

## INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>CONCEPT OF TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>MOTIVATION OF TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>TOURISM GEOGRAPHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>ORIGIN OF TERM TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRAVEL AND TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>DEFINITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>INTERNAL TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>SOCIAL TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>CULTURAL TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>TRAVELS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>HERITAGE TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>HOLIDAY TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>SOURCE OF DATA, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>SURVEY METHOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>QUESTIONNAIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>HYPOTHESES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>STUDY LOCATION AND AREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>LITATURE REVIEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER - 1
INTRODUCTION

Tourism has been important social activities of human beings from long time. Tourism starts from travel. “The social impact of tourism is will varying according to the difference between the visitors and the visited, whether in terms of numbers, race, culture or social outlook”\(^1\). Tourism endorsement and an infrastructural growth for tourism connected actions is bound to have a sequence of socio-cultural, socio-economic, physical and ecological impacts on the locale which would need a systematic assessment and analysis, with technical techniques, earlier than progress decisions are taken. Tourism is a social action it is about interacting different communities, hosts and visitors- and come across dissimilar cultures. This move toward studies communal classes, and civilization of both hosts and guests in terms of tourism performance of persons or groups of citizens and the impact of tourism on humanity.

“Tourism has always had been an essential medium for broadening the limits of human knowledge”\(^2\). Tourism remains basically a cultural phenomenon. Tourism is an international business so people have to fulfill many challenges to endure in this business and for this education is extremely important. Tourism is classified on the basis of motives. Tourism is an ever explanting service industry with latent vast growth national social economics phenomenon, which has become the world’s largest and latest growing industry in terms of revenue and the number of people involved. Being a service industry, it created employment opportunities for the local population. It also helps to improve infrastructural facilities like road, railway, electricity, water supply, building etc in tourist’s center and ultimately helps to develop the region by adding national income among the various terms of tourism. It is the pilgrimage tourism which has occupied an important place. Pilgrimage tourism must emphasize because of its importance to economics social and cultural benefits, the role to national integration of our country. Thus the increasing significance of tourism as a source of Income employment and amenities for the population of many areas particularly the developing ones has drawn the attention of the government as well as regional and local authorities and researchers.
Development of tourism adversely affects on the socio-cultural set of the region. It may create shortage of things needed in daily life and also increases cost of land accommodation, food, cloths etc. It has also given rise to many problems like social and environmental pertaining to pollution sewage hygiene facilities etc. In order to minimize the above disadvantages and needed for proper planning and suggestions. “Culture is the chief distinguish feature of any society or country”\(^3\). Many people are interested in learning about the new cultures and cultural influences of other countries and societies. So, they travel to those places where they can interact with social and cultural activities. These exchanges are fruitful for tourists as well as for the targeted societies and nations.

The impact of tourism on traditional life-styles is especially important where those traditions form the basis for the development of tourism. Ethnic tourism is particularly a feature of the Third World but the arts in general have been, and still are, a very significant part of Europe’s appeal to the traveler. Tourism is held by some observers to have a corrupting influence, brought about by the cheapening of artistic values or the commercialization of local traditions and customs; for example, the performance of religious or historical ceremonies on demand, out of context and for monetary reward. Other writers suggest tourists can have a strengthening and stimulating effect, either by reawakening interest in society’s own culture or simply by supporting the ballet, theatre or museums by their presence and entrance fees. More generally, seasonal tourist demand and other business generated from tourism-related workers may support shops and services which might otherwise disappear from some rural and other communities. Tourism may also impose other more banal but no less significant pressures on host populations, as when visitors are served ahead of local residents in shops and the latter are jostled in the streets during the height of the season, or restricted from the use of certain beaches. Tourism is labor-intensive and creates many jobs. It generates economic activity in the host cities, states and countries. Developing countries benefit from tourism or the money earned from foreign visitors can be used for imports of essential goods from other countries.

Tourism is a wider idea and encompasses a bunch additional than travel unaccompanied. Travel implies journeys undertaken from single set to an additional for any reason include journeys to a purpose and also the stay at a destination external one’s usual place of residence and the tricks undertaken for leisure and activity. All tourism includes several travels, but not all
travel is tourism. A person frequently travels for an ample variety of reason of which tourism in simply one.

Tourism has clear socio-cultural implications. It affects tourists, hosts and host-guest relationships. Cultural and economic distances between tourists and hosts in general, the greater these distances the greater the impact. If a tourist is not aware of certain values in the destination, he runs a high risk of violating them. On the other hand, if a host is not aware of the fact that many tourists need to work all year to be able to afford their holidays, feelings of envy are bound to be stronger. Absorption capability; Problems are bounded to arise once more tourists arrive than a destination’s facilities can sustain. In such cases direct competition arises between tourists and the host population.

