------|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
|        |                            | 1    | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |       |
| 1      | Over crowd                 | 73   | 51 | 40 | 38 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 16 | 3  | 1  | 350   |
| 2      | Hooliganism                | 4    | 4  | 7  | 19 | 32 | 30 | 43 | 43 | 46 | 58 | 64 | 350   |
| 3      | Deceived                   | 7    | 11 | 20 | 23 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 29 | 44 | 54 | 68 | 350   |
| 4      | Damage of local attraction | 3    | 5  | 7  | 18 | 26 | 36 | 39 | 47 | 47 | 55 | 67 | 350   |
| 5      | Beggar                     | 14   | 18 | 17 | 23 | 35 | 39 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 32 | 44 | 350   |
| 6      | Plastic garbage            | 23   | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 350   |
| 7      | Deforestation              | 1    | 3  | 8  | 11 | 19 | 30 | 30 | 49 | 57 | 60 | 82 | 350   |
| 8      | Air pollution              | 10   | 14 | 26 | 35 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 38 | 30 | 350   |
| 9      | Noise pollution            | 12   | 17 | 26 | 30 | 38 | 40 | 26 | 31 | 38 | 47 | 45 | 350   |
| 10     | Water pollution            | 13   | 19 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 31 | 350   |
| 11     | Degradation of nature      | 4    | 6  | 14 | 21 | 23 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 52 | 71 | 350   |

**Table No. 5.30 - Problem Wise Garrett's Scores**

| <b>Rank ›</b>              | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | <b>Total<br/>Score</b> |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|
| <b>Scale ›</b>             | 83   | 72   | 65   | 59   | 54   | 50   | 45   | 41   | 35   | 28   | 17   |                        |
| <b>Sr. No.</b>             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                        |
| Over crowd                 | 6059 | 3672 | 2600 | 2242 | 1890 | 1600 | 1485 | 1148 | 560  | 84   | 17   | 21357                  |
| Plastic garbage            | 332  | 288  | 455  | 1121 | 1728 | 1500 | 1935 | 1763 | 1610 | 1624 | 1088 | 13444                  |
| Water pollution            | 581  | 792  | 1300 | 1357 | 1674 | 1550 | 1440 | 1189 | 1540 | 1512 | 1156 | 14091                  |
| Air pollution              | 249  | 360  | 455  | 1062 | 1404 | 1800 | 1755 | 1927 | 1645 | 1540 | 1139 | 13336                  |
| Noise pollution            | 1162 | 1296 | 1105 | 1357 | 1890 | 1950 | 1890 | 1763 | 1505 | 896  | 748  | 15562                  |
| Beggar                     | 1909 | 2520 | 2145 | 1947 | 1782 | 1600 | 1530 | 1517 | 1050 | 812  | 527  | 17339                  |
| Deceived                   | 83   | 216  | 520  | 649  | 1026 | 1500 | 1350 | 2009 | 1995 | 1680 | 1394 | 12422                  |
| Degradation of nature      | 830  | 1008 | 1690 | 2065 | 2214 | 2100 | 1845 | 1558 | 1225 | 1064 | 510  | 16109                  |
| Hooliganism                | 996  | 1224 | 1690 | 1770 | 2052 | 2000 | 1170 | 1271 | 1330 | 1316 | 765  | 15584                  |
| Damage of local attraction | 1079 | 1368 | 1820 | 1947 | 1998 | 1850 | 1800 | 1599 | 1295 | 1008 | 527  | 16291                  |
| Deforestation              | 332  | 432  | 910  | 1239 | 1242 | 1700 | 1845 | 1681 | 1505 | 1456 | 1207 | 13549                  |

**Table No. 5.31- Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists**

| Problems                   | Total Score | Mean Score | Rank |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|------|
| Over crowd                 | 21357       | 61.02      | 1    |
| Plastic garbage            | 17339       | 49.54      | 2    |
| Water pollution            | 16291       | 46.54      | 3    |
| Air pollution              | 16109       | 46.02      | 4    |
| Noise pollution            | 15584       | 44.52      | 5    |
| Beggar                     | 15562       | 44.46      | 6    |
| Deceived                   | 14091       | 40.26      | 7    |
| Degradation of nature      | 13549       | 38.71      | 8    |
| Hooliganism                | 13444       | 38.41      | 9    |
| Damage of local attraction | 13336       | 38.10      | 10   |
| Deforestation              | 12422       | 35.49      | 11   |

It is observed from the table no.5.31 that the major problem faced by the tourist at religious tourist centers is 'over crowd' because it is ranked first by the tourist with highest mean score of 61.02. Secondly tourist faced another major problem of 'plastic and garbage' with mean score of 49.54. The problem of 'water pollution' and 'air pollution' are ranked in the third and fourth place with the mean score of 46.54 and 46.02. The tourist faced fifth and sixth ranks problems are 'noise pollution' and beggars with the mean score of 44.52 and 44.46. The tourist faced seventh and eighth ranks; the problems are 'deceived' and 'degradation of nature' with the mean score of 40.26 and 38.71. The problem of 'hooliganism, damage of local attractions' and 'deforestation' are ranked in the ninth, tenth and eleventh with place with the mean score of 38.41, 38.10 and 35.49 respectively.

## **B NATURAL TOURIST CENTERS**

Ahmednagar district has a great potential in natural tourism. Ten natural tourist centers were selected for the study. These centers were Bhandardara, Randhafall, Mula dam, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya, Rehekuri, Harishchandragad, Dongargan, Pravarasangam and Takali Dhokeshwar. The sample survey was carried out at these ten natural tourist centers. The sample survey of tourist's opinion regarding tourism facilities available at tourist centers was carried out at these centers. For the sample 310 tourists were contacted at selected tourist centers.

### Location of Selected Natural Tourist Centers

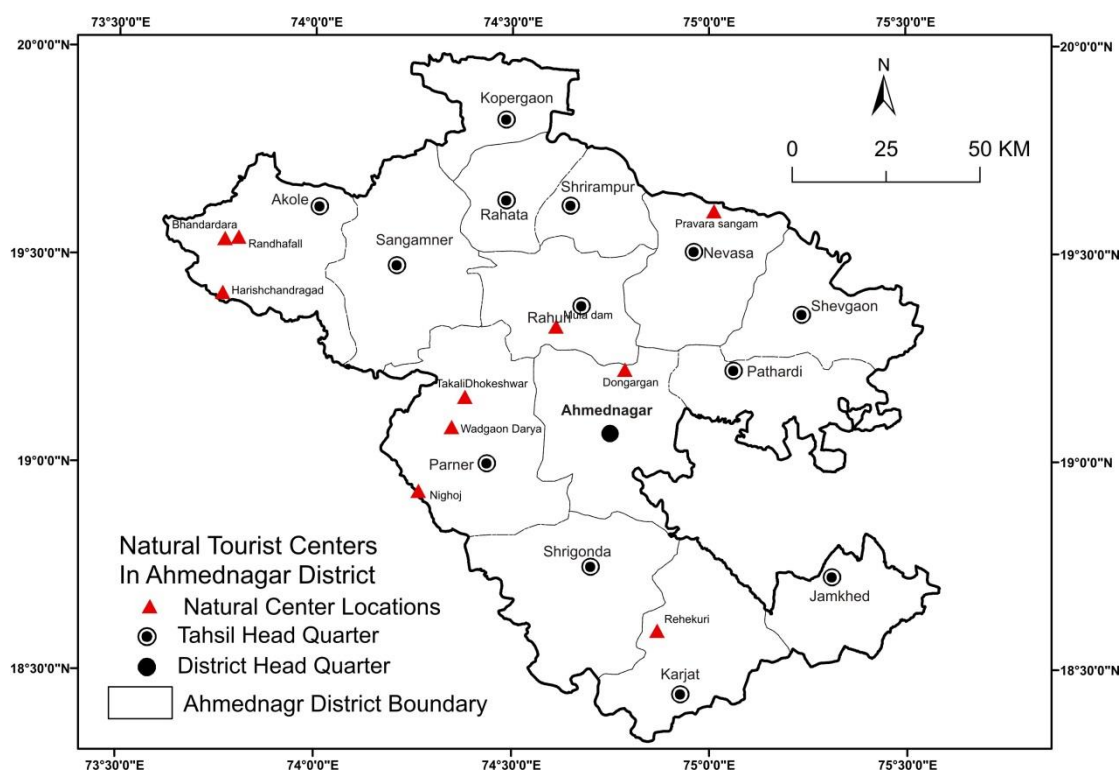


Fig. No.5.15

### 5.7 Tourists contacted at Selected Natural tourist centers

| Sr. No | Name               | Tourist |
|--------|--------------------|---------|
| 1      | Bhandardara        | 40      |
| 2      | Randhafall         | 30      |
| 3      | Mula dam           | 30      |
| 4      | Nighoj             | 30      |
| 5      | Wadgaon Darya      | 30      |
| 6      | Rehekuri           | 30      |
| 7      | Harishchandragad   | 30      |
| 8      | Dongargan          | 30      |
| 9      | Pravarasangam      | 30      |
| 10     | Takali. Dhokeshwar | 30      |
|        | Total              | 310     |

Table No. 5.32 - Tourists contacted at Natural tourist centers



## **5.8 Tourist's Opinion, Level of Satisfaction and Satisfaction Index**

The tourist's opinion, satisfaction levels and satisfaction index regarding road condition, transportation, parking, accommodation, food, drinking water, public toilet, information center, shopping facilities, medical facilities, cleanliness, safety of tourists and guide is given below.

### **5.8.1 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Level (Mi (Number of Tourists as per the priority for Facilities Available for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)**

Table 5.33 indicates that out of 310 contacted tourists 21.94 % tourists strongly support that road conditions are excellent, About 40.64 % tourists felt that road conditions are good, 20 % tourists said they are satisfied about road condition but 17.42 % tourists are unsatisfied with road connected to the natural tourist places. The incoming tourists who visited to natural tourist places expressed their opinion about transportation facilities in the study area. It seems that about 4.84 % tourists felt that the transportation facilities are excellent. About 23.87 % tourists experienced it good, 44.52 % tourists are satisfied and 26.77 % are not satisfied regarding transportation facilities.

The tourists also mentioned their opinion about parking facilities. About 2.58 % tourists noted that parking facilities are excellent, 20.32 % tourists said it is good, 45.81 % tourists are satisfied about parking facilities, but 31.29 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding parking facilities at natural tourist places in the Ahmednagar district. According to tourists view only 0.64 % tourists experienced accommodation facilities as excellent, 8.71 % tourists felt it is good, 33.23 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding accommodation but 57.42 % tourists are not satisfied about accommodation facilities at tourist centers.

The tourists mentioned their experience regarding food at natural tourist places. It seems that about 5.16 % tourists mentioned that the food is excellent. About 13.23 % tourists experienced it good, 28.71 % tourists are satisfied with food and 52.90 % are not satisfied regarding food facilities. Among 310 tourists, 4.84 % tourists felt that drinking water are excellent, 11.93 % tourists said that it is good, 24.84 % tourists are satisfied with drinking water but 58.39 % tourists are not satisfied regarding drinking water facilities.

**Table No. 5.33 - Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Level**

| Sr. No. | Factors (Facilities and Services) | Excellent |       | Good |       | Satisfactory |       | Unsatisfactory |       | Total |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|         |                                   | No.       | %     | No.  | %     | No.          | %     | No.            | %     |       |
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 68        | 21.94 | 126  | 40.64 | 62           | 20    | 54             | 17.42 | 310   |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 15        | 4.84  | 74   | 23.87 | 138          | 44.52 | 83             | 26.77 | 310   |
| 3       | Parking                           | 08        | 2.58  | 63   | 20.32 | 142          | 45.81 | 97             | 31.29 | 310   |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 02        | 0.64  | 27   | 8.71  | 103          | 33.23 | 178            | 57.42 | 310   |
| 5       | Food                              | 16        | 5.16  | 41   | 13.23 | 89           | 28.71 | 164            | 52.90 | 310   |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 15        | 4.84  | 37   | 11.93 | 77           | 24.84 | 181            | 58.39 | 310   |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 00        | 00    | 07   | 2.26  | 42           | 13.55 | 261            | 84.19 | 310   |
| 8       | Information center                | 00        | 00    | 00   | 00    | 24           | 7.74  | 286            | 92.26 | 310   |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 00        | 00    | 00   | 00    | 07           | 2.26  | 303            | 97.74 | 310   |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 00        | 00    | 00   | 00    | 05           | 1.61  | 305            | 98.39 | 310   |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 54        | 17.42 | 92   | 29.68 | 93           | 30    | 71             | 22.90 | 310   |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 18        | 5.81  | 62   | 20    | 134          | 43.22 | 96             | 30.97 | 310   |
| 13      | Guide                             | 05        | 1.61  | 26   | 8.39  | 30           | 9.68  | 249            | 80.32 | 310   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The respondents also mention their experience regarding toilet facilities at the tourist places. Not a single tourist felt that it is excellent, 2.26 % said that public toilet is good. About 13.55 % tourists are satisfied but 84.19 % tourists are not satisfied regarding toilet facilities.

The opinion of tourists about information centers at the natural places is that, none of the tourists said that the information center is excellent as well as good. About 7.74 % tourists are satisfied about information centers but 92.26 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding information centers facilities at natural tourist places in the Ahmednagar district. The tourist's views about shopping facilities are that, not a single tourist mentioned that shopping facilities are excellent as well as good. Only 2.26 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding shopping facilities are but 97.94 % tourists are unsatisfied with shopping facilities at tourist centers. The opinion of tourists about medical facilities is that, none of the tourists said that the medical facilities are excellent as well as good. Only 1.61 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding medical facilities, but 98.41 % tourists are unsatisfied with medical facilities at natural tourist centers.

The opinions of tourist's about cleanliness at the tourist places are that, about 17.42 % tourists mentioned cleanliness as excellent, 29.68 % tourists considered cleanliness as good, 30 % tourists said that they are satisfied about cleanliness and 22.90 % tourists are unsatisfied with cleanliness at the natural tourist centers. The experienced about safety of tourist at the tourist places also noted by the tourists. About 5.81 % tourists said that personal safety is excellent; about 20 % tourists mentioned that safety of tourist is good, 43.22 % tourists are satisfied with personal safety and 30.97 % tourists felt that they are not safe at the tourist centers. A response asked to the tourists regarding guide at the tourist centers. Out of 310 tourists only 1.61% tourists said that guide facility is excellent. About 8.39 % tourists considered as good and 9.68 % tourists are satisfied about guide, but 80.32 % tourists are not satisfied about guide at the natural tourist centers.

### **5.8.2 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average Value of Satisfaction (Ni)**

Table 5.34 shows factor wise average value of satisfaction. This factor wise average value for the different level of satisfaction was calculated by multiplying these values by respective frequencies which gives total satisfaction and when total satisfaction is divided by the total frequency of the respective factor gives the satisfaction index for that factor.

**Table No. 5.34 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average Value of Satisfaction**

| Sr. No. | Factors / Facilities | Excellent | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|------|--------------|----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition       | 8.4       | 7.5  | 5.5          | 3.8            |
| 2       | Transportation       | 8.3       | 6.8  | 5.9          | 3.6            |
| 3       | Parking              | 8.8       | 7.2  | 5.1          | 2.4            |
| 4       | Accommodation        | 8.1       | 6.3  | 4.4          | 2.3            |
| 5       | Food                 | 9.4       | 7.2  | 4.8          | 2.7            |
| 6       | Drinking Water       | 9.1       | 7.2  | 4.2          | 2.1            |
| 7       | Public toilet        | 00        | 6.1  | 4.2          | 1.5            |
| 8       | Information center   | 00        | 00   | 4.2          | 1.3            |
| 9       | Shopping facility    | 00        | 00   | 4.1          | 1.2            |
| 10      | Medical facilities   | 00        | 00   | 4.2          | 1.3            |
| 11      | Cleanliness          | 9.1       | 7.3  | 5.5          | 2.8            |
| 12      | Safety of tourist    | 8.8       | 6.9  | 5.1          | 2.7            |
| 13      | Guide                | 8.2       | 6.3  | 4.5          | 2.4            |

**5.8.3 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with rank**

| Factors            | Satisfaction Index | Rank |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| Road Condition     | 6.64               | 1    |
| Cleanliness        | 6.03               | 2    |
| Transportation     | 5.6                | 3    |
| Safety of tourist  | 4.92               | 4    |
| Parking            | 4.76               | 5    |
| Food               | 4.22               | 6    |
| Drinking Water     | 3.55               | 7    |
| Accommodation      | 3.37               | 8    |
| Guide              | 3                  | 9    |
| Public toilet      | 1.95               | 10   |
| Information center | 1.51               | 11   |
| Medical facilities | 1.33               | 12   |
| Shopping facility  | 1.26               | 13   |

**Table No. 5.35 - Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with rank**

It is observed from the above table 5.35 that the factor wise satisfaction index for roads condition is 6.64, for cleanliness 6.03, for transportation facility 5.6, for

safety of tourist 4.92, for parking 4.76, for food 4.22, for drinking water 3.55, for accommodation 3.37, 3 for guide, for public toilet 1.95, for information center 1.51, for medical facility 1.33 and 1.26 for shopping facility. These factor wise satisfaction indices are weighted by giving ranks to those factors.

It is understood that the opinion of tourists regarding road condition in the Ahmednagar district received first rank. It means that the every natural tourist destination is well connected by road and road condition is well. It also observed that cleanliness received second rank, mode of transportation received third rank, safety of tourist get forth rank, parking received fifth rank, food received sixth rank, drinking water received seventh rank, accommodation received eighth rank, spot guidance received ninth rank, public toilet received tenth rank, information center received eleventh rank, medical facilities received twelfth rank and shopping facility received thirteenth rank.

The satisfaction index for road condition, cleanliness, transportation and safety of tourist, received high rank (1 to 4) at the natural tourist places in study area. These factors are very important and play an important role in the development of natural tourism in Ahmednagar district. Tourist places are connected by well condition road with well transportation facilities. Tourist felt safety at every natural tourist centers in study region. According to tourists natural places are clean.

The satisfaction index for parking facilities for vehicles at the natural place, food and drinking water and accommodation are found good for the tourists. These factors received 5 to 8 rank. But the satisfaction index for, Shopping facility, public toilet, information center, medical facilities and spot guidance received 9 to 13 ranks. Therefore, it is understood that the maximum tourists' are not satisfied regarding these facilities at natural places. There is great scope for improving these facilities at centers.

## **5.9 Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism on the Residents**

For the assessment of socio- economic impact of tourism on the selected 10 tourist centers, questionnaires were distributed among 265 residents with eighteen questions reflecting the perceived socio-economic impact of tourism on the residents and filled up by them. The survey was conducted in the year 2013 to 2015.

### 5.9.1 Residents contacted at selected natural tourist centers

| Sr. No | Name               | Residents |
|--------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1      | Bhandardara        | 30        |
| 2      | Randhafall         | 25        |
| 3      | Mula dam           | 25        |
| 4      | Nighoj             | 30        |
| 5      | Wadgaon Darya      | 25        |
| 6      | Rehekuri           | 25        |
| 7      | Harishchandragad   | 25        |
| 8      | Dongargan          | 30        |
| 9      | Pravarasangam      | 25        |
| 10     | Takali. Dhokeshwar | 25        |
|        | Total              | 265       |

**Table No. 5.36- Residents contacted at natural tourist centers**

Source: Compiled by Researcher

### 5.9.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method

The Social impacts were assessed with the help of Social indicators such as 1)Overcrowd, 2)Increased in crime rate, 3)Strain on police protection, 4) Increased in activities in prostitution, 5) Increase in the activities of drug abuse, 6) Increase in mental stress, 7) Spreading of epidemics and 8) Increase in number of beggars. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

#### 5.9.2.1 Tourist center wise Social Impact of Tourism

Table no 5.37 reveals that the social impacts of tourism on the residents of natural tourist centers such as Bhandardara, Randhafall, Mula dam, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya, Rehekuri, Harishchandragad, Dongargan, Pravarasangam and Takali Dhokeshwar Caves. The residents noted their attitude through social impact indicators. These indicators are overcrowd, increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars.

**Table no 5.37 Tourist center wise Social Impacts of Tourism**

| Indicators | Bhandardara | Randha fall | Mula dam | Nighoj | Wadgaon. Darya | Rehekuri | Harishchandra. Gad | Dongargan | Pravara sangam | Takali. Dhokeshwar |
|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
|            | Mean        | Mean        | Mean     | Mean   | Mean           | Mean     | Mean               | Mean      | Mean           | Mean               |
| 1          | 0.87        | 0.44        | 0.12     | 0.47   | 0.32           | 0.16     | 0.44               | 0.7       | 0.4            | -0.16              |
| 2          | -1.53       | -1.56       | -1.28    | -1.1   | -1.64          | -1.44    | -1.92              | 0.47      | -1.96          | -1.96              |
| 3          | -1.63       | -1.8        | -2       | -1.57  | -2.08          | -1.92    | -2.04              | 0.1       | -2             | -2.08              |
| 4          | -1.97       | -1.88       | -1.64    | -1.73  | -2.12          | -1.88    | -1.96              | -1.33     | -1.96          | -1.8               |
| 5          | 0.4         | 0.52        | 0.52     | -1.23  | -1.32          | -1.44    | 0.28               | -0.83     | -1.32          | -1.4               |
| 6          | -2.06       | -1.92       | -2.12    | -1.47  | -1.96          | -2.2     | -2.12              | -1.8      | -2.12          | -2.24              |
| 7          | -2.13       | -1.84       | -1.8     | -1.67  | -1.8           | -2.16    | -2.08              | -1.7      | -1.76          | -2.12              |
| 8          | -2.06       | -2.68       | -2.36    | -1.67  | -1.48          | -2.12    | -2.12              | -1        | -2.16          | -2.4               |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Indicators** - (1. Overcrowd, 2. Increased in crime rate, 3. Strain on police protection, 4.Increased in activities in prostitution, 5.Increase in the activities of drug abuse, 6.Increase in mental stress, 7.Spreading of epidemics 8. Increase in number of beggars.)

According to the residents of Bhandardara, they are agree with some social impact such as overcrowd (+0.87) and increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.4) at the tourist center. On the other hand residents of Bhandardara deny the social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.53), strain on police protection (-1.63), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.97), increase in mental stress (-2.06), spreading of epidemics (-2.13) and increase in number of beggars (-2.06) at this natural center.

The residents of Randha are agree with some social impact on them like overcrowd (+0.44) and increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.52) at the tourist center. On the other hand residents of Randha have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.56), strain on police protection (-1.8), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.88), increase in mental stress (-1.92), spreading of epidemics (-1.84) and increase in number of beggars (-2.68) at this natural tourist center.

The residents near the Mula dam noted about the social impacts of tourism. They are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.12) and increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.52) at this natural tourist center. On the other hand residents near the Mula dam deny the social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.28), strain on police protection (-2), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.64), increase in mental stress (-2.12), spreading of epidemics (-1.8) and increase in number of beggars (-2.36) at this natural tourist center.

According to the residents of Nighoj, they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.47) at this natural tourist center. On the other side the residents of Nighoj have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.1), strain on police protection (-1.57), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.73), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.23), increase in mental stress (-1.47), spreading of epidemics (-1.67) and increase in number of beggars (-1.67) at this natural tourist center.

The residents of Wadgaon Darya are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.32) at this natural tourist center. On the other side the residents of Wadgaon Darya have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.64), strain on police protection (-2.08), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.12), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.32), increase in mental



stress (-1.96), spreading of epidemics (-1.8) and increase in number of beggars (-1.48) at this natural tourist center.

The opinion of the residents of Rehekuri is that they are agree with some social impact on them like overcrowd (+0.16) at this natural tourist center. On the other hand the residents of Rehekuri have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.44), strain on police protection (-1.92), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.88), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.44), increase in mental stress (-2.2), spreading of epidemics (-2.16) and increase in number of beggars (-2.12) at this natural tourist center.

According to the residents of Pachnai which is at the bottom of the Harishchandragad, they are agree with some social impact on them such as overcrowd (+0.44) and increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.28) at the tourist center. On the other hand residents of Pachnai deny the social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.92), strain on police protection (-2.04), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.96), increase in mental stress (-2.12), spreading of epidemics (-2.08) and increase in number of beggars (-2.12) at this natural center.

The residents of Dongargan are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.7) increased in crime rate (+0.47) and strain on police protection (+0.1) at this natural tourist center. On the other side the residents of Dongargan have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in activities in prostitution (-1.33), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.83), increase in mental stress (-1.8), spreading of epidemics (-1.7) and increase in number of beggars (-1) at this natural tourist center.

The residents of Toka near Pravarasangam are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.4) at this natural tourist center. On the other hand the residents of Toka have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.96), strain on police protection (-2), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.96), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.32), increase in mental stress (-2.12), spreading of epidemics (-1.76) and increase in number of beggars (-2.16) at this natural tourist center.

The residents near the Takali Dhokeshwar cave are disagree with social impact due to tourism on them. But they deny social impacts of tourism on overcrowd (-0.16), increased in crime rate (-1.96), strain on police protection (-2.08), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.8), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.4), increase in mental stress (-2.24), spreading of epidemics (-2.12) and increase in number of beggars (-2.4) at this natural tourist center.

### 5.9.2.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Natural Tourist Centers)

| Indicators                              | -3  | -2 | -1 | 0  | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Overcrowd                               | 24  | 35 | 37 | 13 | 67 | 51 | 38 | 265   | 104  | 0.39  |
| Increased in Crime Rate                 | 70  | 65 | 71 | 19 | 30 | 8  | 2  | 265   | -359 | -1.35 |
| Strain on Police Protection             | 80  | 72 | 83 | 8  | 18 | 4  | 0  | 265   | -441 | -1.66 |
| Increased in Activities in Prostitution | 91  | 72 | 68 | 31 | 3  | 0  | 0  | 265   | -482 | -1.82 |
| Increase in the of Drug Abuse           | 52  | 40 | 59 | 20 | 59 | 23 | 12 | 265   | -154 | -0.58 |
| Increase in Mental Stress               | 97  | 78 | 84 | 2  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 265   | -527 | -1.99 |
| Spreading of Epidemics                  | 81  | 88 | 87 | 7  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 265   | -504 | -1.9  |
| Increase in No. of Beggars              | 121 | 58 | 64 | 6  | 14 | 2  | 0  | 265   | -525 | -1.98 |

**Table No. 5.38 - Assessment of Social impacts of tourism**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of selected natural ten tourist centers found that they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.39) at the natural tourist center. On the other hand the residents of natural tourist centers have deny social impacts of tourism on the host population for some indicators such as increased in crime rate (-1.35), strain on police protection (-1.66), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.82), increase in the of drug abuse (-0.58), increase in mental stress (-1.99), spreading of epidemics (-1.9) and increase in number of beggars (-1.98) at the at the natural tourist centers in the district.

### 5.9.3 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism

The economic impact were assessed with the help of economic indicators such as 1) Opportunity for jobs, 2) Change in occupational structure, 3) Rise in income, 4) Increased in payment of workers, 5) Demand for female labor, 6) Increased cost of land and housing, 7) Rental houses is a source of income, 8) Improved in standard of living, 9) Increase in general prices of goods and 10) Services and scarcity of essential goods during season. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

### 5.9.3.1 Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism

Table no 5.39 shows that the economic impacts of tourism on the residents of natural tourist centers such as Bhandardara, Randhafall, Mula dam, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya, Rehekuri, Harishchandragad, Dongargan, Pravarasangam and Takali Dhokeshwar Caves. The residents noted their attitude through economic impact indicators. These indicators are opportunity for jobs, change in occupational structure, rise in income, increased in payment of workers, demand for female labor , increased cost of land and housing , rental houses is a source of income , improved in standard of living , increase in general prices of goods and services and scarcity of essential goods during season.

