

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of previous studies on Tourism is essential to get a bird's eye view about the sector. The information collected is useful to go in depth and to identify the unknown areas; several authors have dealt extensively with various aspects of tourism sector. Some of the studies are reviewed in this chapter :

2.1 REVIEW OF RESEARCH ARTICLES :

The researcher has exclusively used '**Community - Based Ecotourism to meet the New Tourists Expectations: An Exploratory Study**' (2012) written by **Fiorello Amelie** and **Bo Damien**. It throws light on the tourist behavior, sustainable tourism, community base ecotourism, host community and empowerment. The study has revealed that Tourism is destructive towards host communities and their natural environment. However, the general attitude of society towards the environment is changing, and consequently people are developing and appreciation for the value of responsible travel. Alternative forms of tourism have been conceived, such as ecotourism, and are viewed as a mean meet the expectations of the new tourists.

1) **Ballantyne Roy, Packer Jan and Axelsen Megan, Trends in tourism Research (2009) -**

This paper extends analyses of the evolution of tourism research, to incorporate a range of journals that have become increasingly influential over the past decade. The study of tourism is an academic field. It is a recent phenomenon and over the last few decades the field has experienced rapid changes in research, focus on methodological sophistication. Tracking these changes provides insights into the growth and development of research in the field as well as highlighting areas for further attention.

2) **Chen Ming - Hisiang, Jang Soo Cheong and Reng Ru-Jun, Discovering optimal Tourist market Mixes (2011) -**

This study applied the portfolio theory model to Japan's in bound tourist market and proposed optimal market shares by nationality. By comparing the growth rate and risk

associated with each departure country. This study sheds light on diversification in tourism markets and offers tourism authorities in Japan explicit guidelines for the long term development of the country's tourism industry.

3) Sheldon Pauline J., Journals of Tourism and Hospitality -

This paper examines journal usage by tourism and hospitality research. It determines the tourism and hospitality journals perceived to have the highest quality, the ones that are referred most, and the ones that are published most by the North American publishing faculty. The results point to clear distinctions in the rankings by the tourism and hospitality samples.

4) Watkins Leah J. and Gnoth Juergen, Japanese Tourism Values : A means, End Investigation (2011) –

This study evaluates the research method of means - end in a cross - cultural research context in order to understand Japanese trusts values that drive travel choices in New Zealand. It contributes an extensive critique of means - end analysis and its advantages over quantitative research method in cross - cultural research. The article argues that meaningful values research must consider not only those value that are commonly understood across cultures but also those that are particular to the culture of interest, in order to understand what drives perception and satisfaction relevant for destination management and marketing.

5) Sinha Corazon Catiboy, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Tourism:- Philippine Initiative (2010) -

Opinioned that Sustainable tourism or eco tourism has been identified as one of the measures to achieve biodiversity conservation at both in situ and ex situ conditions. The management strategies to harmonize biodiversity and tourism development in Philippines the establishment of the national integrated for local and indigenous communities living both inside and adjacent to the protected areas.

6) Ozturk Hilal Erkus, Planning of tourism development The case of Anatalya (2012) -

This paper discusses the influence of tourism planning policies and their interaction in the city of Antalya. In this context, tourism development policies and

projects on Antalya, which are strongly influenced by central government, are evaluated by making a general historical overview on the tourism planning policy of Turkey. Based on the effects of tourism development in the city, this paper proposes a possible tourism planning approach that can reduce the negative effects of tourism development.

7) Keuvan Yalcin, Mass Tourism Development and Deforestation in Turkey (2010)

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The study revealed that the growth of mass tourism has led to a wide range of environment and socio- cultural problems throughout the world. A central feature of mass tourism the use and conversion of large national tends to build tourism related facilities. Worldwide forests and coastal zones are the principal resources used for the construction of tourist facilities. The study indicated that deforestation is one of the most important global environmental consequences as mass tourism development.

8) Mali Babasaheb Vithoba, Problems and prospects of tourism in Sindhudurg District (2011) -

Reveled that tremendous development in tourism industry over the last four decades, in multifarious benefits and the magnitude of impacts and its future growth prospects have all together made tourism a subjects of extensive study and research. In many of the developing countries where chronic unemployment often exist, the promotion of tourism can be a great encouragement to economic development and especially employment.

9) Paranjape Mandar, Sustainable Domestic Tourism : An Instrument of Economic Development (2011) -

In this study author revealed that Globalization and Technology have played a major role in wither the geographical boundaries. Human tendency of inventing new geographies have nurtured tourism. In decades of evolution of man, tourism was in the form of migration for food and safety. In this paper an attempt is made to analyze the contribution of domestic tourism as a potential adjustment of economic development.

10) Ghorude K; Katti Nandini, Sustainable Tourism and Economic Development for Maharashtra (2011) -

The present paper sharply focuses on tourism industry in Maharashtra. Tourism today is well recognized engine of growth in the decade over sustainable tourism. The economic costs and benefits need to be considered with great sensitivity. Tourism industry contributes to the economic development of India and Maharashtra. The benefits are in the form of employment generation, foreign exchange generation, through the impact of multiplier effect.

11) Sadamale Mohan G., Agro tourism Concept Scope and Opportunities in India (2011) -

Reveled that there is an increasing number of tourist preferring non - urban tourist spots. Hence there is a scope for promotion of non-urban tourist spots in interior villages by establishing agro –tourism centers. But adequate facilities and publicity must to promote such centers.

Promotion of agro-tourism needs conceptual convergence with Rural tourism, eco-tourism, adventure- tourism and culinary adventures.

12) Landaye D. B., Agro-tourism - An Instrument of the Rural Employment Generation (2011) -

Opine that tourism is now well recognized as an engine of growth in the various economics in the world. Several countries have transformed their economics by developing their tourism potential tourism has great capacity to generate large - scale employment and additional income sources to the skilled and unskilled agro-tourism is a way of tourist development.

13) Kadam Somnath D., Tourist Of Sindhudurg in the context of Archaeological Heritage -

India is associated with the golden past and Heritage tourism is a popular tourism for tourist specially, foreign tourists. It is observed that 54.7 tourists are interested in heritage tourism. Sindhudurg is attractive place of heritage tourism. The past of the district is closely rooted in ancient Indian dynasties and Maratha history. Sindhudurga has a lot to offer heritage tourism.

14) Lal S. N. & Wadkar S. B., Tourism Development in India - A Marketing Perspective Approach (2011) -

The study Indicates that tourism industry in India is on a great boom. At the present India has tremendous potential to become a major global tourist destination and Indian tourism industry is exploiting the potential to the hill.

2.2 REVIEW OF TOURISM BOOKS :

1) Fridgen Joseph D., Dimensions of Tourism (1996) -

The length of present books is historical, psychological, international, environmental, economic, social and cultural dimensions of tourism. It also illustrates those perceptions and, personality, values, and learning. It discusses of services required to the traveler. It points out tourism, development programmes, marketing, perspectives and planning related to tourism. It also illustrates marketing tools and, research and measurement and tourism policy.

2) Chattopadhyay Monisha, Religious Tourism an Introduction (2006)

The book does not to suggest any readymade solution for the development of religious tourism. Religion has always motivated level, with or without promotional efforts. The book aims to bring out the various nuances related to the theme of religious tourism. Religious tourism should be considered not as a unique entity but in the context of the larger social picture.