Visiting places as a tourist is a relatively modern phenomena – a commercial activity that brings in revenue. But in India, pilgrimages are as part of pious religious activity which is known from the ancient times (e.g. the Kumbhmelasor visiting religious centers on the banks of the Ganga.) Today religious pilgrimages still continuous, but with the growth of tourism as an industry, a variety of sites have emerged to cater to pleasure, relaxation, adventure, curiosity, interest and knowledge.

Maharashtra boasts of a rich array of attractive options for visitors both intrepid travelers, nature enthusiasts; connoisseurs of art, or a place to just unwind in a beautiful ambience with all the comforts, thus attracting in great numbers domestic and foreign tourists. The state has a separate department for tourism, set up in 1969. But the Maharashtra State Tourist Development Corporation [MTDC] a government body to promote tourism was established in 1975. The offices of MTDC are located in most of the major cities of the state, and also outside as in New Delhi, Goa and other places.

Under the aegis of the corporation a number of tourist homes/ resorts/ hotels operate from several tourist sites to accommodate visitors and provide information as also arrange guided tours. The corporation also organizes numerous festivals at some of the well-known tourist’s places that showcase the culture and traditional performances – dance and music providing visitors and opportunity to experience the land, its heritage, its people and their customs. Some of these festivals are the ElloraFestivals, the Pune Ganesh Festival and others.
Maharashtra has great physical diversity. In the west, bordering the Arabian Sea is the Kontkan Strip with many small hills and streams. Behind the Kontkan Strip are the Western Ghats. These Mountains form the Western edge of the Deccan plateau and run for 640 kilometers through the state from north to south. The highest peak reaches a height of 1,400 meters. There are few gaps through which railways and roads run.

Between the Narmada Valley in the north and the Krishna Basin in the south is the Deccan trap. This Basin is a series of lava outpourings which reach a depth of 3,000 meters near Mumbai. East of Nagpur the Deccan Trap gives way to gently rolling hills 250 to 350 meters above sea level. The lava rock of the Deccan Trap breaks down into black soil which is heavy but fertile. The crystalline rocks produce sandy soils. This is light in color and less productive.

“The state of Maharashtra is lies between 14°.44’ to 21°.06’ North latitude and 72°.36’ to 80°.45’ East longitude. The area of the state is 3,07,762 sq.km and occupies 9.36 % of the total area of land of India.”

This is the third largest state in India. Maharashtra is bordered by the states of Madhya Pradesh to the North, Chhattisgarh to the East, Andhra Pradesh to the South East, Karnataka to the South and Goa to the Southwest. The state of Gujarat lies to the North West, with the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Maharashtra’s west coast is 720 km long made up by the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats is a hill range which runs parallel to the coast with an average elevation of 1,200 meters [4,000 feet]. To the west of these hills, lie the Kokhan coastal plains which are 50-60 kilometers in width. To the East of the Ghats lies the flat Deccan Plateau. To the North of the state, near the Madhya Pradesh border lays the Satpura Range. The Western Ghats, Form the Source of major rivers of South India, notably the Godavari and Krishna, two major rivers of Deccan India. The rivers, along with their tributaries flow eastwards, irrigating most of central and eastern Maharashtra. The Ghats are also source of numerous small rivers which flow westwards emptying into the Arabian Sea. To the North of the state, the rivers Tapti and Narmada flow westwards.

For the tourism, religious center are becoming important places. It includes temples, Samadhi Mandirs, Durgah, Gurudwara and Churches etc. A lot of people visit these religious centers. At these centers, there are festivals, fairs, and death anniversary celebrated frequently. Due to this reason, these areas are crowded. From this point of view there are lot of religious centers are established eg Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Alandi, Shirdi, Madhi, Shinganapur,
Ashtavinayaka, Jyotirling Temples etc. In Maharashtra, Ahamd nagar district is emerging as a famous religious tourist centre.

1.1 CONCEPT OF TOURISM

Tourism occupies a prominent place in the changing trends of modern world. It is a growing industry. It denotes the voluntary movement of people from the normal place of residence and work to a distant destination in search of rest, relaxation and new experience. As the standard of living improved, the desire to travel to distant lands got momentum. Generally people get relaxation by visiting new places, meeting new people and seeking new experience. When people move to distant place, they interact with diverse people. The changed environment gave the people mental and physical relaxation. Tourism is a pleasure activity in which money earned in one’s normal domicile is spent in place visited. Today tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the price and encouragement of all people and all government.

