

CHAPTER - VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 SUMMARY :

Post-Independence Indian society confronted a number of challenges to meet the goals and face the new world. Golden Age of the nation was already lost and Indian treasury was exploited by the British rulers for the centuries. However, the national leaders had strong zeal and sincerity to develop the country. As the nation is stuffed with huge natural resources, the visionary leaders designed the strategy to transform the national economy. Economic planning and visions were always checked by the starch poverty, illiteracy and other old rooted social problems. When the small tiny nations were developing rapidly, the nation suffered of the basic problems. The intellectual stuff of the nation realized the open secret of the economic development of those small nations. Tourism is the rising industry.

Various designs were engineered to promote tourism in the nation. Tourism in the states of Goa, Pondicherry, Kerala, Gujrat, Jammu and Kashmir contributed a lot in state economic development. There is Metamorphosis in the economy, social life, standard of living and social institutes after introduction of tourism based planning in those states. Goa, Pondicherry, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir have become the Brand Names in World Tourism Industry. It is recorded that tourism has contributed 6.23% of GDP in national economy. The researcher observed that the western coastal part of Maharashtra state has tremendous natural potentiality to exploit these new changes. Actually, Konkan is known as Land of the Gods; enriched cultural background full of natural resources, wild life, bio-diversity,. It is second Paradise on the earth. Unfortunately, the natural resources are neglected for a long time. Conditions and resources in Konkan always exceed to other states like Goa, Pondicherry, and Kerala. There are more beautiful sea-shores and other eye catching attractive sites in Konkan. Bollywood and Marathi film industry are attracted to the beautiful land. However, the tourists suffer of the basic infrastructure and facilities. The researcher observed these problems and involved in the research work to investigate the problems and suggest the

solutions so that millions of tourist will be attracted at Konkan. The Western Coast of the state will bring about transformation in the economy of the nation.

The researcher investigated contribution of the Central and State Government Policy as declared by the government in 1997. Sindhudurga district was declared as Tourism District in 1997. He critically evaluated the first phase of Tourism development in between 1997 to 2010. He closely studied the policy, funding, real expenditures, and implementation of tourism activities in district. Central Government, State Government and District Planning Development Committee of Sindhudurg played a vital role in tourism development. However, even after their efforts, the results are not satisfactory. When other states in the nation attract the globe tourist, the coastal side covering 120 km. of sea shores still remains under development. Konkan is waiting for development.

The researcher visualizes holistic development of the Konkan land through tourism. This research thesis takes rapid review of the efforts taken by the government. The researcher located the problems and hurdles in the tourism development in the district. Finding out barriers to development plays a vital role as one may find out the remedies after proper location of the hurdles. Inadequate Infrastructure is the fundamental barrier to the tourism development. The researcher finds out the opportunity of rural development through tourism development. Application of proper tourist strategy will definitely increase employment opportunities for the local people. Participation of local people, private sector and government will directly solve almost major problems of the district. The researcher closely studied various types of tourism in the world which may be introduced in the district. He has studied international tourism industry so that he understands merits and demerits of the district tourism.

Unfortunately, any new development is attributed with pollution and disturbances in natural resources. There is prejudice that tourism may affect local culture, heritage and ecological balance. The researcher has taken review of various practices at international tourism which at a time protect and enhance the nature, culture and heritage. New concepts used in the international tourism will definitely help the local people to strengthen their culture. He has shown the way the projection of culture and protection of culture through tourism.

The researcher strongly believes that tourism will create self employment in the district and old aged curse of migration for livelihood will be eradicated from the district. Tourism will provide natural readymade market for the local products including agriculture. There will be rise of industrial activities in the district to meet the demands of tourism industry. By enhancing standard of living and social status of the local people, tourism will earn foreign exchange for the national economy. Konkan may become the Brand in International Tourism Industry if proper steps are taken for development. Tourism will become the key factor in economic development of the district as well as the nation. The researcher comes to the conclusion that tourism development is holistic development of the district.

Limitations of the Research Work:

This research work is concerning to society and the rural development. The theoretical limitation of the study is sociological impact of tourism and rural development. Tourism development is one of the aspects of rural development. Tourism development is a main sector of the economy of the Sindhudurg district. The study is limited to tourism as a economic sector of the Sindhudurga.

The geographical limitation of the study is limited to Sindhudurg district. Sindhudurga district is one of the costal districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra. It comprises 8 talukas, and near to Goa a tourism state.