3) Weiermair Klaus and Mathies Christine - The tourism and Leisure Industry - Shaping the future (2005) -

The content of this book is the customization of life and leisure, changes in demographics, standards of life and its relations to leisure behavior, effects of the globalization on leisure or rediscovering slowness, leisure behavior related to cultural, changing types and archetypes in lifestyle and implication for leisure behavior, and role of information- technology in leisure and tourism.

This is a thought provoking book about the future of tourism. It is comprehensive covering future in implications from all corners of the globe. The book is great mixture of research and practical information.

4) Cook Roy A. Yale Laura J. Margna Joseph J. Tourism - The Business of Travel, Third Edition (2006) -

The content of present book is the traveling public and tourism promoters, tourism service suppliers, the future and hospitality environment,

This book leads the students in the practical learning and real experience. It is written in appealing style and provides hundreds of current industry examples. That makes it the perfect text for student taking their first tourism class as well as for anyone who is interested in the inner working of this exciting industry of tourism.

5) Harish R., Space Travel and Tourism New Frontiers (2007) -

This book is primarily about space tourism. There is however considerable coverage on space travel as the two are memorably intertwined. To a large extent space tourism is nothing but space travel undertaken as a leisure activity and space tourism depends on the development of cost - effective means for space travel.

6) Dr. A Satish Babu, Tourism Development in India (2008):

Elaborated travel and tourism occupies a pivotal position in most of the State Economies in India. Andhra Pradesh is not an exception to this development. The prominent problem before the parties in power is to provide Employment to millions of youth and Travel and Tourism Industry has been recognised as an important segment in the Economy of Andhra Pradesh in generating employment and forex.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the four major South Indian states which is considered as Gateway for Southern Tourism. It offers an Oasis of Peace, Calm and Serenity. Andhra Pradesh is called as a River State' with beautiful country side and is a Cynosure

to the Tourist. This ancient beautiful land is haunted with Rocks, Hills, Forests, Lakes, and Water falls. Andhra Pradesh is covered with lush green fields that appear as a green shawl spread out in the gleaming Sun shine. Andhra Pradesh is known for many sacred and secular Shrines which are famous and, splendid. Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts and traditional arts are unique. The Nirmal paintings and Kondapalli Toys are well known for magnificent. State will be a delightful dilemma for the tourists for its magic, mystery, glory and grandeur. The State is capital of the most exquisite and exclusive manufacturing of Sarees and Dress materials.

In view of the salient features of the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has incorporated Travel and Tourism Development Corporation Limited in the year 1976. Since its inception, the Corporation is incurring losses and became a burden to the State Exchequer. On the other hand with the introduction of Private participation a whole new vista of innovative and Tourist attraction services have opened up for the Travel and Tourism Sector. An attempt has been made to identify the causes for chronic sickness in this Corporation and suggest solutions for the problems faced.²¹

7) Sethi Pravin – Handbook of Modern Tourism (2009) :

Interprets that travel is an ancient phenomenon. From the very earliest historical period, travel has had a fascination for man. Man has travelled from the very earliest times. Much of travel in the beginning was largely unconscious and rather a simple affair. The cumbersome procedures as we witness in travel today were not to be found in old days.

In modern tourism sex tourism enjoys the vital role. World sex tourism has further institutionalised the exploitation of women within, patriarchal societies although its more overt forms do appear to be on the decline. However, the reasons for this probably relate more to the threat of AIDS to the visitor rather than widespread concern for the sex worker or fundamental changes in gender and economic relations. Tourism will continue to be a mainstay of the region's economies.

However, while tourism prostitution may decline, the intrinsic inequality of host-guest relationships in modern tourism can only continue to perpetuate the current scenario of gender relations tourism is sex tourism.²²

8) Romila Chawla - Responsible Tourism :

Responsible Tourism discusses that responsible tourism enables local people to enjoy a better life-style, through increased socio-economic benefits and improved conditions. It is based on commonsense and responsible use of environmental resources and cultural assets of each destination. It aims to secure that tourism industry look after ultimate end and destinations, so that their attractions and resources are not disturbed either by local people or for future visitors.

Therefore, responsible tourism is about customer satisfaction, environmental protection and a positive contribution to development.

9) Badan B. S. – Tourism in India:

This book interprets Tourism in relationships and phenomena that arising out of the journeys and temporary dwelling of people travelling for pleasure or recreational purposes. The impact of tourism was identified as the most common theme in the review of tourism research. Most studies on the impact of tourism have been concerned with development which has already occurred, impact assessment is now also included in some planning process.

Tourism has wider implications encompassing economic, social and cultural benefits. According to the social and cultural point of view, tourism produces an interaction between the cultural patterns of the visitors and those of the host culture. Cultural tourism serves as a fertile soil for exercising creativity, developing special kinds of relationship between the tourists and the host culture, between the tourist and the host culture. It enables the tourists to form a perspective of own present world and a global concept of his historic past.

10) Bhatt Harish – Impact of ICTs in Tourism (2006) :

Elaborates, today, the tourism industry is facing rapid changes due to a number of reasons, such as reorganising economy, environmental protection, consumer protection acts, airline deregulation, and flexibilities in vacation days. Competition in Price leads to Quality competition. Naturally, the management and production sides are forced to listen to consumer needs far more closely. It is further influenced by the effects of globalisation. It is resulting in different destinations to compete on a worldwide level. All these factors are shaping the industry and is being termed 'new tourism'. New

Tourism is characterised by flexibility, segmentation, diagonally integration, and customisation.

The new tourism industry follows new systems and technologies to offer more ready-made products to the polished tourists. With the help of information and communication technologies (ICTs) applications, tourist can view desired places, can book accommodation, can book any forms of transport facilities, and even pay for all these while sitting in his own house. -

The use of ICTs has totally transformed the travel and tourism industry. ICTs in this industry consist of various components. These components include computerised on-line reservation systems, management information systems, digital telephone networks, Satellite communication, fund transfer, tele-conferencing, video, video brochures, electronic information systems, smart cards, mobile communication, e-mail, and Internet.

These various communication technologies of ICTs are used in all sections of travel and tourism. These technologies have totally converted the tourist industry and also helped for integration of all sources. The use of these new technologies has proved the best productivity and profitability.²⁵

11) Gill Pushpinder S. - Perspectives on Indian Tourism :

Perspectives on Indian Tourism analyses that, Hindu and Islam traditions both regard an "Atithi" or a traveler, as God sent. Similarly the Muslim have been commanded by the prophets sayings that something must be saved for the unknown traveler in the evening. Tourism today has gained wide social, cultural and economic dimensions. The world has turned into a global village due to fast and instant communication. The developed countries have been able to provide better use of leisure to their citizens and as such they are moving around the world to see and enjoy history and culture of various nations in the world. Tourism today has been acknowledged as flourishing industry. Government and the private sector have planned tourism as an essential component of their economic resources. However, tourism

requires proper planning, investment and objective study of the subject. Major educational institutions are introducing tourism as a subject, in their school curriculum and extra curriculum activities. India has remained great attraction to the world, for its golden past, historical background and modern present. However, tourist industry has not prepared and developed so far to exploit its full potential. India's share in the global tourism industry has declined from 4 per cent in 1986 to 3 percent in 1990, therefore renewed efforts are now made to catch up with the rest of the world in this field.