Today we are on the threshold of a new era. It is an era of tourism which includes the growth of leisure travel around the world. Almost every country of the world is looking hopefully at the potential of tourism. It is essentially a pleasure and recreational activity in which money earned in one’s normal domicile is spent in the place visited. Tourism leads to national development, economic growth and cultural expansion.

1.2 MOTIVATION OF TOURISM

The motivation of tourism in addition includes social, religious and business attention. Tourism and free time are possibly the two nicest effects in current civilization, which helps to endorse passive enjoyment of the human being and well being of the ordinary people. It is a smokeless business and it has its possession of direct and indirect result on financial system which regarded as effectual instrument of economic growth with thoughtful of social and cultural life of the people, which leads to a better universal considerate.

Tourism got encouragement by the introduction of holiday with pay. Level of income influences tourism as well as participation in recreational activities. The revolution in transport increased the mobility of people. Motor car has brought a great revolution in tourism. Overseas
holidays also become popular due to the development of Air Transport. The travel cost also influenced the demand for travel large number of tourist. Tourism is a pleasure activity in which money earned in one’s normal domicile is spent in place visited. Leisure is a measure of time left over after work, rest, sleep and household chores. Leisure is the time when an individual can do what he likes to refresh his spirit. Getting away from routine life, desire for pleasure, fun and excitement is called pleasure. Tour operators and travel agents portray a green picture of the areas, brochures and folders emphasis the pleasure of holidays.

1.3 TOURISM GEOGRAPHY

Travel Geography concentrates on those aspects of Geography that facilitate travel and make it more interesting. Knowledge of the continents, countries and oceans of the world add dimension to life and is a requisite for travel and tourism professionals. Travel Geography also encompasses cultural Geography what all those are like, something of their ethnic and social codes.

There are two main aspects of travel Geography, the world’s Geographical resource base for tourism, and the spatial patterns of world tourist activity. Travel Geography is about the Geographical distribution of tourism throughout the world. It seeks to describe and explain the spatial patterns of tourist activity and development on regional, national, international and world scales. It is about the location of tourist resources and the factors that influence when, how and where they are used for tourism. It is about the people who are tourists, where and why they travel and the effect they have on the places they visit. The tourist travels away from home for a variety of reasons. The essence of tourism is therefore; that it involves travel to a location that is not the tourist’s home. Travel Geography is concerned with the study of all three elements of the system, at all spatial scales.

1.4 ORIGIN OF TERM TOURISM

The term, Tourism originated from the Latin world ‘Torro’ means a Tool for describing a circle. This term was first used in the first half of the 17th century for denoting travel, excursion and a circuitous journey touching the principal places of the country. The term tour in Hebrew means learning, studying and searching.
1.5 DIFFERENCE IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Though the words travel and tourism are synonymous and used interchangeably but tourism is a wider concept and encompasses a lot more than travel alone. Travel implies journeys undertaken from one place to another for any purpose including journeys to work and as a part of employment, as a part of leisure and to take up residence; whereas tourism includes the journey to a destination and also the stay at a destination outside one’s usual place of residence and the activities undertaken for leisure and recreation. All tourism includes some travel, but not all travel is tourism. A person may often travel for a wide variety of purposes of which tourism is only one. Underlying the above conceptualization of tourism is the overall concept of traveler defined as ‘any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence.’

Persons moving to other places due to compelling reasons are not considered as tourists. Travelers are the persons who move out of their residence not with the intention of seeking pleasure but for searching ancient text, collect primary data for research, academic activity, seeking employment, getting education and assuming diplomatic assignment.

The people who travel on their own will, people who do not travel under any compelling seasons, spend money in the place of visit without earning and return to the place of origin shortly, is can be called as a tourists.

1.6 DEFINITION

“Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations. It is essentially a pleasure and recreational activity in which money earned in one’s normal domicile is spent in the placed visited.”

The World Tourism Organization defines tourists a kind of tourist. As recommended, first discuss the definition of a visitor. The WTO conference held in 1963 introduced the term ‘Visitor’. A visitor is defined as, “Any human being visiting a nation other than his usual place of dwelling for any cause other than being paying attention in an occupation compensated from within the country visited.” And “travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment
for more than twenty-four hours and not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.6

As per the WTO’s definition following persons are to be regarded as tourists—persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reasons, for health, persons travelling for meetings or in representative capacity of any kind, persons travelling for business purposes, persons arriving in the course of sea cruises, even when they stay for less than 24 hours in respect of this category of persons the condition of usual place of residence is waived off.

However persons belonging to the following categories are not considered as tourists—persons arriving with or without a contract to take up an occupation or engage in any business activity in that country. Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country, students and young persons in boarding establishments of schools. Travelers passing through a country without stopping, even if the journey takes more than 24 hours is generally called tourist.