According to the residents near Bhandardara, there are positive economic impacts of tourism on opportunity for jobs (+0.7), Change in occupational structure, (+1.2) rise in income (+1.13), increased in payment of workers (+2.23), increased cost of land and housing (+0.87) , rental houses is a source of income ( +0.33) , ) improved in standard of living (+0.7 ) , increase in general prices of goods and services (+0.5) and scarcity of essential goods during season (+ 0.2) On the other hand the residents near Bhandardara noted negligible economic impact on demand for female labour (-0.83) at the center.

The residents of Randha felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.32). On the other hand the residents of Randha deny the economic impact on Change in occupational structure, (-0.28) rise in income (-0.32), increased in payment of workers (-1.16), demand for female labour (-1.72), increased cost of land and housing (-1.2), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.56), improved in standard of living (-1.6), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.32) at this center and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.24) at this tourist center.

The residents of near Mula dam felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding increased cost of land and housing (+0.44). On the other side the residents near Mula dam have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.32), change in occupational structure, (-0.88), rise in income (-1.08), increased in payment of workers (-1.4), demand for female labour (-1.48), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.52), improved in standard of living (-0.32), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.36) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.88) at this tourist center.

**Table No. 5.39 Tourist Center Wise Economic Impacts of Tourism**

| Indicators | Bhandardara | Randha fall | Mula dam | Nighoj | Wadgaon .Darya | Rehekuri | Harishchandra. Gad | Dongargan | Pravara sangam | Takali Dhokeshwar |
|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
|            | Mean        | Mean        | Mean     | Mean   | Mean           | Mean     | Mean               | Mean      | Mean           | Mean              |
| 1          | 0.7         | 0.32        | -1.32    | -0.37  | 0.16           | -0.88    | -1                 | -0.8      | -1.36          | -1.76             |
| 2          | 1.2         | -0.28       | -0.88    | -0.77  | -1.28          | -1.4     | -2                 | -1.2      | -1.48          | -2.12             |
| 3          | 1.13        | -0.32       | -1.08    | -0.9   | -1.28          | -1.6     | -1.88              | -1.03     | -1.28          | -2.04             |
| 4          | 2.23        | -1.16       | -1.4     | -0.77  | -1.96          | -1.64    | -1.96              | -1.6      | -1.56          | -2.12             |
| 5          | -0.83       | -1.72       | -1.48    | -1.13  | -2.08          | -2.08    | -1.6               | -1.67     | -2             | -2.28             |
| 6          | 0.87        | -1.2        | 0.44     | -0.57  | -1.88          | -1.84    | -2                 | -1.23     | -1.76          | -1.92             |
| 7          | 0.33        | -1.56       | -1.52    | -1.77  | -2.16          | -1.88    | -1.88              | -1.87     | -2             | -2.16             |
| 8          | 0.7         | -1.6        | -0.32    | -1.87  | -1.84          | -2.16    | -2.2               | -1.77     | -2.12          | -1.92             |
| 9          | 0.5         | -1.32       | -1.36    | -0.97  | -1.84          | -1.32    | -1.88              | -1.57     | -1.84          | -2.12             |
| 10         | 0.2         | -1.24       | -1.88    | -1.4   | -1.36          | -1.52    | -1.8               | -0.4      | -2             | -1.56             |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Indicators** (1.Opportunity for jobs , 2.Change in occupational structure, 3. Rise in income, 4.Increased in payment of workers, 5.Demand for female labor, 6.Increased cost of land and housing, 7.Rental houses is a source of income, 8.Improved in standard of living, 9. Increase in general prices of goods and services, 10.Scarcity of essential goods during season.)

The residents of Nighoj felt that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Nighoj have deny the economic impacts of tourism for all indicators like opportunity for jobs (-0.37), change in occupational structure, (-0.77), rise in income (-0.9), increased in payment of workers (-0.77), demand for female labour (-1.13), increased cost of land and housing (-0.57), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.77), improved in standard of living (-1.87), increase in general prices of goods and services (-0.97) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.4) at this tourist center.

The residents of Wadgaon Darya felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.16). On the other hand the residents of Wadgaon Darya have refused economic impacts of tourism on the host population for some indicators such as change in occupational structure (-1.28), rise in income (-1.28), increased in payment of workers (-1.96), demand for female labour (-2.08), increased cost of land and housing (-1.88), rental houses is a source of income ( -2.16), improved in standard of living (-1.84), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.84) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.36) at this tourist center.

The residents of Rehekuri noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism on them that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Rehekuri have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-0.88), change in occupational structure, (-1.4), rise in income (-1.6), increased in payment of workers (-1.64), demand for female labour (-2.08), increased cost of land and housing (-1.84), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.88), improved in standard of living (-2.16), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.32) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.52) at this tourist center.

The residents of Pachnai which is at the bottom of Harishchandargad noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism on them that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other hand the residents of Pachnai have refused the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1), change in occupational structure, (-2), rise in income (-1.88), increased in payment of workers (-1.96), demand for female labour (-1.6), increased cost of land and housing (-2), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.88),

improved in standard of living (-2.25), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.88) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.8) at this tourist center.

The residents of Dongargan felt that there is no positive economic impact found on them due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Dongargan have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators such as opportunity for jobs (-0.8), change in occupational structure, (-1.2), rise in income (-1.03), increased in payment of workers (-1.6), demand for female labour (-1.67), increased cost of land and housing (-1.23), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.87), improved in standard of living (-1.77), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.57) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -0.4) at this tourist center.

The residents of Toka village which is near the Pravarasangam noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism on them that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other hand the residents of Toka have refused the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.36), change in occupational structure, (-1.48), rise in income (-1.28), increased in payment of workers (-1.56), demand for female labour (-2), increased cost of land and housing (-1.76), rental houses is a source of income ( -2), improved in standard of living (-2.12), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.84) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2) at this tourist center.

The residents near Takali Dhokeshwar caves felt that there is no positive economic impact on them due to tourism. On the other hand the residents near Takali Dhokeshwar caves have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.76), change in occupational structure, (-2.12), rise in income (-2.04), increased in payment of workers (-2.12), demand for female labour (-2.28), increased cost of land and housing (-1.92), rental houses is a source of income ( -2.16), improved in standard of living (-1.92), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.12) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.56) at this tourist center.

**5.9.3.2 Assessment of Economic Impacts of Tourism on the Residents by Likert's Method (All Natural Tourist Centers)**

| Indicators                                       | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0  | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Opportunity for Jobs                             | 40 | 49 | 74 | 13 | 56 | 23 | 10 | 265   | -160 | -0.6  |
| Change in Occupational Structure                 | 54 | 58 | 80 | 8  | 40 | 16 | 9  | 265   | -259 | -0.98 |
| Rise in Income                                   | 53 | 55 | 82 | 14 | 38 | 17 | 6  | 265   | -261 | -0.98 |
| Increased in Payment of Workers                  | 66 | 70 | 79 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 4  | 265   | -359 | -1.35 |
| Demand for Female Labour                         | 78 | 73 | 88 | 5  | 15 | 5  | 1  | 265   | -440 | -1.66 |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing               | 55 | 62 | 80 | 16 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 265   | -282 | -1.06 |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income              | 74 | 72 | 95 | 1  | 16 | 4  | 3  | 265   | -428 | -1.61 |
| Improved in Standard of living                   | 73 | 70 | 85 | 4  | 19 | 9  | 5  | 265   | -392 | -1.48 |
| Increase in General Prices of Goods and Services | 56 | 71 | 91 | 12 | 25 | 7  | 3  | 265   | -353 | -1.33 |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season        | 59 | 70 | 78 | 13 | 31 | 10 | 4  | 265   | -332 | -1.25 |

**Table No. 5.40 - Assessment of Economic impacts of tourism**

Source: Compiled by Researcher

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of selected ten natural tourist centers felt that there are no positive economic impacts due to tourism. On the other hand residents of these natural tourist centers deny the economic impacts of tourism on the opportunity for jobs (-0.6), change in occupational structure (-0.98), rise in income (-0.98), increase in payment of workers (-1.35), demand for female labour (-1.66), increased cost of land and housing (-1.06), rental houses is a source of income (-1.61), improved in standard of living (-1.48), increase in general prices of goods and services, (-1.33) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-1.25) in the study area.

## PROBLEMS

Tourism is the attractive activities for the tourist. This activity has considerable influence on economical, socio-cultural and environmental interactions. It has both positive and negative impact. Positive impact is helpful for the development of tourism but negative effect creates some social and environmental problems at the tourist centers.

### 5.10 Social and Environmental Problems Associated with Natural Tourist Centers

The tourists visited to the natural tourist centers in the study area. But they found some environmental problems like Plastic garbage, deforestation, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution and degradation of nature. There are also some socio-cultural problems faced by the tourists like over crowd, hooliganism, deceived, damage of local attraction and beggar at every place. They expressed their opinion about the problems.

#### 5.10.1 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems

| Problem                    | Major | %    | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|----------------------------|-------|------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Over crowd                 | 14    | 4.52 | 72       | 23.22 | 88         | 28.39 | 136 | 43.87 |
| Hooliganism                | 0     | 0    | 0        | 0     | 18         | 5.81  | 292 | 94.19 |
| Deceived                   | 0     | 0    | 0        | 0     | 46         | 14.84 | 264 | 85.16 |
| Damage of local attraction | 28    | 9.03 | 43       | 13.87 | 64         | 20.65 | 175 | 56.45 |
| Beggar                     | 0     | 0    | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 310 | 100   |

**Table No. 5.41 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

Table no 5.41 shows that the opinion of tourists about social problems of tourism at the natural tourist centers. Out of 310 tourists who visited to the natural tourist centers , 4.52 % noted that there is major problem of overcrowds at the tourist places, whereas 23.22 % tourists said that there is moderate crowd, 28.39 % tourists felt that there is negligible crowd but 43.87 % tourists observed that there is no crowd problem at the natural tourist centers.

Hooliganism is another problem found at the many tourist places. The tourists who visited to the natural tourist places in the Ahmednagar district, among them no one tourist said that there is major and moderate problem of hooliganism, while 5.81



% tourists noted that the hooliganism is very little. But 94.19 % tourists said that there is no hooliganism at the natural tourist centers.

Sometimes the tourist is suffering the problem of deceiving at the natural tourist centers. Among 310 respondents no one is said that there is major and moderate problem of deceiving, while 14.84 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of deceive. But 85.16 % respondents said that there is no problem of deceiving at the natural tourist centers.

The tourists visit to the natural places to see natural beauty. Some times while developing the tourist centers the local attraction is damage. Sometimes tourists are also responsible for the damage of local attraction. At the natural places in the Ahmednagar district, out of 310 respondents only 9.03 % tourists said that the local attraction is highly damage; about 13.87 % tourists felt that it is moderately damage and 20.65 % tourists noted that the local attraction is little damage. But 56.45 % tourists said that there is no problem about damage of local attraction.

Beggars are found at many tourists centers in all over in India. But in Ahmednagar district all 310 sample respondents said that there is no problem of beggars at the selected natural tourist centers.

### 5.10.2 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems

| Problems              | Major | %     | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Plastic garbage       | 11    | 3.55  | 59       | 19.03 | 162        | 52.26 | 78  | 25.16 |
| Deforestation         | 53    | 17.1  | 108      | 34.84 | 126        | 40.64 | 23  | 7.42  |
| Air pollution         | 0     | 0     | 25       | 8.06  | 36         | 11.61 | 249 | 80.32 |
| Noise pollution       | 12    | 3.87  | 31       | 10    | 53         | 17.1  | 214 | 69.03 |
| Water pollution       | 34    | 10.97 | 48       | 15.48 | 147        | 47.42 | 81  | 26.13 |
| Degradation of nature | 6     | 1.94  | 44       | 14.19 | 96         | 30.97 | 164 | 52.9  |

**Table No. 5.42 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental problems**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

Many tourists don't have environmental awareness. Therefore they used polythene carry bags and plastic water bottle and other things made with plastic material while they were travelling. They throw these plastic goods after the use. So we found plastic garbage is scattered at the tourist centers. Out of 310 tourists who visited to the natural tourist centers, about 3.55 % tourists found major problem of plastic garbage, about 19.03 % tourists said that it is moderate problem while 52.26 %

tourists observed that there is negligible problem of plastic garbage. But 25.16 % tourists said that there is no problem of plastic garbage at the natural tourist centers.

Deforestation is another problem found at the tourist places. Among 310 respondents 17.10 % respondents felt that there is major problem of deforestation, about 34.84 % tourists said that the problem of deforestation is moderate, while 40.64 % tourists said that there is little problem of deforestation. But only 7.42 % respondents said that there is no problem of deforestation at the natural tourist centers.

Pollution is another problem found at tourist destinations. Out of 310 respondents no one is felt that there is major problem of air pollution, about 8.06 % tourists said that the problem of air pollution is moderate, while 11.61 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of air pollution. But 80.32 % respondents said that there is no problem of air pollution at the natural tourist centers.

The problem of noise pollution is created at the time of season when the large number of tourists gathered at the tourist centers. Among of 310 respondents 3.87 % tourists felt that there is major problem of noise pollution, about 10 % tourists said that the problem of noise pollution is moderate, while 17.10 % tourists said that there is little problem of noise pollution. But 69.03 % respondents said that there is no problem of noise pollution at the natural tourist centers.

Water pollution is also observed at natural places. Among 310 respondents 10.97 % respondents felt that there is major problem of water pollution, about 15.48 % tourists said that the problem of water pollution is moderate while 47.42 % tourists said that there is negligible problem of water pollution. But 26.13 % respondents said that there is no problem of water pollution at the natural tourist centers.

Among 310 respondents 1.94 % respondents felt that there is major problem of degradation of nature, about 14.19 % tourists said that the problem of degradation of nature is moderate while 30.97 % tourists said that there is very little problem of degradation of nature. But 52.90 % respondents said that there is no problem of degradation of nature at the natural tourist centers.

### **5.10.3 Assessment of Social and Environmental Problems by Henry Garrett's Techniques**

This ranking technique is used to find out the most significant social - cultural and environmental problem experienced by the tourists at the natural tourist places.

**Table No. 5.43 Problem wise Rank and number of respondents**

| Sr. No | Problems                   | RANK |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Total |
|--------|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
|        |                            | 1    | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |       |
| 1      | Over crowd                 | 33   | 30 | 33 | 32 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 27 | 9  | 8  | 310   |
| 2      | Hooliganism                | 4    | 9  | 18 | 24 | 29 | 28 | 36 | 35 | 47 | 37 | 43 | 310   |
| 3      | Deceived                   | 0    | 0  | 0  | 16 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 39 | 45 | 58 | 72 | 310   |
| 4      | Damage of local attraction | 1    | 6  | 14 | 16 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 310   |
| 5      | Beggar                     | 4    | 7  | 10 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 57 | 99 | 310   |
| 6      | Plastic garbage            | 24   | 33 | 36 | 32 | 42 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 28 | 9  | 1  | 310   |
| 7      | Deforestation              | 4    | 15 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 24 | 39 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 310   |
| 8      | Air pollution              | 3    | 7  | 9  | 22 | 26 | 31 | 38 | 44 | 51 | 36 | 43 | 310   |
| 9      | Noise pollution            | 0    | 2  | 14 | 17 | 27 | 35 | 49 | 46 | 44 | 36 | 40 | 310   |
| 10     | Water pollution            | 5    | 12 | 22 | 32 | 34 | 38 | 44 | 29 | 41 | 31 | 22 | 310   |
| 11     | Degradation of nature      | 3    | 12 | 22 | 30 | 37 | 43 | 38 | 41 | 42 | 26 | 16 | 310   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Table No. 5.45 - Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists**

| Problems                   | Total Score | Mean Score | Rank |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|------|
| Over crowd                 | 16898       | 54.51      | 1    |
| Plastic garbage            | 16872       | 54.42      | 2    |
| Degradation of nature      | 14322       | 46.2       | 3    |
| Water pollution            | 14179       | 45.74      | 4    |
| Deforestation              | 13141       | 42.39      | 5    |
| Hooliganism                | 12999       | 41.93      | 6    |
| Damage of local attraction | 12788       | 41.25      | 7    |
| Air pollution              | 12628       | 40.73      | 8    |
| Noise pollution            | 12584       | 40.59      | 9    |
| Deceived                   | 10883       | 35.11      | 10   |
| Beggar                     | 10578       | 34.12      | 11   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Table No. 5.44 Problem Wise Garrett's Scores**

| Rank ›                     | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | Total<br>Score |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Scale ›                    | 83   | 72   | 65   | 59   | 54   | 50   | 45   | 41   | 35   | 28   | 17   |                |
| Sr. No.                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                |
| Over crowd                 | 2739 | 2160 | 2145 | 1888 | 2160 | 1750 | 1575 | 1148 | 945  | 252  | 136  | 16898          |
| Plastic garbage            | 332  | 648  | 1170 | 1416 | 1566 | 1400 | 1620 | 1435 | 1645 | 1036 | 731  | 12999          |
| Water pollution            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 944  | 972  | 1550 | 1395 | 1599 | 1575 | 1624 | 1224 | 10883          |
| Air pollution              | 83   | 432  | 910  | 944  | 1674 | 1900 | 1935 | 1681 | 1435 | 1148 | 646  | 12788          |
| Noise pollution            | 332  | 504  | 650  | 885  | 702  | 650  | 900  | 1066 | 1610 | 1596 | 1683 | 10578          |
| Beggar                     | 1992 | 2376 | 2340 | 1888 | 2268 | 1700 | 1665 | 1394 | 980  | 252  | 17   | 16872          |
| Deceived                   | 332  | 1080 | 1105 | 1416 | 1620 | 1200 | 1755 | 1435 | 1330 | 1120 | 748  | 13141          |
| Degradation of nature      | 249  | 504  | 585  | 1298 | 1404 | 1550 | 1710 | 1804 | 1785 | 1008 | 731  | 12628          |
| Hooliganism                | 0    | 144  | 910  | 1003 | 1458 | 1750 | 2205 | 1886 | 1540 | 1008 | 680  | 12584          |
| Damage of local attraction | 415  | 864  | 1430 | 1888 | 1836 | 1900 | 1980 | 1189 | 1435 | 868  | 374  | 14179          |
| Deforestation              | 249  | 864  | 1430 | 1770 | 1998 | 2150 | 1710 | 1681 | 1470 | 728  | 272  | 14322          |

Table no. 5.45 indicates that the problem ‘overcrowd’ as ranked first by the tourists who were visited to the natural tourist centers with a mean score of 54.51. It is followed by problem of ‘plastic garbage’ with the mean score of 54.42. The problem ‘degradation of nature’ and ‘water pollution’ is ranked in the third and fourth place with the mean score of 45.74 and 46.2. The tourists faced fifth and sixth ranks problems are ‘deforestation’ and ‘hooliganism’ with the mean score of 42.39 and 41.93. The tourists faced seventh and eighth problems are ‘damage of local attractions’ and ‘air pollution’ with the mean score of 41.25 and 40.73. The problem of noise pollution, deceived and beggars is ranked in the ninth, tenth and eleventh with place with the mean score of 40.59, 35.11 and 34.12 respectively.

### C - HISTORICAL TOURIST CENTERS

Ahmednagar city as well as district is famous for historical places. For the study eight historical tourist centers were selected. These centers were Ahmednagar Fort, Historical Museum, Tank Museum, Chandbibi Mahal, Kharda Fort, Chondhi, Patta Fort and Palshi Fort. The sample survey of tourist’s opinion regarding tourism facilities available at tourist centers was carried out at these centers. For the sample 240 tourists were contacted at selected tourist centers.

#### Location of Selected Historical Tourist Centers

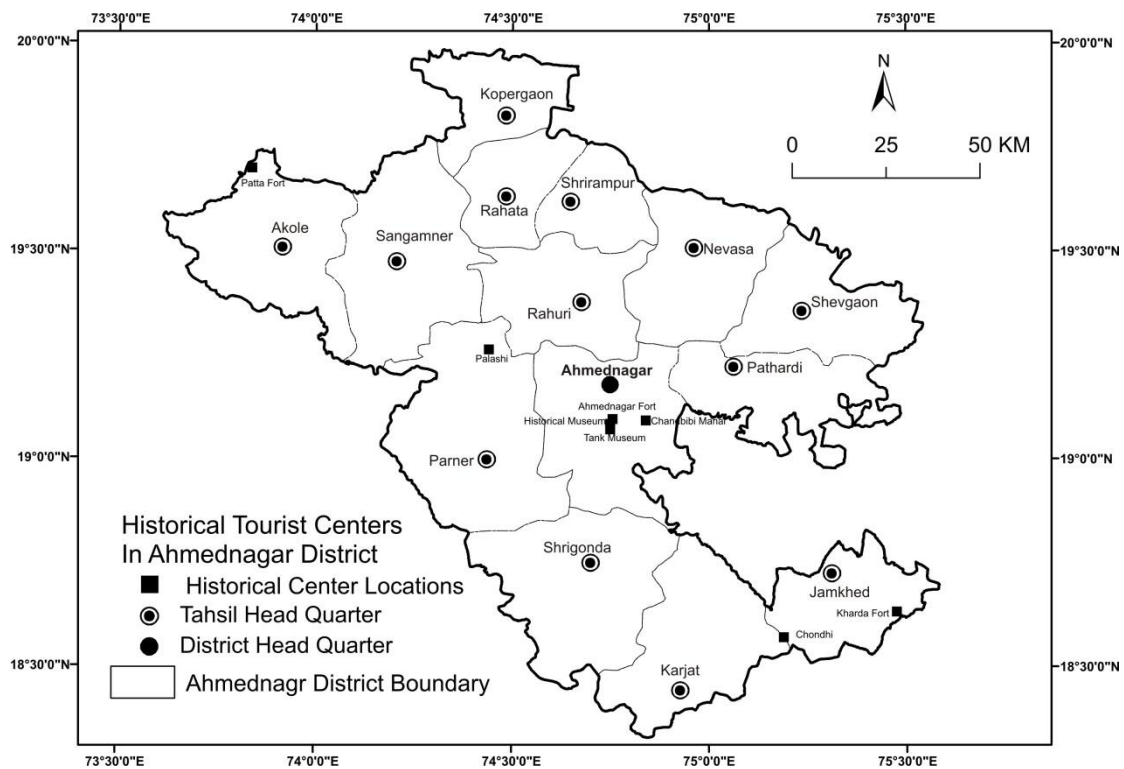


Fig. No. 5.16

### 5.11 Tourists Contacted at Selected Historical Tourist Centers

| Sr. No | Name              | Tourist |
|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 1      | Ahmednagar Fort   | 30      |
| 2      | Historical Museum | 30      |
| 3      | Tank Museum       | 30      |
| 4      | Chandbibi Mahal   | 30      |
| 5      | Kharda Fort       | 30      |
| 6      | Chondhi           | 30      |
| 7      | Patta Fort        | 30      |
| 8      | Palshi Fort       | 30      |
|        | Total             | 240     |

**Table No. 5.46 - Tourists contacted at Historical tourist centers**

### 5.12 Tourist's Opinion, Level of Satisfaction and Satisfaction Index

The satisfaction level and index were calculated regarding following indicators of facilities and services available at historical tourist centers in study area in table number 5.47 with the help of tourist's opinion.

#### 5.12.1 Factor (Facilities and services) wise Satisfaction Level (Mi) - (Number of Tourists as per the priority for Facilities Available for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)

Table 5.47 indicates that out of 240 contacted tourists 29.58 % tourists strongly support that road conditions are excellent, About 37.08 % tourists felt that road conditions are good, 28.33 % tourists said they are satisfied about road condition and only 5 % tourists are unsatisfied with road connected to the historical tourist places.

The incoming tourists who visited to historical tourist places are expressed their opinion about transportation facilities in the study area. It seems that about 10.83 % tourists felt that the transportation facilities are excellent. About 17.08 % tourists experienced it good, 48.75 % tourists are satisfied and 23.33 % are not satisfied regarding transportation facilities.

**Table No. 5.47 Factor (Facilities and services) wise Satisfaction Level**

| Sr. No. | Factors / Facilities | Excellent |       | Good |       | Satisfactory |       | Unsatisfactory |       | Total |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|         |                      | No.       | %     | No.  | %     | No.          | %     | No.            | %     |       |
| 1       | Road Condition       | 71        | 29.58 | 89   | 37.08 | 68           | 28.33 | 12             | 5     | 240   |
| 2       | Transportation       | 26        | 10.83 | 41   | 17.08 | 117          | 48.75 | 56             | 23.33 | 240   |
| 3       | Parking              | 18        | 7.5   | 40   | 16.66 | 88           | 36.67 | 94             | 39.17 | 240   |
| 4       | Accommodation        | 07        | 2.92  | 29   | 12.08 | 43           | 17.92 | 161            | 67.08 | 240   |
| 5       | Food                 | 16        | 6.67  | 22   | 9.17  | 54           | 22.5  | 148            | 61.66 | 240   |
| 6       | Drinking Water       | 17        | 7.08  | 41   | 17.08 | 25           | 10.42 | 157            | 65.42 | 240   |
| 7       | Public toilet        | 04        | 1.67  | 16   | 6.66  | 27           | 11.25 | 193            | 80.42 | 240   |
| 8       | Information center   | 12        | 5     | 34   | 14.17 | 32           | 13.33 | 162            | 67.5  | 240   |
| 9       | Shopping facility    | 03        | 1.25  | 21   | 8.75  | 26           | 10.83 | 190            | 79.17 | 240   |
| 10      | Medical facilities   | 00        | 00    | 14   | 5.83  | 39           | 16.25 | 187            | 77.92 | 240   |
| 11      | Cleanliness          | 51        | 21.25 | 70   | 29.17 | 81           | 33.75 | 38             | 15.83 | 240   |
| 12      | Safety of tourist    | 65        | 27.08 | 92   | 38.33 | 52           | 21.67 | 31             | 12.92 | 240   |
| 13      | Guide                | 04        | 1.66  | 25   | 10.42 | 37           | 15.42 | 174            | 72.5  | 240   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The tourists also mentioned their opinion about parking facilities. About 7.5 % tourists noted that parking facilities are excellent, 16.66 % tourists said it is good, 36.67 % tourists are satisfied about parking facilities but 39.17 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding parking facilities at historical tourist places.

According to tourists view only 2.92 % tourists experienced accommodation facilities as excellent, 12.08 % tourists felt it is good, 17.92 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding accommodation but 67.08 % tourists are not satisfied about accommodation facilities.

The tourists mentioned their experience regarding food at historical tourist places. It seems that about 6.67 % tourists mentioned that the food are excellent. About 9.17 % tourists experienced it good, 22.5 % tourists are satisfied with food and 61.66 % are not satisfied regarding food facilities.

Among 240 tourists, 7.08 % tourists felt that drinking water is excellent, 17.08 % tourists said that it is good, 10.42 % tourists are satisfied with drinking water but 65.42 % tourists are not satisfied regarding drinking water facilities.

The respondents also mention their experience regarding toilet facilities at the tourist places. Only 1.67 % tourists felt that it is excellent, 6.66 % said that public toilet is good. About 11.25 % tourists are satisfied but 80.42 % tourists are not satisfied regarding toilet facilities.

The opinion of tourists about information centers at the historical places is that, 5 % tourists said that the information centers are excellent, 14.17 % tourists considered it good. About 13.33 % tourists are satisfied about information centers but 67.5 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding information centers facilities at historical tourist places.

The tourist's views about shopping facilities are that, only 1.25 % tourists mentioned that shopping facilities are excellent; about 8.75 % tourists felt it is good, 10.83 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding shopping facilities are but 79.17 % tourists are unsatisfied with shopping facilities at tourist centers.

The opinion of tourists about medical facilities is that, none of the tourists said that the medical facilities are excellent. Only 5.83 % tourists said that it is good. Only 16.25 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding medical facilities but 77.92 % tourists are unsatisfied with medical facilities at historical tourist centers.