Indian tourist industry needs shrewd planning, proper study of marketing processes and active and sincere involvement of private sector.²⁶

12) Narasaiah M. Lakshmi – Tourism and World Trade Organisation (2006) :

Trade has always played the vital role in building peace. It reduces tension and lowers barriers; to goods and services as well as among nations and communities. The irradiation of barriers results into interdependence and interdependence affects solidarity. Recent history of last half of the century proves that lowering of trade barriers directly affected opening economics.

Every region has its own existence and identity. It is never repeated elsewhere as it is. Any region which was on the way of world trade should try to regain its place. It will achieve peace as well as prosperity to the place. World Trade Organisation (WTO) receives the numerous applications for rejuvenation of trade. Regionalism will encourage to reduce positive results for regional trade and economic initiatives among countries. Regionalism can help countries at a comparable level in opening their economies and in deepening their interdependence. However, the rapid development of global economy indirectly checks the regional efforts of Regionalism. Naturally, the multilateral system becomes fundamental step for the economic prosperity of any region.²⁷

13) Singh Shalini - Profiles in Indian Tourism (1996) –

The book points out, it has been critically observed that India performs better than her tourism industry. Considering her rich resources in biodiversity, cultural heritage, history and antiquity, tourism should have been the foremost in the Asian region, particularly in South East Asia and the Pacific, where growth in tourism has been the fastest in recent years, almost four times faster than the world average (WTO:

1994). Surprisingly, some small countries, like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Hongkong are attracting more tourists and better responses than India. Even in terms of quality of services, the countries like Maldives and Bhutan offer the best model of sustainable tourism by integrating tourism and environment.

India's tourist movement, organised in early 50's, has now come of age. Leaders of the industry have reason to be self-complacent on what they have achieved on numbers, hard currency and development of recreation resources in the remote mountains, along the coastline, historic cities, parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Critics of this kind of growth have raised eye-brows as they found it, for the most part, ad-hoc, piece meal and lopsided devoid of research base and benefit of well defined sustainable tourism development policy goals. This has resulted in unwholesome development, threatening the integrity of the ecosystem. This is so much visible over the Himalayas where traditional religious tourism in the name of Yatras has almost yielded place to unholy mass consumerism. Resorts' of the Raj days, all along the middle Himalayas, have reached their saturation points, crying for diffusion of activity. Coastal Goa, Kovalam, Pun, and Mahabalipuram on the Western and Eastern seaboard appear to be in distress. India's most ancient city – Benaras with its Ghats is inflicted with worst kind of environmental injuries. The Taj city is besmeared with pollution. The Nawab's Avadh is crying for better development and strategic tourism promotion. Strangely India's tourism industry runs with little baseline data on tourism resources, visitor's statistics, demographics and behaviouristic studies.

14) Chawla Romila – Coastal Tourism and Development (2004) :

Elaborates, beaches are the leading tourist destinations. Coastal tourism and recreation comprises the largest and fastest growing sector. More than 90 per cent of foreign visitors to the United States visit coasts. It can also strain the beaches and related natural resources of the nations. Without long term planning, growth and development, over use can permanently harm these important natural resources.

The book aims to examine and understand the international activity of coastal tourism at a global level. Efforts made by the international agencies, to contain its adverse impacts and to promote sustainable coastal tourism have been placed before the readers.

15) Chawla Ramila - Impacts of Tourism (2006) :

This book discusses that though Tourism is generally seen in terms of economic development, availability of jobs and taxes, the range of impact from tourism is very wide. It often influences industrial activities which are beyond the commonly associated aspects with tourism. One who understands the potential impacts of tourism only can associate this industry into his community in most positive way.

The book aims to make available to our readers important, innovative and upto knowledge on the subject. Effort has been made to collect material in accordance with the course contents of the various institutions and universities.³⁰

16) Sethi Praveen - Heritage Tourism (2005) :

This book shows that Heritage tourism has a long history that can be traced in centuries if not millennia. On the other hand, the term itself is a relatively recent invention, for the word 'heritage' only began to be used commonly in the 1970s, in Europe.

Heritage Tourism is well known recognised industry in a modern economic system. Heritage tourism is a loose term that can be interpreted broadly or narrowly. For the purposes of this discussion it will be defined as tourism which is based on heritage where heritage is the centre of the product that is offered. Heritage is the main motivating factor for the tourists. It is based on the view that heritage is only heritage in tourism and it is of main interest to tourists. In this relation, heritage is taken as entire history, tradition, culture, and the land on which people live. It covers tangible and intangible elements related to heritage.

Heritage tourism covers those aspects of heritage which are deliberately owned and managed by the public, private, and voluntary sectors. Even it covers those elements which are not owned by any authority. Condition of the most ancient heritage is always of prime importance.

17) Chawla Romila - Global Tourism (2003) :

Elaborates that, while travel is an old concept, tourism is a modern Phenomenon with the establishment of commercial airlines and the subsequent development of jet aircraft, tourism rapidly expanded to a global scale. Hence the volume and speed of

human translocation and the complex network of services that comprise the industry, have come to define the new dynamics of global tourism.

It has been rightly said that tourism is like fire, you can cook - your supper with it, but it can also burn your house down. Hence, there is call to responsible global tourism. We have tried to compile the best material on the subject.

18) Bhatt Harish, Badan B. S. – Leisure and Tourism (2006) :

Standard of Living is closely associated with Leisure. It is major activity which plays an important role in living standard of the people. Leisure and Tourism are closely associated with each other. The term 'leisure' covers participation in active sport activities and children's games. Various leisure facilities are adding thrill and invitations through the years after involvement of the private sector in the leisure industry.

Tourism is the activity of all those visiting an area for leisure, business or family reasons, including day visitors. The tourism, leisure, recreation and sport sectors enhance the life of people. The economic and non economic contributions that they make are recognised and supported from local to international levels.

Social, demographic and economic trends provide certain shape to the taste of leisure and tourism. There were some rapid changes in development of leisure during the 1990s e.g., leisure parks and eating out places. Tourism has developed broadly along with established lines, although short-break holidays and urban tourism in former industrial cities. This is a new phenomenon that emerged in the 1980s.

19) Soyza Mario D' - Tourism Development and Management (1998) :

Analysis that Tourism Development and Management is an attempt to define tourism. For tourism to succeed in an area, the tourists, the businesses, the host government and the host community must have a positive attitude towards the industry.

Travel has always been an important feature of people's lives. Historically, what we would call business travel began, in the most primitive sense, with staying alive travel to obtain food. As civilization advanced, travel became a means to promote trade, consolidate governments and provide communication.

In modern time organization of tourism is complex and involves innumerable technical problems. A study of tourism organization should logically begin with official tourism groups followed by the private industries which together make up tourism.

The primary benefit of tourism development is closely attached with the growth of foreign exchange earnings. Foreign Exchange earning always plays vital role in holistic development of the national economy.

20) Rai Vinaykumar and Pawar R. S. - Tourism and Its Development (2006) :

Madhya Pradesh is the "Heart of India" as it is situated at the centre of the country. It has been home to the cultural heritage of Buddhism, Jainism Hinduism, and Islam. The state is dotted with a number of monuments, sublimed carved temples, stupas, huge forts and beautiful palaces. Experience has shown that tourism development is a highly intriguing phenomenon, which poses puzzling paradoxes, especially in the critical regions of fragile resources of tender ecologies. In many cases, tourism products are made up of heritage resources, which need to be conserved for posterity, with little or no impairment.