1.7 INTERNAL TOURISM

While discussing the tourism phenomenon, the emphasis was only on international tourism, its meaning, components, elements and significance. However, one of the important elements of tourism is the subject of tourism is the subject of domestic tourism. A distinction is drawn between domestic or internal and foreign or international tourism. In domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal domicile to certain other areas within the country as contrasted with travelling outside the boundaries of the country as in international tourism. The basic difference between domestic and international tourism is that of jurisdiction of travel.

The tourist activity of residents of a country within their own country, which does not cross the boundaries of the country, it’s thus described as internal or domestic tourism. Because the travel takes place within the limits of the boundaries of a country, the various travel formalities which are necessary in international tourism are not observed in domestic tourism. Travel thus is an easy affair. The barriers of currency exchange language, passport, visa, health documents. Etc., are not to be faced by a domestic tourist.
1.8 SOCIAL TOURISM

Although there is as yet no agreed definition of social tourism, there has been a considerable study on the subject. Dr. W. Hunziker at the second Congress of Social Tourism held at Vienna and Salzburg in Austria in May 1959, proposed the following definition, “Social tourism is a type of tourism practiced by low income groups, and which is rendered possible and facilitated by entirely separate and therefore easily recognizable services”. Another recent definition, propounded by M. Andre Poplimont, is as follows: “Social tourism is skillful by those who would not be talented to get together the cost without communal intervention, i.e., without the assistance of an association to which the individual belongs”. From these definitions of social tourism it is clear that, manual workers are thus included in the scope of social tourism. In addition to manual workers there are also others who cannot save enough to pay for travel and accommodation because their incomes are too low or their commitments too great. On the whole, however, the majority of such tourists are manual workers.

The demand for tourism in any country is influence by a figure of factors counting the civilization and the socio-political system in which the potential tourists live. In many countries especially in East Europe and CIS, the state plays leading role in promoting tourism for their citizens. In these countries, the government provides relief to their citizens by way of giving them a holiday as a reward. In fact, social tourism can be said to be a form of tourism whereby the state renders facilities to its citizens to engage in tourism.

Social tourism in the broadest sense, therefore, involves chiefly the extension of reasonably priced international travel to the widest possible circles. This can be achieved most effectively through cooperation with organizations which by their nature are already committed to the development of social tourism, such as trade unions, cooperatives, workers educational associations and certain types of youth organizations. The workers knew in advance when and what type of holiday a person was entitled. Subsidies were provided by the states, local authorities, trade unions, employers, clubs and other associations.

Tourism has clear socio-cultural implications. It affects tourists, hosts and host-guest relationships. Cultural and economic distances between tourists and hosts in general, the greater these distances the greater the impact. If a tourist is not aware of certain values in the
destination, he runs a high risk of violating them. On the other hand, if a host is not aware of the fact that many tourists need to work all year to be able to afford their holidays, feelings of envy are bound to be stronger. Absorption capability; Problems are bounded to arise once more tourists arrive than a destination’s facilities can sustain. In such cases direct competition arises between tourists and the host population.

The establishment of annual paid holiday in the west heralded the birth of social tourism. Besides even religious trusts, voluntary organizations, local municipal bodies have provided cheap but comfortable accommodation for the comforts of the pilgrims. The factors which promoted tourism were raising standard of living. Technological development, increase in leisure time, decrease in working hours, longer vacation, educational status, better communication and social consciousness. Thus travel increased understanding and appreciation among the people.

1.9 CULTURAL TOURISM

Culture has always been a major object of travel, as the development of the society. Cultural attractions play an important role in tourism at all levels, from the global highlights of world culture to attraction that underpin local identities. Culture is the chief distinguishing feature of any society or country. Many people are interested in learning about the new cultures and cultural influences of other countries and societies. So, they travel to those countries or interact with those societies. Artists, poets, sculptors, philosophers, painters, archaeologists and social scientists nurture this type of habit. Many people are impressed by the folk dances, folk tales and art forms of other societies. These exchanges are fruitful for tourists as well as for the targeted societies and nations.

