Chapter No 1

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Introduction

Geography is one of the oldest and most diverse field of study, so it offers an introduction to a unique of eventual careers. Bergman and Renwick explain that “Geography is the study of the interaction of all physical and human phenomenon at individual place and how interaction among places form patterns and organize space” in the book namely “Introduction to Geography-People, Place and Environment”.

Geography as an important subject which tries to study about the physical as well as manmade aspects of the earth and also studies the spatial variation on the earth’s surface. It is the major discipline that is concerned with the identification, analysis and interpretation of spatial distribution of phenomena and their areal associations as they occur on the surface of the earth. (Haring and Lounsbury, 1975). Negi (1979) has expressed as “Human Geography is one of the major branch of Geography that deals with people, their activities and their spatial distribution”.

Tourism Geography is a branch of Human Geography that studies the, tourists places; their situation and potential tourist centers, infrastructure facilities and other aspects of tourism. Tourism is a main economic activity of man, hence geography and geographers have contributed much more in tourism research and have developed ideas about tourist generating and tourist receiving areas by linking them.

Geography of tourism has three basic components. (Lepier N., 1976, ‘The Framework of Tourism, Annals of Tourism Research’) They are as under:

1. The tourists who come from different countries are known as generating area.
2. The destination area means tourist receiving countries or regions or local areas.

3. The routes traveled between the respective locations.

**Relationship between Tourists Generating Region and Destination Areas**

![Fig. 1.1](image)

According to Lepier, the tourists generating areas means the home of the tourists from where they start their journey and where they end it.

*Bhatia A. K.* (Tourism Development-Principles and Practices, 1986) has also discussed about the three basic components of tourism such as; Transport, Location and Accommodation.

Tourism was the part of ancient Indian Society. People were going out of their homes for different purposes. Such ancient travel related references are available in Sanskrit literature, according to the purpose of travel. The three terms used for the travel in Sanskrit literature are Paryatana, Deshatana and Tirthatana (Gupta, Krishna and Lal, Tourism Museums and Monuments in India 1999), each word has different meaning. Paryatana means going out for pleasure or getting knowledge. Deshantana means going out for the work and money and Tirthatana means going out of home to worship the religious places.

Today tourism activity is known as one of the biggest activity in the world. People can get joy, relief, entertainment, recreation from tourism activity and become fresh, energetic from their busy and hectic schedule. Hence according to its nature of place and geographical relation
tourism can be classified into two categories. (1) Internal / Domestic tourism (2) International Tourism.

The internal tourism is now getting importance due to its economic, social, cultural benefits and also it tries to increase national integration. Domestic tourism depends upon basic infrastructure i.e. natural and cultural tourist places, transportation and other essential facilities. It also gives promotion to direct and indirect job opportunities to skilled, unskilled and semiskilled workers and other people. It also helps to promote base for the international tourism. It develops small-scale industries. Local crafts and related industries

The international tourism also plays an important role in economy of each and every country, through receiving foreign currency and creating employment opportunities in the destination countries.

1.2 Potential of Tourism

Potential is a complex and comprehensive term. It means any natural object, which is useful to people but not yet, used to fulfill the need of people. The potential has to be transformed into resource, in order to fulfill the needs of man.

Tourism is a temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work. Tourism involves travel and stay for temporary period ranging from a one day or weekend to a few weeks or months, to a place distant from the place of residence.

Austrian economist Herrmann V. Schulland (1910) gave one of the earliest definition of Tourism, “Tourism is the sum total of the operations, mainly of an economic nature which directly relates to the
entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or region”.

Hunziker, a Swiss professional has given more technical definition of tourism, “Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity”.

Tourism Society (1981) defines “Tourism as the particular activity selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment. Tourism may or may not involve overnight stay away from home”.

Tourism Potential means something existing but not yet fully exploited. Thus it symbolizes the sum total of qualitative and quantitative values on which the degree and extent of exploitability of the region for the purpose of tourism depends. It is difficult to explain the ‘Potential’ in numerical terms as it involves many factors in the context of tourism. (Marvah and Ganguly, 1999, Travel and Tourism, Manan Publication, Mumbai).