Tourism is now no longer a luxury reserved for those at the top of the income brackets. It has now become a social necessity for the general masses. The paid holidays and introduction of modern technological achievements in the field of transport have stimulated the desire to take a journey and spend the holidays out of their normal places of residence. The increasing importance of tourism as financial source, employment and amenities for the population of many regions and as a major factor in the balance of income for many states and countries, particularly the developing ones, has drawn the attention of the governments, as well as regional and local authorities. Moreover, the development of the tourist industry does not demand as much technological sophistication as other industries.³⁵

21) 'Bhartiya Rajyaghatana – Swaroop Ani Rajkarani' (Marathi), Prof. Ghangrekar C. G., Shree Mangesh Publication, Nagpur, 2002.

Reference for the said research synopsis has been taken from this book as the developmental study factor. The review of legal factors in order to accelerate the growth of tourism has been taken from this book.

Indian constitution has been complementary from the point of development of tourism. Conservation of heritage sites, tourist attract centres have been given more importance.

22) 'Adivasi Vikas Prashasan' (Marathi), Dr. Devgaonkar S. B., Shree Sainath Publication, Nagpur, 2011.

Reference about of the livelihood of Adivasis standard of living, culture etc. have been taken from this book of wide review in details about the Adivasis has been taken from this book.

The book throws light on the life style of Adivasis which has been the subjeet of review of tourism.

23) 'Bhartiya Nagari Samudaya Vikas (Marathi)', Dr. Panghul Nanda, R. B. Publication, Nagpur, 2011.

A multifocal study of Indian civil life, individual style, standard of living, extension of society, collective development has been given in this book. The review of Indian social and cultural life style has been taken from this book for the said research synopsis.

The book helps to understand the Indian civil life which is very interesting.

24) 'Sindhudurg Zilla Vikas Pustika' (Marathi), District Information Office, Sindhudurg, 2010.

The review of forts, tourist places, historical heritage sites regarding their development has been taken from this book for the said research synopsis. By and large the editors have stated a progressive knowledge of development of Sindhudurg district.

25) 'Sindhudurg Paryatan – Sindhudurg Paryatan Marg Darshika' (Marathi), Editors – District Collector Office, Sindhudurg

Publication district collector office, Sindhudurg, First edition-2011.

The detailed information about the tourist places like religious places, sub beaches, have been taken from the book. Development model of tourism of Sindhudurg district has been taken as references from this book in order to study the factors responsible for tourism. The information about the forts especially built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in very interesting. The book is also guide which gives detailed map of Sindhudurg district along with the routes. The distance mentioned in this book from one place to another is exact.

26) 'Sindhudurg' (Marathi), Editor-Unique Prakashan, Publication – Unique Prakashan, First edition – February -2000.

The detailed review of Sindhudurg district has also been taken from this book for the said research synopsis. The references of study factors regarding Sindhudurg

tourism, developed, undeveloped villages, urban and rural life have been taken from tourism point of view in this book.

27) 'Devgad-Vijaydurg Parisar Paryatan Guide' (Marathi), Prof. S. S. Patil, M/s. Snehal Agencies, Devgad, 2000.

In this book especially information about Devgad fort, sea beaches, tourist places, tourist index, Vijaydurg fort, sea routes and transport has been given in detailed with references. Therefore, the references from this book have been taken for this research synopsis from tourism point of view.

28) 'Maharashtra Paryatan' (Marathi) - Smt. Sujata Ganu Tikekar, Sanyam Publication, Pune – First edition – 2005.

The study of the talukas, districts, state tourist centres, historical monuments, ancient as well as modern tourist places of Maharashtra has been given in detail in this book. For this research synopsis, the references of study factors have been taken from this book. The book gives a lot of information about tourism in Maharashtra which helps us in understanding the comparative study of various districts from tourism point of view.

29) 'Konkan Paryatan' – Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, writer- Sujata Ganu Tikekar, Publication – Sanyam Publication-Pune, First edition – 2005

The detailed information about social, historical, political and cultural aspects of the districts Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg have been taken from this book for the said research synopsis.

References regarding historical heritage sites, forts, tourist places have been taken from this book as the study factor from tourism point of view.

The book gives a lot of information about Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. Particularly Sindhudurg district has been studied for this research synopsis.

30) 'Kirat' Paryatan Vishesh – Mandir Sanskritiche Konkan – Gramin Paryatan, Konkan Darshan, Manjmasticha Goa, Writer – Shri Shridhar Keshav Marathe, Publication-Shri Shridhar Keshav Marathe, Sindhudurg, First edition-1985

In this book, the detailed review of indices and guide maps to tourist centres of Konkan, historical monuments, temples, rural tourist places, entire konkan view has

been taken references of tourists factors regarding lifestyle of konkan and Goa culture language have been taken from this book.

31) 'Chala Sindhudurg Pahu'-Sindhudurg Zilha Paryatan Mahiti Pustika, Writer-Shri. Dinanath Raoji Bandekar, Publication- Shri. Dinanath Raoji Bandekar, Sindhudurg, First edition- 2010.

The tourism factors like, monuments, tourist places, cultural heritage sites, historical places have been studied from this book for the said research. The references of tourism factors regarding tourist guide for Sindhudurg district, maps, sea beaches, ports have been taken from this book.

The book is very interesting which helps us in getting more information about the various tourist places in Sindhudurg district.

32) 'Mast Bhatkanti ' Krishi Paryatan Vishesh (Marathi), Writer-Prof. Shri Gunaji Milind, Publication-Maitreya Mass Communication Services Pvt. Ltd. and Shri. Milind Gunaji, First edition-2011.

There references about development of agro tourism, agro gatherings and their information and form, agro tourism places and development of agriculture centres, rural saunter, and livelihood and food habits of peoples have been taken from this book as the study factor for the said research.

The book creates the fond of wondering through jungles, villages, forts etc. It also gives encouragement to trekking through the jungle valleys.

33) 'Sad Sagarachi-Alibuag, Murud Janjira', writer-Shri Parag Pimpale, Publication-Bookmark Publications, Pune, first edition-2010.

The review of the information about Alibuag sea shore view, Murud Janjira Fort, Sea beaches, water transport, fishing activities have been taken from this book. As the references for the development of sea tourism the book helps to understand the information about Alibaug and Murud janjira.

34) 'Maharashtra Road Atlas'-writer Shri. Pandya Kaushik, Publication- Anada Sahitya Prakashan, Gyan Vigyan Prakashan, Ahmedabad, First edition- 2010.

The references for the said research synopsis about the forts, road transport, with the help of road transport maps and indices have been taken from this book. The reference has been taken from tourism point of view.

The maps of roadways, railways are very detailed. We can get idea of tourism by reading this book.

35) 'Sad Sagarachi, Ratnagiri' (Marathi), writer-Shri Parag Pimpale, Publication-Bookmark Publication, Pune, first edition 2010

The book is very helpful for its fullest exposure of the sea-shores and beaches in nearby Ratnagiri district. It enquires the basic infrastructural facilities and other devices related to the tourism. Attitude and views of the writer regarding the tourist places, forts, sea beaches, historical monuments, sea coasts of Ratnagiri district have been taken from this book.

The book helps in understanding the sea tourism factors which are very important for the development of tourism in Sindhudurga district.

36) 'Gram Vikasachi Disha ani Panchayat Raj Prakashan' (Marathi) Writer - Yashawant Shitole, Publication-Yashada Prakashan, Pune.