The opinions of tourist's about cleanliness at the tourist places are that, about 21.25 % tourists mentioned cleanliness as excellent, 29.17 % tourists considered



cleanliness as good, 33.75 % tourists said that they are satisfied about cleanliness and 15.83 % tourists are unsatisfied with cleanliness at the historical tourist centers.

The experienced about safety of tourist at the tourist places also noted by the tourist. About 27.08 % tourists said that personal safety is excellent; about 38.33 % tourists mentioned that safety of tourist are good, 21.67 % tourists are satisfied with personal safety and 12.92 % tourists felt that they are not safe at the tourist centers.

A response asked to the tourists regarding guide at the tourist centers. Out of 240 tourists only 1.66 % tourists said that guide facility is excellent. About 10.42 % tourists considered as good and 15.42 % tourists are satisfied about guide but 72.5 % tourist are not satisfied about guide at the historical tourist centers.

### 5.12.2 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average value of satisfaction (Ni)

| Sr. No. | Factors            | Excellent | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|------|--------------|----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition     | 9.4       | 7.8  | 5.9          | 2.2            |
| 2       | Transportation     | 9.1       | 7.2  | 5.3          | 3.8            |
| 3       | Parking            | 8.8       | 7.8  | 5.9          | 2.4            |
| 4       | Accommodation      | 8.1       | 6.2  | 4.7          | 2.6            |
| 5       | Food               | 8.2       | 6.8  | 5.2          | 2.8            |
| 6       | Drinking Water     | 8.9       | 7.1  | 5.5          | 2.3            |
| 7       | Public toilet      | 8.2       | 7.2  | 5.6          | 3.2            |
| 8       | Information center | 8.3       | 7.1  | 5.2          | 3.1            |
| 9       | Shopping facility  | 8         | 6.1  | 4.4          | 2.1            |
| 10      | Medical facilities | 00        | 6.1  | 4.2          | 2.2            |
| 11      | Cleanliness        | 9.2       | 7.3  | 5.3          | 3.3            |
| 12      | Safety of tourist  | 9.3       | 7.2  | 5.1          | 3.1            |
| 13      | Guide              | 8.7       | 6.6  | 5.3          | 3.5            |

**Table 5.48 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average value of satisfaction**

Table 5.48 shows that the factor wise average value of satisfaction. This factor wise average value for the different level of satisfaction was calculated by multiplying these values by respective frequencies which gives total satisfaction and when total satisfaction is divided by total frequency of the respective factor gives the satisfaction index for that factor.

### 5.12.3 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with rank (Sti)

| Factors            | Satisfaction Index | Rank |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| Road Condition     | 7.45               | 1    |
| Safety of tourist  | 6.77               | 2    |
| Cleanliness        | 6.37               | 3    |
| Transportation     | 5.67               | 4    |
| Parking            | 5.06               | 5    |
| Information center | 4.19               | 6    |
| Guide              | 4.16               | 7    |
| Food               | 4.05               | 8    |
| Drinking Water     | 3.91               | 9    |
| Medical facilities | 3.74               | 10   |
| Public toilet      | 3.81               | 11   |
| Accommodation      | 3.51               | 12   |
| Shopping facility  | 2.76               | 13   |

Table 5.49 - Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with rank

It is observed from the above table 5.49 that the factor wise satisfaction index for road condition is 7.45, for safety of tourist 6.77, for cleanliness 6.37, for transportation facility 5.67, for parking 5.06, for information center 4.19, for guide 4.16, for food 4.05, for drinking water 3.91, medical facility 3.74, for public toilet 3.81, for accommodation 3.51 and 2.76 for shopping facility. These factor wise satisfaction indices are weighted by giving ranks to those factors. It is understood that the opinion of tourists regarding road condition in the Ahmednagar district received first rank. It means that the every historical tourist destination is well connected by road with well road condition. It also observed that safety of tourist get second rank, cleanliness received third rank, mode of transportation received fourth rank, parking received fifth rank, information center received sixth rank, spot guidance received seventh rank, food received eighth rank, drinking water received ninth rank, medical facilities received tenth rank, public toilet received eleventh rank, accommodation received twelfth rank and shopping facility received thirteenth rank.

The satisfaction index for road condition, safety of tourist, cleanliness and transportation received high rank (1 to 4) at the historical tourist places in study area. These factors are very important and play an important role in the development of

historical tourism in Ahmednagar district. Tourist places are connected by well condition road with well transportation facilities. Tourist felt safety at every historical tourist centers in study region. According to tourists historical places are clean. The satisfaction index for parking facilities for vehicles at the historical place, information center, spot guidance and food are found good for the tourists. These factors received 5 to 8 rank. But the satisfaction index for public toilet, medical facilities, drinking water, accommodation and shopping facility received 9 to 13 ranks. Therefore, it is understood that the maximum tourists' are not satisfied regarding these facilities at historical places. There is great scope for improving these facilities at historical centers in Ahmednagar district.

### **5.13 Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of Tourism on the Residents by Likert's Method**

For the assessment of socio- economic impact of tourism on the selected 8 tourist centers, questionnaires were distributed among 210 residents with eighteen questions reflecting the perceived socio-economic impacts of tourism on the residents, and filled up by them. The survey was conducted in the year 2013 to 2015.

#### **5.13.1 Residents contacted at Selected Historical tourist centers**

| Sr. No | Name              | Residents |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1      | Ahmednagar Fort   | 30        |
| 2      | Historical Museum | 30        |
| 3      | Tank Museum       | 25        |
| 4      | Chandbibi Mahal   | 25        |
| 5      | Kharda Fort       | 25        |
| 6      | Chondhi           | 25        |
| 7      | Patta Fort        | 25        |
| 8      | Palshi            | 25        |
|        | Total             | 210       |

**Table No. 5.50 - Residents contacted at Historical tourist centers**

The economic impact were assessed with the help of economic indicators such as opportunity for jobs, change in occupational structure, rise in income, increased in payment of workers, demand for female labor, increased cost of land and housing, rental houses is a source of income, improved in standard of living, increase in general prices of goods and services and scarcity of essential goods during season.

The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding economic impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

### 5.13.2 Assessment of Social Impact

The Social impact were assessed with the help of Social indicators such as 1)Overcrowd, 2)Increased in crime rate, 3)Strain on police protection, 4) Increased in activities in prostitution, 5) Increase in the activities of drug abuse, 6) Increase in mental stress, 7) Spreading of epidemics and 8) Increase in number of beggars. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

#### 5.13.2.1 Tourist center wise Social Impact of Tourism

| Indicators | Ahmednagar Fort | Historical museum | Tank Museum | Chandbibi Mahal | Kharda Fort | Chondhi | Patta Fort | Palshi |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------|------------|--------|
|            | Mean            | Mean              | Mean        | Mean            | Mean        | Mean    | Mean       | Mean   |
| 1          | 0.4             | 0.3               | 0.28        | 1.4             | 0.48        | 0.44    | 0.2        | 0.32   |
| 2          | -2.33           | -2.43             | -2.44       | -0.12           | -2.24       | -2.48   | -2.28      | -2.6   |
| 3          | -2.47           | -2.57             | -2.76       | -1.68           | -1.76       | -2.56   | -2.68      | -2.8   |
| 4          | -2.63           | -2.73             | -2.84       | -1.48           | -2.52       | -2.84   | -2.84      | -2.96  |
| 5          | -2.27           | -2.53             | -2.72       | 0.32            | -0.6        | -2.36   | -1.84      | -2.2   |
| 6          | -2.6            | -2.47             | -2.88       | -2.08           | -2.2        | -2.8    | -2.84      | -2.24  |
| 7          | -2.53           | -2.77             | -2.96       | -2.32           | -2.52       | -2.96   | -2.96      | -2.68  |
| 8          | -2.93           | -2.43             | -3          | -2.68           | -2.72       | -2.88   | -3         | -3     |

**Table No. 5.51 Tourist center wise Social Impact of Tourism**

Table no 5.51 shows that the social impacts of tourism on the residents of historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district such as Ahmednagar Fort, Historical museum, Tank Museum, Chandbibi Mahal, Kharda Fort, Chondhi, Patta Fort, Palshi. The residents noted their attitude through social impact indicators. These indicators are overcrowd, increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars.

According to the residents of near Ahmednagar fort that they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.4) at this historical tourist center. On the other side the residents of near Ahmednagar fort have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.33), strain on police protection (-2.47), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.63), increase in the activities of drug

abuse (-2.27), increase in mental stress (-2.6), spreading of epidemics (-2.53) and increase in number of beggars (-2.93) at this historical tourist center.

The residents of near historical museum are agree with some social impact of tourism regarding overcrowd (+0.3) at this historical tourist center. On the other hand the residents of near historical museum have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.43), strain on police protection (-2.57), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.73), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.53), increase in mental stress (-2.47), spreading of epidemics (-2.77) and increase in number of beggars (-2.43) at this historical tourist center.

The residents near tank museum are agree with some social impact on them regarding overcrowd (+0.28) at this historical tourist center. On the other hand the residents of near tank museum have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.44), strain on police protection (-2.76), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.84), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.72), increase in mental stress (-2.88), spreading of epidemics (-2.96) and increase in number of beggars (-3) at this historical tourist center.

According to the residents near Chandbibi Mahal, that they are agree with some social impact on them such as overcrowd (+1.4) and increase in the activities of drug abuse (+0.32) at the tourist center. On the other hand residents near Chandbibi Mahal deny the social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-0.12), strain on police protection (-1.68), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.48), increase in mental stress (-2.08), spreading of epidemics (-2.32) and increase in number of beggars (-2.68) at this historical center.

The residents of Kharda are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.48) at this historical tourist center. On the other hand the residents of Kharda have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.24), strain on police protection (-1.76), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.52), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-0.6), increase in mental stress (-2.2), spreading of epidemics (-2.52) and increase in number of beggars (-2.72) at this historical tourist center.

According to the residents of Chondhi that they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.44) at this historical tourist center. On the other side the residents of Chondhi have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.48), strain on police protection (-2.56), increased in activities in

prostitution (-2.84), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.36), increase in mental stress (-2.8), spreading of epidemics (-2.96) and increase in number of beggars (-2.88) at this historical tourist center.

The residents of Pattewadi which is at the bottom of Patta fort are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.2) at this historical tourist center. On the other hand the residents of Pattewadi have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.28), strain on police protection (-2.68), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.84), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.84), increase in mental stress (-2.84), spreading of epidemics (-2.96) and increase in number of beggars (-3) at this historical tourist center.

According to the residents of Palashi that they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.32) at this historical tourist center. On the other hand the residents of Palashi have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.6), strain on police protection (-2.8), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.96), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.2), increase in mental stress (-2.24), spreading of epidemics (-2.68) and increase in number of beggars (-3) at this historical tourist center.

### 5.13.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism (All Historical Tourist Centers)

| Indicators                              | -3  | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Over crowd                              | 14  | 27 | 39 | 4 | 50 | 44 | 32 | 210   | 99   | 0.47  |
| Increased in Crime Rate                 | 122 | 32 | 36 | 6 | 10 | 3  | 1  | 210   | -447 | -2.13 |
| Strain on Police Protection             | 143 | 25 | 34 | 2 | 6  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -507 | -2.41 |
| Increased in Activities in Prostitution | 160 | 26 | 18 | 4 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -548 | -2.61 |
| Increase in the of Drug Abuse           | 105 | 34 | 38 | 7 | 15 | 6  | 5  | 210   | -379 | -1.8  |
| Increase in Mental Stress               | 145 | 32 | 31 | 0 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -528 | -2.51 |
| Spreading of Epidemics                  | 168 | 23 | 19 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -569 | -2.71 |
| Increase in No. of Beggars              | 183 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -593 | -2.82 |

**Table No. 5.52 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of selected historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district felt that the tourism causes positive social impacts on overcrowd (+0.47) at the historical places in the district. On the other hand the residents near historical tourist centers have deny social impacts of tourism on some indicators like increased in crime rate (-2.13), strain on police protection (-2.41), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.61), increase in the of drug abuse (-1.8), increase in mental stress (-2.51), spreading of epidemics (-2.71) and increase in number of beggars (-2.82) at the tourist centers.

### 5.13.3 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism

The economic impact were assessed with the help of economic indicators such as 1) Opportunity for jobs, 2) Change in occupational structure, 3) Rise in income, 4) Increased in payment of workers, 5) Demand for female labor, 6) Increased cost of land and housing, 7) Rental houses is a source of income, 8) Improved in standard of living, 9) Increase in general prices of goods and 10) Services and scarcity of essential goods during season. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding impact of tourism on that tourist centers and surrounding area.

#### 5.13.3.1- Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism

| Indicators | Ahmednagar Fort | Historical Museum | Tank Museum | Chand Bibi Mahal | Kharda Fort | Chondhi | Patta Fort | Palashi |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
|            | Mean            | Mean              | Mean        | Mean             | Mean        | Mean    | Mean       | Mean    |
| 1          | -1.4            | -0.97             | -1.76       | -1.72            | -1.12       | 0.48    | -2.8       | -1.44   |
| 2          | -2.27           | -1.67             | -2.24       | -2.48            | -1.92       | -1.88   | -3         | -2.32   |
| 3          | -2.37           | -1.33             | -2.6        | -2.2             | -1.72       | -1.56   | -3         | -1.88   |
| 4          | -2.73           | -2.06             | -2.68       | -2.52            | -2.32       | -1.24   | -2.92      | -2.88   |
| 5          | -2.87           | -2.43             | -2.76       | -2.8             | -2.6        | -2.2    | -3         | -2.96   |
| 6          | -2.07           | -1.03             | -2.84       | -2.8             | -2.68       | 0.72    | -1.4       | -2.88   |
| 7          | -2.93           | -1.87             | -3          | -3               | -2.96       | -2.24   | -3         | -3      |
| 8          | -3              | -2.53             | -3          | -3               | -2.88       | -2.28   | -2.96      | -2.84   |
| 9          | -2.9            | -2.73             | -2.56       | -2.84            | -2.84       | -2.76   | -2.88      | -2.88   |
| 10         | -3              | -2.56             | -1.48       | -2.8             | -2.88       | -1.48   | -2.56      | -3      |

Table 5.53 Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism

Table no 5.53 shows that the economic impacts of tourism on the residents of historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district such as Ahmednagar Fort, Historical museum, Tank Museum, Chandbibi Mahal, Kharda Fort, Chondhi, Patta Fort, Palshi. The residents noted their attitude through economic impact indicators. These

indicators are opportunity for jobs, change in occupational structure, rise in income, increased in payment of workers, demand for female labor , increased cost of land and housing , rental houses is a source of income , improved in standard of living , increase in general prices of goods and services and scarcity of essential goods during season.

According to the residents near Ahmednagar fort, there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Ahmednagar fort have deny the economic impacts of tourism for all indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.4), change in occupational structure, (-2.27), rise in income (-2.37), increased in payment of workers (-2.73), demand for female labour (-2.87), increased cost of land and housing (-2.07), rental houses is a source of income ( -2.93), improved in standard of living (-3), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.9) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -3) at this tourist center.

The residents near historical museum felt that due to tourism, there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other hand the residents near historical museum deny the economic impact on opportunity for jobs (-0.97), Change in occupational structure, (-1.67) rise in income (-1.33), increased in payment of workers (-2.06), demand for female labour (-2.43), increased cost of land and housing (-1.03), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.87), improved in standard of living (-2.53), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.73) at this center and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2.56) at this tourist center.

The residents near tank museum noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other side the residents near tank museum have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.76), change in occupational structure, (-2.24), rise in income (-2.6), increased in payment of workers (-2.68), demand for female labour (-2.76), increased cost of land and housing (-2.84), rental houses is a source of income ( -3), improved in standard of living (-3), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.56) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.48) at this tourist center.

The residents near Chandbibi Mahal noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other hand the residents near Chandbibi Mahal have deny the



economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.72), change in occupational structure, (-2.48), rise in income (-2.2), increased in payment of workers (-2.52), demand for female labour (-2.8), increased cost of land and housing (-2.8), rental houses is a source of income (-3), improved in standard of living (-3), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.84) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-2.8) at this tourist center.

The residents near Kharda fort felt that there is no positive economic impact found on them due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Kharda have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators such as opportunity for jobs (-1.12), change in occupational structure, (-1.92), rise in income (-1.72), increased in payment of workers (-2.32), demand for female labour (-2.6), increased cost of land and housing (-2.68), rental houses is a source of income (-2.96), improved in standard of living (-2.88), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.84) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-2.88) at this tourist center.

The residents of Chondhi felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.48) and increased cost of land and housing (+0.72) at this tourist center. On the other side the residents of Chondhi have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators such as change in occupational structure, (-1.88), rise in income (-1.56), increased in payment of workers (-1.24), demand for female labour (-2.2), rental houses is a source of income (-2.24), improved in standard of living (-2.28), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.76) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-1.48) at this tourist center.

The residents near Patta fort in Pattewadi felt that there is no positive economic impact on them due to tourism. On the other hand the residents of Pattewadi have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-2.8), change in occupational structure, (-3), rise in income (-3), increased in payment of workers (-2.92), demand for female labour (-3), increased cost of land and housing (-1.4), rental houses is a source of income (-3), improved in standard of living (-2.96), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.88) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-2.56) at this tourist center.

According to the residents Palshi, there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. On the other side the residents of Palshi have deny the economic impacts of tourism for all indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.44),

change in occupational structure, (-2.32), rise in income (-1.88), increased in payment of workers (-2.88), demand for female labour (-2.96), increased cost of land and housing (-2.88), rental houses is a source of income (-3), improved in standard of living (-2.84), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.88) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-3) at this tourist center.

### 5.13.3.2 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Historical Tourist Centers)

| Indicators                                       | -3  | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Opportunity for Jobs                             | 77  | 34 | 42 | 9 | 39 | 6  | 3  | 210   | -281 | -1.34 |
| Change in Occupational Structure                 | 111 | 50 | 38 | 4 | 7  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -464 | -2.21 |
| Rise in Income                                   | 104 | 54 | 34 | 7 | 11 | 0  | 0  | 210   | -443 | -2.11 |
| Increased in Payment of Workers                  | 142 | 31 | 26 | 5 | 6  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -508 | -2.42 |
| Demand for Female Labour                         | 169 | 21 | 18 | 2 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -567 | -2.7  |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing               | 115 | 29 | 32 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 3  | 210   | -390 | -1.86 |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income              | 176 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -574 | -2.73 |
| Improved in Standard of living                   | 182 | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -590 | -2.81 |
| Increase in General Prices of Goods and Services | 177 | 24 | 9  | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -588 | -2.8  |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season        | 151 | 28 | 21 | 2 | 8  | 0  | 0  | 210   | -522 | -2.48 |

**Table No. 5.54 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of selected eight historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district felt that there are no positive economic impacts due to tourism. On the other hand residents of these historical tourist centers deny the economic impacts of tourism on the opportunity for jobs (-1.34), change in occupational structure (-2.21), rise in income (-2.11), increase in payment of workers (-2.42), demand for female labour (-2.7), increased cost of land and housing (-1.86), rental houses is a source of income (-

2.73), improved in standard of living (-2.81), increase in general prices of goods and services, (-2.8) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-2.48) in the study area.

## **PROBLEMS**

Tourism is the attractive activities for the tourist. This activity has considerable influence on economical, socio-cultural and environmental interactions. It has both positive and negative impact. Positive impact is helpful for the development of tourism but negative effect creates some social and environmental problems at the tourist canters.

### **5.14 Social and Economic Problems Associated with Historical Tourist Centers**

The tourist visited to the historical tourist centers in the study area. But they found some environmental problems like Plastic garbage, deforestation, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution and degradation of nature. There are also some socio-cultural problems faced by the tourist like over crowd, hooliganism, deceived, damage of local attraction and beggar at every place. They expressed their opinion about the problems.

#### **5.14.1 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems**

| Problem                 | Major | %     | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Over crowd              | 4     | 1.67  | 37       | 15.42 | 63         | 26.25 | 136 | 56.67 |
| Hooliganism             | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 26         | 10.83 | 214 | 89.17 |
| Deceived                | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 18         | 7.5   | 222 | 92.5  |
| Damage local attraction | 41    | 17.08 | 50       | 20.83 | 94         | 39.17 | 55  | 22.92 |
| Beggar                  | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 0          | 0     | 240 | 100   |

**Table 5.55- Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems**

*Sources: Compiled by Researcher*

Table no 5.55 show that the opinion of tourists about social problems of tourism at the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. Out of 240 tourists who visited to the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district, 1.67 % noted that there is major problem of overcrowds at the tourist places, whereas 15.42 % tourists said that there is moderate crowd, 26.25 % tourists felt that there is low crowd but 56.67 % tourists observed that there is no problem of crowd at the historical tourist center in the study area. Hooliganism is another problem found at the many tourist places. The tourists who visited to the historical tourist places in the Ahmednagar district, among them no one tourist said that there is no major and moderate problem

of hooliganism, while 10.83 % tourists noted that the hooliganism is very low. But 89.17 % tourists said that there is no hooliganism at the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

Sometimes the tourist is suffering the problems of deceiving at the historical tourist centers. Among 240 respondents no one is said that there is major as well as moderate problems of deceiving, while 7.5 % tourists said that there is low problems of deceive. But about 92.5 % respondents said that there is no problem of deceiving at the historical tourist destination in Ahmednagar district. Some times while developing the historical tourist centers the local attraction is damage. Sometimes tourists are also responsible for the damage of local attraction. At the historical places in the Ahmednagar district, out of 240 respondents only 17.08 % tourists said that the local attraction is highly damage; about 20.83 % tourists felt that it is moderately damage, while 39.17 % tourists noted that the local attraction is low damage. But 22.92 % tourists observed that there are no problems about damage of local attraction. Beggars are found at many tourist centers in all over in India. But in Ahmednagar district all 240 sample respondents said that there is not a single beggar found at the selected historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

#### 5.14.2 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems

| Problem               | Major | %     | Moderate | %     | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Plastic garbage       | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 128        | 53.33 | 112 | 46.67 |
| Deforestation         | 39    | 16.25 | 56       | 23.33 | 102        | 42.5  | 43  | 17.92 |
| Air pollution         | 0     | 0     | 12       | 5     | 91         | 37.92 | 137 | 57.08 |
| Noise pollution       | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 31         | 12.92 | 209 | 87.08 |
| Water pollution       | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0     | 24         | 10    | 216 | 90    |
| Degradation of nature | 12    | 5     | 37       | 15.42 | 116        | 48.33 | 75  | 31.25 |

**Table No. 5.56 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

The tourist always used the things made by plastics and polythene while they were travelling. After the use of these things they throw it at the tourist places. Therefore, we found plastic garbage scattered at the tourist centers. According to the selected 240 tourists who visited to the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district, there is no major as well as moderate problem of plastic garbage, while 53.33 % tourists observed that there is a negligible problem of plastic garbage. But 46.67 %

tourists noticed that there is no problem of plastic garbage at the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

At the many tourist places we saw deforestation is another problem. Among 240 respondents 16.25 % respondents felt that there is major problems of deforestation, about 23.33 % tourists said that the problems of deforestation is moderate, while 42.5 % tourists said that there is little problems of deforestation. But only 17.92 % respondents said that there is no problem of deforestation at the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

Pollution is another major problem found at tourist destinations. Out of 240 respondents no one is felt that there is major problems of air pollution, about 5 % tourists said that the problems of air pollution is moderate while 37.92 % tourists said that there is negligible problems of air pollution. But 57.08 % respondents said that there are no problems of air pollution at the historical tourist destination in Ahmednagar district. Sometimes we found noise pollution at the tourist centers. The tourists suffered by this problem at the time of season when the large number of tourists gathered at the tourist centers. Among of 240 tourists who visited to the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district, all tourists said that there is no major as well as moderate problem of noise pollution, while 12.92 % tourists said that there is negligible problems of noise pollution. But about 87.08 % respondents said that there is no problem of noise pollution at the historical tourist destination in Ahmednagar district. Water pollution is also found at historical places. Among of 240 tourists who visited to the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district, all tourists said that there is no major as well as moderate problem of noise pollution, while only 10 % tourists said that there is very little problems of water pollution. But about 90 % respondents said that there is no problem of water pollution at the historical tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

Among 240 respondents, 5 % respondents felt that there is major problems of degradation of nature, about 15.42 % tourists said that the problems of degradation of nature is moderate, while 48.33 % tourists said that there is negligible problems of degradation of nature. But 31.25 % respondents said that there is no problem of degradation of nature at the historical tourist destination in Ahmednagar district.

### 5.14.3 Assessment of Social and Environmental Problems by Henry Garrett's Techniques

Henry Garrett's ranking technique is used to find out the most significant problem experienced by the tourists at the historical tourist places.

**Table No. 5.57 Problem Wise Rank and Number of Respondent**

| Sr. No | Problems                   | RANK |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     | Total |
|--------|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
|        |                            | 1    | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11  |       |
| 1      | Over crowd                 | 21   | 25 | 26 | 32 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 13 | 5  | 2   | 240   |
| 2      | Hooliganism                | 1    | 3  | 2  | 8  | 13 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 39 | 51 | 73  | 240   |
| 3      | Deceived                   | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 3  | 13 | 20 | 30 | 58 | 115 | 240   |
| 4      | Damage of local attraction | 24   | 25 | 33 | 24 | 31 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 7  | 6   | 240   |
| 5      | Beggar                     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 4  | 9  | 11 | 32 | 54 | 128 | 240   |
| 6      | Plastic garbage            | 17   | 30 | 32 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 11 | 0   | 240   |
| 7      | Deforestation              | 5    | 15 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 24 | 36 | 31 | 28  | 240   |
| 8      | Air pollution              | 6    | 15 | 22 | 22 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 24 | 20  | 240   |
| 9      | Noise pollution            | 3    | 10 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 23 | 32 | 34 | 31 | 34  | 240   |
| 10     | Water pollution            | 3    | 13 | 16 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 28 | 36 | 29 | 33  | 240   |
| 11     | Degradation of nature      | 4    | 9  | 25 | 28 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 43 | 23 | 27 | 11  | 240   |

Source: Compiled by Researcher.

**Table No. 5.59 - Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists**

| Problems                   | Total Score | Mean Score | Garrett's Rank |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| Damage of local attraction | 13255       | 55.23      | 1              |
| Over crowd                 | 13241       | 55.17      | 2              |
| Plastic garbage            | 13088       | 54.53      | 3              |
| Degradation of nature      | 11218       | 46.74      | 4              |
| Air pollution              | 11193       | 46.64      | 5              |
| Deforestation              | 10493       | 43.72      | 6              |
| Water pollution            | 10293       | 42.89      | 7              |
| Noise pollution            | 10055       | 41.89      | 8              |
| Hooliganism                | 7851        | 32.71      | 9              |
| Deceived                   | 6238        | 25.99      | 10             |
| Beggar                     | 5972        | 24.88      | 11             |

**Table No. 5.58 - Problem Wise Garrett's Scores**

| <b>Rank ›</b>              | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | <b>Total<br/>Score</b> |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------|
| <b>Scale ›</b>             | 83   | 72   | 65   | 59   | 54   | 50   | 45   | 41   | 35   | 28   | 17   |                        |
| <b>Sr. No.</b>             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                        |
| Over crowd                 | 1743 | 1800 | 1690 | 1888 | 1566 | 1300 | 1395 | 1230 | 455  | 140  | 34   | 13241                  |
| Plastic garbage            | 83   | 216  | 130  | 472  | 702  | 600  | 630  | 984  | 1365 | 1428 | 1241 | 7851                   |
| Water pollution            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 54   | 150  | 585  | 820  | 1050 | 1624 | 1955 | 6238                   |
| Air pollution              | 1992 | 1800 | 2145 | 1416 | 1674 | 1300 | 1080 | 1025 | 525  | 196  | 102  | 13255                  |
| Noise pollution            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 108  | 200  | 405  | 451  | 1120 | 1512 | 2176 | 5972                   |
| Beggar                     | 1411 | 2160 | 2080 | 1593 | 1242 | 1200 | 1305 | 984  | 805  | 308  | 0    | 13088                  |
| Deceived                   | 415  | 1080 | 1170 | 944  | 1026 | 1100 | 1170 | 984  | 1260 | 868  | 476  | 10493                  |
| Degradation of nature      | 498  | 1080 | 1430 | 1298 | 1512 | 1300 | 900  | 1148 | 1015 | 672  | 340  | 11193                  |
| Hooliganism                | 249  | 720  | 845  | 1062 | 1296 | 900  | 1035 | 1312 | 1190 | 868  | 578  | 10055                  |
| Damage of local attraction | 249  | 936  | 1040 | 1298 | 1134 | 1000 | 855  | 1148 | 1260 | 812  | 561  | 10293                  |
| Deforestation              | 332  | 648  | 1625 | 1652 | 1080 | 1200 | 1170 | 1763 | 805  | 756  | 187  | 11218                  |

It could be observed from the above table no. 5.83 that the major problem faced by the tourists is ‘damage of local attractions of historical tourist centers because it is ranked first by the tourist with highest mean score of 5.83 Secondly tourist faced another major problem of ‘over crowd with mean score of 55.17. The problem plastic and garbage and ‘degradation of nature is ranked in the third and fourth place with the mean score of 54.53 and 46.74. The tourist faced fifth and sixth ranks problems are air pollution and deforestation with the mean score of 46.64 and 43.72. The problem of water pollution and noise pollution is ranked in the seventh and eighth place with the mean score of 42.89 and 41.89 respectively. The problem of hooliganism, deceived and beggars is ranked in the ninth, tenth and eleventh place with the mean score of 32.71, 25.99 and 24.88 respectively.

