## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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6.1 INTRODUCTION

Ahmednagar now provides a great holiday mix for visitors. Ancient culture and architecture will always remain as the prime attractions of Ahmednagar district in Maharashtra State. There are many opportunities for outdoor holiday in Ahmednagar – it may be Shirdi, Shani Shingnapur, and Deogad for two or three days, the visit Harishchandragad, Nizarneshwar, Pemgari and Kalubai for hiking, trekking or plain idling vacations. An adventure like river-rafting is possible on Ahmednagar’s great rivers, like Pravara and Godawari. The district offers great variety of shopping, especially jeweler and handicrafts.

Ahmednagar district certainly has the potential of being a leading tourist destination of the country provided the infrastructure is improved and national and domestic transportation is upgraded.

While advertising may be useful, its effectiveness will be limited if people do not have a good image of district’s tourist product. No amount of paid advertising can be effective till a concerted public relation campaign is organized though the local press to promote the image of the district as an interesting holiday destination.

Tourist offices cooperate with local clubs, trusts, cultural organizations, social bodies etc., to organize promotional evening, weeks and food festivals for district. Here film shows and talks are arranged, displays of handicrafts and folk dances are organized. This promotion is possible if there is sufficient interest in development of tourism at Ahmednagar district.

The following conclusions are drawn according to sample survey conducted through questionnaire method introduced to the tourist respondent in this study.
6.2 RELIGIOUS TOURIST CENTERS

Religious tourist centers are associated with legend and occupied by sacred shrines. There are eleven religious tourist centers are select form Ahmednagar district for study and conclude them as follows.

6.2.1 SHIRDI

This place is very famous in India and in world also. People from all over India andabroad visit this place. People of all castes, religious and classes visit this holy place. Mostly people arrive by railway, ST buses, private jeeps, taxi and stay here for two or three days. About 60 percents visitors of Shirdi also visit the nearest places like Shani Shinganapur, Belhekarwadi, Devgad and Newasa. The life style of the people in the surrounding area of Shirdi has also changed as they got various jobs and self employment in catering the needs of tourists. All fundamental and public facilities are available here.

6.2.2 SHANI SHINGANAPUR

The tourists have attraction to visit and witness the holy place where the houses are without doors. The villagers strongly believe that the God Shanidev protect their valuables. All fundamental and public facilities are available here. Better economic condition also changed the standard of living of local people. The young people are attracted towards the business related tourists industry. It is observed that more than 5000tourists visit this place every day, about 60000 on every Saturday and Sunday and about 3to5 lakh tourists on no moon day (Shanimavaaya). About 3000 to 4000 vehicles come here on every Saturday and Sunday. It has created another problem of air and noise pollination. The visitors take bath and throw the worship material in Panasnala, which pollutes water. The sweet oil which is used for the ‘Abhishek’ is collected and stored in underground tank. It is used in soap factory.
6.2.3 DEVGAD

It is a holy place established and developed by Bhaskergiri Maharaj. It is a famous for its discipline an cleanness. People from all over Maharashtra as well as from the neighboring states visit this place. The tourist centre is on the way of progress and provides all the types of facilities to the tourists and devotees.

6.2.4 NEWASA

Devotees from Ahmednagar, Marathwada, Nashik, Jalgaon, Mumbai, Thane, Solapur visit this holy place. Devotees from different religious faith visit this place. Main attraction of Newasa is ‘Pillar of Pais’. By touching the pillar, the mind is tranquillized. People enjoy the spiritual satisfaction and experience calmness. Every day on an average 800 devotes visit this center. On the day of Ekadashi, the number of devotes exceeds Shirdi, Devgad, Shani Shingnapur, Belhekarwadi etc. They don’t miss this place as it is on the way and complete the tourist circuit.

6.2.5 BELHEKARWADI

This is very attractive temple in Ahmednagar district, where places of glass were use for decoration. About 50 percent of the devotees visit Shirdi, Sakuri, Shani Shingnapur, Devgad, Newasa visit Belhekarwadi. Maximum visitors are Maharashtra’s. They come from the districts of Nashik, Jalgaon, Amravati, Solapur, Aurangaba, Ahmednagar, Thane, Pune, Mumbai etc. Some visitors come from other states also.