In this book, throws ample light on rural development its form and direction, review of Grampanchayat administration as well as the establishment Panchayat Samiti and its functions have been analytically studied. It discusses the possible economic structure developed through tourism. The above mentioned references provide the directions to rural development through which rural tourism can be flourished.

37) 'Ek Navi Laat', (Marathi) – Writer-Shashi Sawant, Publication-Shri Milind Bandivadekar, District information office, Sindhudurg, first edition – 2011.

The reference discusses various factors for overall development of tourism in Sindhudurg district; tourism places, economic benefits through tourism have been studied very systematically in this book. The researcher closely follows views and opinions of the reference. The book is a detailed review of tourism. It also provides a lot of information about the various possible opportunities of financial sources through tourism development.

38) 'Zilla Arthik Va Samajik Samalochan' (Marathi) Editor-District Collector Office, Sindhudurg, Publication-District collector office, Sindhudurg, first edition-2009

This book provides fullest exposure to the Sindhudurg district tourism and the social, economic progress of district and overall development of district as well as economic and social mass out time of the development factors. The book throws light on the economic, social factors which affect the development Sindhudurg district.

In this book expects that the development of tourism in Sindhudurg district will lead to its economic and social stability and prosperity.

39) 'Tariff for Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation's Resorts and Hotels' (English), Editor - Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation-Sindhudurg, Publication-MIDC Sindhudurg

The book informs technical information like tourist centres, facilities of resorts, their infrastructural availabilities, and other service facilities

There is in detailed information regarding the tariff for the MTIDC's resorts and hotels. It helps the tourists to undertake the tourism easily. The book gives a lot of information about it. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has built some resorts and hotels as well as some private hotels and resorts have been approved by MIDC. So it is necessary for any tourist to know tariff for MIDC's resorts and hotels. It also focuses various private sectors along with maps and phone numbers which provide other related facilities.

40) Babu Sutteeshna S. (Editor), Mishra Sitikanta (Editor), Parida Bivraj Bhushan (Editor), Tourism Development Revisited (June, 2008)

This book contains the articles written by the leading experts well known in international tourism. The book covers broad perspectives of the tourism industry and the future development of tourism. It also records the different opinions and paradigms on development of tourism. It adds valuable discussion on the concepts, scope and nature of the tourist industry. The book includes a studious commentary on:

- a) The development of tourism during 20th and 21st century
- b) New models in international tourism
- c) Various challenges faced in emerging tourist markets of East Europe, India and China.

- d) Positive and negative Impacts of Internet and online markets on the tourism industry
- e) Changing human resource practices and contributions by the informal sector
- f) Significance of tourism as a source of economic development
- g) The dynamics of the global tourist and corporate traveler.
- h) Special light on exotic destinations, eco-tourism, and experiential tourism.
- i) Basic aspects related to leisure, recreation and tourism

This book is a critical attempt within a multi-disciplinary framework to review at the complex phenomenon of tourism development. As there was intellectual freedom given to the writers, the book presents different views and approaches of the scholars. It is clearly demonstrated throughout this book. The book covers evolution of tourism as a socio-economic phenomenon and full fledged industry. It also echoes tourism in developing world including the fast-growing Chinese and Indian economies as well as new products related to tourism, their development and management.

41) Judd Dennis R., Fainstein Susan S., The Tourist City (April 1999)

This book throws light on the reconstruction of towns and development of new town for special tourism. It introduces various governments who totally reconstruct their towns and waterfalls to attract tourists. Urban tourism now plays a significant role in the development strategies of governments around the world. This book exposes distinguished urban experts from different disciplines and their investigations on tourism and its transforming impact on cities. The authors show that urban tourism reshaped the original form of old towns. Some cities devoted their economy to tourism. Few cities readily accepted tourists into daily urban life and these cities undergo transformation of their traditional features. The writers examine international tourism and comment on well known pilgrimage sites (Jerusalem), newly created resorts (Cancan), and places of artistic and historic interest (Prague). Few chapters take review of marketing of cities, tourist's places, the construction of infrastructure, and development strategies for attracting tourists.

43) Pender Lesley (Editor), Sharpley Richard (Editor), The Management of Tourism (Oct. 2004) -

The book applies the most scientific approach to the tourist industry. It considers and applies concepts of management, philosophy and practice of tourism industry. The book covers management perspectives in operational and strategic terms.

The book offers four major themes related to the management of ;

- a. Tourism System
- b. Tourism Businesses
- c. Tourism in its Environment
- d. Contemporary Issues

The chapters are written by renowned subject experts, and highlight current challenges. Few chapters also include the case studies.

44) Lanfant Marie-Francoise (Editor), Allcock John B. (Editor), Bruner Edward M. (Editor), International Tourism (July 1995) -

This book deals with the articles related to themes in the study of tourism. The writers provide valuable insights in the study of international tourism. The book covers the issues from polarised positions over the social impact of tourism toward more complexes to more considered perspectives. Tourism is rarely handled seriously and scientifically. And social scientific literature on tourism is relatively not available. The book covers the local and the global tourism and avoids contradictions. The articles demonstrate that the local cannot be understood with the help of global reference, and that the global can better realised with the regional setting. The book provides new insights into theories of practices in tourism.

46) Long Jonathan A., Leisure Researching, Sport and Tourism (April 2007) -

This book is so important that it works as the text book for the students of tourism. It is so simple and provides basic understanding, knowledge and ability to apply research techniques. Shane Thurlow, Bishop Burton College comments that the book explains and introduces essential elements associated with research in the fields of leisure, sport and tourism. This book is informative and easy to read. It is ideal for those who are not familiar with research in this field. This book is useful for any leisure, sport, or tourism student who has no previous knowledge of research methods.

This book is very useful for the students to apply various research methods to study tourism with all possible perspectives such as the fields of leisure, sport and tourism. The researcher has exclusively referred the book in his study.

47) Larsen Jonas, Professor Urry John, The Tourist Gaze 3.0 (Sept. 2011) -

This book is very useful for the students, researchers and designers of tourism in the new century. It incorporates new principles and research. It is full of attractive insights. It widens theoretical and geographical scope of the study. It introduces new case studies and fresh concepts in tourism. This book covers all aspects in contemporary tourism, leisure, cultural policy, strategies, economic design, heritage, tradition and the arts. This book is very significant for every tourism scholar.

The book has provided a new insight, an analytical approach, technologies and organizations related to tourism. The book covers a wide range of interrelated topics such as theories; group tourism; economies; working under the gaze; new tourist culture; tourist sites, infrastructures and design. It also comments on risks and futures involved in tourism. Definitely, the book has helped the researcher to understand international perspectives.

48) Jamal Tazim (Editor), Professor Robinson Mike (Editor), The Sage Handbook of Tourism Studies (Nov. 2011) -

The Handbook of tourism takes rapid review of tourism in traditional world and its relations to social sciences. Then he turns to the new full fledged field of study in hospitality management, civil rights and transport studies. This exhibits the maturity of tourism and tourist industry. It provides the fundamental factors like the roots, key issues and agenda of tourism studies. It explores the evolution and position of tourism studies. It comments on the relationship of tourism to culture, heritage, ecology, economy of tourism, special events and adventure tourism, and destination management. It also comments on Tourism and transport, Tourism and heritage, Tourism in postcolonial world. The book covers local as well as global issues, and expanding field of tourism studies.

