

A Geographical Analysis of Tourism in Nandurbar District

Abstract

Tourism comprises of the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, recreation, holidays, business and other purposes. Tourism is the largest and rapidly growing industry in the world and it is a fairly established and growing industry in India, especially Nandurbar. Relief feature, drainage system, Satpudas Mountain Ranges, Wildlife sanctuaries forests, historical places. These are all basic factors are responsible for the development of tourist centers in Nandurbar District.

Keywords: Phenomenon, Tourism, Planning, Hill Station, Lakes, Archeological, Medicinal Plant, Infrastructure.

Introduction

Tourism is a term derived from the Latin word tour. According to Prof. Hunziker." Tourism is the totality of a relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not concerned with remunerated activity. "Tourism is an Industry earning foreign exchange without exporting national wealth" .Tourism points out close organization of humanity providing an opportunity to understand each other on local, national and international level. This study of tourism is primarily directed to apply geographic methods of investigation and analysis of tourism activity in Nandurbar district with special reference to Toronmal. The subject of tourism is man and his interaction with attributes of place. The element of tourism is dynamic or movement of a man. The intention of tourism is recreation and travel. Travel is a journey or movement from one place to another place thus in this movement three elements are involved. 1) Time 2) Effort 3) Money. The basic factor of tourism is attraction transportation, natural scenery. Accommodation, infrastructure facility. This element play dominating role in tourism, their successful interaction leads to the growth and prosperity of tourism. The history of tourism as old as human history. In ancient time the main purpose of journey only trade and fair. Journey for recreation this concept firstly established by the Romans in the World. Roman's were first traveler in the world they traveled only for enjoy and entertainment.

Objective of the Study

This study of tourism involved the application of various geographic concepts and principles. All geographic primitives applied to the study of tourism in Nandurbar, has been undertaken with the following objectives.

Objective

1. To analysis in holistic manner the geographical dimension of tourism in Nandurbar district.
2. To provide integrated plan for development of tourism in Toronmal this is basically a geographical phenomenon.
3. To classify tourist centers by existing activities their distribution, concentration and potential activities.
4. To analysis cultural, social, and economic and environment impact of tourism.
5. To suggest a comprehensive for the prospective development planning of tourism in Toronmal.

Study Region

The selection of the study region is Nandurbar district in Maharashtra state. There are six Tahsils are included in the district. Total area is 503459Sq. kms. And latitudinal extend is 21⁰ 0' North 22⁰ 03' North and longitudinal extend 73⁰ 31' East to 74⁰ 32' East.

Data Collection

Geographical study is based on field work. For the study of tourism the required data collected from primarily as well as secondary Sources.

1. The Primary data collected by visiting Toronmal hill station.

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2. Questionnaire is prepared and filled up by tourist
3. Interview of some tourists also taken and observation of Toronmal hill station is done by various aspects.
4. Secondary data is collected from district census handbook, socio – economic review of Nandurbar district and Gram Panchayat of Toronmal Data.

Nature of Local and Tourism Centers

Distribution

There is variously diversity in nature as view of tourism in Nandurbar District Relief feature, drainage system, Satpudas Mountain Ranges, Wildlife sanctuaries forests, historical places. These are all basic factors are responsible for the development of tourist centers in Nandurbar District. Tourist centers in Nandurbar are briefly described and distributed in following types.

Hill Station

Ilnd hill station ranked in Maharashtra located in Toronmal only one and most beautiful hill station in Nandurbar district and famous for natural scenery deep valleys and cool place, situated on 1143 meters Heighted from the Sea level.

Lakes and Dams

Kordi Dam, Nagan Dam, Rangawali Dam, Susri dam, Wadishewadi Dam in Nandurbar district. Such as Yashwant Lake in Toranmal in Nandurbar District, sardar sarover project (SSP) also attraction centre of tourist.