6.2.6 MADHI

This place is famous for market of donkey. Even nomadic tribes people sell and purchase donkey here at the time of fair. During the period of fair all the relatives of all the tribal people meet here. It is a main place of tribes to meet each other. The tribal people trap the wild animals such as Mongoose, Boar, and Snake and sell them hair and skin to the trader. The fair is going on for fifteen days. At the time of fair there are lots of cultural and social programs arranged by tribal people.
6.2.7 MEHERABAD

This place has become famous due to religious work of Avtar Meherbaba and people from far distance come to this place to pay homage to this secular saint. During the anniversary program devotees come from all over India and from abroad also. Devotees come from countries like America, England, Australia, Canada and Iran. Apart from Muslims, people of other religion such as Christian, Jain, Sikh, also visit this place. This shows the secular characteristics of this place. This is the second tourist center in Ahmednagar district where the people visit from abroad. All tourist facilities are available here.

6.2.8 SIDDHATEK

This place is famous as ‘Siddhi Vinayak’. Shiddhivinayak is the one of Ashtavinayak Ganpati. Most of the devotees come here every year because of deep faith in the God of Ashtavinayak. This is developing tourist center.

6.2.9 SHIKHBABA MANDIR, SHRIGONDA

This is an important place in Ahmednagar district because it contributes to national integration. People belonging to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh participate and enjoy the fair. The participants are from the districts of Ahmednagar, Pune, Solapur, Osmanbad, Beed, Aurangabad and Nasik etc.

6.2.10 BHAGWANGAD

Bhagwangad is established in 1951. This place is famous all over Maharashtra. Many devotees visit this place at every month on Ekadashi. At the time of Dasara thousand of people gather on this place and worship the thumb of Sant Bhagwanbaba. This is the only tourist center in Ahmednagar district, where free food facility is available to every visitor every day. Almost tourist facilities are available here.

6.2.11 MOHOTADEVIGAD

Mohotadevigad is very famous among all peoples in Maharashtra as well as in the neighboring states of Maharashtra. People have full faith in goddess Mohotadevi and this holy
place. People of all castes, religious and classes visit this holy place. Here all facilities of transportation, accommodation, boarding and sanitation are easily available. At the time of fair there was arrangement of cultural and social programs.

6.3 NATURAL RESOURCES

Under this category there are twelve centers, where the natural scenes and geographical features are beautiful and attracting free attention of many tourists. The descriptions of all centers are given in this chapter.

6.3.1 BHANDARDARA DAM

Bhandardara Dam is situated in the south–western part of Akole taluka and is surrounded by hills. It is naturally a very beautiful spot and many tourists visit this place around the year. This place as considered as very important place because it is included in the text book of standard 3rd syllabus and cover page picture of standard 9th Maharashtra geography textbook. Thus many school students and teachers visit this place. The main place is garden which is near the Dam. This place is also the attraction of film shooting. Many famous films are shot in this natural background. Most of the tourist visits this place regularly as there are facilities such as big hotels and guest houses. Tourists visiting the places like Kalsubai, Ghatghar, Radhafall, Ratangad and stay at Bhandardara at night time. The visiting period of tourists is from June to September, Mostly in holidays. Seven sugar factories depend upon the Bhandardara Dam they are Agasti, Sangamner, Sanjivni, Ganesh, Pravara nagar, Maharashtra and Ashoka which is source of irrigation for sugarcane cultivation.

6.3.2 MULA DAM

The Dam plays important role for the citizens in Ahmednagar city and farmers in Ahmednagar district. This Dam is considered as soul of the Ahmednagar district as agriculture industries depend on it. Five sugar factories of Rahuri, Sonai, Bhenda, Bodhegaon, Pathardi depend on this Dam. All the educated tourists were visiting this place from the month of June to September because of natural beauty.

6.3.3 VRUDDHESHWAR
At the time of *Mahashivratri* and *Srawani* Monday many people visit *Vruddheshwar* and celebrate social functions with great joy. It is found that 40% people come by bus, 30% by motorcycle, 10% by private jeeps, 20% by bicycle, bullock carts, tractor-trolleys etc. It is found that 10% visit all famous tourist centers in *Ahmednagar* district while 90% visit *Shirdi, Shani Singanapur, Mohatadevigad, Devgad, Newasa, Madhi* etc.