This book covers the scope and the current state of research involved in advancing tourism.

49) Botterill David, Platenkamp Vincent, Key Concepts in Tourism Research (April 2012)

This book helped the researcher for selection and application of research methods within Tourism. It introduces the key methodologies and strategic literature review. The book provides the examples of the practical application of the technique. The book is a vital resource for the researcher to understand tourism, leisure and management in modern context.

50) Quinn Bernadette, Key Concepts in Event Management (March 2013)-

This book provides an idea of how to exploit popular festivals and event activities. The book offered the myriad of theoretical frameworks for the students of tourism. This book naturally concentrates itself at the core of this need. It offers a comprehensive and illuminating account of the festival and event field. The book is an invaluable reference source for students from the faculty of Event Management, Tourism and Leisure studies. It is also useful for students from Cultural and Traditional Studies, Geography Business Studies and Marketing.

The researcher gets ample idea of event management connected to tourism. He realized that the tourist industry in Sindhudurga district should follow the basic tips given in the book. This book is essential for the students as well as the professionals. Festivals and events play very important role in forming the policy, strategy and practice at local, regional and national levels. However, we at the primary stage to exploit their social, cultural and economic contributions. This book will provide wide range of opportunities to explore the cultural, religious and social heritage of the district. The researcher has exclusively used the book while dealing with heritage tourism, historical and archaeological tourism and cultural tourism.

This book contributes to the field of events management. It puts forth examples of different kinds of events worldwide such as European city of cultural programmes in European cities, Festivals, Olympic Games and Sport events. However, the researcher realizes that those ideas should be applied to the local level.

51) Baum Tom, Mudambi Ram, Economic and Management Methods for Tourism and Hospitality Research (Dec. 1998) -

This book helped the researcher to understand the rapidly changing global contexts and changes in the tastes of the tourists. The tastes and demands of tourists are changing as the tourists become more experienced, more demanding. Globalizations and rapid growth in transportation / communication have created a new environment for tourism professionals. This book provides some practical tips regarding practical application of tools for gathering and analysing collected data. These tools can be used in understanding tourism, and new concepts. A basic knowledge of concepts and techniques helps to apply the tools in real or practical contexts.

52) Orams Mark, Marine Tourism (Nov. 1998) -

This book evaluates both successful and unsuccessful tourist activities in coastal and marine environments. It presents brief review of the early tourism, its development and growth of tourism in coastal and marine environments. This book is very useful to understand the specific types of tourism such as –

1. Yachting in sea and creeks,
2. Whale and dolphin watching in deep sea,
3. The cruise ship industry related to leisure tourism,
4. Water crafts and water sports tourism and
5. Maritime museums and related festivals.

Even the book examines impacts of tourism on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. It suggests a number of management tools aimed at reducing negative influences and increasing more benefits of marine tourism.

53) Gunn Clare A., Var Turgut, Tourism Planning (Oct. 2002) -

This is an excellent book useful for the students, administrators, and policy-makers in tourism. It is indispensable reference book for any tourism library.

This book examines the positive and negative impacts of tourism. During the recent decades, tourism has thrashed increasing pressure on the land or soil. The dark negative side of tourism is widely discussed; negative social, environmental and economic impacts. This book illustrates positive guidelines for better planning for tourism. The book opened discussions on the role of local communities immediately surrounding the sites of tourism. Even the book discusses in detail the issues including

transportation, glutting of natural resources, soil erosion, sprawl and sustainable development.

54) Mowforth Martin, Charlton Clive, Munt Ian, Tourism and Responsibility (Oct. 2007) -

This book of tourism presents activities in Latin America and the Caribbean islands in Africa. However, it discusses issues such as the eradication of poverty through tourism industry and contribution of air travelling to global warming.

The book directly argues that tourism must be studied on the background of its impacts on various threads of society. Tourist industry must recognize its responsibilities towards these affected aspects of society. The book seriously examines responsibility of tourism through questions and dilemmas. When the district of Sindhudurga has been preparing itself to accept the tourism, the designers and engineers must be alert to the possible threats and evils hidden behind the economic prosperity. This book is of importance to the practitioners of tourism development and related projects carried out by both governmental and non-governmental aid and development agencies.

55) Patricia Goldstone, Making the World Safe for Tourism (April 2001)

This book is the balanced study of economic prosperity and impacts of tourism. The writer examines the close alliance between business world and political world. Government and industry leaders should work together to locate political trouble spots into tourist destinations. The book refers places like Ireland, Turkey, and Cuba. The author probes the influence of tourism on various cultures.

The book takes a rapid survey of the history of tourism in the twentieth century. The author shows that just after World War II, tourism has become an instrument of international economic policy.

The book also records the impacts of tourism on local community. It records tendency of governments toward greater social repression. She explores astonishing insights into the ironies of tourism during the modern times.

56) Evans Nigel, Campbell David, Stonehouse George, Strategic Management for Travel and Tourism (Jan. 2003) :

This book discusses a number of cases studies and applies the Strategic Management for Travel and Tourism. It explores --

- a) Case studies from multi-national businesses organisations such as Air tours, MyTravel and South West Airlines.
- b) Theory of strategic management applied to objectives, productions, and marketing and strategic implementation.
- c) Contemporary strategic issues like upward and downward integration and strategic alliances which are affecting travel and tourism organizations. This book is an ideal for all students studying various strategies in travel and tourism.
- d) Very useful book that is specifically written for the travel and tourism industry with strategic management applications and theory.
- e) It applies theory to real business with industry-based case studies from real multi-national businesses organisations. It enhances learning and understanding of strategic management for tourism.

57) Hall C. Michael (Editor), Sharples Liz (Editor), Mitchell Richard N. (Editor), Macionis Niki (Editor), Cambourne Brock (Editor), Food Tourism Around the World (July 2003) :

The book offers a unique insight into the inter-relationship between food, various tourism products and the tourist experience. According to the book, food and wine are vital sources of the tourism and work as fundamental travel motivators. The book offers international case studies and examples from Europe, North America, Australasia and Singapore. The team of multi-national writers analyses the following issues:

- a) Vital component ; the food tourism product
- b) Tourist destination; food tourism and consumer experiences.
- c) Cooking schools - vocational education.
- d) Food is the major attraction in tourist destination. The book covers the most comprehensive and wide-ranging treatment to the recent developments in tourism.
- e) Case studies and examples from multi-national tourist organisations.
- f) It offers comprehensive and systematic treatment of new field in tourism.

This book is highly thought provoking, timely and rewarding. It is written with a particular concentration in this specialist area of tourism. It is also useful to the research students and practitioners in the field of tourism, hospitality, food industries and rural tourism development.

**58) McKercher Bob, du Cros Hilary, Cultural Tourism (Feb. 2002) -
The Partnership Between Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management**

This book examines the relationship between the cultural heritage and tourism. There must be the perfect balance in between these two opposite values. Long durable cultural tourism can only occur when cultural heritage and tourism form partnership which is based on understanding and appreciation of each other's strong points. This is the first book that integrates management of different aspects of tourism and cultural heritage. It examines the role of tangible (physical evidence of culture) and intangible (continuing cultural practices, knowledge, and living experiences) heritage, describes the differences between cultural tourism products and cultural heritage assets. The writers also develop a number of conceptual models like classification system for cultural heritage tourists, potentiality of tourism at cultural and heritage assets, and evolution criteria for cultural and heritage assets. The book examines the following elements involved in cultural tourism:

- a) Cultural and heritage assets in tourism sites.
- b) Tourism—origin, objectives and functions. Five different types of cultural tourist's consumption of products, value adding, and commoditization.
- c) Perfect balance in between satisfaction the tourist, satisfaction of the needs of the tourism industry, and conservation the cultural value of the asset.
- d) The management, conservation, and proper presentation of cultural and heritage assets.
- e) Cultural and heritage Tourism prepares the professionals and students with a better understanding of their roles in the partnership, alliance, bridging the gap via management, perfect planning, and marketing to produce excellent quality, durable cultural tourism products.