#### D AGRO BASED TOURIST CENTERS

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the district. For the study five agro based tourist centers are selected. These centers are Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi and Saiban. The sample survey of tourist’s opinion regarding tourism facilities available at tourist centers is carried out at these five centers. For the sample 150 tourist are contacted at selected tourist centers.

#### Location of Selected Agro base Tourist Centers

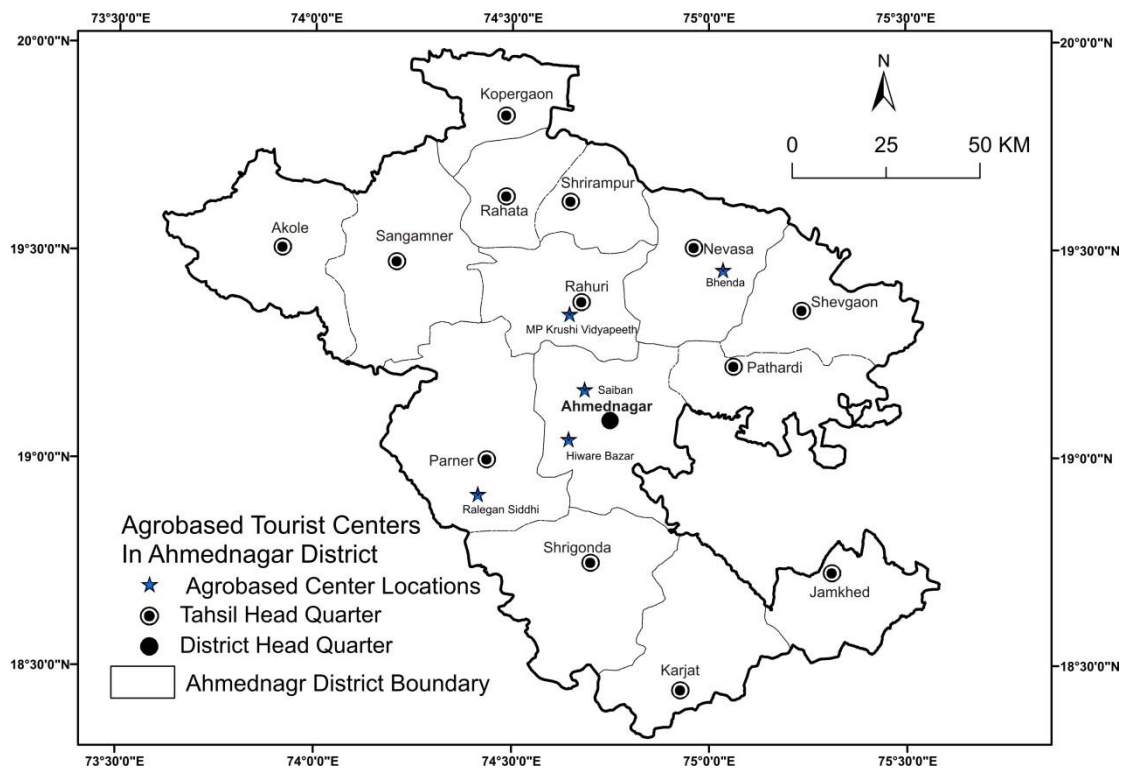


Fig. No. 5.17



### 5.15 Tourists Contacted at Selected Agro Base Tourist Centers

| Sr. No | Name           | Tourist |
|--------|----------------|---------|
| 1      | MPKV Rahuri    | 30      |
| 2      | DKVK Bhenda    | 30      |
| 3      | Hiware Bazar   | 30      |
| 4      | Ralegan Siddhi | 30      |
| 5      | Saiban         | 30      |
|        | Total          | 150     |

**Table No. 5.60 - Tourists Contacted at Agro Base Tourist Centers**

### 5.16 Tourist's Opinion, Level of Satisfaction and Satisfaction Index

The level of satisfaction and satisfaction index regarding agro based tourist centers is calculated with the help of tourist's opinion for following factors i.e. facilities and services.

#### 5.16.1 Factor (Facilities and services) wise Satisfaction Level (Mi (Number of Tourists as per the priority for Facilities Available for the 'i'<sup>th</sup> factor)

| Sr. No | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Excellent |       | Good |       | Satisfactory |       | Unsatisfactory |       | Total |
|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|        |                                   | No.       | %     | No.  | %     | No.          | %     | No.            | %     |       |
| 1      | Road Condition                    | 29        | 19.33 | 43   | 28.67 | 58           | 38.67 | 20             | 13.33 | 150   |
| 2      | Transportation                    | 21        | 14    | 27   | 18    | 69           | 46    | 33             | 22    | 150   |
| 3      | Parking                           | 23        | 15.33 | 52   | 34.67 | 61           | 40.67 | 14             | 9.33  | 150   |
| 4      | Accommodation                     | 6         | 4     | 16   | 10.67 | 31           | 20.67 | 97             | 64.67 | 150   |
| 5      | Food                              | 4         | 2.67  | 17   | 11.33 | 71           | 47.33 | 58             | 38.67 | 150   |
| 6      | Drinking Water                    | 11        | 7.33  | 49   | 32.67 | 62           | 41.33 | 28             | 18.67 | 150   |
| 7      | Public toilet                     | 9         | 6     | 23   | 15.33 | 82           | 54.67 | 36             | 24    | 150   |
| 8      | Information center                | 48        | 32    | 43   | 28.67 | 41           | 27.33 | 18             | 12    | 150   |
| 9      | Shopping facility                 | 0         | 0     | 10   | 6.67  | 18           | 12    | 122            | 81.33 | 150   |
| 10     | Medical facilities                | 0         | 0     | 0    | 0     | 32           | 21.33 | 118            | 78.67 | 150   |
| 11     | Cleanliness                       | 27        | 18    | 44   | 29.33 | 58           | 38.67 | 21             | 14    | 150   |
| 12     | Safety of tourist                 | 21        | 14    | 38   | 25.33 | 71           | 47.33 | 20             | 13.33 | 150   |
| 13     | Guide                             | 63        | 42    | 44   | 29.33 | 38           | 25.33 | 5              | 3.33  | 150   |

**Table No. 5.61 - Factor (Facilities and services) wise Satisfaction Level**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

Table 5.61 indicates that out of 150 contacted tourists 19.33 % tourists strongly support that road conditions are excellent, About 28.67 % tourists felt that road conditions are good, 38.67 % tourists said they are satisfied about road condition and 13.33 % tourists are unsatisfied with road connected to the agro based tourist places.

The incoming tourists who visited to agro based tourist places are expressed their opinion about transportation facilities in the study area. It seems that about 14 % tourists felt that the transportation facilities are excellent. About 18 % tourists experienced that it is good, 46 % tourists are satisfied and 22 % are not satisfied with transportation facilities. The tourist also mentioned their opinion about parking facilities. About 15.33 % tourists noted that parking facilities are excellent, 34.67 % tourists said it is good, 40.67 % tourists are satisfied about parking facilities but 9.33 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding parking facilities at agro based tourist places in the Ahmednagar district.

According to tourists view only 4 % tourist experienced accommodation facilities are excellent, 10.67 % tourists felt it is good, 20.67 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding accommodation but 64.67 % tourists are not satisfied about accommodation facilities at tourist centers. The tourists mentioned their experience regarding food at agro based tourist places. It seems that about 2.67 % tourists mentioned that the food is excellent. About 11.33 % tourists experienced it is good, 47.33 % tourists are satisfied with food and 38.67 % are not satisfied regarding food facilities.

Among 150 tourists, 7.33 % tourists felt that drinking water is excellent, 32.67 % tourist said that it is good, 41.33 % tourists are satisfied with drinking water and 18.67 % tourists are not satisfied regarding drinking water facilities. The respondents also mention their experience regarding toilet facilities at the tourist places. Only 6 % tourists felt that it is excellent, 15.33 % said that public toilet is good. About 54.67 % tourists are satisfied and 24 % tourists are not satisfied regarding toilet facilities.

The opinion of tourists about information centers at the agro based places shows that, 32 % tourists said that the information center is excellent, 28.67 % tourists considered it is good. About 27.33 % tourists is satisfied about information centers and 12 % tourists are unsatisfied regarding information centers facilities at agro based tourist places in the Ahmednagar district.

The tourist's opinion about shopping facilities is that, about 6.67 % tourists felt it is good, 12 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding shopping facilities but 81.33 % tourists are unsatisfied with shopping facilities. The shopping facilities are not excellent at these tourist centers and no one is said that it is excellent.

The opinion of tourists about medical facilities is that, none of the tourists said that the medical facilities are excellent or good. Only 21.33 % tourists said that they are satisfied regarding medical facilities but 78.67 % tourists are unsatisfied with medical facilities at agro based tourist centers.

The opinions of tourist's about cleanliness at the tourist places are that, about 18 % tourists mentioned cleanliness is excellent, 29.33 % tourists considered cleanliness is good, 38.67 % tourists said that they are satisfied about cleanliness and 14 % tourists are unsatisfied with cleanliness at the agro based tourist centers.

The experienced about safety of tourist at the tourist places also noted by the tourist. About 14 % tourists said that personal safety is excellent; about 25.33 % tourists mentioned that safety of tourist is good, 47.33 % tourists are satisfied with personal safety and 13.33 % tourists felt that they are not safe at the tourist centers.

The tourists also expressed their opinion regarding guide at the tourist centers. Out of 150 tourists about 42 % tourists said that guide facility is excellent. About 29.33 % tourists considered as good and 25.33 % tourists are satisfied about guide but 3.33 % tourists are not satisfied about guide at the agro based tourist centers.

#### **5.16.2 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average Value of Satisfaction (Ni)**

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Excellent | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------|--------------|----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 9.2       | 7.1  | 5.0          | 3.1            |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 9.2       | 7.1  | 5.1          | 2.1            |
| 3       | Parking                           | 9.2       | 6.9  | 5.0          | 1.8            |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 8.8       | 6.2  | 4.8          | 1.1            |
| 5       | Food                              | 8.7       | 6.9  | 4.9          | 1.9            |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 9.3       | 7.0  | 5.1          | 2.3            |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 8.8       | 6.9  | 4.9          | 1.9            |
| 8       | Information center                | 9.4       | 7.2  | 5.3          | 3.1            |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 0         | 6.2  | 4.7          | 1.2            |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 0         | 0    | 4.8          | 2.0            |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 9.3       | 7.8  | 5.2          | 2.9            |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 9.3       | 7.3  | 5.1          | 2.8            |
| 13      | Guide                             | 9.1       | 7.2  | 5.1          | 2.8            |

**Table 5.62 - Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Average Value**

Table 5.62 shows the Facilities and Services wise average value of satisfaction. This factor wise average value for the different level of satisfaction was calculated by multiplying these values by respective frequencies which gives total satisfaction and when total satisfaction is divided by total frequency of the respective factor gives the satisfaction index for a particular facility or service.

### 5.16.3 Factor (Facilities and Services) Wise Satisfaction Index with Rank (Sti)

| Factors (Facilities and Services) | Satisfaction Index | Rank |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Guide                             | 7.29               | 1    |
| Information center                | 6.89               | 2    |
| Cleanliness                       | 6.39               | 3    |
| Road Condition                    | 6.19               | 4    |
| Parking                           | 6.01               | 5    |
| Safety of tourist                 | 5.96               | 6    |
| Drinking Water                    | 5.53               | 7    |
| Transportation                    | 5.36               | 8    |
| Public toilet                     | 4.75               | 9    |
| Food                              | 4.08               | 10   |
| Accommodation                     | 2.68               | 11   |
| Medical facilities                | 2.58               | 12   |
| Shopping facility                 | 1.97               | 13   |

**Table No. 5.63 Factor (Facilities and Services) wise Satisfaction Index with rank**

It is observed from the above table 5.63 that the factor wise satisfaction index for guide is 7.29, for information center 6.89, for cleanliness 6.39, for road condition 6.19, for parking 6.01, for safety of tourist 5.96, for drinking water 5.53, for transportation facility 5.36, for public toilet 4.75, for food 4.08, for accommodation 2.68, for medical facility 2.58 and for shopping facility 1.97. These factor wise satisfaction indices are weighted by giving ranks to those factors.

It is understood that the opinion of tourists regarding spot guidance at the agro tourist centers received first rank. Information center received second rank, cleanliness received third rank, road condition received fourth rank, parking received fifth rank, safety of tourist get sixth rank, drinking water received seventh rank, mode of transportation received eighth rank, public toilet received ninth rank, food received

tenth rank, accommodation received eleventh rank, medical facilities received twelfth rank and shopping facility received thirteenth rank.

The satisfaction index for spot guidance, information center, cleanliness and road condition received high rank (1 to 4) at the agro tourist places in study area. These factors are very important and play an important role in the development of agro tourism in Ahmednagar district. The tourist gets proper information about agro tourist centers. Tourist places are connected by well condition road. According to tourists agro based places are clean.

The satisfaction index for parking facilities for vehicles at the agro tourist place, safety of tourist, drinking water and transportation found good for the tourists. These factors received 5 to 8 rank.

The satisfaction index for public toilet, food, accommodation, medical facilities and shopping facilities at the agro tourist centers received 9 to 13 ranks. Therefore, it is understood that the maximum tourists are not satisfied regarding these facilities at agro tourist centers. Therefore it can be suggested that these facilities should be improved at agro tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

### **5.17 Assessment of Social and Economic Impact of Tourism on the Residents**

For the assessment of socio- economic impact of tourism on the selected 5 tourist centers, questionnaire were distributed among 150 residents with eighteen questions reflecting the perceived socio-economic impact of tourism on the residents and filled up by them. The survey was conducted in the year 2013 to 2015.

#### **5.17.1 Residents Contacted at Selected Agro Base Tourist Centers**

| Sr. No | Name           | Residents |
|--------|----------------|-----------|
| 1      | MPKV Rahuri    | 30        |
| 2      | DKVK Bhenda    | 30        |
| 3      | Hiware Bazar   | 30        |
| 4      | Ralegan Siddhi | 30        |
| 5      | Saiban         | 30        |
|        | Total          | 150       |

**Table No. 5.64 - Residents contacted at agro base tourist centers**

### 5.17.2 Assessment of Social Impact

The Social impact is assessed with the help of Social indicators such as 1)Overcrowd, 2)Increased in crime rate, 3)Strain on police protection, 4) Increased in activities in prostitution, 5) Increase in the activities of drug abuse, 6) Increase in mental stress, 7) Spreading of epidemics and 8) Increase in number of beggars. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude through above indicators regarding social impact of tourism on particularly tourist centers and surrounding area.

#### 5.17.2.1 Tourist Center Wise Social Impact of Tourism

| Indicators                                 | MPKV<br>Rahuri | Bhenda | Hiware<br>Bazar | Ralegan<br>Siddhi | Saiban |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                            | Mean           | Mean   | Mean            | Mean              | Mean   |
| Overcrowd                                  | 0.23           | 0.63   | 0.53            | 0.87              | 0.83   |
| Increased in Crime Rate                    | -1.87          | -1.97  | -1.87           | -2.2              | -1.5   |
| Strain on Police<br>Protection             | -1.83          | -1.77  | -2.03           | -1.93             | -1.97  |
| Increased in Activities in<br>Prostitution | -1.8           | -2.4   | -2.23           | -2.03             | -1.63  |
| Increase in the of Drug<br>Abuse           | -1.43          | -2.23  | -2.13           | -2.07             | -1.03  |
| Increase in Mental Stress                  | -2.13          | -2.47  | -1.77           | -2.1              | -1.9   |
| Spreading of Epidemics                     | -1.97          | -2.13  | -1.97           | -1.93             | -1.97  |
| Increase in No. of<br>Beggars              | -2.1           | -2.5   | -2.73           | -2.7              | -2.53  |

**Table no 5.65 Tourist center wise Social Impact of Tourism**

Table no 5.65 shows that the social impacts of tourism on the residents of agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district such as Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi and Saiban. The residents noted their attitude through social impact indicators. These indicators are overcrowd, increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars.

According to the residents near Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, that they are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.23) at this agro based tourist center. The residents of around MPKV have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.87), strain on police protection (-

1.83), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.8), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.43), increase in mental stress (-2.13), spreading of epidemics (-1.97) and increase in number of beggars (-2.1) at this agro based tourist center.

The residents of around Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, are agree that there is some social impact on them particularly regarding overcrowd (+0.63) at this agro based tourist center. On the other hand the residents of around center have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.97), strain on police protection (-1.77), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.4), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.23), increase in mental stress (-2.47), spreading of epidemics (-2.13) and increase in number of beggars (-2.5) at this agro based tourist center.

The residents of Hiware Bazar agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.53) at this agro based tourist center. The residents of Hiware Bazar have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.87), strain on police protection (-2.03), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.23), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.13), increase in mental stress (-1.77), spreading of epidemics (-1.97) and increase in number of beggars (-2.73) at this agro based tourist center.

According to the residents of Ralegan Siddhi there is agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.87) at the tourist center. But they deny the social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-2.2), strain on police protection (-1.93), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.03), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-2.07), increase in mental stress (-2.1), spreading of epidemics (-1.93) and increase in number of beggars (-2.7) at this agro based tourist center.

The residents near Saiban are agree with some social impact on them particularly overcrowd (+0.83) at this agro based tourist center. The residents near Saiban have deny social impacts of tourism on increased in crime rate (-1.5), strain on police protection (-1.97), increased in activities in prostitution (-1.63), increase in the activities of drug abuse (-1.03), increase in mental stress (-1.9), spreading of epidemics (-1.97) and increase in number of beggars (-2.53) at this agro based tourist center.

### 5.17.2.2 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Agro base Tourist centers)

| Indicators                              | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|-----------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Over crowd                              | 10 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 47 | 27 | 26 | 150   | 93   | 0.62  |
| Increased in Crime Rate                 | 49 | 44 | 51 | 2 | 4  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -282 | -1.88 |
| Strain on Police Protection             | 46 | 47 | 55 | 1 | 1  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -286 | -1.91 |
| Increased in Activities in Prostitution | 61 | 39 | 44 | 4 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -303 | -2.02 |
| Increase in the of Drug Abuse           | 50 | 46 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 0  | 0  | 150   | -267 | -1.78 |
| Increase in Mental Stress               | 58 | 45 | 47 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -311 | -2.07 |
| Spreading of Epidemics                  | 53 | 43 | 54 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -299 | -1.99 |
| Increase in No. of Beggars              | 97 | 33 | 20 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -377 | -2.51 |

**Table No. 5.66 Assessment of Social Impact of Tourism**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of selected agro tourist centers in Ahmednagar district are agree with some social impacts particularly overcrowd (+0.62). The residents near agro tourist centers deny social impacts of tourism regarding increased in crime rate (-1.88), strain on police protection (-1.91), increased in activities in prostitution (-2.02), increase in the of drug abuse (-1.78), increase in mental stress (-2.07), spreading of epidemics (-1.99) and increase in number of beggars (-2.51) at the tourist centers.

### 5.17.3 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism

To assess the economic impact of tourism on agro based tourist centers, the economic indicators such as 1) Opportunity for jobs, 2) Change in occupational structure, 3) Rise in income, 4) Increased in payment of workers, 5) Demand for female labor, 6) Increased cost of land and housing, 7) Rental houses is a source of income, 8) Improved in standard of living, 9) Increase in general prices of goods and 10) Services and scarcity of essential goods during season are considered. The residents of tourist centers noted their attitude about above indicators regarding impact of tourism on the residents of particular agro based tourist centers and the surrounding area.



### 5.17.3.1 Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism

| Indicators                                       | MPKV<br>Rahuri | Bhenda | Hiware<br>Bazar | Ralegan<br>Siddhi | Saiban |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
|                                                  | Mean           | Mean   | Mean            | Mean              | Mean   |
| Opportunity for Jobs                             | 0.27           | -0.83  | -1.2            | 0.53              | -1.1   |
| Change in Occupational Structure                 | -1.07          | -1.93  | -1.93           | -1.73             | -1.53  |
| Rise in Income                                   | -1.07          | -2.1   | -1.9            | -2.07             | -1.77  |
| Increased in Payment of Workers                  | -1.17          | -1.93  | -2.13           | -1.5              | -1.7   |
| Demand for Female Labour                         | -1.17          | -1.53  | -1.9            | -1.97             | -1.77  |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing               | -0.97          | -1.13  | -2.2            | -1.23             | -2.03  |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income              | -1.9           | -2.1   | -2.17           | -2.07             | -2.43  |
| Improved in Standard of living                   | -1.87          | -1.87  | -1.97           | -1.83             | -2.53  |
| Increase in General Prices of Goods and Services | -1.4           | -1.87  | -2.1            | -2.03             | -2.57  |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season        | -1.73          | -2.13  | -2.03           | -2.17             | -2.7   |

**Table 5.67 Tourist Center wise Economic Impact of Tourism**

Table no 5.67 shows that the economic impacts of tourism on the residents of agro tourist centers selected for study, they are Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth, (MPKV) Rahuri, Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, Hiware Bazar, Ralegan Siddhi and Saiban. The residents noted their attitude through above economic impact indicators.

The residents around Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.27). On the other side the residents of Rahuri have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like change in occupational structure, (-1.07), rise in income (-1.07), increased in payment of workers (-1.17), demand for female labour (-1.17), increased cost of land and housing (-0.97), rental houses is a source of income ( -1.9), improved in standard of living (-1.87), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.4) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -1.73) at this tourist center.

The residents near Dnyaneshwar Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Bhenda, felt that due to tourism, there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. The residents near this center deny the economic impact on opportunity for jobs (-0.83), Change in occupational structure, (-1.93) rise in income (-2.1), increased in payment of workers (-1.93), demand for female labour (-1.53), increased cost of

land and housing (-1.13), rental houses is a source of income ( -2.1), improved in standard of living (-1.87), increase in general prices of goods and services (-1.87) at this center and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2.13) at this tourist center.

The residents of Hiware Bazar noted their opinion about the economic impacts of tourism that there is no positive economic impact at this tourist place due to tourism. The residents of Hiware Bazar have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators like opportunity for jobs (-1.2), change in occupational structure, (-1.93), rise in income (-1.9), increased in payment of workers (-2.13), demand for female labour (-1.9), increased cost of land and housing (-2.2), rental houses is a source of income ( -2.17), improved in standard of living (-1.97), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.1) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2.03) at this tourist center.

The residents of Ralegan Siddhi felt that due to tourism, the economic impact is positive regarding opportunity for jobs (+0.53). But the residents of Ralegan Siddhi have deny the economic impacts of tourism about some indicators like change in occupational structure, (-1.73), rise in income (-2.07), increased in payment of workers (-1.5), demand for female labour (-1.97), increased cost of land and housing (-1.23), rental houses is a source of income (-2.07), improved in standard of living (-1.83), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.03) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2.17) at this tourist center.

The residents near Saiban felt that there is no positive economic impact on them due to tourism. The residents of Saiban have deny the economic impacts of tourism for some indicators such as opportunity for jobs (-1.1), change in occupational structure, (-1.53), rise in income (-1.77), increased in payment of workers (-1.7), demand for female labour (1.77), increased cost of land and housing (-2.03), rental houses is a source of income -2.43), improved in standard of living (-2.53), increase in general prices of goods and services (-2.57) and scarcity of essential goods during season ( -2.7) at this tourist center.

#### **5.17.3.2 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism by Likert's Method (All Agro base Tourist centers)**

Table no 5.68 shows that the economic impacts of tourism on the residents of agro tourist centers selected for study. The residents of selected five agro tourist centers in Ahmednagar district are felt that there is no positive economic impact due to tourism.

**Table No. 5.68 Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism (All Agro base Tourist centers)**

| Indicators                                    | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 | Total | Sum  | Mean  |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|-------|------|-------|
| Opportunity for Jobs                          | 23 | 28 | 34 | 3 | 41 | 15 | 6  | 150   | -70  | -0.47 |
| Change in Occupational Structure              | 34 | 46 | 60 | 2 | 8  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -246 | -1.64 |
| Rise in Income                                | 48 | 40 | 51 | 3 | 8  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -267 | -1.78 |
| Increased in Payment of Workers               | 51 | 41 | 37 | 2 | 19 | 0  | 0  | 150   | -253 | -1.69 |
| Demand for Female Labour                      | 54 | 28 | 48 | 4 | 16 | 0  | 0  | 150   | -250 | -1.67 |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing            | 46 | 40 | 34 | 5 | 25 | 0  | 0  | 150   | -227 | -1.51 |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income           | 67 | 40 | 41 | 0 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -320 | -2.13 |
| Improved in Standard of living                | 59 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 3  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -302 | -2.01 |
| Increase in Gene Prices of Goods and Services | 64 | 38 | 39 | 1 | 8  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -299 | -1.99 |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season     | 64 | 51 | 31 | 2 | 2  | 0  | 0  | 150   | -323 | -2.15 |

Source: Compiled by Researcher

(-3 = strongly disagree, -2 = moderately disagree, -1 = disagree, 0 = undecided, +1 = agree, +2 = moderately agree, +3 = strongly agree)

The residents of these agro tourist centers have deny the economic impacts of tourism on the opportunity for jobs (-0.47), change in occupational structure (-1.64), rise in income (-1.78), increase in payment of workers (-1.69), demand for female labour (-1.67), increased cost of land and housing (-1.51), rental houses is a source of income (-2.13), improved in standard of living (-2.01), increase in general prices of goods and services, (-1.99) and scarcity of essential goods during season (-2.15) in the study area.

## **PROBLEMS**

Tourism is the attractive activities for the tourist. This activity has considerable influence on economical, socio-cultural and environmental interactions. It has both positive and negative impact. Positive impact is helpful for the

development of tourism but negative effect creates some social and environmental problems at the tourist centers.

### 5.18 Socio-Economic Problems Associated With Agro Based Tourist Centers

The tourist who visited to the agro tourist centers in the study area found some environmental problems like Plastic garbage, deforestation, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution and degradation of nature. There are also some socio-cultural problems faced by the tourist like over crowd, hooliganism, deceived, damage of local attraction and beggar at every place. They have expressed their opinion about the problems as below.