Any natural, cultural object with an appeal to attract people constitutes tourism potential. Therefore, anything ranging from a mountain peak, river, bird, dam, forest, wildlife, waterfall, stream, lake, historical monument, sport, an object of art, fair or festival, beach resort or any other attraction can become tourist potential. People have different perception, likes interests and accordingly they show interest in different aspects of nature or culture.

The best tourism potentials are those, which have a mass appeal i.e. which can attract large number of people with similar or different
interests. The tourism potential however, depends considerably on the way a tourist place developed and more importantly how it is sold.

According to a German scholar, India’s rich cultural heritage, historical splendour, religious life and natural beauty all provide diversity that attracts the tourists from all over the world. It means to introduce different areas of India not only for promoting domestic tourism but also for the foreigners. India being a large country has everything to offer to everybody. Visiting India is an enthralling and memorable experience to one and all. It has all unique features of modernity and traditional hospitality. Hence there is need to plan proper policies and their implementation to attract the tourists from all over the world.

1.3 Significance of Tourism

Tourism has been regarded as an economic proposition in India and has a distinct role to play as an industry. Tourism has bright future at local, national and international level as a promising industry. The Government and their agencies as well as private sector units and individuals are taking various measures to promote tourism. Promotion of tourism can contribute immensely to our economy. Many years tourism was neglected at various levels but now a day’s concentrated efforts are being made to improve the position and standard of tourism and also for the social benefits of the people.

Dodamarg taluka is highly rich in its scenery, spiritual base and its culture but is economically backward taluka of the district. Tourism industry will change the future of the taluka and will improve the social, cultural, economic status of the taluka. This was the main motive behind selection of this study area.
1.4 Review of Literature

The available literature and library references on tourism are reviewed in the following manner to elaborate the theme and to fulfill study objectives.

1. History of tourism.
2. Tourism potential.
3. Economic impacts of Tourism as an employment opportunity.
4. Impact of tourism on physical, social-cultural environment.

1.4.1 History of Tourism

A. J. Burkart in his book titled ‘Tourism – Past, Present and Future’ has written about James Boswell, a young Scotsman who traveled between 1763 to 1766 to Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France, the literature related to his travel experience facilitates to highlight on history of tourism.

In the 18th century leisure time was available to European aristocracy; hence it became a fashion to travel among the sons of the wealthier classes. On the continent, university students were encouraged to spend a year at a foreign institution while, in Great Britain the idea of ‘grand tour’ was born such as an educational journey that comprised a year or two of travel and learning in the major cities of western Europe, Marwah, Ganguly, and Shetty (1998).

The term tourism was in practice from the early year of the 19th century. Earlier the nature of tourism was restricted to movement of people for trading and war purpose; as a result historians have contributed their thoughts on the tourism as historical events. Sir Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written in his well known book ‘Discovery of India’ about the
people and places of India, the literature has extra importance with reference to historical, economical and cultural development of India.

In the history of tourism it is found that; there were also others who travelled for religious purposes either to propagate their religion in new lands or for the purpose of pilgrimage.

While referring to the history of tourism, the attempt has been made to study growth and evolution of tourism. According to Oxford English Dictionary (1933:190) the tourist is, ‘one who makes a tour; for the purpose of recreation, pleasure or culture.

Lawson and Baud-Bovy (1974:4) classified tourism and recreation in different manner such as tourism concerned with long holidays whereas recreation did not require an overnight stay.

Cohen (1972) has attempted to define tourism in his book ‘Towards Sociology of International Tourism’ as tourism is a voluntary, temporary traveling in the expectation of pleasure.

Robinson H. (1976) in his book ‘Geography of Tourism’ has discussed the importance of Geographical components.

Leiper (1979) has deemed tourism as an industry consisting of firms, organizations and facilities; which cater to the specific needs of tourists in the ‘Framework of Tourism, Annals of Tourism Research’.

What we describe as tourism today is quite different from what it was earlier in history. Recognition of modern tourism and its impacts has prompted reorientation of tourism research as expressed by Alister Mathieson and Geoffrey Wall in the book ‘Tourism Impacts’ (1982).

in the book titled as ‘Tourism Planning’ has strongly argued in favour of planned tourism development.