### 6.3.4 KALSUBAI PEAK

Mainly the visitors of this place are from *Mumbai, Nashik, Thane, Pune,* and *Ahmednagar* districts. In the text of geography of Standard 3rd the information of *Kalsubai* peak is given. It has become a famous tourist spot in the state Maharashtra. This has given boost to the students and teachers to pay visit to this place. Tourists rush here during the period of *Navaratra* to *Vijayadashmi*. Most of the tourists visit during the period from October to February. Whole area during this period is beautiful and green. The tourists from outside area come to this place by their own private vehicles or ST buses. All the visitors stay in this region for at least one or two days. The visitors visit also *Randhafall, Bhandardara, Ghatghar, Ratangad, Shirdi, Sakuri, Belhekarwadi, Shani shinganapur* etc. Tourists expect minimum facilities like accommodation, sanitary books, roads, communication and drinking water etc. If some facilities are provided at this center it will emerge as an important tourist place. The local people will also be benefited but it is still a neglected tourist center.

### 6.3.5 NIZARNESHWAR

The place is located in the beautiful setting, but because of meager transport and lodging and boarding facilities, very few people visit this tourist centre. However, if these facilities are provided the centre it may come up as a main natural pilgrim spot. The forest department does not allow the development in this area. But on the day of *Mahashivratri* and *Shravani* Monday, they allow people to gather here for worship. Worshiping material such as coconut, flowers are
made available here by villagers. The place is undeveloped due to lack of transportation, accommodation, electric and other fundamental facilities.

6.3.6 NIGHOJ

It is natural tourist place. So many visitors visit this place including students, teachers, researchers and common people irrespective of caste and community, who are natural lover. Natural potholes in Kukadi River are recorded in Guinness Book of world records in the year 1994. Nowhere in India such a beautiful carved erosion work of the river in the form of potholes are created. It is therefore attracting many tourists and students of geography.

6.3.7 RANDHAFALL

All tourists those who are nature lover, trekker, geographers visit this place. Randhafall is just 10 km away from Bhandardara on Shevgaon- Ghoti highway. The place of Randhafall is known all over Maharashtra, as it is included in text book of standard 3rd geography syllabus. It is surrounded by natural hills. So many film directors come here for film shooting. The number of tourists visiting goes above 10000 persons. Usually they are visiting in holidays and during the period from July to February. Many schools and colleges undertake educational tours to this place every year. Along with Randhafall the tourists visit the places like Bhandardara, Ghatghar, Kalsubai, Ratangad, Harishchandragad, Nizarnewhvar etc.

6.3.8 TOKA – PRAVARA SANGAM

Maximum turns out of pilgrims are from surrounding villages of Newasa taluka in Ahmednagar district and Gangapur taluka in Aurangabad district. This center is connected with transportation facilities. Every year about 80 to 90 thousand pilgrims take holy bath on the day of Mahashivratri.

6.3.9 HARISHCHANDRAGAD

This is a natural potential tourist centre; selected tourists such as mountain climbers, archaeologists, natural researcher, students of geography and student studying ancient history visit this place. The route is mountainous and hilly and only cattle route or footpath is available
and thus it is difficult route. There is no facility or lodging, boarding and transportation. So many tourists go to Bhandardara for lodging arrangement at night.

6.3.10 HARI HARESHWAR DEVASTHAN, TONDOLI

Hari Hareshwar Devasthan, Tondoli is a natural tourist centre. During the period of 2nd Shravan Monday (month of August) people come here from nearby places. On the Mahashivaratri day more that 55000 pilgrims come to visit this place. Maximum number of people including men and women visit the place at the time of chief fair. There are two linga’s of Hari and Har. (Lord Shiva and Lord Vishnu) without accommodation facility all tourist facilities are available here.

6.3.11 RATANGAD

The place of Ratangad lies in Kokan track where heavy rainfall is received during the months of June to September. The people do not communicate due to lack of permanent road. One can go up to Mutkhel village and there after the road is not proper, the footpath which are also completely lost during the rainy season. Very poisonous snakes and dense forest makes the journey difficult. Adventures tourists visit this place only after November in Diwali vacation, when rain get completely stop. The only bus is available from Sangamner–Bhandardara via Mutkhel village to Ratanwadi from month October to May. Lodging and Boarding facilities are not available here. But local people’s gives free tea and food as the villagers are kind hearted and love to serve the tourists. While visiting the place a local person must be taken as guide to show way and protect from wild beasts like leopard, wolf, tiger, wild pig etc. The skill of local people is climber and good guidance. The natural environment still exists here, as the region is potential and unknown to people. The place is very beautiful for natural studies. There are number of species of plants and animals available here for botanical and zoological studies.