59) Professor Urry John (Editor), Rojek Chris (Editor), Touring Cultures (May, 1997) -

Touring culture has been always subjected to the change and constant condition of migration. "Touring Cultures" brings together some of the most popular experts in the field of Travel and Tourism. Jenni Craik and David Chaney examine the complex interactions between tourism and cultural changes. It explores tourist experience on space, time and identity.

The book is written in a clear and strategic manner. It is genuine contribution to touring culture. It views culture as a product of tourist consumption.

60) Cohen Erik H., Jafari Jafar (Editor), Contemporary Tourism (April 2006) :

The book presents a new refreshing approach to the study of travel and tourism. It illustrates basic issues like the changing world order, tourist marketing, and ethics in tourism. It highlights the ongoing threats from world terrorism and health related complexities confronted by the tourism industry. It also comments on the related security and risk management strategies. The tourism industry has been changing constantly during the last fifty years. The book emphasizes the inter-relationship between principles and practice of tourism. It also comments on special interest tourism and the role of ICT technology. The book covers;

- a) Contemporary Tourism Systems;
- b) The Contemporary Tourist;
- c) The Contemporary Tourist Destination;
- d) Tourism Futures;
- e) Teaching and Studying Contemporary Tourism.

61) Weaver David B., Sustainable Tourism (August 2005) :

The book, *Sustainable Tourism* applies international perspectives to examine the theoretical and applied dimensions of contemporary sustainable tourism. The book supports the international examples and also covers the latest developments in the tourism. It introduces various aspects of sustainable tourism in various types of tourism and all aspects of the tourism industry.

It is useful to understand sustainable tourism within the framework of traditional limitations. It illustrates tourism and the green consumer, communication means,

accommodation facilities, and attractions. It comments on issues related to tour operation and developments in quality control.

It also comments on the future of sustainable tourism. There is a wide range variety of international examples to support the point of views. This is an excellent book.

62) Baldacchino Godfrey (Editor), Extreme Tourism (April 2006) -

The book introduces case studies of 13 islands from Extreme Northern latitudes. It shows the way the problems are converted into the dangerous sports activities. Problems are real sources of the tourist activities.

This book helped the researcher to design the water sports activities. It will also prove fruitful while offering various water related tourist activities in Sindhudurga district. This book is a basic investigation of the tourism practices in the cold water, extreme weather conditions and islands. It introduces various islands those have been developing their tourism appeal in extreme weather conditions. These islands exploit unique and extreme weather conditions their natural environment, history and culture for tourism. There are a number of problems such as limited season of tourism, difficulty in accession, limited infrastructure, extreme climates and water too chilled to swim in.

The book opens the secrets of the success of this tourism flourished in uneven unfavorable conditions. It is very valuable in tourism management issues in extreme weather conditions –

- (a) Human resources,
- (b) Weather,
- (c) Promotion,
- (d) Limited Season,
- (e) Access, and
- (f) Infrastructure

63) Kolb Bonita, Tourism Marketing for Cities and Towns (March 2006)

This book is also valuable as it covers the marketing theory of tourism industry. It focuses on developing the quality services and promotional planning. It also offers international case studies, discourses, problems, and strategic planning worksheets.

This book provides case studies of the developing cities in US. However, the theories may be applied to the current research topic. This book should be referred for the tourism development programmes in Sindhudurga district. Various cities in the district are preparing to project their heritage, culture, food tradition and local phenomenon for tourism development.

This book may help to design how cities in Sindhudurga district can develop as special tourism sector. The book is a unique combination of theory and practice. It provides a number of practical tips for people involved in cultural tourism and tourism marketing. It masterfully unites marketing strategies with real life experiences of contemporary urban marketing projects.

64) Raza Ivo, Heads in Beds (May 2004)

"Heads in Beds" provides practical guidelines and tips for tourism marketing. These tips can be applied immediately. The book explores a number of prejudices regarding tourism marketing. It focuses on the practical side of management of hospitality and marketing. This book covers the topics very rarely handled by other writers. These topics are;

- A. Travel agents and marketing,
- B. Marketing with wholesalers, and
- C. Reliability and loyalty in marketing.

The book provides strong directions and advice to the tourist industry. This book helps to manage the marketing and get better results. It should be referred by experienced as well as unexperienced people engaged in tourism marketing to increase profit and results.

65) Bickel Robert, Multilevel Analysis for Applied Research (June 2007) -

This book is helpful to build on the statistical techniques as a powerful tool for analyses at individual-level and contextual explanatory factors. The book offers the similar with more familiar regression models, multilevel modeling and the way to interpret the results. The book discusses the strengths and limitations of multilevel analysis and explains specific circumstances in which it offers (or does not offer)

methodological advantages over more traditional techniques. The author has linked concepts to statistical procedures with interpretation of results, data and observations.

66) Mukherji Partha Nath, Methodology in Social Research (July 2000)

The book, *Methodology in Social Research* is a helpful companion to the student of philosophy of science and social research. It helps social science researcher to look beyond and relate to other methodological domains.

67) Ader Herman J. (Editor), Mellenbergh Gideon J. (Editor), Research Methodology in the Social, Behavioural and Life Sciences (Aug. 1999)

This book may serve as model text for the students in research methods and experimental design. It brings out link between the methodology of quantitative research and unified discipline. Discipline consists of basic concepts, procedures and application of reasoning applied to the social, life and behavioural sciences. The book offers fundamental designs, models, process and methods in research.

68) Bergeman Cindy S. (Editor), Boker Steven M. (Editor), Methodological Issues in Aging Research (March 2005) :

Methodological Issues in Aging Research provides practical models on the recent quantitative methods used in research of social and behavioural sciences. The book offers techniques which are applicable to selected topics. There are number of innovative techniques for the collection and analyses of data related to life log durable development. The book introduces models such as structural equation, survival analysis, hierarchical linear growth curve, latent class, multivariate, dynamical systems and quantitative genetic methods.

These new techniques provide: (a) better estimation of the direct effect of environmental or treatment effects. It also estimates the powerful pattern of heretical and environmental effects on development of adults, (b) more accuracy in predictions with the diagnostic power test, and (c) the capacity for developing new treatments of a diseases or age-related changes to cover treatment.

The book is useful to the students and research scholars in lifespan durable developments, health psychology, gerontology, and other fields related to human health.

69) Bishoyi Deepak, Tourism and Economic Development (2007) :

Tourism is one of the valuable attributes to the economic prosperity of the developing countries. It can act as the pivot of vehicle for economic development. Today, tourism has been acknowledged as the biggest component of the tertiary sector. It constitutes a major portion in the world trade, and its growth rate is faster than that of the tangible goods. Tourism has become a highly organized industry consisting 11 per cent of World's Gross Product. World's revenue from tourism has increase from \$70 billion in 1960 to \$1500 billion in 1995. Since ancient time India has been a great source of attraction to the world for its glory.