Seth Rabindra (2005) has written a book entitled ‘Tourism in India – an Overview’ in which he has given the information of tourism industry in India with the past, present and future development

1.4.2 Tourism Potential

India is the country of variety and diversity; lots of people have made efforts to discover India. In respect to study undertaken following literature was also considered. Singh (1978) conducted a study on ‘Economic Potential in Himachal Pradesh with special reference to Simla’. A study revealed that there is an explored area of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh and there is enough scope and vast potential for tourism development due to hilly area and rich natural resources; which can help to generate employment and income as well as foreign exchange through tourism development.

Kayastha S. L. and Singh S. N. (1978) has analyzed behavioral pattern of domestic and foreign tourists according to proposed development of Varanasi as pilgrimage tour center in their article titled as ‘A study of preference and behavioral pattern of tourists in Varanasi- A geographical analysis’.

Datta (1980) in his study on ‘Tourism in North-East region’ has analyzed the problems faced by tourists and emphasized that this region is as yet under exploited given the tourism potential of the region.
Garg (1981) in his article ‘What ails Indian Tourists’ has analyzed problems faced by Indian tourism industry. He has also examined the trend of tourist arrival in India with the shortfalls of the Industry. Chib (1980) (Tourism Policy – a political gimmick) in his article gave various reasons for slow growth of tourism industry in India. As per his findings bureaucratic attitude of government hampers tourism development of India. Mukesh Ranga (2003) pointed out the importance of India as a tourist destination through his work “Tourism Potential in India”, Romila Chawla (2003) and has raised issue of bureaucratic attitude of India, which is also responsible for slow growth of India.

Rajiv Dube (1985), in ‘Tourism and Economy of Madhya Pradesh’, has suggested how to plan development strategy of the states. Sheth (1985) in ‘Successful Tourism Management’ has presented a detailed discussion on tourism. Singh Rana P.B. (1987) has explained need of study of Peregrinology in Geography through its spatial approach in his article titled as “Peregrinology and Geographical Quest”.

Bhakuni (1989) in his report on ‘Tourism Development in Himachal Pradesh’ used the random sampling method to study the profile of the tourists visiting the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Kaul (1989) reported the facts related to phenomenon, accommodation with transport and marketing in his work titled as ‘The Dynamics of Tourism : A Trilogy’.

Murphy (1990) also carried out comprehensive examination of tourism development with new perspective on its evolution and strategy for its sustained development in his book titled as, “Tourism-Community Approach”. Sharma (1991) in his book titled as ‘Tourism in India’ has analyzed the tourism potentials in Rajasthan with its prospects and
problems. He has also stated that Rajasthan is one of the few states in India which offers many sided attractions to tourists.

*Chopra S.* (1991) has conducted study on the potential of tourism in Khajuraho, the famous temple of Madhya Pradesh; she has also explained various impacts of tourism activity in her book, ‘*Tourism and Development in India*’.

1.4.3 **Economics Impacts of Tourism as an Employment Opportunity**

As an economic source of development the Government agencies of the country have taken the lead to promote the tourism in country. Tourism is a type of service Industry, which provides multi-type of employment opportunities to the people. From the economic aspect of tourism, Hall (1974) has tried to measure economic capacity of tourist areas; with respect to services and facilities. There is no doubt tourism has major effects on the economies of destination areas. The majority of studies have been directed at international and national levels (*Peter* 1969, *Gray* 1970; *Thuens* 1976), with fewer investigations at regional and local levels. (Archer Shea and Vane 1974).


*Singh* (1989) has written book named as ‘*The Kullu Valley – Impact of Tourism Development in Mountain Areas*’, which highlighted the impacts of tourism on income and employments generation. He also found that the 90% jobs in Manali were associated directly or indirectly with tourism such as accommodation sector 676, trekking business 265, 160 in transport and 60 in handicraft and souvenir trade out 144.
Sinclair (1998) in her report on Tourism and Economic Developments – a survey, the Journal of Development studies provides a detailed analysis of the contribution of tourism on balance of payments. She has pointed international tourism as the major source of economic development in terms of absolute value as well as growth in many developing countries.

Mukesh Ranga (2003) in ‘Tourism Potentials in India’ examined economic impacts in different order with consideration to tourism expenditure by the way of direct and indirect purchases.

Economic development and tourism development often occur in a parallel fashion. Rostow (1959) distinguished five stages of economic development, which Cooper et al (1993) linked to certain levels of tourism development. Romila Chawla (2004) has examined economic impacts of tourism according to same key economic areas; such as employment, income generation, tax generation and induced investment due to the movement and concentration of people in popular tourist areas.