#### 5.18.1 - Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems

| Problems                   | Major | %     | Moderate | %  | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|----------|----|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Over crowd                 | 29    | 19.33 | 75       | 50 | 32         | 21.33 | 14  | 9.33  |
| Hooliganism                | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0  | 6          | 4     | 144 | 96    |
| Deceived                   | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0  | 4          | 2.67  | 146 | 97.33 |
| Damage of local attraction | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0  | 0          | 0     | 150 | 100   |
| Beggar                     | 0     | 0     | 0        | 0  | 0          | 0     | 150 | 100   |

**Table No. 5.69 Tourist's Opinion about Social Problems**

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

Table no 5.69 shows that the opinion of tourists about social problems of tourism at the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. Out of 150 tourists who visited to the agro based tourist centers 19.33 % respondents noted that there is major problem of overcrowds at the tourist places, whereas 50 % tourists said that there is moderate crowd, 21.33 % tourists felt that there is negligible crowd while 9.33 % tourists observed that there is no problem of crowd at the agro based tourist center in the study area.

Hooliganism is another problem found at the many tourist places. The tourist who visited to the agro based tourist places no one tourist said that there is a major and moderate problem of hooliganism, while 4 % tourists noted that the hooliganism is very little and 96 % tourists said that there is no hooliganism at the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

Sometimes the tourists are suffering the problems of deceiving at the agro based tourist centers. Among 150 respondents no one is said that there is major as

well as moderate problems of deceiving, while 2.67 % tourists said that there is negligible problems of deceive and about 97.33 % respondents said that there is no problems of deceiving at the agro based tourist destination in Ahmednagar district.

Some times while developing the agro based tourist centers the local attraction is damaged. The tourists who visited to the agro based tourist places in the Ahmednagar district; among them no one tourist said that there is major as well as moderate and little problem of damage of local attraction. All 150 tourists observed that there is no problem about damage of local attraction.

Beggars are found at many tourists centers in all over in India. The tourists who visited to the agro based tourist places in the Ahmednagar district; among them no one is found major or moderate and negligible problems of beggars. All 150 tourists observed that there is no problems of beggars at the agro based tourist centers in the Ahmednagar district.

### 5.18.2 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems

| Problem               | Major | % | Moderate | %    | Negligible | %     | No  | %     |
|-----------------------|-------|---|----------|------|------------|-------|-----|-------|
| Plastic garbage       | 0     | 0 | 0        | 0    | 64         | 42.66 | 86  | 57.33 |
| Deforestation         | 0     | 0 | 18       | 12   | 12         | 8     | 120 | 80    |
| Air pollution         | 3     | 2 | 9        | 6    | 41         | 27.33 | 97  | 64.67 |
| Noise pollution       | 0     | 0 | 0        | 0    | 28         | 18.67 | 122 | 81.33 |
| Water pollution       | 12    | 8 | 8        | 5.33 | 57         | 38    | 73  | 48.67 |
| Degradation of nature | 0     | 0 | 0        | 0    | 16         | 10.67 | 134 | 89.33 |

**Table No. 5.70 Tourist's Opinion about Environmental Problems**

Source: Compiled by Researcher

The tourists always used the things made by plastics while they are travelling. After the use of these things they throw it at the tourist places. Therefore, we found plastic garbage scattered at the tourist centers. According to the opinion of selected 150 tourists who visited to the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district is that, there are no major as well as moderate problem of plastic garbage, while 42.66 % tourists observed that there is negligible problem of plastic garbage. About 57.53 % tourists noticed that there is no problem of plastic garbage at the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

All respondents felt that there is no major problem of deforestation; about 12 % tourists said that the problem of deforestation is moderate, while 8 % tourists said that there is a negligible problem of deforestation. But only 80 % respondents said that there is no problems of deforestation at the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district

Out of 150 respondents, only 2 % tourists felt that there is major problems of air pollution; about 6 % tourists said that the problems of air pollution is moderate, while 27.33 % tourists said that there is little problems of air pollution. But 64.67 % respondents said that there is no problems of air pollution at the agro based tourist destination in Ahmednagar district.

Sometimes we found noise pollution at the tourist centers. The tourists suffered by this problem at the time of tourism season when the large number of tourists gathered at the tourist centers. Among of 150 tourists who visited to the agro based tourist centers said that there is no major as well as moderate problem of noise pollution, while 18.67 % tourists said that there is little problems of noise pollution and about 81.33 % respondents said that there is no problems of noise pollution at the agro based tourist destination in Ahmednagar district.

Water pollution is also found at agro based places. Among of 150 tourists who visited to the agro based tourist centers, 8 % respondents felt that there is major problems of water pollution, about 5.33 % tourists said that the problems of water pollution is moderate, while only 38 % tourists said that there is negligible problems of water pollution. But about 48.67 % respondents said that there is no problems of water pollution at the agro based tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.

All 150 respondents said that there is no major or moderate problem of degradation of nature, while 10.67 % tourists said that there is a negligible problem of degradation of nature and 89.33 % respondents said that there is no problems of degradation of nature at the agro based tourist destination in Ahmednagar district.

### **5.18.3 Assessment of Social and Environmental Problems by Henry Garrett's Techniques**

Garrett's ranking technique is used to find out the most significant social - cultural and environmental problem experienced by the tourist at the agro based tourist places.

**Table No. 5.71 Problem Wise Rank and Number of Respondents**

| Sr. No | Problems                   | Rank |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     | Total |
|--------|----------------------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
|        |                            | 1    | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11  |       |
| 1      | Over crowd                 | 19   | 23 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 6  | 1  | 0   | 150   |
| 2      | Hooliganism                | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 10 | 13 | 37 | 84  | 150   |
| 3      | Deceived                   | 3    | 2  | 5  | 6  | 1  | 4  | 3  | 6  | 12 | 25 | 83  | 150   |
| 4      | Damage of local attraction | 6    | 9  | 14 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 13  | 150   |
| 5      | Beggar                     | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 31 | 117 | 150   |
| 6      | Plastic garbage            | 11   | 16 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 6  | 2   | 150   |
| 7      | Deforestation              | 1    | 1  | 7  | 7  | 13 | 17 | 22 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 18  | 150   |
| 8      | Air pollution              | 3    | 8  | 12 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 11  | 150   |
| 9      | Noise pollution            | 1    | 5  | 7  | 9  | 8  | 14 | 11 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 22  | 150   |
| 10     | Water pollution            | 10   | 13 | 8  | 10 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 12  | 150   |
| 11     | Degradation of nature      | 8    | 13 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 9  | 4   | 150   |

*Source: Compiled by Researcher*

**Table No. 5.73 Rank for Problems Faced by the Tourists**

| Problems                   | Total Score | Mean Score | Garrett's Rank |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| Over crowd                 | 8833        | 58.89      | 1              |
| Plastic garbage            | 8139        | 54.26      | 2              |
| Degradation of nature      | 7720        | 51.47      | 3              |
| Water pollution            | 7154        | 47.69      | 4              |
| Damage of local attraction | 7095        | 47.3       | 5              |
| Air pollution              | 7037        | 46.91      | 6              |
| Deforestation              | 6122        | 40.81      | 7              |
| Noise pollution            | 5941        | 39.61      | 8              |
| Deceived                   | 4238        | 28.25      | 9              |
| Hooliganism                | 3613        | 24.09      | 10             |
| Beggar                     | 2933        | 19.55      | 11             |

**Table No. 5.72 -Problem Wise Garrett's Scores**

| <b>Rank ›</b>              | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10   | 11   | <b>Total<br/>Score</b> |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------------------------|
| <b>Scale ›</b>             | 83   | 72   | 65   | 59   | 54  | 50  | 45  | 41  | 35  | 28   | 17   |                        |
| <b>Sr. No.</b>             |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |                        |
| Over crowd                 | 1577 | 1656 | 1300 | 1121 | 810 | 800 | 675 | 656 | 210 | 28   | 0    | 8833                   |
| Plastic garbage            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 54  | 50  | 180 | 410 | 455 | 1036 | 1428 | 3613                   |
| Water pollution            | 249  | 144  | 325  | 354  | 54  | 200 | 135 | 246 | 420 | 700  | 1411 | 4238                   |
| Air pollution              | 498  | 648  | 910  | 826  | 864 | 750 | 765 | 738 | 455 | 420  | 221  | 7095                   |
| Noise pollution            | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 41  | 35  | 868  | 1989 | 2933                   |
| Beggar                     | 913  | 1152 | 1300 | 1180 | 756 | 850 | 675 | 656 | 455 | 168  | 34   | 8139                   |
| Deceived                   | 83   | 72   | 455  | 413  | 702 | 850 | 990 | 984 | 735 | 532  | 306  | 6122                   |
| Degradation of nature      | 249  | 576  | 780  | 944  | 972 | 850 | 765 | 902 | 420 | 392  | 187  | 7037                   |
| Hooliganism                | 83   | 360  | 455  | 531  | 432 | 700 | 495 | 943 | 840 | 728  | 374  | 5941                   |
| Damage of local attraction | 830  | 936  | 520  | 590  | 756 | 950 | 675 | 615 | 630 | 448  | 204  | 7154                   |
| Deforestation              | 664  | 936  | 1105 | 1121 | 864 | 600 | 765 | 820 | 525 | 252  | 68   | 7720                   |



It could be identified from the above table no. 5.73 that the major problem faced by the tourists is ‘over crowd’ at agro based tourist places because it is ranked first by the tourists with highest mean score of 58.89. Secondly tourists faced another major problem of ‘plastic and garbage’ with mean score of 54.26. The problem ‘degradation of nature’ and ‘water pollution’ is ranked in the third and fourth place with the mean score of 51.47 and 47.69. The tourists faced fifth and sixth ranks problems is damage of local attractions and air pollution with the mean score of 47.3 and 46.91. The problem of deforestation and noise pollution are ranked in the seventh and eighth place with the mean score of 40.81 and 39.61 respectively. The problem of deceived, hooliganism and beggars is ranked in the ninth, tenth and eleventh place with the mean score of 28.25, 24.09 and 19.55 respectively.

### **5.19 Co – Relation on the basis of Tourist’s Satisfaction Index**

The Co-relation technique is used to shows the relationship between various facilities and services available at different types of tourist centers. Satisfaction index values of various facilities and services are considered for calculation of ‘R’ value. Religious, Natural, Historical and Agro based tourist centers are compared to each other.

#### **5.19.1 Facilities and Services wise (Factor wise) Satisfaction Index Based on Rank**

| Facilities and Services (Factors) | Religious | Natural | Historical | Agro based |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Road Condition                    | 1         | 1       | 1          | 4          |
| Transportation                    | 3         | 3       | 4          | 8          |
| Parking                           | 5         | 5       | 5          | 5          |
| Accommodation                     | 9         | 8       | 12         | 11         |
| Food                              | 6         | 6       | 8          | 10         |
| Drinking Water                    | 7         | 7       | 9          | 7          |
| Public toilet                     | 8         | 10      | 11         | 9          |
| Information center                | 11        | 11      | 6          | 2          |
| Shopping facility                 | 10        | 13      | 13         | 13         |
| Medical facilities                | 12        | 12      | 10         | 12         |
| Cleanliness                       | 4         | 2       | 3          | 3          |
| Safety of tourist                 | 2         | 4       | 2          | 6          |
| Guide                             | 13        | 9       | 7          | 1          |

**Table No. 5.74 Facilities and Services wise (Factor wise) Satisfaction Index**

**5.19.2 Co - Relation of Facilities and Services between Religious and Natural Tourist Centers**

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Religious | Natural | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>  |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1         | 1       | 0                                   | 0               |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 3         | 3       | 0                                   | 0               |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5         | 5       | 0                                   | 0               |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 9         | 8       | 1                                   | 1               |
| 5       | Food                              | 6         | 6       | 0                                   | 0               |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 7         | 7       | 0                                   | 0               |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 8         | 10      | -2                                  | 4               |
| 8       | Information center                | 11        | 11      | 0                                   | 0               |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 10        | 13      | -3                                  | 9               |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 12        | 12      | 0                                   | 0               |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 4         | 2       | 2                                   | 4               |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 2         | 4       | -2                                  | 4               |
| 13      | Guide                             | 13        | 9       | 4                                   | 16              |
|         |                                   |           |         |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 32$ |

**Table No. 5.75 Co-relation of facilities and services between Religious and Natural tourist centers**

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(32)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{192}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.0879$$

$$r = 0.91$$

There is a high positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at religious tourist centers and that at natural tourist centers.

R value indicates that various facilities and services available at religious tourist centers are equally available at natural tourist centers in the study area.

### 5.19.3 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Religious and Historical Tourist Centers

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Religious | Historical | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1         | 1          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 3         | 4          | -1                                  | 1                |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5         | 5          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 9         | 12         | -3                                  | 9                |
| 5       | Food                              | 6         | 8          | -2                                  | 4                |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 7         | 9          | -2                                  | 4                |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 8         | 11         | -3                                  | 9                |
| 8       | Information center                | 11        | 6          | 5                                   | 25               |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 10        | 13         | -3                                  | 9                |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 12        | 10         | 2                                   | 4                |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 4         | 3          | 1                                   | 1                |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 2         | 2          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 13      | Guide                             | 13        | 7          | 6                                   | 36               |
|         |                                   |           |            |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 102$ |

**Table No. 5.76 Co-relation of facilities and services between Religious and Historical tourist centers**

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(102)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{612}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.28$$

$$r = 0.72$$

There is also a positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at religious tourist centers and that at historical tourist centers.

R value indicates that various facilities and services available at religious tourist centers are comparatively less than at historical tourist centers in the study area, even though there is positive relationship.

#### 5.19.4 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Religious and Agro Based Tourist Centers

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Religious | Agro based | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1         | 4          | -3                                  | 9                |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 3         | 8          | -5                                  | 25               |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5         | 5          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 9         | 11         | -2                                  | 4                |
| 5       | Food                              | 6         | 10         | -4                                  | 16               |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 7         | 7          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 8         | 9          | -1                                  | 1                |
| 8       | Information center                | 11        | 2          | 9                                   | 81               |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 10        | 13         | -3                                  | 9                |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 12        | 12         | 0                                   | 0                |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 4         | 3          | 1                                   | 1                |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 2         | 6          | -4                                  | 16               |
| 13      | Guide                             | 13        | 1          | 12                                  | 144              |
|         |                                   |           |            |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 306$ |

**Table No. 5.77 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Religious and Agro Based Tourist Centers**

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(306)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{1836}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.84$$

$$r = 0.16$$

There is a very negligible positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at religious tourist centers and that at agro based tourist centers.

R value indicates that there are very less similarity regarding various facilities and services available at religious tourist centers and agro based tourist centers in the study area.

### 5.19.5 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Natural and Historical Tourist Centers

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Natural | Historical | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>  |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1       | 1          | 0                                   | 0               |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 3       | 4          | -1                                  | 1               |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5       | 5          | 0                                   | 0               |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 8       | 12         | -4                                  | 16              |
| 5       | Food                              | 6       | 8          | -2                                  | 4               |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 7       | 9          | -2                                  | 4               |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 10      | 11         | -1                                  | 1               |
| 8       | Information center                | 11      | 6          | 5                                   | 25              |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 13      | 13         | 0                                   | 0               |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 12      | 10         | 2                                   | 4               |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 2       | 3          | -1                                  | 1               |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 4       | 2          | 2                                   | 4               |
| 13      | Guide                             | 9       | 7          | 2                                   | 4               |
|         |                                   |         |            |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 64$ |

**Table No. 5.78 Co-relation of facilities and services between Natural and Historical tourist centers**

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(64)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{384}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.17$$

$$r = 0.83$$

There is a high positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at natural tourist centers and that at historical tourist centers.

R value indicates that various facilities and services available at natural tourist centers are equally available at historical tourist centers in the study area.

### 5.19.6 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Natural and Agro Based Tourist Centers

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Natural | Agro based | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1       | 4          | -3                                  | 9                |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 3       | 8          | -5                                  | 25               |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5       | 5          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 8       | 11         | -3                                  | 9                |
| 5       | Food                              | 6       | 10         | -4                                  | 16               |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 7       | 7          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 10      | 9          | 1                                   | 1                |
| 8       | Information center                | 11      | 2          | 9                                   | 81               |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 13      | 13         | 0                                   | 0                |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 12      | 12         | 0                                   | 0                |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 2       | 3          | -1                                  | 1                |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 4       | 6          | -2                                  | 4                |
| 13      | Guide                             | 9       | 1          | 8                                   | 64               |
|         |                                   |         |            |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 210$ |

**Table No. 5.79 Co-relation of facilities and services between Natural and Agro based tourist centers**

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(210)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{1260}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.57$$

$$r = 0.43$$

There is a moderate positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at natural tourist centers and that at agro based tourist centers.

R value indicates that there are some similarities regarding various facilities and services available at natural tourist centers and agro based tourist centers in the study area.

### 5.19.7 Co-Relation of Facilities and Services between Historical and Agro Based Tourist Centers

| Sr. No. | Facilities and Services (Factors) | Historical | Agro based | D (R <sub>1</sub> -R <sub>2</sub> ) | D <sup>2</sup>   |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Road Condition                    | 1          | 4          |                                     | 9                |
| 2       | Transportation                    | 4          | 8          | -4                                  | 16               |
| 3       | Parking                           | 5          | 5          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 4       | Accommodation                     | 12         | 11         | 1                                   | 1                |
| 5       | Food                              | 8          | 10         | -2                                  | 4                |
| 6       | Drinking Water                    | 9          | 7          | 2                                   | 4                |
| 7       | Public toilet                     | 11         | 9          | 2                                   | 4                |
| 8       | Information center                | 6          | 2          | 4                                   | 16               |
| 9       | Shopping facility                 | 13         | 13         | 0                                   | 0                |
| 10      | Medical facilities                | 10         | 12         | -2                                  | 4                |
| 11      | Cleanliness                       | 3          | 3          | 0                                   | 0                |
| 12      | Safety of tourist                 | 2          | 6          | -4                                  | 16               |
| 13      | Guide                             | 7          | 1          | 6                                   | 36               |
|         |                                   |            |            |                                     | $\sum d^2 = 110$ |

**Table No. 5.80 Co-relation of facilities and services between Historical and Agro based tourist centers**

$$r = 1 - \frac{6(110)}{13(13^2 - 1)}$$

$$r = 1 - \frac{660}{2184}$$

$$r = 1 - 0.30$$

$$r = 0.7$$

There is a moderate positive co-relation between the ranks assigned to the different facilities and services available at historical tourist centers and that at agro based tourist centers.

R value indicates that various facilities and services available at historical tourist centers are comparatively less than at agro based tourist centers in the study area.

Co-relation between various tourist centers with respect to facilities and services available shows that religious centers in the study area are having good facilities and services for the tourists than the other centers.

### **5.20 Tourism Carrying Capacity (TCC) of Tourist Centers**

Tourism in the form of activity influences the region in which it is developed and received with economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions. (Arrow et al 1993). It is essential to maintain the balance between these dimensions and tourism. It helps to develop the policy for the tourism development of tourist center. If the tourism grows more rapidly beyond certain extent several environmental, social, cultural and economic problems can emerge and local people may not be willing to tolerate visitors beyond the particular limit. When an area is used beyond its capacity, the character and the quality changes is downgraded and destroyed. The increased inflow of tourist beyond the carrying capacity of the area may deteriorate tourist center. Perspective of tourism carrying capacity (TCC) is not only limited to the number of visits, but also covers other aspects such as physical capacity (the ability of facilities and infrastructures to meet the needs of tourist), Social capacity (ability destination to absorb tourism without causing a negative impact on the local community), and economic capacity (the ability to absorb the goal area commercial ventures while still accommodating the interests of the local economy). TCC should be considered as a measure of sustainability and as a part of the planning process. According to World Tourism Organization (WTO), TCC indicates the maximum number of people that may visit a tourism center at a same time, without deteriorating the physical, economic, socio-cultural and including unacceptable change in the quality of the visitor's satisfaction.

In Ahmednagar district, there are number of tourist attractions ranging from pilgrimage centers, forts, historical monuments, caves, temples, forest, wild life, hill stations, water falls, agro tourist centers and tradition of festivals, arts and culture. All these factors are promoting the tourism in district. It is attracting the more and more tourists. The tourist flows are continuously increasing. Therefore, there are some environmental, social, cultural and economic problems emerge at some tourist centers and local people of some tourist centers may not be eager to tolerate tourist beyond the particular limit. One way to deal with these problems is to find out the carrying



capacity of tourist centers. This carrying capacity is related to environmental, social, cultural and economic approach. (Patil D. Y. 2008)

There are number of reasons why carrying capacity can be beneficial for the tourist centers in Ahmednagar district viz., 1) The tourist centers absorb the tourism growth before the negative results become perceptibility of host community. 2) Visitors will experience the quality service in the form of food, accommodation, transport, parking, toilet facility, cleanliness, medical facilities etc. 3) It helps to plan the tourism in such a way that is not a burden to any part of the area. 4) Material and technical infrastructure helps to save energy, the guaranteed cleaning of waste and the taking of remedial measures for the protection of local environment and 5) It helps the management to plan the strategy which reflect a predetermined set of environmentally and socially desirable conditions. Therefore, a detailed questionnaire was designed and developed with a view to obtain the need to adopt the carrying capacity norms, tourist experience and impact of tourism. The indicators selected are applicable to the environmental, social- cultural and economic components of tourism carrying capacity. To find out the carrying capacity of selected 33 tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. 1050 tourists were contacted from different categories.

**Table no. 5.81- Tourist centers and number of tourists / respondents contacted at tourist centers**

| Sr. No. | Tourist Centers | No. of Selected Tourist Centers | No. of Respondents Contacted | % of Respondents |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1       | Religious       | 10                              | 350                          | 33.33            |
| 2       | Natural         | 10                              | 310                          | 29.52            |
| 3       | Historical      | 08                              | 240                          | 22.86            |
| 4       | Agro Base       | 05                              | 150                          | 14.29            |
| Total   |                 | 33                              | 1050                         | 100              |

There are various types of tourist centers found in the district. These centers are religious, natural, historical and agro base. To find out TCC 33 tourist centers were selected. Out of them 10 religious, 10 natural, 8 historical and 5 agro base centers. At these 33 tourist centers 1050 respondents were contacted. Out of 1050 respondents 33.33 % respondents contacted at religious centers, 29.52 % respondents at natural places, 22.86 % respondents at historical places and 14.29 % respondents were contacted at agro base tourist centers.

## Graphical representation of respondents contacted for the study

### Percentage of Respondents Classified by Age Group

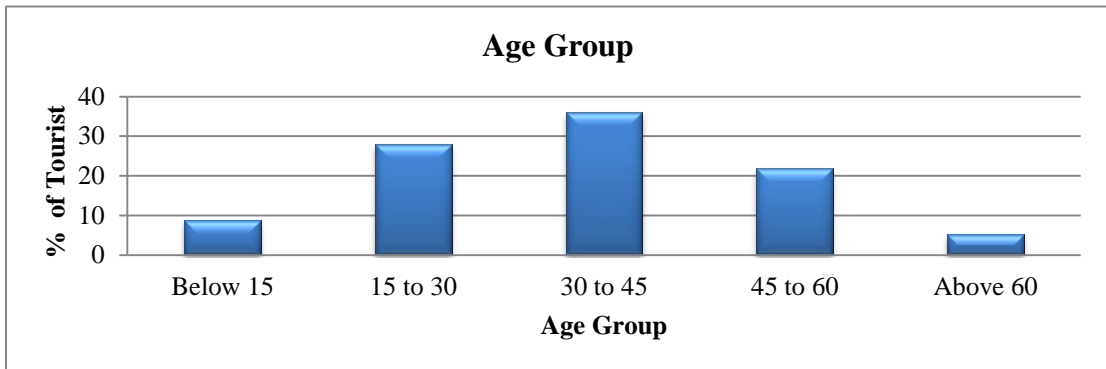


Fig. No. 5.18

### Percentage of Respondents Classified by Religion

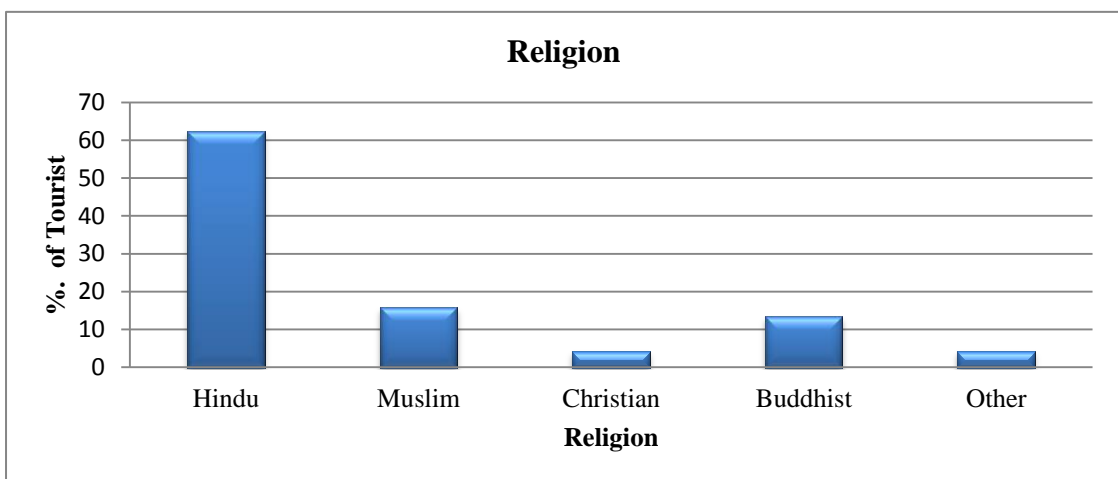


Fig. No. 5.19

### Percentage of Respondents Classified by Level of Education

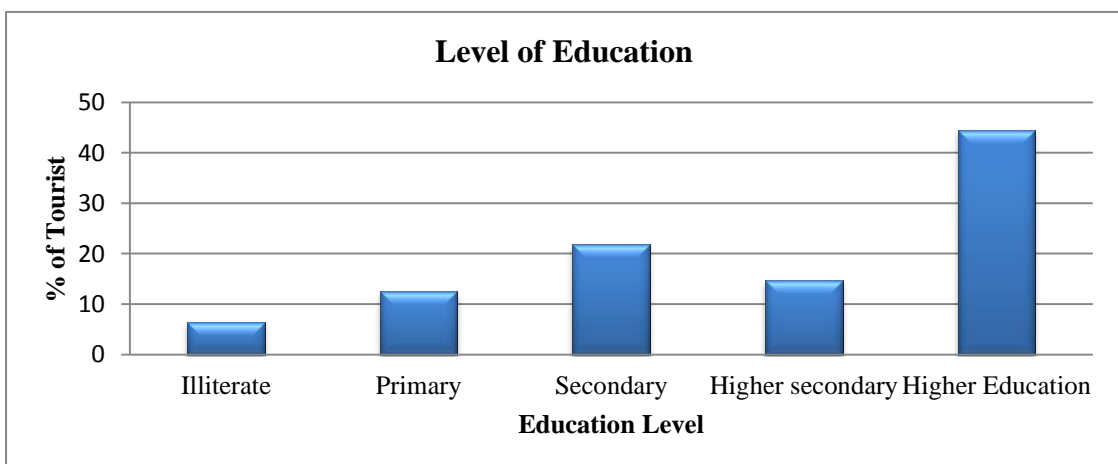


Fig. No. 5.20

### Percentage of Respondents Classified by Economic Status

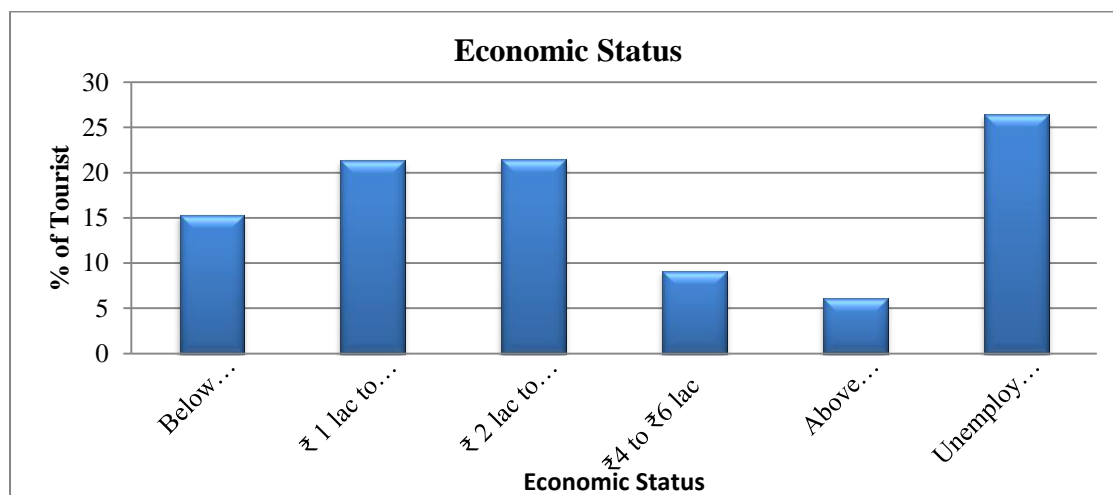


Fig. No. 5.21

### Percentage of Respondents Classified by Occupation

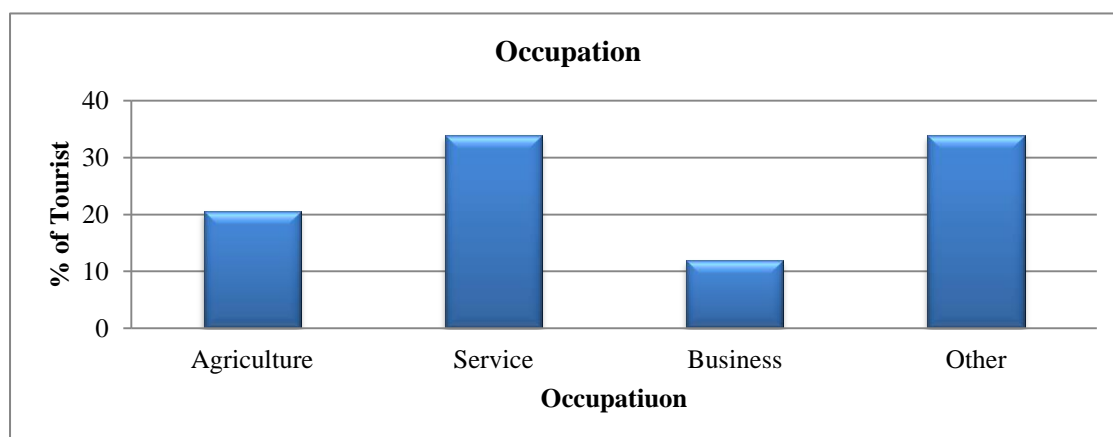


Fig. No. 5.22

From the above graphical representation of 1050 respondents contacted for study, majority of the tourists are between the age group of 30 – 45. It is also found that 93.52 % tourists are literate and 44.57 % tourists are in the category of higher educated followed by secondary, higher secondary and primary education while 33.81 % tourists were engaged in government and private service followed by agriculture and business. Majority of tourists (21.52 %) belonged to the an annual income group of ₹ 2 lac to ₹4 lac followed by ₹ 1 lac to ₹2 lac, below ₹1 lac, ₹4 to ₹6 lac, and above ₹ 6 lac.