6.3.12 PEMGARI

This place is famous for dense forest. There is a 400 year old Banyan tree which is second largest in India. This tree covers one hectare of area. This natural centre is isolated and difficult to reach. There is no more tourist facility available for visitors.
6.4 HISTORICAL TOURIST CENTERS

Historical tourist centers are associated with historical events. There are four historical tourist centers selected for study in Ahmednagar district.

6.4.1 AHMEDNAGAR FORT

The Ahmednagar fort and Tank museum are opened to public only on national holiday i.e. 15th August and 26th January. Nearly 150000 people visit the Fort at this time. Mostly the visitor’s are students and servicemen visit historical museum, fort, Chandbibi Mahal, Tank museum.

6.4.2 CHANDBEBI MAHAL

This building is actually tomb of Salabatkhan, but local people call this building as a Chandbibi Mahal. It is 10 km away from Ahmednagar city in the centre of Shah Hills. This building is constructed of 3 layers in an Octagonal shape with 24 archways. This building was constructed 450 years ago. This centre is a very beautiful and naturally situated. The hillsides are streamed with black boulders and almost bared with trees, but the lower part is full of trees and woods. The development plan is made by tourism development department, and sanctioned 60 lakes for to develop park, wall compound, garden, road so that it will b considered as tourist place and attraction of visitors.

6.4.3 CHONDHI

It is the birthplace of Ahilyabai Holkar, who is Sardar of Maratha at medieval period. She is daughter-in-law of Malharrao Holkar. People of Maharashtra have a special regard for this historical place and they visit frequently. Many students, professors, archaeologists and historians visit this place.

6.4.4 KHARDA

Kharda witnessed the famous battle in 1793 between Maratha and Nizam of Hyderabad. Kharda has become well known in Ahmednagar district due to historical battle. Many tourists visit this place to see fort and surrounding areas to revive their old historical memories.
6.5 AGRO-BASE TOURIST CENTERS

Agro-base tourist centers are modern centers where new agricultural experiments and innovations are undertaken. These centers are very useful for farmers. Visitors visit these places from all over India and abroad also. There are three agro-base tourist centers are selected for study in Ahmednagar district.

6.5.1 MAHATMA PHULE KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, RAHURI

India is an agricultural country, 70 percent population is engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is one such basic activity that not only it fulfill man’s need of food but also many other industrial raw materials. Agriculture accounts for about half of India’s national income and provides employment to 70% of working population. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth is working to improve the quality and quantity of agriculture yield in the surrounding agricultural belt of Western Maharashtra. This Vidyapeeth is a research centre and research activities are undertaken for improvement in agricultural practices. Here research is being done on different crops, vegetable, animal, fodder crops, horticulture roots and medicinal plants. The visiting farmers get information about the high yielding variety of seeds horticultural plants, flower plants, fruit and animal breeds.

6.5.2 RALEGAN SIDDHI

Ralegan Siddhi is an ideal village in Parner taluks. It is being developed by social reformer Shri Annasaheb Hajare, an ideal person, who worked hard to make this village a self sufficient and model village to be imitated by other fellow men due to the development strategy adopted by this village. He organized different programmers such as family planning, prohibition of alcoholism, tobacco, chewing, smoking prohibition untouchability. He has also chalked out soil and water conservation programmers arrange without dowry system, tree plantation etc. A special education school ‘School of education’ is also well developed for failure students. Thus this is an ideal village. People visit this place to study how all these programmers are organized and executed.
6.5.3 HIWARE BAZAR

This village is a model village in the Ahmednagar district. This village is well-known for its irrigation organization and water protection program, with which it has fought the deficiency of drinking water. In 1990, Shri Popatrao Pawar, young college student was elected as the Sarpanch. He makes very social changes in villagers. The agenda included rainfall harvest and digging trenches in the region of hill contours to trap water. The Government of Maharashtra has now appointed to Shri Popatrao Pawar, as the chief of its ‘Ideal village program’ under which 300 villages are to be developed on HivereBazar’s Pattern. This is an idol of social work programs; it can change the life of villagers.