1.4.4 Tourism Impact on Physical and Socio-Cultural Environment

Tourism and environment are related to each other. Environmental sources are sources of tourism. Diversified environmental resources in various regions account for differences in tourism development; at the same time tourism out puts variety of unwanted bye products that are disposed off into the environment. In short, tourism makes positive as well as negative impacts on various resource base of the environment of the host country.
Ecologists and environmentalists are worried about loss of flora and fauna, spoilage of scenic beauty, litter and pollution as a result of tourism. Kaur, in ‘Pre-examining Tourists Capacity of National’ (1980).

Singh (1989) in the book entitled, ‘the Kullu Valley – Impact of Tourism Development in Mountain Areas’; studies the impacts of tourism on host environment by assessing the resident’s perception through a sample survey. He revealed that, by and large, tourism has not damaged the landscape appeal and scenic beauty, except for a few ecological blights.

The social and cultural impact of tourism are the ways in which tourism is contributing to change in value systems, individual behavior, family relationships, collective life styles, safety levels, moral conduct, creative expression, traditional ceremonies and community organizations (Fox 1977:27). In simplified terms, Wolf (1977:3) stated that socio cultural impacts are ‘people impacts’; they are about the effects on the people of host communities due to their direct and indirect association with tourists.

In primitive and isolated areas the arrival of too many visitors can even cause local people to leave their settlements and move to new areas where they can remain undisturbed (Mohammed Zulfikar, 1998) in, ‘Introduction to Tourism and Hotel Industry’.

A noble impact of tourism on traditional values is the demonstration effect (Mathieson and Wall, 1982) where local patterns of consumption change to imitate those of the tourists, even though local people only get to see a side of tourists that is the often not representative of their values displayed at home. Batta (2000) in ‘Tourism and Environment’ has given detailed account of effects of tourist on various components of the environment in Himachal Pradesh.
Bhatta and Bhatti (2000) in their research article, ‘Tourism and the socio-cultural environment – a study of Himachal Pradesh’; have given an analysis of effects of tourism on socio-cultural environment in the state.

Hunter and Green (1995) ‘Tourism and Environment’ have divided the environment into three broad components as natural, built and socio-cultural environment; and then tried to analyze the effects of tourism development on all three components.

Mieczkowaki (1995) discussed in his book, ‘Environmental Issues of Tourism and Recreation’, the impacts of tourism on natural, built and socio-cultural environment in an international perspective with greater emphasise on developed countries. He pleads, ‘to blame any economic activity, such as tourism in general, for decreasing environmental quality is like blaming literacy for bad writing’.

1.5 Justification of Selection of Topic and Study Area

The term potential broadly means something existing but not yet fully exploited. It is applicable to Dodamarg Taluka and this is the basic reason for the selection of this topic for study as tourism potential of Dodamarg Taluka.

Dodamarg Taluka is an important taluka of Sindhudurg and the land of Dodamarg is a part of Ancient Konkan, which was created by Lord Kasainath. Nagnath Temple of Tervan Medhe is main attraction of the tourist from all over Maharashtra and India. M.T.D.C. has planned special tourists package to develop Tilari Dam as tourist destination and has provided various facilities like accommodation, information center etc. But this place is not still properly explored.
There is great opportunity for development and the place has potential to satisfy more than lakh tourists throughout the year if well planned.

**Pargad Fort, Sai temple, Talkat Garden, Virdi waterfall, Mangeli waterfall, View Point of Dodamarg, Fukeri, Shirval** and other places attract huge number of tourists and their potential is much more than what it is today. The Government of Maharashtra has not given proper attention to these places except Tilari Dam. Tourism package and other necessary actions are also not properly planned and need to be reassessed.

This study has helped to find out some basic requirements of these places to develop them as tourist destinations. With respect to the Dodamarg Taluka efforts have been taken in this study to explore historical importance of existing tourist places. Fort, caves and many more things are here to see. Many tourists wish to visit these places but they are not getting proper information. Due to the lack of proper roads and approaches, hotels, foods, and other necessary things the places are not attracting maximum numbers of tourists. Some tourists expressed their views that they are interested to visit unseen places of Konkan. Such tourists can change the economic scenario of Konkan if such places can be properly developed as tourist’s destinations.