A detailed study about the carrying capacity of any tourist center is very necessary. Carrying capacity gives the number of maximum people that center could tolerate without beginning to deteriorate (Brown 1997). It also determines the optimal

number of people required so as to sustain in both economically as well as environmentally. Tourist impacts on environment, society and economy are complex. By finding the carrying capacity of region or tourist center many problems can be minimized for sustainable development of the tourist center. There are different approaches to understand the carrying capacity of any center considering the environmental, economic and social conditions. Most of the respondents of our survey express that determination of carrying capacity of various tourist centers of study area can bring positive changes to the environment as well as tourist. The optimum number of tourist, good quality services, less pollution, proper security may help for the sustainable development of the tourist centers.

**Table no. 5.82-Tourists Problems (percentage of responses)**

| Problem faced  | Religious centers | Natural centers | Historical centers | Agro based centers |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Transportation | 51.43             | 71.29           | 72.08              | 68                 |
| Parking        | 54.29             | 77.10           | 75.83              | -                  |
| Accommodation  | 72.86             | 90.65           | 85                 | 85.33              |
| Food           | 60                | 81.61           | 84.17              | 86                 |
| Drinking Water | 74.29             | 83.23           | 75.83              | 60                 |
| Public toilet  | 79.71             | 97.74           | 91.64              | 78.67              |

Data collected from the survey at all tourist centers revealed that the majority of the respondents were convinced that adopting carrying capacity norms at these places is must because these norms produce maximum level of comfort of the tourist at tourist centers. The above table no.5.82 shows the tourism experience regarding problems faced by the tourists at tourist centers. The well planned infrastructure might help to solve the problems faced by the tourist. It can be seen that the tourist's experience regarding transportation facilities available at all tourist centers are not satisfactory, especially at natural and historical tourist centers because natural tourist center are located in the hilly area which is far away from urban centers and historical centers are neglected. The problems regarding parking as well as traffic jam are also faced by the tourist at religious, natural and historical tourist centers, especially at Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Siddhatek and Bhandardara during the week end and peak season and tourist arrange their own vehicles to reach these centers; where parking place are not sufficient to accommodate all private and public vehicle. Therefore, traffic jam and parking problems are created at popular tourist places. Maximum

number of tourists prefers one day tour to visit various places because majority of tourist are local and accommodation facilities are not adequate at some popular tourist centers. Though there are accommodations facilities are available at some centers like Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Siddhatek and Bhandardara, but the accommodation capacity are not sufficient to accommodate the tourist because the inflow is more than accommodation facilities.

Food, drinking water and public toilet are the basic needs of every tourist and they must be available at every tourist center. The majority of tourists of most of the tourist centers of study area, are not satisfied regarding these facilities because maximum tourist centers are not providing these facilities. So these facilities should be improved to satisfy the tourist.

Norms of carrying capacity in tourism provides local benefits like environmental, cultural and economical. Tourism enable people to enjoy and learn about natural, historical, religious and cultural characteristics of tourist places as well as presenting the integrity of these centers and stimulating the economic development opportunities in local people. A harmonious combination of natural, cultural and historic heritage components in tourism adds value to tourist centers and makes them more attractive for sustainable development.

## **5.21 TOURIST CIRCUITS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT**

Ahmednagar district has a large tourism potential. Many attraction points scattered all over the district can utilize their full potential to attract more and more tourist to this area. Tourist likes to visit maximum tourist places in short period. Therefore, tourist must have information about main tourist centers as well as nearby tourist places of the main tourist centers. Considering the wide area of the district tourist centers are grouped in six tourist circuits in the district. These six tourist circuits are as below-

I - Pathardi circuit

II - Bhandardara circuit

III - Karjat circuit

IV - Shirdi circuit

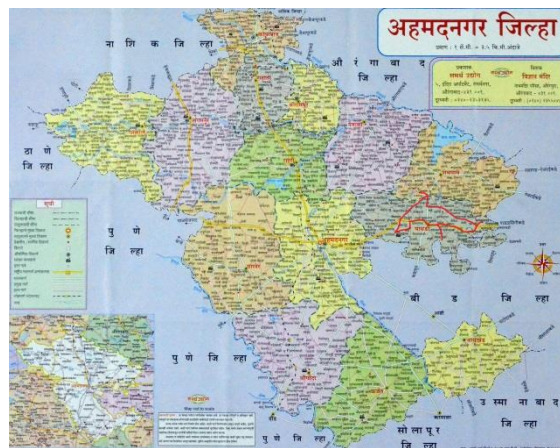
V - Nagar circuit

VI- Parner circuit

In each circuit there are various types of tourist centers. Tourist can visit the tourist centers and gets satisfaction from various tourist sites in a short period.

### 5.21.1 Tourist circuit I - Pathardi circuit (Eastern Circuit)

This is smallest circuit and located in the eastern part of Ahmednagar district in Pathardi and Shevgaon tehsil. It is religious circuit. In this circuit 1) Vruddheshwar 2) Madhi, 3) Mohata Devi and 4) Aavane are the main religious tourist destinations. This circuit has good connectivity by road. It can be covered in the duration of one day.



Map showing Pathardi tourist circuit with tourist destinations



Fig. No. 5.23

### **1. Madhi**

At Madhi there is a Samadhi of Shri Kanifnath, one of the Navanath. This samadhi is decorated with beautiful stones and carving. Madhi is also famous for the market for donkey.

### **2. Mohata Devi**

Mohata is village in Pathardi taluka where the beautiful temple of Goddess Kulswamini Renukamata is on gad (fort) at Mohata.

### **3. Vruddheshwar**

One of the holy sites of Hindu of lord Mahadev is situated in the valley of Ghatshiras Village in Pathardi taluka. Because of deep valley and hilly region, this place is also famous for ayurvedic plants.

### **4. Aavane**

There is a beautiful temple of lord Ganesha at Avane. The specialty of this Ganesha is that he is in sleeping position. This religious tourist center is located in Shevgaon tehsil.

### **5. Bhagawangad**

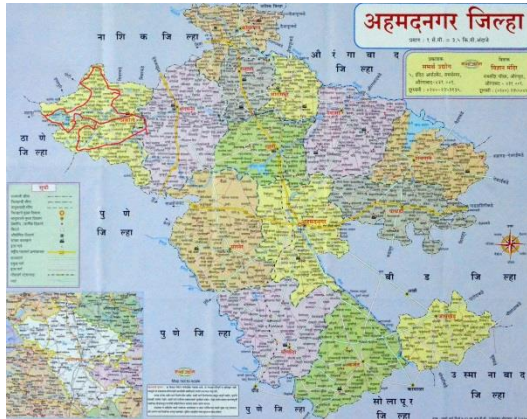
Bhagawangad is a famous holy place in Pathardi tehsil. There is a Samadhi of Shri Saint Bhgawanbaba, who was a prominent saint of Vanjari community. At the time of Dussehara, every year more than four lakh people gathered at Bhagawangad.

#### **5.21.2 Tourist circuit II - Bhandardara Circuit (Western circuit)**

It is the biggest circuit among all the circuits found in the study area located in the western part of the Ahmednagar district in Akole tehsil. This is most varied circuit of the district, which offers natural beauty, historical monuments, religious shrines and wild life also. In this circuit 1) Randha Fall, 2) Bhandardara, 3) Umbrella Fall, 4) Kalsubai, 5) Ghatghar, 6) Ratangad, 7) Amruteshwar temple, 8) Sandan Valley, 9) Harishchandragad, 10) Kalsubai- Harishchandragad wild life sanctuary, 11) Pemgiri, 12) Agasti Rishi Ashram, 13) Tahakari, 14) Patta Fort and other scenic beauty scattered in Sahyadri rang are the major tourist attractions in this circuit. Bhandardara is the main attraction of the tourist in this circuit. Due to natural obstacles like river, hilly area and dense forest, access and connectivity is a big hindrance for the development of tourism in the interior part of the circuits. It can be covered in the duration of five days.

# 1. Randha Fall

Randha falls is on Pravara River. The surrounding area of Randha fall is very beautiful. When the water release from the Bhandardara dam; this fall is flows with full of water looked very dangers. There are a lot of another small waterfalls found around this center.



Map showing Akole tourist circuit with tourist destinations



Fig. No. 5.24



## **2. Bhandardara**

Bhandardara dam is one of the most popular attractions built on the Pravara River, in the year 1910. In the rainy season especially in the month of August this dam is almost overflow. Many waterfalls attracts tourist in this circuit.

## **3. Umbrella Fall**

When the water releases from Bhandardara dam through the specific volve, the flows of water rapidly goes on the slop of the huge rock. At that time this falling water seems like an umbrella. Therefore, this fall is known as Umbrella falls. It is near the Dam.

## **4. Kalsubai Peak**

Mount Kalsubai, at a height of 1,646 meters, is regarded as the highest peak in the Sahyadri Range of Maharashtra. For the adventure enthusiasts, this mount is the perfect place to go on trekking. At the top of the mountain is a small temple that has an ancient well in its backyard.

## **5. Ghatghar**

Ghatghar is a natural tourist center with Kokan Kada which is very steep.

## **6. Ratangad Fort**

Ratangad fort is one of the popular trekking destinations in Maharashtra. The fort has a natural rock peak with a cavity in it at the top which is called 'Nedhe' or 'Eye of the Needle'.

## **8. Sandan Valley**

Sandan valley is near Samrad village. The depth of valley is 15 to 20 feet, width 2 to 3 feet only and length is 1.5 km. This is the biggest fault line in India.

## **7. Amruteshwar Temple**

This Hemadpanthi style temple of lord Shiva is located at the bottom of Ratangad in Ratanwadi village.

## **8. Harishchandragad**

Harishchandragad is popular trekking site with moderate difficulty. Attractions of the fort include- Kedareshwar Cave is the main cave where big Shivlinga along with sculptures are carved. Kokan Kada is cliff where spectacular view of the Kokan can be seen. Taramati Peak is topmost point on the fort.

### **9. Kalsubai- Harishchandragad wild life sanctuary**

This wild life sanctuary is located in the area of Kalsubai peak and Harishchandragad. It is famous for panthers. A lot of biodiversity in birds, animals and visitations are found in this sanctuary.

### **10. Pemgiri**

Pemgiri village is Sangamner taluka. Shahagad and a huge Banyan tree with 300 feet diameter is the main attraction of Pemgiri. This tree is the largest tree in Maharashtra.

### **11. Agasti Rishi Ashram-**

Agasti Rishi Ashram is situated on the bank of the river Pravara in Akole.

### **12. Tahakari**

A beautiful temple of goddess Jagadamba is the major attraction at Tahakari.

### **13. Patta Fort**

This fort is situated between Nasik and Ahmednagar district. Shivaji Maharaj rested on this fort it also known as Vishramgad. The height of Patta Fort from sea level is approximately 1,392 Meters (4,566 feet). There are some caves, water tanks and old building on the fort.

### **5.21.3 Tourist circuit III - Karjat Circuit (Southern Circuit)**

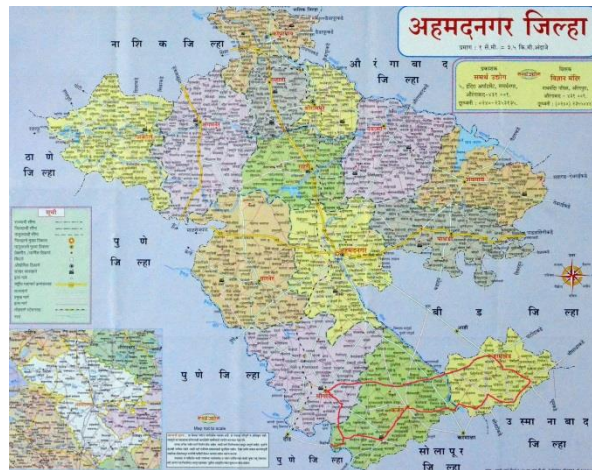
This circuit located in the southern part of Ahmednagar district in Karjat and Shrigonda tehsil. It includes religious, natural and historical tourist centers. In this circuit 1) Shrigonda, 2) Siddhatek, 3) Rashin, 4) Rehekuri, 5) Chondhi and 6) Kharda are the main attractions of this circuit. Sidhatek, Rashin and Shrigonda are religious destination; Rehekuri is natural spot while Kharda and Chondhi are the historical tourist spot. This circuit has good connectivity by road. It can be covered in the duration of two days.

#### **1. Shrigonda**

Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj is a scholar of Hindu religious text and was well-known philosopher from Shrigonda. There is a temple of Saint Sheikh Mohammad Maharaj which is a token of Hindu and Muslim unity. Both Hindu and Muslim pilgrims visit this Samadhi from the various corners of India There are also historical buildings (Wada) in the city.

## 2. Siddhatek

Shri Siddhivinayak Temple is located at Siddhatek in Karjat tehsil. Shri Siddhivinayaka is one of the Ganesha in Shri ashtvinayaka.



Map showing Karjat tourist circuit with tourist destinations



Fig. No. 5.25

## 3. Rashin

The beautiful temple of Mata Jagdamba is at Rashin. The pilgrims are called it Rashinchi Devi. This holy religious place is located in Karjat tehsil.

## 4. Rehekuri

There is a sanctuary for Black-Buck at Rehekuri in the Karjat taluka of the Ahmednagar district. The total area of the sanctuary is 340 hectares, wherein exceeding 400 black bucks and 300 Chinkara antelopes can be seen.

## **5. Chondhi**

Chondhi is the birthplace of Ahilyadevi Holkar in Jamkhed taluka. The sculpture of Ahilyabai Holkar is raised at Chondhi. The shiv temple is built by her at Chondhi.

## **6. Kharda**

Kharda is a land fort which is in Jamkhed tehsil was built by Nibalkars in 1745. It was built very strongly with cut stone walls about 30 feet high. The last battle between Marathas and Nizam and in this battle Nizam was badly defeated.

### **5.21.4 Tourist circuit IV - Shirdi circuit (North Circuit)**

This is very important tourist circuits of Ahmednagar district. Many religious, natural, historical and agro based tourist places are scattered all over the circuits. Shirdi is the main center of this circuit. Apart from 1) Shirdi there are 2) Sonai, 3) Shani Shinganapur, 4) Bhenda, 5) Pravarasangam, 6) Deogad, 7) Newasa, 8) Kamalpur, 9) Haregaon and 10) Nizarneshwar are other tourist places in this circuit. The domestic, national and some international tourist visit to this circuit. This circuit is very famous in all over in India. This circuit has good connectivity by road. Food, shopping and accommodation facilities are available at this circuit. It can be covered in the duration of three days.

#### **1. Shirdi**

Shirdi is famous for the pilgrimage place 'Sai Baba Temple'. Both Hindu and Muslim pilgrims visit this town from far corners of India and tourism in Shirdi is gaining huge popularity.

#### **2. Sonai**

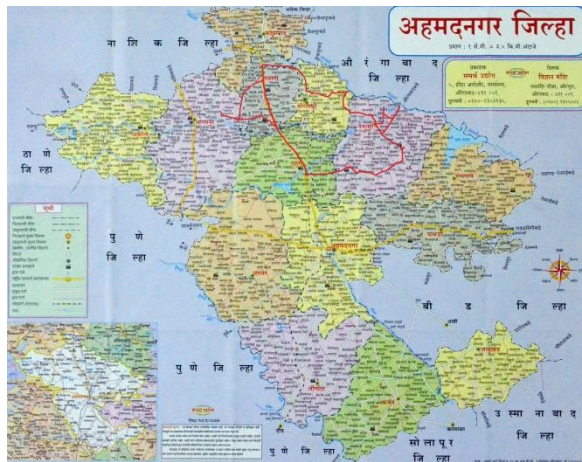
Sonai is a religious place near Newasa. The temple of goddess Renukamata with glass work is main attraction at this center.

#### **3. Shani Shinganapur**

Shani Shinganapur is situated in Newasa taluka known for its popular temple of Shani, the Hindu god of the planet (graha) Saturn. It is a village where there are no door frames and locks in homes. Natives believe that Shani Dev protect them and their houses from any kind of theft or crime.

#### **4. Bhenda**

Bhenda is an agro tourist center in Newasa tehsil. It is training and research center regarding agricultural activities. There are different types of agricultural garden, green house and shade net at this center.



Map showing Shirdi tourist circuit with tourist destinations

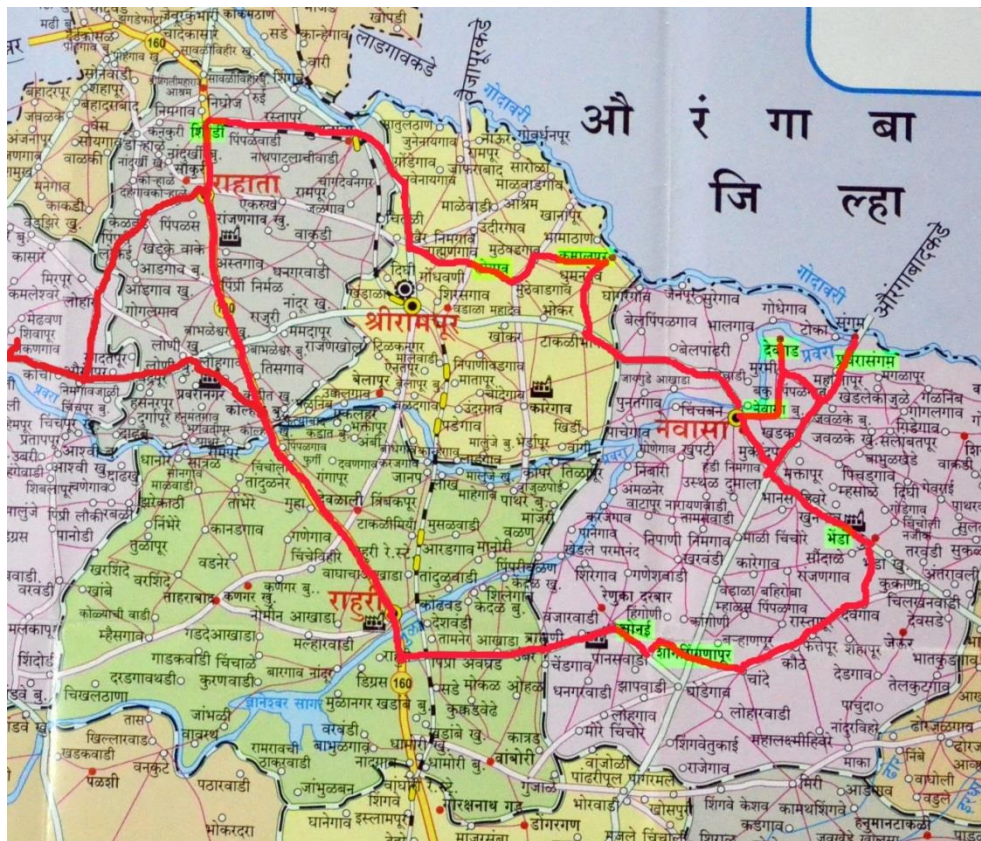


Fig. No. 5.26

### 5. Pravarasangam

There is confluence of rivers Pravara and Godavari near Toka village so this place is known as Pravarasangam. There are three temples of Sangameshwar, Ghateshwar and Gautameshwar are at Pravarasangam. A beautiful ghat is also constructed in the period of Peshwa on the bank of these rivers.

## **6. Shri Keshtra Deogad**

Shri Keshtra Devgad is temple complex situated on the bank of River Pravara and has temple of Shri Datta Swami. The temple has been constructed using special pink Bansi-Pahadpur stones from Rajasthan. Another specialty is that iron is not used anywhere in the construction. A special team of craftsmen from Rajasthan was engaged in the work of carving the stones. Cleanliness is the attraction at this place.

## **7. Newasa**

Saint Dnyaneshwar wrote Dnyaneshwari at Nevasa. So the temple of saint Dnyaneshwar is constructed in Newasa. Saint Dnyaneshwar leaned on a pillar as he sat and wrote Dnyaneshwari and this pillar known as pais khamb.

## **8. Kamalpur**

It is a religious tourist place in Shirampur tehsil. There are a Ashram of Mahanubhav Sect and a gurudwara in this village. The village Kamalpur is also known as Domegram.

## **9. Haregaon**

Haregaon is a village in Shirampur tehsil. Catholic pilgrims in the area visit the village for the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary, celebrated on the second Saturday of September.

## **10. Nizarneshwar-**

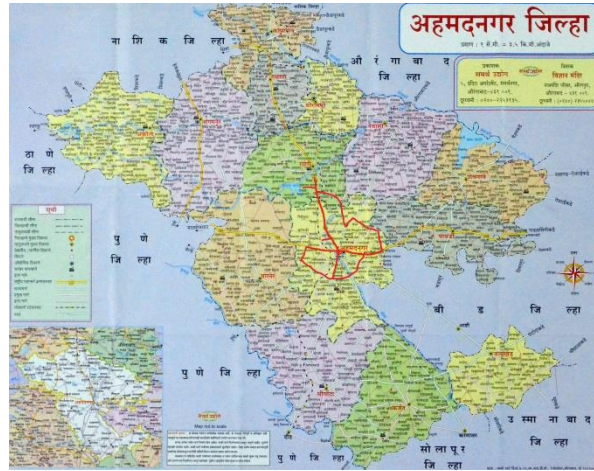
Nizarneshwar is a famous religious tourist center with the temple of Lord Shiva and also natural beauty close to the Kolhar - Ghoti high way.

### **5.21.5 Tourist circuit V – Nagar circuit (Central)**

Nagar circuit is located around the Ahmednagar city. In this circuit there are historical, religious, natural and agro based tourist places. But it is famous as a historical circuit. Nagar is the center of this circuit. There are 1) Ahmednagar Fort, 2) Faria Bagh, 3) Bagh Rauza, 4) Vishal ganapati temple, 5) Dargah Daira, 6) Historical museum, 7) Alamgir, 8) Damadi masjid, 9) Tank Musuem, 10) Meharabad/Arangaon, 11) Chand Bibi Mahal, 12) Agadgaon, 13) Dongargan, 14) Mula Dam 15) MPKV Rahuri, 16) Saiban and 17) Hiware Bazar are another tourist attraction of the tourist. All these places are well connected by roads and not far away from city. It can be covered in the duration of four days.

# 1. Ahmednagar Fort

The fort was built by Ahmed Nizam Shah. It is located in the heart of the city of Ahmednagar. This fort was used by the British Raj as a prison.



Map showing Nagar tourist circuit with tourist destinations

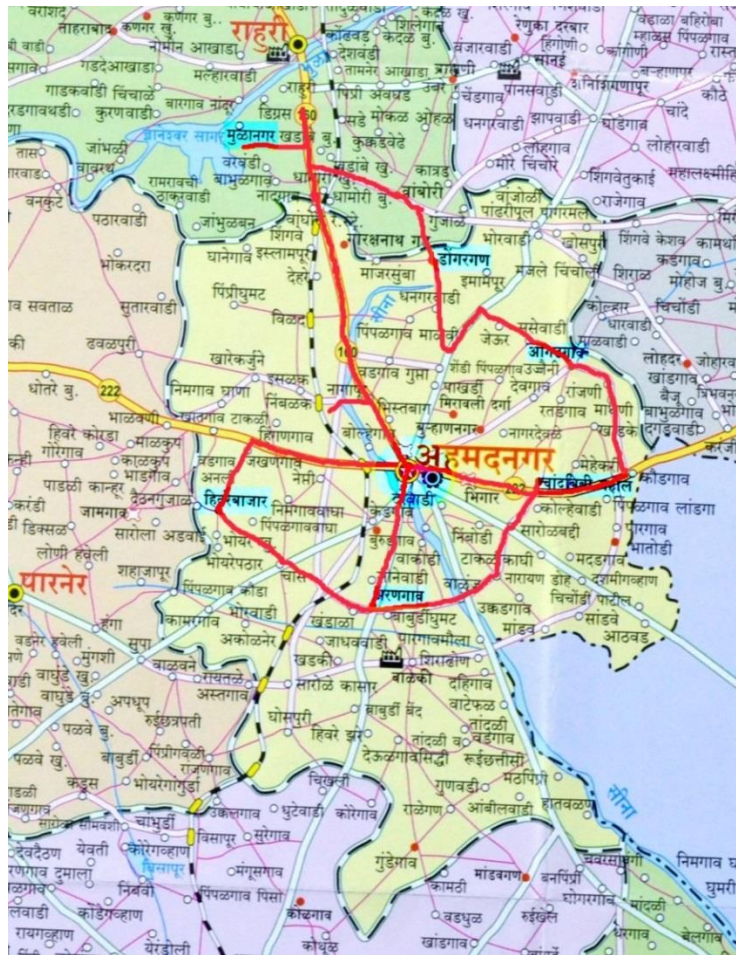


Fig. No. 5.27

India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a book The Discovery of India in this fort when he was detained by the British in 1942. The fort has in all 22 bastions and 24 citadels.