The analytical limitation of study is critical evaluation of the rural of tourism sector in the development of Sindhudurg district. This elaboration only the impact of tourism of the development of Sindhudurg district.

The duration of the study is of 14 years i.e. 1997 to 2010. This duration has taken because the Sindhudurg district has announced as tourism district by the central govt. The research has evaluated the rural of tourism in the development of Sindhudurg district since 1997.

The selected tourism destination in Sindhudurg district has taken in to consideration for study.

The research has faced many construction during collection of primary and secondary data. When researcher has contacted at tourism destination. He was interviewed authorities, but they don't have up to date data about domestic tourism and foreign tourists visited. The response of interviewers was not positive they don't have any documenting about the information of destination. Their answering was very causal.

The research has faced various constraints at the time collecting secondary data. There was not update data with district authorities about tourism. There was negative experience from district authorities of tourism. The most of the data has collected from Maharashtra tourism development corporation office Mumbai because of above construction there was delay in completing of the said work

Future Scope:

This study is limited to only one aspect of the tourism i.e. Critical evaluation of tourism development in the Sindhudurg district. After announcement of as tourism district since 1997, the tourist destinations has developed gradually.

Today there is wide scope to study the various aspect of tourism development. There is scope for the study impact of tourism on per capita income and diversification there is scope for the study of impact of tourism on research migration and problem associated as environmental degradation. There is scope of the study of impact of tourism on traditional and culture of Sindhudurg district. There is scope of the study of impact on the society as change in ethics , values and social relations .

There is scope to study the impact on the impact on the income inequality and poverty alleviation. There also scope for the study of development of infra-structural's facilities on human development index of Sindhudurg district the further researchers has to study on the above aspects of the tourism development in Sindhudurg district.

1.2 CONCLUSION :

- 1.2.1 France stands first in tourism, it is followed by America & Spain. India stands 41 in the world ranking of tourism industry.
- 1.2.2 Tourism is a rising sector in the Indian Economy. India received Rs. 54,963/- crores from tourism during 2009-10.
- 1.2.3 India has great cultural and bio-diversity. So it has immense scope to develop tourism industry.
- 1.2.4 Maharashtra is one of the important states in India for its tourism potential. It has a sea shore of 720 kms. Maharashtra has a great historical background with various religious centres and forts. There are various wildlife sanctuaries & forest reserves in Maharashtra.
- 1.2.5 Sindhudurg district came into existence in 1982, from the bifurcation of Ratnagiri district. The Sindhudurg district has 120 kms. sea shore of Arabian Sea with white and clean sand. There are many forts in the districts. The Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg are water forts in the Arabian sea. There are many old Hindu temples in the districts. The district is beautiful with natural scenes. Hence the Govt. of India has announced it as a tourism district in 1999.
- 1.2.6 The Govt. of Maharashtra has established a separate department for the development of tourism known as Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation i.e. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation takes care of all the aspects of tourism development. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has developed basic infrastructure and resorts of important tourism centers like Ganapatipule, Tarkarli, Amboli, Vijaydurg and Kunkeshwar.
- 1.2.7 The share of tourism industry in the gross national income is 6.23%. Considering the importance of this sector, the Govt. of Maharashtra has celebrated the year 2011 as a tourism year, and made special provision of 300 crores for tourism development.

- 1.2.8 The Konkan region of Maharashtra has sub-divided into two parts i.e. South konkan & North Konkan. The North Konkan consists Mumbai, Thane and Raigad districts. The North Konkan is highly urbanized and industrialized. The South Konkan has less urbanization. It consists two districts i. e. Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. The Sindhudurg district has a great potential of tourism development due to clean sea shore, old temples fort and the naturally beautiful scenes.
- 1.2.9 The Konkan railway has started in the year 1998. This was big push to tourism industry of the Sindhudurg district. The regular access to the capital city Mumbai has started from the year 1998. The domestic and foreign tourists attracted to the tourism of Sindhudurg.
- 1.2.10 The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation and tourism Department of the Sindhudurg district has started tourism festivals every year at Sawantwadi, Kankavli, Malvan, Vengurla and Devgad. The tourism Department of Sindhudurg arranges as “Sindhu Mahostav” on a larg scale every year. Such festivals also accelerated the tourism movement in the district.
- 1.2.11 The unique food culture of the Sindhudurg district is also attracting the tourists in the district. It is based on sea food and processed fruits like Mango, Cashew and Jackfruit. The unique local cold drinks like Kokum Sarbat, Solkadhi, various fry fishes and unique dry fruit like cashew nut is playing an important role in the tourism development.
- 1.2.12 The water sports like scuba driving snorkeling, sea paragliding, Dolphin suffer, boating has started by local entrepreneurs. This movement has also attracted the tourists to the Sindhudurg district.
- 1.2.13 The star hotel facility for rich tourists has initiated is the Sindhudurg district by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation & private entrepreneurs. The air conditioned and well furnished accommodation and boarding facility has made available by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation at Tarkarli, Dhamapur, Vengurla, Amboli, Devgad and Vijaydurg. The private star accommodation facility know as Hotel Neelam’s Countryside, Hotel Konkan