6.6 SUGGESTIONS

The preceding description has formulated by the researcher and the following suggestions for future development of all tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. The provisions of services are mainly depending on the local managing committees or trusts of the tourist centers. Trustees can make the final decision about the development of the tourist centers with the help of State Government as well as MTDC department. The researcher found out after the field work survey of the district that tourist centers have limited amenities procured at the places. The local management can provide the following amenities to the tourists for the future growth of the tourist centers.

6.6.1 TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

A transportation service in all tourist centers in Ahmednagar district is very good except Harishchandragad, Ratangad, Pemgiri, Kalsubai peak and Harishchandragad. These tourist centers need good roads and facilities of state transport service, so they can develop in good manner because these centers are very rich in beautiful natural background.
6.6.2 COMMUNICATION

Post, courier and carrier, telephone, mobile towers these Communication facilities are the needful in tourism. These services are not available at Kalsubai peak, Ratangar, Harishchandragad, Harihareshwar mandir, Bhagwangad and Vrudheshwar. Most of tourist expects range of mobile towers to communicate with their relatives and friends.

6.6.3 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

90% tourist centers have service of electricity. Only 10% of the tourist places does not have this facility, because these centers are isolated, hilly region and covered by dense forest. This facility can be overcome by solar lamps.

6.6.4 LODGING AND BOARDING SERVICE

This facility is the most important for tourist. There are 50% of the tourist centers has not good facility in Ahmednagar district. So, it should be upgraded so that tourist can make night halt at the tourist center and enjoy his stay there with his friends and family.

6.6.5 HEALTH SERVICES

Shirdi Sansthan has very good health services for needy people. Shani Shinganapur and Mohotadevigad can be given such type of facility to tourist and local people. 50% of the tourist centers give this facility with the help of PHC centers. All the tourist centers must have fasted box and other medical facility.

6.6.6 TOILET FACILITIES

All religious tourist centers and agro base tourist centers has very good type of toilet facility. But natural and historical tourist centers have needed this facility. So Vrudheshwar, Kalsubai peak, Nirzaneswar, Nighoj, Randha fall, Prawarasangam, Harishchandrapur gad, Shri Harihareshwar dewasthan, Ratangad, Pemgair, Ahmednagar fort, Chandbehimahal, Kharda fort
these tourist centers must be provided this type of facility to tourist. At the time of fair and festivals trust can be arrangement of moveable toilet.

### 6.6.7 POLICE PROTECTION

Out of 30 tourist centers 19 tourist centers have this type of facility, but 11 tourist centers need this facility these centers are Ratangad, Pemgari, Harishchandragad, Prawarasangam, Nirzaneswar etc.

### 6.6.8 SOcio-CULTURAL PROGRAM

22 tourist centers have socio-cultural programs, but 8 tourist centers have not any social program. They are Ahmednagar fort, Khard fort, Chandbebimahal, Rahuri Vidyapith, Randha fall, Ratangad, Bhandardaradam and Muladam. These centers can be organized socio – cultural program.

### 6.7 MEANS OF RESEARCH

#### 6.7.1 Questionnaire design and content

A questionnaire was designed to collect the necessary details for the study. Questions were formulated to elicit the details about the social and cultural services at various tourists’ centers. In this research project the researcher has construct a questionnaire, to the visiting tourist and obtain information from them about the impersonal life and the social-cultural status as well as their purpose to visit the tourist centers. This whole information is properly analyzed and interpreted by researcher.

#### 6.7.2 Interview

Visitor or tourist of various tourist centers in Ahmednagar district were interviewed in order to obtain first hand information regarding the contributions of associations towards facilities. Interviews were also conducted with local peoples of various tourist centers in Ahmednagar district obtaining information regarding socio-cultural contribution of tourist centers. The researcher tried to prove through this method which facilities are necessary for the development of tourist centre this method which facilities are necessary for the development of tourist centre for the purpose of getting real information, and collect experiences, ideas and some
findings. In this research to study the development of tourist centers, researcher has got filled in the questionnaire of random sampling of lottery selection method and tried to resolve the situation and the direction of tourist centre development in Ahmednagar district.