## **2. Faria Bagh**

Faria Bagh Palace was built by Ahmed Nizam in memory of his son Burhan Shah, during 15<sup>th</sup> century. It is octagonal structure with a flat- roofed upper story, over a domed central hall. The structure is rough stone, plastered with stucco. The palace was used for recreational purposes by the noblemen of that time and over the years.

## **3. Bagh Rauza**

Bagh Rauza is the tomb of Ahmed Nizam Shah, the founder of Ahmednagar who died in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is located outside the western side of the old city, near the Delhi Gate.

## **4. Shri Vishal Ganpati Temple**

Dedicated to Lord Ganesha, Shri Vishal Ganpati Temple is located at Maliwada. It is gram devta of local people. The beautiful idol of Ganesha is 11 foot in height.

## **5. Dargah Daira**

Dargah Daira is located near Damdi mosque. It is the tomb of famous Sufi Saint Hazart Shah Sheriff.

## **6. Historical Museum**

Historical Museum and Research Centre was established on 1st May 1960 on the Maharashtra Day. Presently, the museum has 12,000 manuscripts, more than 8,000 coins and 50,000 historical documents and many other beautiful artefacts. A 66 m long horoscope and a London printed 1816 map of India are other attractions of the museum.

## **7. Alamgir**

Alamgir is situated near Bhingar on Pathardi road. Aurangzeb died at the age of 91 at the very same place; his body was taken to Khultabad, near Aurangabad and buried there. This historical place also houses a Masjid and Baradari where meetings used to take place.

## **8. Damadi Mosque**

Damdi Mosque is located near Ahmednagar fort was built in 1567 by a noble named Shahir Khan with collecting damdis. The mosque is known for the elaborate figures and inscription.



## **9. Cavalry Tank Museum**

Cavalry Tank Museum is the second-largest display of military tanks in the world and the exhibit is open to the public. The museum is the first of its kind in Asia.

## **10. Meherabad**

Meherabad was originally an ashram established by Meher Baba near Arangaon village, at 9 km south of Ahmednagar. It is now the site of Meher Baba's Samadhi

## **11. Chandbibi Mahal**

The tomb of Sultan Khan II the famous minister of Murtaza nazam Shah I. It is commonly known as "Chandbibi Mahal". It is 13 km from Ahmednagar city. It is situated on the top of a hill.

## **12. Agadgaon**

There is a beautiful temple of Kal Bhairavnath situated in hilly area with natural beauty.

## **13. Dongargan**

Dongargan village is situated near Garbhagiri Mountain rang. It is historical, religious and also nature based tourist center. The temple of Rameshwar, Ramkund, Sitechi Nhani, happy valley and waterfall are the main attractions of Dongargan.

## **14. Mula Dam**

Mula Dam is situated near the Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth. The dam is one of the popular picnic spots. Natural beauties near the dam are also attract the tourist.

## **15. Mahatma Phule Krushi Vidyapeeth Rahuri**

This Vidyapeeth is working to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural yield. This is a research center and research activities are undertaken for the improvement in agricultural practices. Many training programs are regularly conducted by the center for the farmers as well as students.

## **16. Saiban**

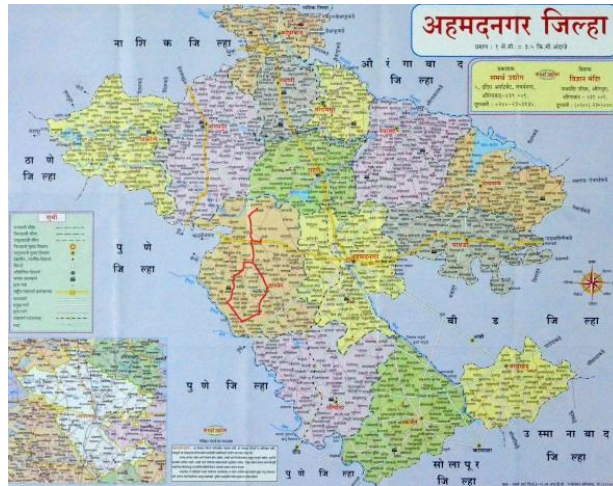
Saiban is a agro tourism center near Ahmednagar MIDC. In this center recent technology in agricultural is used. Agricultural guidance is given to the farmer in his center.

## **17. Hiware Bazar**

Hiware Bazar is a ideal village famous for its water shade management work done by Sarpanch Popatrao Pawar with the help of local people.

### 5.21.6 Tourist circuit VI - Parner Circuit (South - West Circuit)

This circuit is also includes religious, natural, historical and agro based tourist spots.



Map showing Parner tourist circuit with tourist destinations

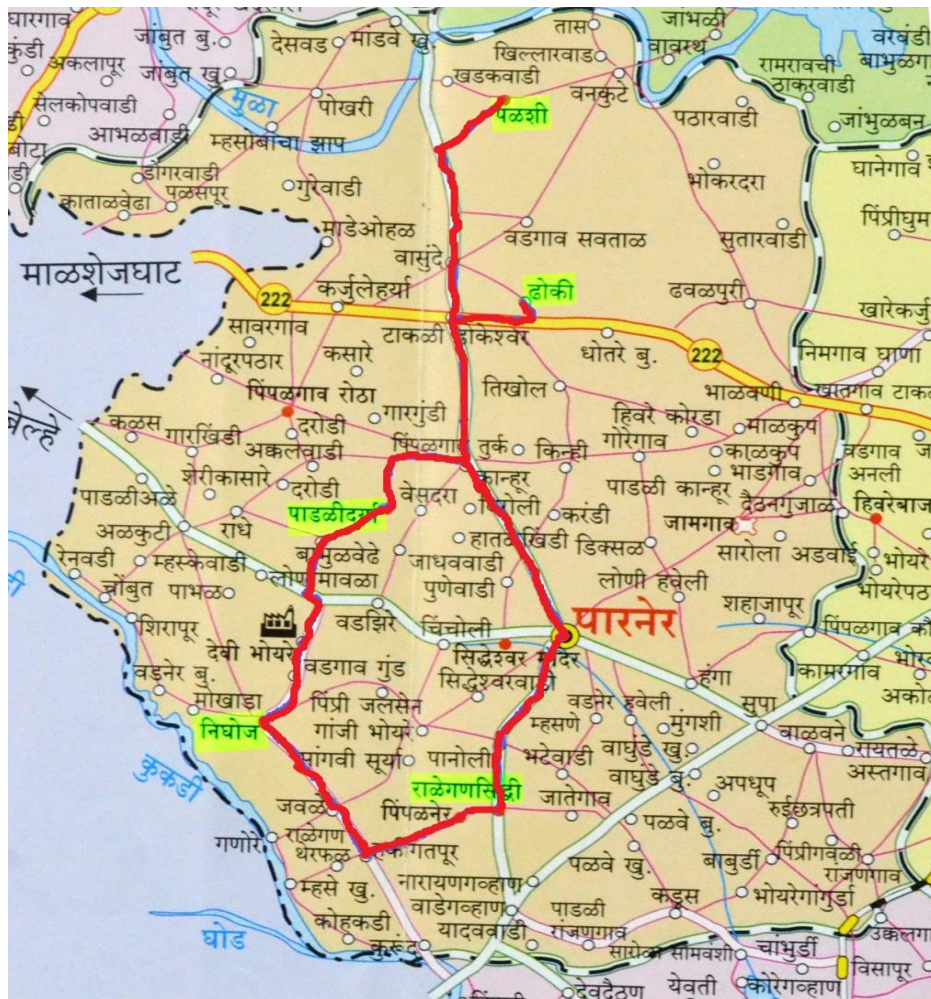


Fig. No. 5.28

It is famous for natural as well as agro based tourism because there are Ralegan Siddhi, Nighoj, Padali Darya / Wadgaon darya, Dhokeshwar caves and Palshi are the major famous tourist centers in the circuit. This circuit has good connectivity by road. It can be covered in the duration of one day.

### **1. Ralegan Siddhi**

Ralegan Siddhi is also an ideal village of the birth place of Padmashri Anna Harare in Parner taluka. The work of water and soil conservation is important in this village. The school of fail students starts by Anna and many political and social events done by Anna from this village.

### **2. Nighoj**

Nighoj is famous for Malganga Temple and Pot Holes in Kukadi River. The Nighoj Kund is much more famous for Pot Holes. The big pot like shapes made in rock at Nighoj. They are also called as Kund. Kund are the gigantic Potholes which are supposed to be the largest in Asia according geologists.

### **3. Wadgaon Darya**

In the deep valley near the village Wdgaon Darya in Parner taluka we found Stalactites and Stalagmite. They are formed due to continuous percolation and evaporation of saline water from limestone at floor of caves.

### **4. Dhokeshwar Caves**

These caves are carved in 6<sup>th</sup> century. The wall of this cave various sculpture of Pandawa, Lord Krishna and Shiv-parvati carved. There is a temple of Lord Shiva in the cave. The natural beauty is also attract to the tourist.

### **5. Palashi**

Palashi is a village in Parner tehsil near Takali Dhokeshwar famous for its historical importance. There is a big wall around the village. Therefore, it is known as land fort of Palashi. There is a big wada of Ramrao Appa Palshikar in the village. He was the deewan of Maratha Sardar Holkar. There were 54 rooms in this historical building. The carving on the wood is very beautiful and still in good condition.

(**Note** - The map showing Tourist circuits are given in the Marathi language because of route map of Ahmednagar district was not available in English language).

### Locations of all selected tourist centers

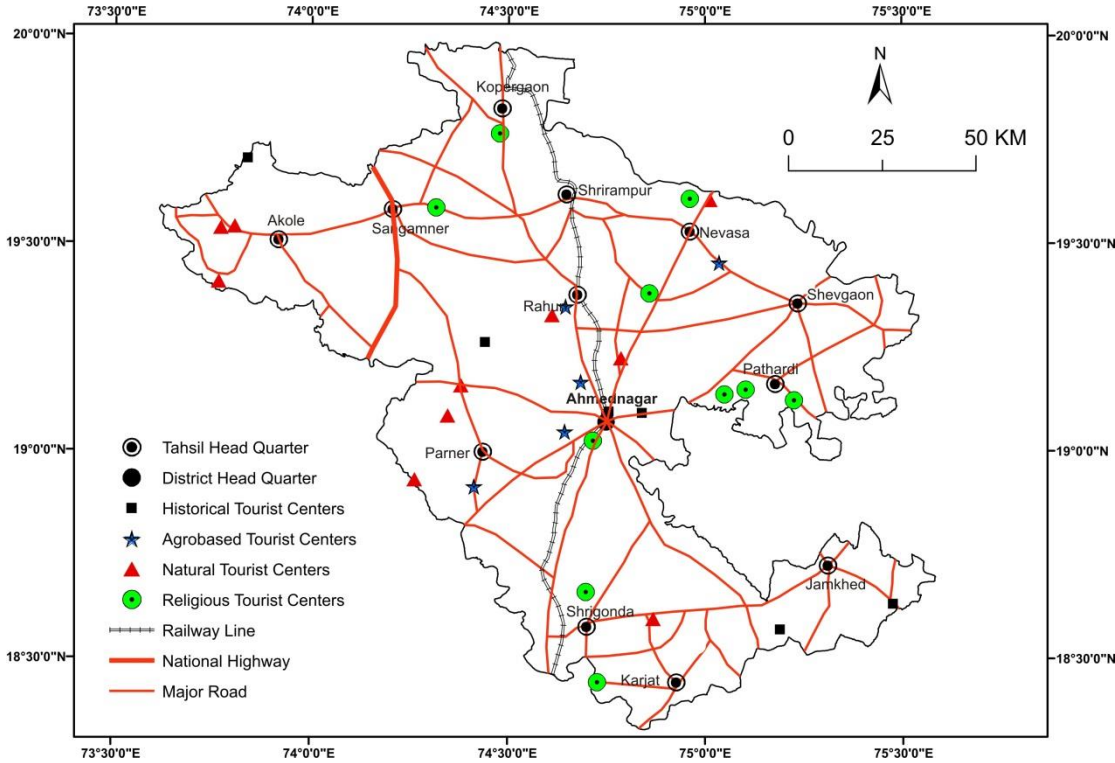


Fig. No. 5.29

**CHAPTER VI**  
**FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

6.1 Findings

6.2 Conclusion

6.3 Suggestions

6.4 Scope for further research

## 6.1 FINDINGS

On the basis of analysis of data, observations and discussions major findings of the present study are as below-

1. Maximum numbers of natural tourist centers are concentrated in the western part of the district, particularly in Akole tehsil due to hilly region and historical tourist centers are found in Nagar tehsil.
2. Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Mohatadevi and Madhi are the main attractions of the tourists as religious tourist centers in the district.
3. Bhandardara and Randha are the main attraction of tourists as a natural tourist center, which are overcrowd in the month of August every year.
4. The forest is another main attraction of the tourists in the Ahmednagar district. There is a great diversity found in the forest in the district. Black bucks are found in the Rehekuri sanctuary in Karjat tehsil and Leopards are found in Kalsubai Harishchandragad sanctuary in Akole tehsil. These sanctuaries are under the control and supervision of the forest department of Karjat and Akole tehsil. These two sanctuaries are the main attraction of nature lovers.
5. Ahmednagar fort and tank museum are the main historical tourist centers which, are overcrowd on Independence Day every year.
6. Shirdi and Shani Shinganapur are changing rapidly. Accommodation facilities, private and public transportation, hotel facilities, entertainment, retailing are improved at these centers.
7. It is observed that the majority of the domestic tourists prefer to visit tourist centers in Maharashtra in the month of May and December while foreign tourists prefer month of November.
8. Majority of the foreign tourists visit to religious tourist places in the district such as Meharabad and Shirdi.
9. According to 2011 census the distribution of population is very uneven in the district, due to variation in the relief features, natural resources and human activities. Urban and rural population is also unevenly spread all over the district.
10. It is found that the transportation network is good with 3971.54 km district roads in the district and maximum tourists centers are connected by district roads.

11. Daund – Ahmednagar- Manmad railway and Kalyan – Ahmednagar – Vishakhapatnam national highway - 222 also helps to increase the number of tourist.
12. Kakadi airport near Shirdi which is under construction will helpful to attract national and international tourists and will play important role in the development of tourism in the district.
13. It is observed that majority of the tourists (67.90%) are male and 36 % tourists are between the age group of 30 – 45, married tourists are 78.48 % and out of total tourists Hindu tourists are 62.28 % followed by Muslim, Buddhist and Christian.
14. It is found that 93.52 % tourists are literate and 44.57 % tourists are in the category of higher educated followed by secondary, higher secondary and primary education while 33.81 % tourists were engaged in government and private service followed by agriculture and business.
15. Most of the tourists (95.05 %) came from within the Maharashtra state, 4.28 % tourists came from other states of India and 0.67 % foreigner tourists visited to tourist places in the district.
16. Majority of tourists (21.52 %) belonged to an annual income group of ₹ 2 lac to ₹4 lac followed by ₹ 1 lac to ₹2 lac.
17. A large number of tourists (31.33 %) got information about tourist places from their friends followed by relatives, 27.23 % tourists visited to the tourist centers for the purpose of sight-seeing, followed by religious, entertainment, visit to relatives and friends and get together.
18. Majority of tourists (39.71 %) are visited tourist centers with their family members followed by friends and relatives and the majority of tourists (35.24%) travelled by car, jeep and rickshaw followed by bus and two wheelers.
19. It is observed that about 78.95 % tourists prefer one day visit followed by stay one day, two day and more than two days and more than 45 % tourists visited more than two times to the tourist centers.
20. With respect to the satisfaction of the tourists it is found that majority of sample tourists had given top rank to road condition in the study area followed by safety of tourists, transportation and cleanliness whereas last rank to guide facilities at the religious tourist centers.

21. It is observed at natural tourist centers with respect to satisfaction of tourists that large number of sample tourists had given top rank to road condition followed by cleanliness, safety of tourists and transportation while last rank to shopping facilities.
22. It is found at the historical tourist centers regarding satisfaction of tourists that majority of sample tourists had given top rank to road condition followed by safety of tourists, cleanliness and transportation whereas last rank to shopping facilities.
23. It is observed at the agro based tourist centers with respect to satisfaction of tourists that most of the sample tourists had given top rank to guide followed by information center, cleanliness and road condition and last rank to shopping facilities.
24. It is found that residents of near religious tourist centers agreed regarding social impact that there are overcrowd and increase in number of beggars. But they are disagree and deny the social impact such as i) Increased in crime rate ii) Strain on police protection iii) Increased in activities in prostitution iv) Increase in the activities of drug abuse v) Increase in mental stress and vi) Spreading of epidemics.
25. It is found that residents of near natural, historical and agro based tourist centers agreed only one social impact that there is overcrowd. But they are disagree and deny the social impact such as i) Increased in crime rate ii) Strain on police protection iii) Increased in activities in prostitution iv) Increase in the activities of drug abuse v) Increase in mental stress and vi) Spreading of epidemics and vii) increase in number of beggars.
26. It is found that residents of near religious tourist centers expressed their opinion that there is some positive economic impact of tourism on i) Opportunity for jobs ii) Change in occupational structure iii) Rise in income iv) Increased in payment of workers v) Increased cost of land and housing and they deny i) Demand for female labour ii) Rental houses as a source of income iii) Improvement in standard of living iv) Increase in general prices of goods and services and v) Scarcity of essential goods during season.
27. It is found that residents of near natural, historical and agro based tourist centers expressed their opinion that there is no positive economic impact of tourism on them. On the other hand they deny economic impact such as i)



Opportunity for jobs ii) Change in occupational structure iii) Rise in income iv) Increased in payment of workers v) Demand for female labour vi) Increased cost of land and housing vii) Rental houses as a source of income viii) Improvement in standard of living ix) Increase in general prices of goods and services and x) Scarcity of essential goods during season.

28. From the Garrett's ranking technique various problems were analyzed and it is observed that first rank was given by the tourists to the problem of over crowd and descending order ranks were given to plastic garbage, water pollution and air pollution, the last rank is given to deforestation at the religious tourist centers.
29. At the natural tourist centers it is observed that large number of sample tourists had given top rank to the problem of over crowd followed by plastic garbage, degradation of nature and water pollution while last rank give to beggars
30. At the historical tourist centers it is found that majority of sample tourists had given top rank to the problem related to damage of local attraction followed by over crowd, plastic garbage and degradation of nature whereas last rank is given to beggars.
31. At the agro based tourist centers it is observed that most of the sample tourists had given top rank to the problem of over crowd followed by plastic garbage, water pollution, and degradation of nature while last rank is given to beggar. Majority of the tourists and local people did not have experience of any problem of pollution at natural tourist centers.

## **6.2 CONCLUSION**

The fundamental attractions of tourism are pleasant weather, scenic attractions, historical and cultural factors, accessibility, amenities and accommodation. The tourists attract towards these components. India has a diversified landscape, rich cultural heritage and panorama of history are closely related with the development of tourism. Tourism industry is an important industry emerged in India. Today, tourism is a major source of foreign exchange earnings and employment. Foreign tourist arrival in India has a continuous growth which is 10.2% in 2014 over the previous year and foreign exchange earnings had shown increasing trend which

increased 14.5% in 2014 over the previous year. USA, Bangladesh, UK, Sri Lanka, Russian Federation, Canada, Malaysia, France, Australia and Germany are the top 10 countries from which majority of the foreign tourists (61.54 %) visited to India in 2014. In case of domestic tourists, there has been an increase of 12.9 % in 2014 over the previous year. It is observed that Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, Bihar, Karnataka and Haryana are the top 10 states in India preferred to visit by 88.8 % foreign tourists in 2014 while Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Jharkhand are the top 10 states in India from which majority of the domestic tourists (82.8 %) visited to the tourist places in the country in 2014.

Maharashtra has a tremendous potential of tourism. Sahyadri Mountain is the backbone of tourism of the state. Maharashtra is a land of natural beauty, ancient caves, historical monuments and forts, beaches, hill stations, forest and wild life, temples, art and culture, customs and tradition and fairs and festivals. Therefore, there is a large scope for the development of tourism in Maharashtra. The government of Maharashtra took lead to promote tourism activities in the state. As a result, Maharashtra is the first state which declared Sindhudurg District as a 'Tourism District'.

Ahmednagar district has immense tourism potential. This study reveals that religious, natural, historical and agro based tourist centers attracts tourists to Ahmednagar district. Religious tourism plays an important role in the development of tourism in district. Historical tourist places are neglected but recently government took initiative to improve historical development at some historical tourist centers like Patta fort, Ahmednagar fort, Chondhi and Historical museum. Tourists are satisfied with the facilities and services available in the district such as road condition, transportation, Parking, cleanliness and safety of tourists, but in some cases like guide, information center, accommodation, public toilet, shopping and medical facilities; tourists are not satisfied. The age and gender of tourists are the major factors in choosing tourist centers. Out of the total tourists who visited to tourist centers, near about half of the tourists visited Ahmednagar district more than two times. The respondents at religious tourist centers felt that tourism causes some positive economic impact on them like opportunity for jobs, change in occupational structure, rise in income, increased in payment of workers and rental houses as a source of income. The residents of all tourist centers deny the social impact like

increased in crime rate, strain on police protection, increased in activities in prostitution, increase in the activities of drug abuse, increase in mental stress, spreading of epidemics and increase in number of beggars. The numbers of tourist's arrival to all tourist places in Ahmednagar district are increasing day by day. But the facilities at that tourist centers are not increased at the proportion of tourist.

The conditions of historical places in the district are very poor. Therefore, the government or archeological department or local body must take initiative for the preservation of historical places. The behavior of the people at all tourist centers is helpful and co-operative. The behavior of the people is very important because it leads to good relationship between tourist and local people. Therefore, tourist felt safety at tourist destinations. The safety at tourist place increase the status of tourist centers and helps to develop the tourist centers rapidly. Some people feel that the police security is not sufficient at the time of peak point of overcrowd at some religious and natural tourist centers like Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Randha, Bhandardara and Harishchandragad. Therefore, there is need to increase police security at these tourist places. Tourist places in the district are well connected by road to other part of the state. In the season of tourism there is heavy rush of tourists. Therefore, there is need to improve the road condition as well as transportation networks. The tourism development is rapidly growing found in Shirdi and Shani Shinganapur. The accommodation facilities, private and public transportation, architectural style, hotel facilities, entertainment, retailing are improved.

The major problems associated with tourism in Ahmednagar district are causes negative changes in the attitude of tourist and level of satisfaction of tourist includes plastic garbage at tourist centers, pollution due to tourism, overcrowd at tourist centers, degradation of nature and local attraction etc. Therefore, it is suggested that government or responsible authorities should take immediate steps to solve the problems at the tourist centers. So it will be helpful to increase the number of tourists to visit to the tourist places in the Ahmednagar district. There is no any control on the rate of hotels and prices of good of worship's at the religious tourist centers. The owner charged the rate according to the face value of the customers. It is noticed that the rock at natural places, walls of historical monuments and even temples in the study region are defaced with the ugly writings and careless handling. A few boards at historical places erected and have been erased and defaced. There is an urgent need for erecting new boards prominently displaying with details about the monument in

multi languages and preserved carefully as much as the monuments itself. This will be helpful to the tourist to know the information regarding history of such places. Nature tourism occupies the place next to the religious tourism in Ahmednagar district.

The data analysis related with physical landscapes, climate and socio-cultural aspects of Ahmednagar district in previous chapters proves the hypothesis that Ahmednagar district has significant tourism potential.

### **6.3 SUGGESTIONS**

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data, the personal discussion with the tourist and the observations of tourist centers, following suggestions for tourism development have been made.

1. Ahmednagar district has great tourism potential for development of tourism but more efforts to be required for the development. MTDC as well as local people should take initiative for development of tourism.
2. PWD, MTDC and local leaders should take lead for repairing and maintenance of the roads properly and regularly.
3. Due to limited parking facility at Shirdi, the traffic jam problem is frequent. Therefore, more space should be provided for parking.
4. Harishchandragad and Patta fort are in the hilly area, so it becomes difficult for children, females and senior citizen to visit these tourist centers. Therefore, ropeway should be developed at these tourist centers.
5. Lack of print media and publicity, tourist doesn't know about some of the tourist centers in the district. Therefore, it is suggested that the publicity should be given to attract the tourist towards the district. The marketing and advertising of the tourist centers should be done through T.V., radio, newspapers and other media.
6. A documentary show should be arranged on historical and religious importance of the district, tourist spots, bio diversities, festivals and tribal culture of the district for promoting tourism in the district.
7. Nagar Darshan bus services should be arranged by MTDC or Municipal corporations for the tourist.
8. To attract more tourists 'Nagar Tourism Festival' should be arranged every year at different tourist centers in the district.

9. To attract the tourist with their family, garden should be developed for the children in the campus of Chandbibi Mahal, Dongargan, Sidhatek, Takali Dhokeshwar caves and Mula Dams.
10. MTDC as well as local people should take initiative for the supervision and conservation of Chandbibi Mahal, Takali Dhokeshwar caves, Kharda Fort, Historical Museum, Chondhi and Palashi.
11. Religious tourist centers like Shirdi and Shani Shinganapur are always very crowded; it creates stress on the local environment. Therefore, the extra flow of tourists should be diverted towards nearby existing and potential tourist places through proper planning.
12. The strict action should be taken against alcoholism, hooliganism, deceiving and misbehavior tourists at every tourist places especially natural and religious tourist centers.
13. In the season of tourism there is heavy rush of tourists. Therefore, the conditions of internal road should be improved; transportation networks should be developed especially to connect natural and historical tourist centers.
14. Many express trains are running on Daund – Manamad railway line via Ahmednagar, but very few trains take halt at Nagar railway station. Therefore, it is suggested that every train including express trains should take halt at Nagar station during the tourism season which becomes beneficial to the outsider tourists.
15. Due to overcrowd at Shirdi, Shani Shinganapur, Deogad, Mohatadevi and Madhi, emergency healthcare centers should be opened at these religious tourist centers.
16. The government, tourism department or archeological departments should provide funds for the maintenances of historical places like Ahmednagar fort, Chandbibi Mahal, Palashi, Historical Museum, Patta fort, Kharda fort and Chondhi for conservation of these existing historical tourist places as well as new places of historical importance in the study region.
17. It is essential to take extra care of Historical museum.
18. For the cleanliness of tourist centers the volunteers from nearby schools and colleges should take lead during the season of tourism.

19. Safety measures and rescue operation teams with proper training should be arranged especially at Bhandardara, Randha Fall, Harishchandragad and Mula dam.
20. Information centers should be opened at Ahmednagar district headquarter place as well as all tehsil places for giving information of tourist spots of Ahmednagar district.
21. The road maps of tourist centers with direction and distance should be displayed at certain locations on the highways, near Ahmednagar railway station and bus stands of all tehsils in the district.
22. To attract more tourist Water sports facilities should be started at Bhandardara and Mula dam.
23. Parking facilities should be developed at Harishchandragad, Sidhatek, Shrigonda, Mula dam, Nighoj, Rehekuri, Takali Dhokeshwar, Chondhi, Patta Fort and Palashi.
24. Shopping facilities should be increased at famous and crowded tourist places.
25. Basic facilities like food and safe drinking water should make available at every tourist destinations so that creation of junk, empty mineral water bottles pouches, paper dishes etc. are minimized.
26. The public toilet facilities should be provided by the local bodies at every tourist destinations in the district.
27. Accommodation facilities should be developed at Harishchandragad, Patta fort, Bhandardara, Vruddheshwar and Rehekuri.
28. There is a scope to develop adventure tourism activities like rock climbing, trekking, water sports, air sports and allied activities in various locations in Akole tehsil. That can be started in collaboration with training institutes.
29. There is also a scope to develop agro tourism around the every tehsil place which can creates employment to the local people.
30. Tourist guides should be available with proper training at famous tourist centers like Shirdi, Bhandardara, Randha, Harishchandragad and all historical places in the district. The guide should be appointed by Government or local authority.
31. Website should be created with incorporating detailed information about tourism and tourist places in the district.