Cultural tourism is an experiential tourism characterized by involvement in and stimulation by the performing arts, visual arts, and festivals. Heritage tourism is also experiential tourism in the sense that one seeks an encounter with nature or seeks the feeling of being part of the history of a place. To a growing trend in cultural tourism that includes an increasing emphasis on the provision of information and interpretation rather than just sites. One criticism of tourist classifications based on types of activities is the assumption that tourists travel to destinations for a narrow range of specific reasons. Tourists may choose a destination for more than one reason and their behavior may not entirely reflect their initial travel motivations.
Cultural heritage tourism is important for various reasons; it has positive economic and social impact, it establishes and reinforces identity, it helps to preserve the cultural heritage, with culture as an instrument it facilitates harmony and understanding among people, it supports culture and helps renew tourism. Modern Indian theatre has benefited from both, the popular folk tradition and the western drama tradition simultaneously the modern playwrights have also made new experiments. Knowledge about these aspects would enable you to put in perspective the development of Indian theatre. Such knowledge is crucial to those involved in the field of tourism, as they would be able to appreciate the specificities of Indian in the overall context of Indian Culture.

1.10 TRAVELS FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

Travel for religious purposes assumed a significant importance. The practice of travelling for religious reasons, going on a pilgrimage for instance, became a well-established custom in many parts of the world. Religion was a great unifying force. Pilgrimages strengthened religious bonds. It provided the impetus for a stay at home agrarian society to break out of its narrow Geographical confines. It also exposed people to new manners and customs, different kinds of food and modes of dress. It encouraged exchange of ideas and also fostered trade. It served as a powerful means of forging unity and understanding between people from widely different regions. Pilgrimage was a mass phenomenon as a very large number of people were participating in pilgrimages. Subsequently, the religious nature of travel gave way to education, learning and sightseeing. People began to appreciate the importance of education, arts science and culture.

1.11 HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage tourism involves visiting historical or industrial sites that may include old canals, railways, battlegrounds, forts etc. “The overall purpose is to gain an appreciation of the past. It also refers to the marketing of a location to members of a Diasporas who have distant family roots there.” Heritage tourism can also be attributed to historical events that have been dramatized to make them more entertaining. Heritage tourism has a number of objectives that must be met within the context of sustainable development such as; the conservation of cultural resources, accurate interpretation of resources authentic visitors’ experience, and the simulation
of the earned revenues of cultural resources. We can see, therefore, that cultural heritage tourism is not only concerned with identification, management and protection of the heritage values but it must also be involved in understanding the impact of tourism on communities and regions, achieving economic and social benefits, providing financial resources for protection, as well as marketing and promotion.

1.12 HOLIDAY TOURISM

Tourism got encouragement by the introduction of holiday with pay. During the 19th century there was a demand for Holidays for the working people. “The introduction of annual paid holiday led to the mobility of population and broadened the horizon of millions of people. In 1936 International Labor Organization (ILO) endorsed the idea of paid holidays.” There was an extraordinary growth of Tourism in subsequent years. The concept of paid holidays has universal recognition. The employers have realized that the paid holidays have not affected industrial production. As a result of industrialization and the introduction of factory laws, the concept of paid holidays has become an essential aspect. As the laborers are getting holidays with pay, they automatically get some inclination to move away from the factory environment at latest for a short period.

1.13 OBJECTIVES

1. Geographical analysis of Tourism Development in study area.
2. Socio-Cultural and Religious study of Tourism Development in study area.
3. To discuss about reasons of Tourism Development in study area.
4. To analyze the cultural activities by Tourist Centers.

1.14 SOURCE OF DATA AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is composed of words and search, which means to search again, or to search for new facts or to modify older ones in any branch of knowledge. The Webster’s International Dictionary proposes a very inclusive definition of research as “a careful critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles diligent investigation in order to ascertain something”.

Research provides an analytical framework of the subject matter of investigation. It establishes the relationship between different variables, especially the relationship of the
dependent variables with the independent variables. The cause effect relationship between different variables can also be identified, leading to valuables observations, generalizations and conclusions. Inductions and deductions are also possible in a systematic research. In social science, several methods are used. Any method based on scientific approach is suitable for social and economic research, but it must be carried out on a set pattern and its result should be reliable logical and certain.

The methodology chosen for conducting the study consists of Tourism centers survey. The data collected from different sources has been tabulated and processed through statistical techniques. Quantitative methods and technique are used to convert the data. These methods are useful for the analysis. The final result of the statistical methods and important finding has been presented through the graphs using various cartographic techniques for the quality of work. Secondary source is obtained from census of India publication of Ahmednagar district.

1.15 SURVEY METHOD

The term survey is used for the technique of investigation by a direct observation of a phenomena or systematic gathering of data from population by applying personal contact and interviews when adequate information about a certain problem is not available in records, files and other sources. It is currently being used in those investigations also where published data is used. Mark Abrams define survey as ‘A Social survey is a process by which quantitative facts are collected about the social aspect of a community’s composition and activities’.