Thousands of people visit Dodamarg Taluka during Ganesh and Holi festivals every year. These festivals are important festivals in Dodamarg Taluka and these festivals can play important role in the promotion of cultural tourism.

Dodamarg taluka is rich in natural resources and culturally too it is very well developed but economically yet to be developed in the state.
The tourism industry will change the future of the taluka and will improve the socio-cultural and economic status of taluka. This is the main motive behind selection of this topic for research.

1.6 Study Objectives

The major objective of the present study is to make a geographical study of Dodamarg Taluka as tourist center. The following are other objectives of the study-

1. To do geographical study of the Dodamarg taluka as a tourists center.

2. To find out scope and development rate of tourism in Dodamarg taluka.

3. To examine socio- economic impact of tourism on local people from the point of socio-economic development.

4. To examine the spatio - temporal changes in infrastructure facilities of the study region.

5. To analyze the socio-economic background of the tourists.

6. To make available the factual information about the basic necessary facilities to tourists.

7. To bring into focus the neglected tourist spots of the district.

8. To find out and study the reasons for underdevelopment of the region as tourist destination even after its declaration as the first tourist district of Maharashtra in the year 1995.

9. Although nature has bestowed scenic beauty to the Dodamarg taluka which has waterfalls, sunset points, valleys, hills, etc. the
annual reach out of tourists in the taluka is meagre, hence to find out the reasons for the same.

10. To study and find out the role and policies of the State Government in the promotion of the tourism in the taluka.

11. To suggest innovative and new facilities for the attraction of the tourists in the taluka.

12. To find out and study the contribution of NGOs, individuals and different groups in the development of tourism and what is expected to be done by them.

13. To study the sport and other facilities that should be given more importance in order to promote tourism in the taluka.

14. To promote the development of folklore in the field of tourism.

15. To study how the locals will be benefited with the development of tourism in the taluka.

16. To anticipate the influence and impact of tourism in the taluka.

1.7 Hypothesis

Dodamarg taluka has better tourism potentials and the development of tourism in this region is essential for sustainable development of Dodamarg taluka.

1.8 Sources of Data & Information

The data is collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected through survey method whereas secondary data is collected from the literature of the other researchers, Government publications and reports of the several departments. For example census handbook, gazetteer of Ratnagiri District, Sindhudurg district and
Dodamarg taluka-statistical department etc. The information regarding physiography, relief, drainage, forest cover, and vegetation was obtained from topographical maps, cadastral and revenue maps. The information and data regarding physiography, geology, river and land use and tourist locations was obtained from Survey of India’s topographical maps, tahsil revenue maps and from district planning map of Sindhudurg District. The data regarding the tourists was collected from Government offices and M.T.D.C. offices. The data was also collected from local municipal councils of Dodamarg taluka and from official records of the local authorities who were related to tourist based industries.

1.9 Research Methodology

The present research is based on the systematic study of the secondary and primary data. The secondary data is collected from the available literatures, Government offices and the topographic maps. Primary data was collected through the survey of the tourists at various destinations of the district. The questionnaire is prepared for the purpose of personal interviews of the tourists during the research period at selected and newly found tourist places of the Dodamarg taluka to fulfill the study objectives.

A random sample survey of tourists was conducted during the year 2010-11. The information related to geographical background, spatial background of tourists, age, religion, profession and mode of travel, duration of stay, income structure facilities used by tourist etc. was collected through the questionnaires. The behavioural attitude of tourists regarding the tourist centers in Dodamarg taluka and the views and effects of tourist were calculated with the help of percentage method.
From the point of tourists, for the presentation two methods are normally used namely, *Likert method* and *Satisfaction Index*. Generally first method can be applied to big cities or single places. But, Satisfaction Index can be applied to any places at a time and comparison can be studied or understood easily, Therefore Satisfaction Index method is applied in the present study.

With the help of Satisfaction Index a level of satisfaction was calculated by applying the following formula:

\[ S_{li} = \frac{\Sigma M_{ni}}{N} \]

Where,

- \( S_{li} \) – Satisfaction Index for the ‘\( i \)’ th factor.
- \( M_{ni} \) – Numerical value for particular level of satisfaction
- \( N_{i} \) – Number of respondents deriving the particular level of satisfaction for the ‘\( i \)’th factor
- \( N \) - Total number of respondents for that factor for all levels of satisfaction.