The researcher visited 30 tourist centers selected for the purpose of studying the socio-cultural development of tourist centers in Ahmednagar district. 900 tourists filled up the questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed with the help of chi-square test Spearman Rank order relationship and statistical method. The questionnaire is given at the last of thesis.

6.7.3 Chi-square test - To clarify the meaning of the statistical method of this research chi-square test is used. The $X^2$ test is used to indicate the correlation and the opinions are collected from various related individuals, about their statements. After the collection of data the frequency is classified by researcher.

For the calculation following formula is used in $X^2$ test –

$$(O - E)^2$$

$$X^2 = \Sigma \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where \( O \) = Observed value,

\( E \) = Expected value,

According to the formula the square of the difference between observed frequency value and expected frequency value is divided by expected frequency. The addition of divided sum of every class is the value of $X^2$. Therefore for the study of tourists visiting places in Ahmednagar district to their religion $X^2$ test is used.
TABLE No. 6.1 RELIGIOUS WISE TOURISTS

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Formula: \[ X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \]

\[ X = 738.13 \]

According to above formula, the value of \( X^2 \) is 738.13. Total frequency is 7 i.e. degree of freedom is 7-1=6. Concluded value 738.13 is not greater than table value therefore, hypothesis \( H \) is accepted.

6.8 CONCLUSION

1. Hindu religion is the majority population of Ahmednagar district. Therefore, the visit of Hindu population to the tourist places is highest.
2. Sikh and other religious population is very less in the Ahmednagar district, so corporately visitors are less than Hindu region.
3. All religious and foreign tourist or visitors were visited at Shirdi, Shaikhbaba mandir, Shane Shinganapur and Meherabad.
6.9 SPEARMAN’S RANK ORDER RELATIONSHIP

For the study of correlation of taluka-wise population and the number of tourist places in taluka, Spearman’s rank order relationship method is used. The correlation is drawn on the basis of the following formula.

\[ r = 1 - \frac{6 \times \text{The sum of the square of difference value}}{\text{Cube of the observed value} - \text{Observed value}} \]

Spearman’s Rank order Relationship

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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Σ d²</td>
<td>148.25</td>
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6.9.1 FORMULA :

\[ r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^3 - n} \]

\[ r = 1 - \frac{6 \times 148.25}{11^3 - 11} \]

\[ r = 1 - \frac{889.5}{1331 - 11} \]

\[ r = 1 - \frac{889.5}{1320} \]

\[ r = 1 - 0.673864 \]

\[ r = 0.326134 \]

The population of the taluka and the distribution of tourist places significance correlation. The reason is that Newasa taluka has largest population and there are higher tourist places (6), Karjat taluka has lowest population. It has only one tourist place.

6.10 PROPOSED SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

A role of fundamental facilities is important for development of tourist centers. There are very good natural spots or tourist centers in the western part of Ahmednagar district. For better transportation star roads and railway line is essential in this area. There is a need of airport because of that all over India visitors can visit this place as well as from foreign countries. The rope way cable car facility is essential at Kalsubaipeak and Ratangad. This will be a special attraction for the tourists to come to this place.

Advertising of various Natural, Religious, Agro base and Historical tourist centers can be attract to visitors from national and international level. MTDC can take a project of focal dance,
focal songs, cultural programs, handcrafts and traditional dress etc. If the same efforts are made for the development of tourism in Ahmednagar district, the tourist centers like Shirdi, Shani Shingnapur, Devgad, Newasa, Mohatadevgad, Kalsubai peak, Bhandardara Dam, Randha fall, forest of Pemgari etc. will grow rapidly. The schemes that are implemented for the development of tourism in Pune, Konkan and Aurangabad are helpful for the tourism in Ahmednagar district also. MTDC should provide facilities to the tourist centers in the Ahmednagar district like accommodation, proper training to local guides and food facilities these things will change the attitude of the tourists.

Social work department of Maharashtra State can be arranging the cultural and social program and project the tourist centers in Ahmednagar district on the basics of Pushkar Mela at Rajasthan. Boating, Ropeway and Water Park is the attraction of tourist, so it can be improve the numbers of visitors or tourist.