Survey method helps in the study trend of the effect of time on the phenomena under the study. Under the social survey method a researcher is in a position to observe the activities of a group under study from a much closer distance. It helps a researcher to have a better insight to their doings. Personal approach enables the researcher in getting reliable information as the investigator is in position to clear up doubts and misunderstandings on the spot especially when the respondents are literate. Personal approach enables the researcher to get better co-operation from the respondents. Under this method promptness is assured and supplementary information is also gathered about the respondents under study.

The collection of data refers to a purposive gathering of information relevant to the subject-matter of the study from the units under investigation. The method of collection of data
depends mainly upon the nature, purpose and the scope of inquiry on one hand the availability or resources and time on the other.

1.16 QUESTIONNAIRE

The collection of data through questionnaire is one of the most popular methods used these days. A questionnaire contains many questions pertaining to the field of inquiry and provides space for answers. It may be defined as an instrument for collecting information from a number of persons, supposed to possess it by making them record their replies to a number of questions. It is sent to the information by post. The informant sends back the questionnaire duly filled in within the stipulated time mentioned in the covering latter sent with the questionnaire.

A questionnaire is a format containing a list of questions sequentially ordered to obtain information relevant to the objectives of the study. A questionnaire is not only a list of questions used to obtain responses. It is specifically intended to obtain particular kinds of data. It should be designed, therefore, according to set specifications and with specific goals in mind. A questionnaire cannot be judged as good or bad, efficient or inefficient unless the job it was intended to accomplish is known. It is essential, then, to look at the development of a questionnaire as a whole rather than the mere wording of any one particular question.

1.17 HYPOTHESES

1. Sustainable development can be made by tourism.
2. Tourism provides income and employment.
3. Progress of the vicinity is due to religious tourist places.

1.18 STUDY LOCATION AND AREA

“Ahmednagar came into existence as a District in 1860. The region of Ahmednagar district lies between 18°02’ to 19°09’ N. latitude and 73°09’ to 75°05’ E. longitude. It is situated partly in Godavari basin and partly in Bhima basin. It is bounded by on the North by Igatpuritaluka of Nashik district, on the North east by Aurangabad district, on the East by Beed district and
Osmanabad district, on the South of Solapur district, on the south-west by Thana district. It has a total area of 17,035 square km,[1975]. This is the largest district of Maharashatra. In 1993 it was 17048 sq. kms. It has 13 talukas, 1554 habited villages and 2 inhabited village 13 towns and total population out of which 28,39,454 is rural and 5,33,481 is urban. In rural area 14, 52,006 are the male and 13, 87,448 are female whereas in urban area there are 2, 78,603 male and 2, 54,878 female."^{11} The names of talukas are Kopargaon, Akola, Sangamaner, Shrirampur, Rahuri, Nevasa, Shevgaon, Parner, Ahmadnagar, Pathardi, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed and Rahata.

The district has Sahyadri, Kalsubai range, Adula hills, Baleshwer range, Harishchandra range running West-east except the portion of Sahyadri bordering Thana district which is North-south. In between there are large plateaus strewn all over the area. There are two main valleys viz. Godaveri on the North and Bhima on the South, the earlier shares the region of Nashik district where the latter shares the area of Pune district.

1.19 LITATURE REVIEW

Describes tourism endorsement and infrastructural growth for tourism connected actions is bound to have a sequence of socio-cultural, socio-economic, physical and ecological impacts on the locale which would need a methodical evaluation and study, using systematic techniques, before progress decisions are taken. (Akshaykumar 1997) Any program for tourism growth ought to thus have the underlying purpose of promoting the activist impacts and typical articles in this period a qualitative description extenuating the negative impacts on the social and physical areas.

As an academic regulation, tourism relates to the study of the performance and behavior of visitors in order to examine their impact and implications to economics, politics and psychology. (Khan M.A. 1997) The period of globalization has complete tourism an even further inspiring research paper writing theme actors the borderless world citizens are exchanging thoughts and culture is now energetic and the degree of replace made probable by tourism changing the method we survive and come across at the world.

Review- Knowledge concerning the survival of tourism Journal a appraisal of each Journal mission optional additional reasons qualitative tourism. (Roger W. Riley 2000) The study is investigating the impact of job and social factors and new employee’s organizational commitment in the Hong Kong and rent ions so leave. Employee turnover has long been a
concern of the hospitality industry and academics who investigate human resources issues. One of the most attractive forms of tourism in. (Terry Lam Ada Jimmy Chan 2002) High employee turnover affects the quality of products and services. Study that the level of organizational commitment among no supervisory employees is low in Hong Kong after controlling for the effect of external motivating purpose recommendation for hotel managers to reduce new employee.