However, tourism industry is not developed so far to exploit its full craze and potential. It contributes only 0.3 per cent to world tourism. India's share to the global tourism industry is quite insufficient considering the continental size of country and its rich tourist resources. Therefore, renewed efforts are made to catch up with the rest of the world in this field.

The significance of tourism to economic prosperity is widely accepted throughout the world. Modern tourism enjoys fast expansion of growth; we can cite excellent economic growth from this industry.

70) Randall Jack, Heritage Tourism (2011) :

Heritage tourism involves visits to the historical or industrial regions. It may cover ancient cities, monuments, old canals, railways, forts, battlegrounds, etc. The main objective is to exploit an appeal to the past. It also refers to the marketing of diaspora who have distant family roots there. The World Heritage Committee establishes the sites to be listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, defines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates financial assistance upon requests from States Parties. It is composed of 21 state parties which are elected by the General Assembly of States Parties for a four-year term. Committee member's term of office is for six years according to the World Heritage Convention. However many members voluntarily accept only four years, in order to give opportunity to other states parties.

71) Kumar Nirmal, Tourism and Economic Development (1996) :

This Book is arranged into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with problem of the study and research methodology. Second chapter presents the Socio-Economic Features of Himachal Pradesh. Third chapter describes the natural resources, infrastructure, transportation, hospitality resources, and tourist's attractions etc. of Himachal Pradesh. Fourth chapter discusses the impact of tourism on economic development of Himachal Pradesh. Fifth chapter assesses the role of Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation and other government agencies in the development of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. Sixth chapter stresses upon the major problems of tourism in Himachal Pradesh

72) Badan B. S., Island Tourism (2006) :

Tourism is often identified with assured economic growth for small islands and developing states. The most important tourism resources of the islands are the natural beauty, distinctive and exotic features, recreation possibilities, novelty of the sites and the cultural interest of the people. Tourism plays a vital role in the economic development of small Islands and territories. Tourism Economies (SITEs), and tourism resources account for a important participation in national production and providing foreign exchange to the nation.

Though its enormous economic growth brings tremendous benefits in small islands, tourism also causes disturbances in environment; natural, social and built environment. The writer points out that the uncontrolling growth may be problem of the islands. So, such development must be controlled properly and cautiously.

73) Murphy Peter E., Tourism :

Anyone who decides to write a book requires both motivation and a masochistic streak. In this case there were three prime motives to set pen to paper. First, there should be a kind of synthesis and coherence in widely disintegrated literature on tourism to make it intelligible to the student of tourism and managers of the industry. Second, there should be application of proper approach that would correct the inadequacies of previous survey texts. Third, there must be perfect planning method that would meet the demands of tourism industry and integrate them into the general planning process of western nations. It is because tourism has been reaching reaching at crucial stage in its development in industrial nations.

74) Patil P. B., Tourism Development : Problems and Prospects (2006) :

Tourism today is the world largest and fastest expanding industry. The have made this The tourism industry has become one of the most competitive industry in the world for vastness of its market, its unpredictability, the diw product itself and above all, the financial and sociological gains .

Tourism presents an unparalleled challenge to the Developing World. Its effect on creating jobs for unemployment is particularly noteworthy as also its effect on the industrial and commercial endeavours of the country, as a whole.

The curiosity to know and see the world is as intense as to know the future. In the past, when the world w communication network, it was a matter of great pride, privilege and personal courage to be a voyager. Today, the world is small and beautiful. But the access to even this small world, unfortunately, is quite complex, tiring and costly.

75) Randall Jack, Agriculture Tourism (2011) :

Villages provide recreational opportunities to the whole family at cheaper cost. All the members of the family including small children, males-females, youths, middle aged and even the old members get recreational opportunities. The village tourism offers variety of entertainment such as rual games, rural sport competitions, cultural festivals, local food, local costumes and beautiful natural background.

Artificial life in the urban area resulted in a number of problems. Physical, mental, spiritual and social health related issues result out of artificial life and stressful activities of the urban life. Company of nature provides solace, peace of mind and health to such distressed population. People are in continuous search for releasing their urban tensions. Village tourism is pro-nature means to make life more peaceful. Home made remedies and Ayurveda have their roots in rural life. Remedial knowledge of the villagers can be used for such tourism. There is always greater demand for Organic natural foods in urban areas and foreign countries. In short, pro-nature Villages may meet all needs of health conscious urban population.

India has clinched its place amongst the top ten tourist destinations list. India is already established as one of the top tourist destination in the world. Indian tourism

industry may strengthen its place and attraction with value addition by novel services such as Village Tourism, Agro-tourism, and Heritage and Cultural tourism.

76) Rawat Taj, Nature Tourism (2009) :

Nature tourism is closely defined as the tourism related to beautiful wild lands, nature conservation and pristine natural lands in the world. The study of indigenous culture and social customs has added an extra importance to it. The benefits from nature tourism are passed on to local people thus natural tourism is playing major role in the economic growth and development of a particular regions.

Nature tourism brings democracy in society by developing human resources, creating employment opportunities and spreading wealth to rural areas where poverty and unemployment are natural. These should be given high priority to basic principles of nature-tourism, ensuring compatibility with ecological sensitivity among the people and extending benefits to surrounding communities where possible.

77) Ranga Mukesh & Chandra Ashish, Tourism and Hospitality in 21st Century (2003) :

Human beings love to beauty and admire it. For that purpose they try to beautify them and their surroundings. For this purpose they share the feelings and ideas of other persons without keeping in mind caste, creed and colour.

Development of civilization is directly related with enhancement of aesthetic pleasures and ideas. Aesthetic values are seen in art, architecture, beautification of gardens and public places, painting and sculptures. Tourism provides a ground to improve the culture of a nation and relations with others.

Tourism contributes to the growth of jobs, prosperity, wealth, investment and cultural understanding among the developing states. Transportation, accommodation and hospitality are integral parts of tourism. The lacking of one of these detains whole process of tourism industry. Transportation itself is an industry and consists of railways, roadways, airways and waterways. International tourism depends on air travel while domestic tourism depends on roadways and railways. Hospitality also plays an important role in promotion of tourism.

78) Pasricha Ashu, International Tourism (2009) :

Efforts have been made to cover essential general information about most of the world tourist destinations including India. Moreover, all the aspects are also described in the book. These aspects shape the book as comprehensive and exhaustive study material. All scholars, research scholars, students of tourism and general readers alike find the book useful and friendly. Any further suggestions are most welcomed by the undersigned.

79) Aima Ashok, Chauhan Vinay & Bhasin Jaya, Emerging Trends in Tourism :

This book is an outcome of the “National Seminar on “Tourism in India : Challenges Ahead” (March 06-07, 2009) under Special Assistance Programme’.

This book includes papers contributed by the authors in the identified the matrix tracks. This seminar provided a platform for high quality fundamental research that advances the knowledge foundation of the Tourism domain. The book features conceptual, empirical and applied research articles dedicated to promoting excellence in reaching and stimulating research.

The book brings together special areas of research useful for people working in the tourism sector. In fact, this multidisciplinary information resource draws comparison with international developments. It helps to build up a broader understanding of key issues and strategies in managing tourism industry.

All accepted manuscripts have followed a blind review process. The reviewers used the following five criteria for evaluating research papers.