32. The local residents can play an important role in the development of tourism. Therefore, they should be involved and took lead for the development of tourist centers.
33. There should be ban or control on the polythene and other wastes in the area of tourist places especially natural and historical tourist centers.
34. Proper signboards and information regarding tourist places should be displayed at every tourist centers especially historical and natural tourist centers.
35. There should be strictly ban on the use of pressure horns and unnecessary blowing of horn, loud music and speakers in the area of Rehekuri and Kalsubai Harishchandragad wild life sanctuaries. The signboard indicating the sanctuary area and horn and noise prohibited area should be indicated at the specific distances along the roadside near wildlife sanctuaries.
36. The forest department should provide jeeps with guide to the tourist for watching the birds and animals at the Rehekuri and Kalsubai Harishchandragad wild life sanctuaries.
37. There should be a setup of sufficient observation towers on specific distance at Rehekuri and Kalsubai Harishchandragad wild life sanctuaries.
38. The major reason of the tourist visited to the natural tourist centers like Bhandardara, Dongargan, Mula dam, Wadgaon Darya, Takali Dhokeshwar caves and Harishchandragad are to take experience of calm, cool and serene environment and scenic beauty. So the local residents and government should take initiative to preserve it at these natural tourist places.
39. Tourist satisfaction level should be assessed by conducting survey periodically of all tourist centers in the district to understand the status of tourist place.
40. Proper and effective garbage disposal system should be encouraged especially at religious places. The garbage should be removed daily and should not be allowed to throw it in the open area.
41. The state government may take sincere efforts to provide better road connectivity to all tourist centers in Ahmednagar district.
42. More buses may be operated for connecting tourism centers of the district like Patta fort, Harishchandragad, Palashi, Bhandardara, Nighoj, Wadgaon Darya and Chandbibi Mahal.

43. In order to increase the arrival in the district, the factors which have negative impact on the tourism should be improved.
44. Eco-tourism should develop in the Akole tehsil.
45. To prevent the abuse and misbehavior at the important and crowded tourist places closed circuit cameras should be installed and monitored.
46. There is a need to cultivate awareness among the tourist that they should not throw away the used packets, polythene bags, water bottles and other waste materials carelessly at and around the tourist places. Dustbins and waste disposal receptacles should be provided at every tourist centers.

#### **6.4 - SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

The present study has found that there are some possibilities for conducting further studies in the following areas –

1. Potential of Eco – Tourism - A Study with special reference to Ahmednagar District.
2. Problems and Prospects of Tourism Development in Ahmednagar District.
3. A study on Growth of Rural Tourism in Ahmednagar District.
4. Ahmednagar City – A Study in Historical Tourism.
5. Shirdi – A Geographical Study in Pilgrimage Tourism.
6. Opportunities and Challenges for Adventure and Sports Tourism in Ahmednagar District.



## REFERENCES

1. Adavitot, S. C. (2005): "Akkalkot – A Geographical Study in Pilgrimage Tourism", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
2. Adavitot, S. C. (2007): "The Study of Behavioral Pattern of Pilgrim Tourists at Akkalkot in Solapur District, Maharashtra State", *The Deccan Geographer*, December 2007, pp: 23-28.
3. Advitot, S. C. (2014): "A Geographical Analysis of Tourist Destination in and Around Solapur", *Indian Streams Research Journal*, Vol: 4, No: 10, pp: 1-10.
4. Alireza, N. (2015): "The Impact of Tourism on Attracting Tourists to Qeshm Island", *Journal of Social Issues and Humanities*, Vol: 3, No: 3, pp: 6-10.
5. Amarjit, Singh. (2013): "Sustainable Tourism; A Case Study of Shimla", *International Journal of Management Research and Review*, Vol: 3, No: 7, pp: 3067-3072.
6. Annual Report 2011-12 Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
7. Annual Report 2012-13 Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
8. Annual Report 2013-14 Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
9. Annual Report 2014-15 Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.
10. Anvari, M. R. (2008): "Geographical Study of Tourism Development in Esfahan Province, Iran", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to University of Pune.
11. Asokan, K. K. (2011): "Tourism Potentials of Kerala with Special Reference to Beach Tourism", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to University of Calicut, Kerala.
12. Avinash, Anand. (2008): "Tourism perspective in the 21<sup>st</sup> century", Shubhi Publication Gurgaon India, pp:15 – 18, 25-26
13. Bettada M. N. (2014): "Impact of Tourism Development on Environment", *Cognitive Discourses International Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol: 2, No: 1, pp: 14-19.
14. Bhatia, A. K. (1978): "Tourism Development- Principles and Practices", Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, p: 24.
15. Bhatia, A. K. (2012): "Tourism Development- Principles and Practices", Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, p: 85.
16. Bhatia, A. K. (2014): "Tourism Development- Principles and Practices", Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, p: 20.

17. C. B.Venkat Krishna Prasad. (2015): "A Study on Pilgrims Satisfaction with Special Reference to State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana", IJEMR, Vol: 5, No: 8, pp: 1 – 17.
18. Chadha, Nikita. (2014): "Tourist Satisfaction with Hill Station Destinations – A case Study of Shimla Town", Indian Research Journal, Vol: 1, No: 6.
19. Chapke, S. G. (2015): "Innovative Trends in Agro Tourism: Special References to Maharashtra State – An Ideal Model for Cross Culture", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol: 5, No: 6, pp: 448-450.
20. Chawla, Romila (2008): "Tourism Phenomenon", Rajat Publications, New Delhi, p: 5.
21. Cyriac, Mathew (2002): "Tourism development and its Impacts on the Economic Development of Kerala", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
22. Deshmukh, Bhushan. (2015): "Nagar Pradkshina – Ahmednagare Parisaratil Paryatansthale".
23. Deshmukh, M. B. (2015): "Suwarnmay Ahmednagar", Published by Mohit Deshmukh, Ahmednagar.
24. Dharmadhikari, Shashi. (2015): "Ase Hote Nagar", Published by Joshi Milind, Ahmednagar Aitihisik Vastu Sangrahalay, Ahmednagar.
25. Dileep, Makan. (2006):" Conceptualization of Tourism", Adhyayan Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, pp: 144-145.
26. Divya Marathi Newspaper Group (2015): "Atulya Ahmednagar".
27. Divya Marathi. (2015): Daily Newspaper, 27 September 2015, Ahmednagar Edition.
28. Gade, A. D. (2014): "Status of Tourism Development in Sahyadri reserve of Maharashtra", Research Direction, Vol: 2, No: 4, pp: 1-6.
29. Gade, D. A. (2014): "Nrusinhwadi as a Religious Tourist Center: A Geographical Study", Weekly Science Research Journal, Vol: 1, No: 37, pp: 1-8.
30. Gadekar, D.J.(2011): "Pilgrims Assessment in Shirdi Religious Tourist Center of Ahmednagar District (M.H.)", International Refereed Research Journal, Vol: 1, No: 17, pp: 55-56.
31. Gathade, P. D. (2012): "Tourism development in Dodamarg Taluka: A geographical Analysis", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

32. Gazetteer of 'The Bombay Presidency', Ahmednagar district.
33. Geetanjali, (2010): "Tourism Management", ABD Publishers, Jaipur, Rajasthan, p:7
34. Ghadge, S. T. (2014): "Assessment of Tourist Satisfaction at Panchagani Hill Station: A Geographical Perspective", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol: 4, No: 9, pp: 1-4.
35. Ghazal, Masarrat. (2012): "Tourist's Satisfaction towards Tourism Products and market: A Case Studyt of Uttaranchal", International Journal of Business and Information Technology, Vol: 2, No: 1, pp: 16-26.
36. Gunaseelan, D. (2014): "Pilgrimage Tourism and Perspectives in Villupuram District", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol: 4, No: 6, pp: 1-4.
37. Gurav M. D. (2014): "Study of Jejuri Khandoba Temple: A Geographical Approach", International Journal of Advance and Applied Research, Vol: 1, No: 4, pp: 45-52.
38. Hajare, P. J. (2012): "Tourism development in Raigad District: A geographical Analysis", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis Submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
39. Hajare, P. J. (2013): "Economic impact of Tourism on Residents of Elephanta Caves in Raigad District", International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research, Vol: 4, No: 12, pp: 2256-2259.
40. Hatami, A. (2014): "The Study of Socio – Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism Development", Journal of Social Issues and Humanities, Vol: 2, No: 12, pp: 20-23.
41. History of Ahmednagar City, (2015).
42. Hudale, Sachin (2014): "An Appraisal of Environmental Impact of Tourism on Panhalgarh", Innovative Thoughts International Research Journal, Vol: 1, No: 4, pp: 72-78.
43. India Tourism Statistics at a Glance - 2012.
44. Jadhav, R. S. (2015): "Geographical Analysis of Tourism: "A Case Study of Nighoj, Parner Tehsil, District - Ahmednagar, MS, India." Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika, Vol: 32, No: 1, pp: 23 – 26.
45. Jadhav, S. D. (2012): "Kolhapur Jilhyatil Paryatan: Ek Aitihasic Abhyas", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

46. Jagtap, J. P. (2014): "Geographical Study of Potential Tourist centers in Solapur District : A Case Study of Nanaj, District - Solapur", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol: 4, No: 1, pp: 1-7.
47. Jaybhaye, R. G. (2007): "Environmental Management for Sustainable Development in the Western Part of Pune District (Maharashtra)", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to University of Pune.
48. Joshi, Suresh. (1976): "Itihas Sanshodhan Pradeep" published by Ahmednagar Jilha Aitihāsik Vastu Sangrahalay, Ahmednagar, pp 31
49. Joshi, Suresh. (1991): "Maharashtra Aitihāsik Parishad, Ahmednagar 1991, Ahmednagar Aitihāsik Vastu Sangrahalay Smarnika".
50. Katayun, A. (2015): "The Analysis of Cultural – Historical Tourism in Neyshabur from Sustainable Tourism Viewpoint", Journal of Social Issues and Humanities, Vol: 3, No: 6, pp: 171-177.
51. Khalil, S.(2015): "Historic Tourism in Arch Logistic jerash City", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol: 5, No: 5, pp: 19-26.
52. Kothari, Anurag. (2011): "Textbook of Tourism management", Wisdom Press, New Delhi, p: 91, 96
53. Kumar, Ashutosh (2008): "Growth and Development of Tourism in Rajasthan; Assessment, Prognosis and Strategic Considerations", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Bundelkhand University, Jhansi.
54. Mane, C. U. (2010): "Fairs and Festivals in Satara District: A Socio-Geographical Analysis", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
55. Mane, C. U. (2012): "Satisfaction Index Analysis of Palk (Khandoba) Fair Pilgrims", Review of Research, Vol: 1, No: 11, pp: 1-6.
56. Manual on Module – Introduction to Tourism, (2009): by Social and Humanities Education Section Bureau, Hong Kong, pp:6-7.
57. Mathur, Ramesh. (2007): "International Tourism", ABD Publishers, Jaipur, Rajasthan, p: 33.
58. Mehta, P.U. (2011): "Profile and perception of Investors towards Mutual Funds – A Study of Selected Cities of Gujarat State", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat.
59. Mhaske, P. H. (2005): "Tourism Development A Case Study in Ahmednagar District", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

60. Mirikar, N.Y. (2015):“Nagar Shaharacha Itihas” Deeksha Publication, Ahmednagar.
61. Mohd Saleem Mir (2013): “Geographical Analysis of Tourism in Kashmir Region”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to University of Delhi.
62. Monisha, Chatopadhyay. (2006): “Religious Tourism an Introduction”, The Icfai University Press, p: 4.
63. Nagarkar D. D. (2014): “Glimpses of Ahmednagar”, published by Ahmednagar Historical Museum, Ahymednagar, pp: 35 – 47.
64. Nikam, Shailesh, (2014): “Food Facilities for Tourist – A Case Studyt of SSST Shirdi”, Indian Stream Research Journal, Solapur Vol: 4, No: 2, pp: 1-4.
65. Nikam, Shailesh, (2015): “The Historical resources for Tourism in and Around Ahmednagar City, (MS)”, Golden Research Thought, Solapur, Vol: 4, No: 10, pp: 1-4.
66. Nikam, Subhash (2002): “Potential and Prospects for Tourism Development in Nashik District”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.
67. Padmini Tomer (2011): “Pilgrimage Tourism in North India an Evaluation”, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Punjabi University, Patiyala.
68. Patil, A. S. (2013): “Assessing Mahabaleshwar Resident’s Perception on Impacts of Tourism within Community”, Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol: 3, No: 3, pp: 163-167.
69. Patil, D., Y. (2008): “Environmental carrying capacity and tourism development in Maharashtra”, Conference on tourism in India – Challenges ahead, IIMK, pp: 15-17
70. Patil, V. J. (2008): “A study of Hill Station Tourist Satisfaction - A Case Study of Mahabaleshwar”, Shodh, Samiksha aur Mulyankan, Vol: 2, No: 5, pp: 475-477.
71. Potdar, Meena. (2013) : “Economic Impact of Tourism on Kolhapur District of Maharashtra”, Review of research, Vol: 2, No: 10, pp: 1-5.
72. Puri, Pandav. (2014): “Antarang Ahmednagar Jilha”, Shabdghandha Prakashan, Ahmednagar.
73. Rajendhiran, N.(2015): “ A Study about Satisfaction of Customer Relationship Management in Chennai Central Co- operative Bank”, Golden Research Thought, Vol: 4, No: 7, pp: 1-8.

74. Ramotra, K. C. (2012): "An Assessment of Impact of Tourism on Selected Tourist Spots in Satara district", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol: 2, No: 8, pp: 1-5.
75. Ramulul, (2014): "Shorapur : A Historical Place in Yadgir District", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol: 4, No: 8, pp: 1-2.
76. Ranade, P.S. (2008): "Ecotourism – Focus on Wild Life and Local Communities" Published by JUP, University Campus, Agartala.
77. Revathy, Girish. (2010): "Handbook of Tourism", Dominant Publishers and Distributes, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, p: 74.
78. Roday, Sunetra .: "Tourism Operations and Management", Oxford : Higher Education, pp: 3-4.
79. Salunkhe C. R. (2014): "Impact of Tourism on Socio – Economic Development in Ratanagiri District", Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol: 4, No: 1, pp: 1-6.
80. Sankar, P. (2012): "Development of Tourism Industry in Tirunelveli District", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu.
81. Sathe Suvarna (2012): "Management Approach Towards Agro Tourism" (With Special Reference to Potential, Challenges, Development and Growth in Western Maharashtra), Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
82. Sati, V. P. (2001): "Tourism Development in India", Pointer Publishers, Jaipur, p: 25.
83. Satish Babu, A. (1998): "Tourism Development in India (A case Study)", A.P.H. Publishing Corporation New Delhi, pp:1 – 3.
84. Selvam, M.: "Tourism Industry in India", Himalaya Publishing House Delhi, p: 177
85. Shailesh, Nikam. (2015): "Socio-economic Impacts of Tourism on Selected Historical Tourist Centers in Ahmednagar City", Vol: 5, No: 9, pp: 25-27.
86. Sharma, Sachin (2012): "Socio Cultural Impacts of Tourism: A Study of Jaisalmer", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.
87. Singh, S. N. (1986): "Geography of Tourism and Recreation", Inter-India Publications, New Delhi, p: 3
88. Sontakke, K. N. (2014): "Socio – Economic Impact of Pilgrims on Host Population in Karajkheda, District Osmanabad (Maharashtra)", Journal of Current Science and Humanities, Vol: 1, No: 3, pp: 153-156.

89. Suryawanshi, M. (2013): "The Social Impact of Ellora Tourism as a Geographical Study", *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, Vol: 3, No: 4, pp: 193-194.
90. Suryawanshi, R. S. (2014): "Assessment of Tourism Potential in Thane District, Maharashtra, India", *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol: 19, No: 9, pp: 70-76.
91. Swain, Sampadkumar. : "Tourism Principles and Practices", Oxford, p: 62.
92. Sweetlinsubi, G. (2012): "A Study on Tourism Industry in Kanyakumari District", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamilnadu.
93. Thaker, M. D. (2004): "Problems and Prospects of Tourism Industry in Gujarat", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Saurashtra University, Gujarat.
94. Thangavelu, V. P. (2014): "Historical Perspective of Musiri Region, Tamilnadu, India", *Cognitive Discourses International Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol: 2, No: 1, pp: 91-93.
95. Thompson, Neil. (2011): "Moving Towards Tourism" Discovery Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, p: 14
96. Tourism in India - A brief report on- January -2015
97. Tourism Statistics of Maharashtra, Final Report (April2011- March 2012).
98. Tyagi Nutan. (2013): "Planning Strategies for Tourism Development in Eastern Utter Pradesh." *The Deccan Geographer*, Vol: 51, No: 2, pp: 55 – 65.
99. Uma, Devi. (2014): "Impact of Tourism Development on the Economy in Andhra Pradesh", *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, Vol: 4, No: 1, pp: 250-252.
100. Vargheese, S. (2012): "Dimensions of Spiritual Tourism in Tuticorin District of Tamilnadu in India – A critical Analysis", *Business Intelligence Journal*, Vol: 5, No: 2, pp: 245-25.
101. Vijaykumar, A. (2009): "Indian Tourism Industry in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenges and Responses", Sonali Publications, New Delhi, p: 50.
102. Vijay, N. Suroshi (2012): "A Study of Sustainable Tourist Centers in Parner Tehsil : A Geographical Analysis", *Universal Journal of Research and Technology*, Vol: 2, No: 4, pp: 355 – 361.
103. Vineet, Kumar (2013): "Socio-Economic Impacts of Tourism in Shivalik Range of Uttrakhand and Haryana: An Analytical Study", Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Submitted to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

104. Vishwanatha, S. (2014): “An Analysis of Socio – Cultural Impacts of Ecotourism in Kodagu District”, American Journal of Research Communication, Vol: 2, No: 7, pp: 135-147.
105. Waindeshkar, A. M. (2009): “Amravati Shahar: Paryataniya Drishtikon Se Bhougolik Adhyayan”, Maharashtra Bhugolshastra Sanshodhan Patrika, Vol: 25, No: 1, pp: 16-23.
106. Wani, B. K. (2009): “Climatic Water Budget of Rahata Tehsil in Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra)”, Unpublished M. Phil. Dissertation Submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, p: 16.
107. Zalkuwil, Jimjel. (2015): “Analysis of Constraints Influencing Sorghum Farmers Using Garrett’s Ranking Technique; A Comparative Study of India and Nigeria”, International Journal of Scientific Research and Management, Vol: 3, No: 3, pp: 2435-2440.



## ANNEXURE - I

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURIST

I Mr. Nikam S. M. request you to fill up this questionnaire regarding 'A GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT'.

Name of the Tourist center--

Name of the tourist--

- 1) Place of residence--
- 2) Age --
- 3) Sex : male / female
- 4) Married / unmarried
- 5) Religion -
- 6) Educational status-
- 7) Present Occupation-
- 8) Annual Income -
- 9) Mode of transport----
- 10) Purpose of visit- [A] Entertainment [B] Religious [C] Get together  
[D] Visit to friends and relatives [E] Trade [F] Scenic beauty [G] Other
- 11) Nature of group- [A] Self [B] With family [C] With friends  
[D] With relatives [F] Other
- 12) Source of information about this tourist center- [A] Media [B] In book  
[C] From relatives [D] From friends [F] Other
- 13) How many times have you visited this place- [A] Once [B] 2-5 times  
[C] more than 5 times [D] Frequently
- 14) Nature of stay period- [A] One day [B] Two day  
[C] More than Two days
- 15) Types of accommodation- [A] Temple [B] Bhakt nivas [C]  
Lodge [D] Govt. Guest house [E] Friends & relatives [F] Other
- 16) Give your opinion about following factors by (✓) tic mark

| Sr. No. | Factors        | Excellent | Good | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | Not known |
|---------|----------------|-----------|------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1       | Road condition |           |      |              |                |           |
| 2       | Transportation |           |      |              |                |           |
| 3       | Parking        |           |      |              |                |           |
| 4       | Accommodation  |           |      |              |                |           |
| 5       | Food           |           |      |              |                |           |
| 6       | Drinking Water |           |      |              |                |           |

|    |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7  | Public toilet      |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | Information center |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | Shopping facility  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Medical facilities |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Cleanliness        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Safety of tourist  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Guide              |  |  |  |  |  |

17) Tick mark (√) an option as per intensity of social and environmental problems and give rank (1 to 11) to the problem in descending order as per intensity.

| Sr. No. | Problem                       | Major | Moderate | Negligible | No | Rank |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|----------|------------|----|------|
| 1       | Overcrowd                     |       |          |            |    |      |
| 2       | Hooliganism                   |       |          |            |    |      |
| 3       | Deceived                      |       |          |            |    |      |
| 4       | Damage of local attraction    |       |          |            |    |      |
| 5       | Beggars                       |       |          |            |    |      |
| 6       | Garbage                       |       |          |            |    |      |
| 7       | Deforestation                 |       |          |            |    |      |
| 8       | Air pollution                 |       |          |            |    |      |
| 9       | Noise pollution               |       |          |            |    |      |
| 10      | Water pollution               |       |          |            |    |      |
| 11      | Degradation of Natural Beauty |       |          |            |    |      |

18) Do you like to visit this place again? Yes/No

Why? -----  
-----

19) Suggestion for better development of this tourist center-----

-----  
-----  
-----

Thank you

## ANNEXURE - II

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS

I Mr. Nikam S. M. request you to fill up this questionnaire regarding “A GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT OF TOURIST CENTERS IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT”.

Name of the Tourist Center –

Name of the Resident –

Give your opinions in the form of agree or disagree about following impact of tourism by (√) tic mark.

|                                                  | -3 | -2 | -1 | 0 | +1 | +2 | +3 |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Economic Impact of Tourism                       |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Opportunity for jobs                             |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Change in occupational structure                 |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Rise in Income                                   |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increased in payment of workers                  |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Demand for female labour                         |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increased cost of land and housing               |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Rental houses is a source of income              |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Improvement in standard of living                |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increase in general prices of goods and services |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Scarcity of essential goods during season        |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Social Impact of Tourism                         |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Overcrowd                                        |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increased in crime rate                          |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Strain on police protection                      |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increased in activities in prostitution          |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increase in the activities of drug abuse         |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increase in mental stress                        |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Spreading of epidemics                           |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
| Increase in no. of beggars                       |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |

This numbers denotes for

|                      |                        |                   |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Strongly disagree -3 | moderately disagree -2 | Disagree -1       |
| Undecided 0          | Agree +1               | strongly agree +3 |

Thank You

### ANNEXURE - III

#### SOCIAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON ALL TOURIST CENTERS (Mean)

| Indictors                                | Religious | Natural | Historical | Agro based |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Overcrowd                                | 0.44      | 0.39    | 0.47       | 0.62       |
| Increased in Crime Rate                  | -0.16     | -1.35   | -2.13      | -1.88      |
| Strain on Police Protection              | -0.06     | -1.66   | -2.41      | -1.91      |
| Increased in Activities in Prostitution  | -1.17     | -1.82   | -2.61      | -2.02      |
| Increase in the activities of Drug Abuse | -0.22     | -0.58   | -1.8       | -1.78      |
| Increase in Mental Stress                | -0.53     | -1.99   | -2.51      | -2.07      |
| Spreading of Epidemics                   | -0.19     | -1.9    | -2.71      | -1.99      |
| increase in no. of beggars               | 0.13      | -1.98   | -2.82      | -2.51      |

#### ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON ALL TOURIST CENTERS (Mean)

| Indictors                                        | Religious | Natural | Historical | Agro based |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| Opportunity for Jobs                             | 0.42      | -0.6    | -1.34      | -0.47      |
| Change in Occupational Structure                 | 0.14      | -0.98   | -2.21      | -1.64      |
| Rise in income                                   | 0.13      | -0.98   | -2.11      | -1.78      |
| Increased in Payment of Workers                  | 0.19      | -1.35   | -2.42      | -1.69      |
| Demand for Female Labour                         | -0.62     | -1.66   | -2.7       | -1.67      |
| Increased cost of Land and Housing               | 0.33      | -1.06   | -1.86      | -1.51      |
| Rental Houses as a Source of Income              | -0.28     | -1.61   | -2.73      | -2.13      |
| Improvement in Standard of living                | -0.53     | -1.48   | -2.81      | -2.01      |
| Increase in General Prices of Goods and Services | -0.23     | -1.33   | -2.8       | -1.99      |
| Scarcity of Essential Goods During Season        | -0.21     | -1.25   | -2.48      | -2.15      |

**ANNEXURE - IV**

**GARRETT RANKING CONVERSION TABLE**

**The conversion of orders of merits into units of amount of “soces”**

| <b>Percent</b> | <b>Score</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Score</b> | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Score</b> |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0.09           | 99           | 22.32          | 65           | 83.31          | 31           |
| 0.20           | 98           | 23.88          | 64           | 84.56          | 30           |
| 0.32           | 97           | 25.48          | 63           | 85.75          | 29           |
| 0.45           | 96           | 27.15          | 62           | 86.89          | 28           |
| 0.61           | 95           | 28.86          | 61           | 87.96          | 27           |
| 0.78           | 94           | 30.61          | 60           | 88.97          | 26           |
| 0.97           | 93           | 32.42          | 59           | 89.94          | 25           |
| 1.18           | 92           | 34.25          | 58           | 90.83          | 24           |
| 1.42           | 91           | 36.15          | 57           | 91.67          | 23           |
| 1.68           | 90           | 38.06          | 56           | 92.45          | 22           |
| 1.96           | 89           | 40.01          | 55           | 93.19          | 21           |
| 2.28           | 88           | 41.97          | 54           | 93.86          | 20           |
| 2.69           | 87           | 43.97          | 53           | 94.49          | 19           |
| 3.01           | 86           | 45.97          | 52           | 95.08          | 18           |
| 3.43           | 85           | 47.98          | 51           | 95.62          | 17           |
| 3.89           | 84           | 50.00          | 50           | 96.11          | 16           |
| 4.38           | 83           | 52.02          | 49           | 96.57          | 15           |
| 4.92           | 82           | 54.03          | 48           | 96.99          | 14           |
| 5.51           | 81           | 56.03          | 47           | 97.37          | 13           |
| 6.14           | 80           | 58.03          | 46           | 97.72          | 12           |
| 6.81           | 79           | 59.99          | 45           | 98.04          | 11           |
| 7.55           | 78           | 61.94          | 44           | 98.32          | 10           |
| 8.33           | 77           | 63.85          | 43           | 98.58          | 9            |
| 9.17           | 76           | 65.75          | 42           | 98.82          | 8            |
| 10.06          | 75           | 67.48          | 41           | 99.03          | 7            |
| 11.03          | 74           | 69.39          | 40           | 99.22          | 6            |
| 12.04          | 73           | 71.14          | 39           | 99.39          | 5            |
| 13.11          | 72           | 72.85          | 38           | 99.55          | 4            |
| 14.25          | 71           | 74.52          | 37           | 99.68          | 3            |
| 15.44          | 70           | 76.12          | 36           | 99.80          | 2            |
| 16.69          | 69           | 77.68          | 35           | 99.91          | 1            |
| 18.01          | 68           | 79.17          | 34           | 100.00         | 0            |
| 19.39          | 67           | 80.61          | 33           |                |              |
| 20.93          | 66           | 81.99          | 32           |                |              |