Archeological and Religious Centre

Asthamba, Unapdev, Prakasha (Dakshin Kashi), Datta temple Sarangkhedra, Dhanpadeshwar ganesh temple, the Dargah of Hazrat syed Allaudinurf Imam Badsha, Pdalpure lord Krishna, such as various archeological and religious centre are situated in Nandurbar district.

Historical Tourist Centre

Akka Rani Fort in Akkrani (Dhadgoan), Navapur Gadi, and Shirish Kumar memorial place in is also historical place evidences have been in the Nandurbar in a British Govt.

Case Study

The various dimension of tourism activity has been studied in detail by selecting unique tourist centre Toronmal hill station in Nandurbar district, representing varied environment and natural scenery. Nandurbar is a situated North Eastern side of Nandurbar district away 75 km form Nandurbar and situated on mountain range, Pleatue height 1143 meter from the sea level. Toranmal is located at the intersection of 210 24' N latitude and 770 24' East longitudes. Toranmal is slightly undulating Pleatue on Satpudas range. The height of pleatue is around 1461mtr. From the sea level. Tourist point in Toranmal.

The Following is the Brief Accountant of Tourist Point in Toranmal

Sr. No.	Particular	No Contacted Tourist
1	Tourist Contacted	130
2	Total tourist who refused co-op	20
3	Number of tourist who have not returned questionnaire	22
4	Number of tourist who completed and returned questionnaire and interviewed personally.	88
Total		130

Source: Data completed by the author

Yashwant Lake

This is the natural lake. During British region, constructing a dam wall increased the heights of the lake. Shri yashwantrao chavan, the chef minister of Maharashtra visited this lake in 1960 and thereafter this lake is called as Yashwant Lake. The average depth of the lake is 35 meters and the average circumference is 2 kms. The lake is the big attraction to the tourist. At present there are 10 paddle boats available for the tourists.

Forest Park & Medicinal Plant Garden

This is a small garden spread over an area of 0.2 Ha, where in about 60 various species of medicinal plants have been raised for variety of purposes like demonstration, conservation and propagation. During the year 2000 almost all the medicinal plants in this medicinal plot are collected from the forest of satpudas, majority being from Toranmal ranges. This plot provides demonstration facility to the students from colleges of Botany, Pharmacy and Ayurvedic Science. Forest park is also popularly known as Toranmal Park. The park provides panoramic view of the lake water with dense woodland.

Check Dam

It is the constructed on the waste wear of the Yashwant Lake. It acts as protection and guard-wall to the Yashwant Lake. It increases the water storage capacity of the lake by 25 crores of liters. The increased water level attracts the tourist during monsoon. Due to this structure, the landscape of lakeside is improved and enhanced the beauty. It adds to the aesthetic values of the lake.

Aawashabari Point

On the boundary of Madhya Pradesh, where one can watch deep valleys and panoramic view of mountains & forest rest house of Madhya Pradesh. The famous temple of jalindarnath and remains of the fort of Gond Raja are worth watching.

Seetakhai Point 1

It is an about 30 meter deep gorge on the northeast side of plateau with eye- catching waterfalls. These can be seen flowing during rainy season only. During good rainfall year, water can be seen falling till the month of November. A barricade of pipes has been erected to facilitate safe and closer viewing of the waterfall. One pagoda is also erected here for the tourists by the forest department. The geological formation at this point is such that the sound produced facing the valley walls echoes and re-echoes three times.

Seetakhai Point 2

Deep valley point. One can watch Zarkal River and seetakhai point 1. Monkeys (Rhesus macaque) are noticed here.

Kamal Talav (Lotus Lake)

This is the small pond on way to seetakhai point, deep lake with violet coloured lotus. It reflects colourful vision and attracts the tourists. It gets dried in the month of December.

Khadki point

This point is having wide scenario angle for watching small Padas of Khadki village, ranges of hillocks, sight view of Zarkal River.

Sunset Point

The spectacular view of the sun's sign off every evening where horizon looks colourful with amazing shades.

Aamdari Point 1

Having deep valleys and the vision extends through rising mountains.