In tourism verities of people came in contact to each other tourist resident’s entrepreneurs and administration. (Adavitot S.C and Gatade D.G. 2007) It is quite necessary to keep cordial with them. But it depends on the behavior of the people and the destination where they got varies whether the tourists have satisfied provided services. Tourist satisfaction assessment regarding certain attractiveness and specific in respect of tourist is useful in making changes and modifications in tourist programand facilities. The popularity of destination is mainly depending on good cooperation and the treatment of locals.

One of the majority striking forms of tourism is naval tourism. (BenteDerksen 2007) Dalmatia is frequently seen as the majority beautiful coastal region, with the most possible for tourism. Dalmatia is alienated in four regions. Dubrovnik Region although, is the only one which does not have tourism scheduled as preference subject. This strategy result is based on in the move toward explanation ‘Croatian Tourism Development by 2010’.

The main aspire of the Journal of tourism and quiet investigate is to offer a peer-reviewed meeting for the revise and conversation of tourism related areas of leisure pastime and hospitality studies. (The Journal of Tourism and Research, Stenden University, Editorial, 2008 vol., No.2.pp.45). Tourism move toward alter inappropriate tourism presentation inappropriate trade performance tourism and peace initiatives and examples at the first-rate put into carry out from side to side tourism.

Tourism is rapidly developing economics socio-cultural activity is importance of tourism. (Kamble S.M. and Dr. Shinkalgar R.S. 2008) However perfection and conservation of tourist centers are essential for tourism development. The study of tourist centers distribution is essential torture planning. Therefore it is necessary to develop their tourist centers. For the tourism, religious centre are becoming important places, it includes Temples, Samadhi, Churches
and Gurudwara etc. A lot of people visit these religious tourist centers. At these centers, there are festivals, fairs, and death anniversary celebrated frequently. Due to this reason, these areas are crowded. From this point of view there are lot of religious centers are established in Maharashtra have been developed.

Tourist experiences unite various degrees of originality with the part of the common and the excitement of alter, mixed with the safety of accustomed behavior. (Lakshman K.P. 2008) Thus it takes keen on report the importance of personality motivations and in addition recognizes that the amount to which awareness and novelty is experienced is prejudiced by tourist preferences.

It is promised that Tourism business cannot attain its attentiveness with the assist of HRD attitude and advance. (Khan Naffes A. 2008) Provided unpaid care is taken to diagram expand and keeping in vision the organizational and industry. To develop an organizational culture in which superior’s subordinate relationships, teamwork and co-ordination among different submits are strong.

Tourism is one of the success stories to the 20th Century. (Santosh V.S. 2008) The motivation for tourism also includes social religious and business interest. Tourism and leisure are perhaps the two nicest thing modern society which helps to promote peaceful co-existence pleasure of the individual and well being of the General public. It is a smokeless industry and it has in own direct and indirect effect on economy which regarded at effective instrument of economics developing.

Besides economic benefits to a country by way of earning foreign exchange, employment generation, regional development and bringing prosperity to the people as the primary objectives, tourism also makes a massive contribution to the social and political understanding. (Vijaykumar A. 2009) Tourism is thus an important means of promoting cultural exchanges and international co-operation. At the same time, it must be recognized that tourism also contributed to the protection of the natural environment and cultural heritage of people and in particular to the restoration of historic and archaeological buildings and works of art.

The development of tourism in India is a fascinating subject. (Bhatia A.K. 2010) What makes it fascination is its history. Tourism thrives on history of the country. In fact, tourism
cannot be isolated from history, much less in a country like India whose cultural heritage has a wealth of attractions. Its magnificent monuments attract a large number of visitors from all over the world. Few nations in the world offer such different interests to the guests.

In this book author says (RevalthyGirish 2010) India is a large populous country with long hoary past, great tradition and glorious civilization. He discussed about motivation of tourism. Tourism today has acquired wide social and cultural dimensions. Due to fast and instant communication, the world has turned into a global village. Tourism promotes cultural relations and International co-operations. The food, drinks, hospitality, craft products and other aspects of a national’s life appeal to travelers and visitors. Cultural tourism is characterized by a sense of motivation such as the desire to learn and study in a centre famous for its high standard of living and teaching, to study the habits institutions and the life of foreign people, to visit historical monuments [Traces of past civilization], art galleries, religious centers to participate in art festivals and celebrations take part in music, theatre, dance, folklore, festivals etc. India is a large and popular country with and great past and a great tradition.

The fast expanding tourism industry needs trained manpower. (Seth PranNath and BhatSushma Seth 2010) The Government of India has realized the economic potential of tourism. To train young people in various skills needed for tourism industry, tourism has been introduced as a vocational subject at various levels- from HSC to PG at the university level. It is good beginning.