Nearly 10% tourists at various tourist destinations were asked to mention their opinions about facilities by stating excellent, good, satisfactory and unsatisfactory. These views were collected in the year 2010-11 at the time of various occasions i.e. Ganpati Festival, Diwali, Christmas, New year celebrations, Makarsankranti, Holi and summer vacation and in off seasons.

These views of tourists were converted into numerical values. Summing up the values given by the tourists and dividing the total number of tourists according to their recorded views; the factor wise average value was calculated and satisfaction index was calculated.
These averages were again multiplied by respective frequencies, which give total satisfaction and satisfaction index. Then the ranks were given to the satisfaction indices.

To assess the impact of tourists on host population the attitudinal survey was been conducted regarding the socio-cultural and economic aspect. For this purpose the questionnaire was prepared which is attached in the Appendix I. This survey was conducted during year January 2010-11.

For the analysis of the attitude of residents, entrepreneurs and public administration, samples were selected from tourist places in Dodamarg taluka in the year 2010-11. A set of Questionnaire was also prepared to measure the opinions of tourist’s effect on different aspect like, physical, socio-cultural and economic.

1.10 Limitation of the study

There are certain limitations in every work. In the present research work following limitations were observed.

The study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. Some of the conclusions are based on the estimates, assumptions, observations and informal interview. Time constraint is also one of the major factors because same tourists are not visiting certain places at certain time.

Tourists hesitate to fill up the questionnaire and they do not take it seriously because they are in different mood and hence there is need to convince them.

1.11 The Design of the Thesis

The research work is divided in seven chapters and is presented in following manner.
The **first chapter** is introductive. The concept of tourism, tourism geography is highlighted in this chapter in the beginning. The significance of tourism, justification of selection of topic, information about sources of data collected is discussed in this chapter. The literature, information which have been studied during the research period are discussed and purpose of the research is also expressed in this chapter.

The methodology of the research and limitation of the study is also expressed in this chapter. The scheme of the chapter is presented at the end of the chapter.

The **second chapter** denotes physical feature of the Dodamarg taluka. It consists of location, extension of taluka, climate, physiography, etc. Land use pattern, status of transport and communication as well as population and demographic characteristics of the taluka are also discussed in this chapter. Occupational structure of the taluka is discussed at the end of the chapter.

The **third chapter** is divided in two parts. The history, development and scope of the tourism in India, Maharashtra, Sindhudurg district and Dodamarg taluka is examined in the first part. Existing tourist places and its classification in Dodamarg taluka is discussed in the second part of the chapter.

The compiled data based on data collected from the tourists and its classification is discussed in the **fourth chapter**, which throws light on the types of tourists, their visiting period and purpose of visit etc. As per analysis of the data it is observed that most of the tourists are visiting for religious purposes especially at Kasainath Dongar, Nagnath Temple, Usap Temple. The non-resident people of Konkan are also major visitors in the taluka on occasion of Ganpati and Shimga festivals. The functional analysis of tourists was done with the help of detail study of
tourists; that includes age composition, sex composition, economic status, education, mode of transportation etc. These functional analyses have been discussed in this chapter with the help of tables, graphs and maps.

The satisfaction index of tourists is discussed in the fifth chapter which explains the opinion of the tourists about the availability of the amenities and their serviceability at the distinct tourist destinations. The facts and figures of the present and potential tourist resources as well as status of available infrastructure facilities of the taluka with reference to tourist’s potentiality are examined in this chapter.

The sixth chapter explains the tourism related problems and issues of the taluka. The suggestion and measures for the development of tourist centers have been discussed in this chapter. Sample tour programmes of some tour and travel packages have been designed though practical journey have been recommended in this chapter.

Necessary suggestions have been made in this chapter to guide the tourists regarding their stay, food and mode of travel and what they can see. This chapter also deals with scope and development of tourism in the taluka.

The last chapter, i.e. chapter seven, is the concluding chapter. The fact full construction has been presented in this chapter. On the basis of the findings Dodamarg is a fast growing tourism destination of the state of Maharashtra. Its tourism potentiality is yet not properly explored. Status of basic amenities and frequency of road transport needs to be improved.

Water sport and marine transport are not developed and at some places it is totally absent. In this context some recommendations have
been made in this chapter. The literature references, questionnaire, appendix and other information is given at the end.