Aamdari Point 2

Steep valleys ideal for great views of mountains and valleys, for watching Aamdari Padas.

Children Park

Situated on the bank of yashwant lake, equipped with 30 colourful varieties of equipments. The most favorite point of children.

Sat Payari (Seven Steps) View Point

Near the nagarjun temple in sat payari Ghat. The most thrilling experience to watch the deep valleys and rows of mountains. During rainy season the thick foggy cover in sat payari Ghat tempts tourists.

It is one of the most significant places to visit.

Arrival Tourist in Toranmal (July 2009-June 2010)

Month	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June
Tourist	12308	13723	8653	9437	11835	11698	11926	12256	16349	16931	17836	18124
Total	161076											

Source: Gram panchayat Toranmal

Contacts with the Tourist

In this study 130 tourist were contacted the following table gives the data of success in contacting and writing questionnaire. From the above table shows that the tourist Number who visited the Toranmal the main intention of survey was to know about the behavioral pattern and overall reaction of the tourist, it's helpful to improvement and development in the Toranmal hill station, 88 tourist personally contacted questionnaire filled and interview of few tourist were taken by this it's possible to study the trend of tourist and their behavioral attitude about the Toranmal hill station. Classification of contacted tourist shows that tourist in the age group of is to 60 years old mostly visited and its percentage 70% and in the male tourist are 48 and female are 23 which percentage 52% and 25 our of 88 tourist Collegiums student mostly visited tourist came from city place their percentage are 49% maximum tourist use private car for traveling. The above tourist data shows the trend of tourist arrival at Toranmal it seems that Number of to visited are day by day, 161076 tourist visited the Toranmal in 2009-2010, tourist increased and then again visiting tourist at Toranmal decreasing reason behind this trend explain in a conclusion with problem.

Conclusion

Through the above data, theoretical information a conclusion drowns on the above study conclusion present with problem and suggestion. 1) Mostly Domestic people largely visited the Toranmal hill station particularly from Dhule, Jalgoan, Nasik, Amednagar, Mumbai, Amravati, and Akola District. 2) Young males and females mostly visited the Toranmal between 15 to 60 age group which related with college & institute 3) Economy of Toranmal hill station specially depends on a tourism, hoteling and lodging main business in Toranmal. 4) Number of tourist is decreasing day by day because of some lack of infrastructure facility& some other reason.5) Yashwant

Machhindranath Cave Point

It is a deep, low height and narrow cave used by the 'Nath' sect saints in the past. It is still a place of worship for locals. It provides panoramic view of the southern side low-lying forest tract.

Nagarjun Point

A small temple of Nagarjun in cave with an ideal location near to sat payari viewpoint and Mist Mountains of satpudas.

Torana Devi Temple

It is situated temple on hillock with beautiful sight to watch all around the pleatue. The tribals are having great trust in the Goddess.

Gorakshanth Temple

It is located on the bank of the Yashwant Lake. It is the place visited by many local tribals on all-important occasions. The temple is ancient, very famous and during Shiv-Ratri more than a lakh devotees take the darshan of goraknath.

lake, Forest Park & Medicinal Plant garden, Aawashabari point, Seetakhai point, Kamal Talav (Lotus Lake), Khadki point, Aamdari point, sat payari (seven steps) view point, Machhindranath Cave point, Nagarjun point, Torana Devi Temple, Sunset Point, Gorakshanth Temple really admirable Point in Toranmal.

Problem with Suggestion

Accommodation and other basic facilities are expensive and very few guidance centers, guides are not available for tourist. Sometime tourist haunted animal and interfere in forest, tourist make environment pollution, Broachers, tourist guide book also not available, and local tourism management and MTDC officers also apathetic about the development of tourism. For the development of Toranmal hill station its must to available infrastructure facility, such water, light arrangement, Security, new roads, and some guidance centre and to available hoteling and lodging facilities in low rent. It is must to concentrate the attention of Gram panchayat on development of Toranmal and also must that to advertise about the natural beauty and historically monuments of Toranmal all over national Global level.

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