It has the great variety of life on earth has provided for man’s needs over thousands of years. (IngoleJayshree and Deshmukh S.M. 2011) The variety of livelihood creatures forms a grasp up scheme which has been used by each people for its enlargement and growth man has forever festinated by the diversity of life biodiversity is the new international buzz word, perhaps it has not attached as much attention as global warming and ozone discipline.

In modern years foodstuff and lilac have played an more and more more important purpose in tourism not only are they tea curved in tourism promotions but food wine tourism also retreat to as astronomy tourism cooking tourism gastronomy tourisms has became a important part of tourism in universal in the past a small number of decades. (John M.2011)
There is various types of tourism in which religious tourism is more important from ancient period. (Pothdar M.B. 2011) The satisfaction of tourist is having important to develop tourism industry. There is difference between tourism and other industries; tourism is light industry requiring little capital investment which can be utilized the integral and immovable assets like culture heritage etc. These days tourism has been identified as the tool for the development and is the leading employment and foreign exchange generated for the countries, but tourism will be successful when the tourists feel satisfied with their visit, therefore here lies the importance of studying the satisfaction level of the tourists. The study of satisfaction level will act as feedback from the tourist side, which is important for the successful tourism development.

Heritage tourism involves visiting historical sites. (Randall Jack 2011) the in general reason is to increase an appreciation of the earlier period. It furthermore refers to the advertising of a site to members of a Diaspora who have distant family roots there. Cultural heritage tourism is important for various reasons, it has positive economic and social impact, it establishes and reinforces identity, it helps preserve the cultural heritage.

In the spate of technology advances in many fields the navigation and positioning technology has also gone through technological upgradation. (BhendekarSadhana H. and Amol Waindeshkar 2011) Today use of GPS is inevitable particularly for navigation and exploration of various destinations. GPS is an instrument using aerospace technology connected with communication satellites that transmit signals to the earth. There are myriad uses of GPS in tourism industry. In this paper attempt has been made towards the reeled out different uses of GPS particularly in exploration of destination they attempted explore the destination through traveling to route incoming point of interest for example, tourist spots, locations etc. and prepared a map of tourist interest which helps tourist in decision making.

Understanding what tourism management, economic development by tourism, effects of tourism in country these things are mention in the book Tourism development. (VarmaVivek 2011) Tourism be supposed to be a motor vehicle for international collaboration and considerate of the variety of civilizations and a forerunner of calm.
Tourism industry has grown exponentially in the past few decades and this will led to the increase in demand for the professionals in the field, making the course of tourism extremely popular among students globally. (Kothari Anurag 2011) Tourism management is one of the important papers and the present publication is being prepared by keeping in view the syllabi of several universities and colleges. The book began with an Introduction and moves on to describe the Perception and Concept of Tourism along with man-made caves hewn out of Rocky Mountains, conceived and executed some 2000 years ago. The demand for tourism in any country is influenced socio-political system in which the potential tourists lie. In many countries especially in East Europe and CIS, the sea plays leading role in promoting tourism for their citizens. In these countries, the government provides relief to their citizens by way of giving them a holiday as a reward.

Universal lots of destinations have reached agreements through producers of sequence to come into view in them but in the Spanish container are the series a promotional instrument for tourism destinations. (Noelia Araujo–Vila 2011)

Tourism is an international business so people have to fulfill many challenges to endure in this business and for this education is extremely important. (Pawar P.B. 2011) So we find satisfactory literacy rate where this tourism industry is developed on large scale and in this literacy rate. Female literacy rate is also significant. Because female also have to perform all economies activates related to this occupation.

Today the mechanism and devices of control and access to tourist arrivals and the struggle between sending and host countries over retention of tourist expenditures are different. (Sathyadev T.K. 2011) But developing countries still have weak bargaining power vis-à-vis international tour operators and experience discrimination. There is growing consolidation and centralization of the tools of the tourism trade among a few players.

Tourism purpose has seen as a consolidation of goods and experience which intending tourist to journey (Ahmad NozrinArisAnuar 2012) Even though there are many studies in various aspects of tourism destination the shift of mass tourism to ‘alternative tourism’ the changes of tourist tests as well as an increasing of travel capabilities have called for a tourism destination to be more creative in offering niche tourism of more importantly, ‘Tourist friendly Destination’
since there are no specific theories concepts frameworks and indicators in tourist ‘Friendly Destinations’.

The distribution of population in any country/region is closely influenced by the physical (terrain, topography, climate, natural vegetation, minerals, and soils) socioeconomic (religion, customs, education, awareness, per capita income, and standard of living), and political factors (government policy towards population) the country having good climate for tourism. Husain Majid, (2011)

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