Crown, Hotel Sagar Kinara and Hotel Mango at Sawantwadi. The well known entrepreneur Shri Vitthal Kamat has initiated his hotel facility at Sawantwadi and Vengurla.

- 1.2.14 The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has started a new facility of local accommodation with breakfast in important villages in the district. This facility is comparatively cheap. This is locally known as “Nyahari Nivas Yojana”. This facility introduces tourists to local culture, local food and local hospitality. This is an attempt of attracting the domestic tourists in Sindhudurg district.
- 1.2.15 According to the objectives of the study the Govt. has taken special efforts for the tourism department of the Sindhudurg district. The Govt. of India has announced Sindhudurg as a first tourism district in India in 1997 and made special financial provision for the infrastructure development. The initiation of Konkan Railway in 1998 was also second Govt. effort. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has made expenditure of Rs. 953.19 lakh for the basic facilities and facilitating centers on the various tourist spots of the Sindhudurg district.
- 1.2.16 The Govt. of Maharashtra has initiated a scheme as konkan vikas package in 2004. Under this scheme the expenditure made was of Rs. 360.35 lakh to develop various tourist facilities like boating, houseboat accommodation, restaurant, sanitation facility, water sports and the accommodation facility at Ambolli and Dhamapur.
- 1.2.17 The public works department. (Public Works Department) of the Sindhudurg District has completed following tourist facilities in Sawantwadi taluka under konkan vikas package i.e. renovation of historical Moti Tank, tourist reception centre, sculpture village, cottages at Shilpagram, health farm and electrification at tourist sports in Sawantwadi.
- 1.2.18 The Public Works Department has completed following facilities at Shiroda tourist spot, i.e. drinking water facility, sanitation facility, tourist facilitating centre, Direction boards indicating tourist spots. The total amount incurred by Public

Works Department under Konkan Vikas Package on above facilities was of Rs. 43.40 lakh.

- 1.2.19 The Public Works Department of Sindhudurg incurred Rs. 74.22 lakh under Konkan Vikas Package at Aravali, Tal. Vengurla for development of facilities like sanitation, drinking water, lighting on Shiroda beach and direction boards.
- 1.2.20 The Public Works Department of Sindhudurg incurred Rs. 125.74 lakh on the development of various facilities at hill station known Amboli under Konkan Vikas Package i.e. sanitation, drinking water, renovation of Govt. Guest House, renovation of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation hotel, street lights at main road on Amboli, decoration of hiranyakeshi temple, hanging bridge at waterfall Nangartas, railing and development of observation point at Kavalesad.
- 1.2.21 The Public Works Department has completed following tourist facilities in Kudal block under Konkan Vikas Package and incurred amount was Rs. 31.04 lakh. The facilities developed are tourist facilitating centre and Nerurpar Jetty.
- 1.2.22 The Public Works Department has completed following tourist facilities at Kochara in Kudal block are sanitation block, drinking water, facility and lighting facility on beach.
- 1.2.23 The Public Works Department has completed following tourist facilities in Devgad block at well known tourist centre "Kunkeshwar" i.e. construction of sanitation block and lighting in the area of Kunkeshwar Temple.
- 1.2.24 The Public Works Department has completed following facilities at Tillari Tourist Centre, under Konkan Vikas Package and incurred Rs. 47.60 lakh. The developed facilities were well developed Garden approaching to Tillari Dam, construction of Protection Wall and development of internal roads.
- 1.2.25 The Public Works Department has developed following facilities in Vengurla block under Konkan Vikas Package and incurred Rs. 84.47 lakh. The developed facilities were construction of tourist guest house, tourist facilitating centre, renovation of Sagar Guest House, lighting on Sagarshwar beach.

- 1.2.26 The Public Works Department has developed following facilities in Malvan block under Konkan Vikas Package and incurred Rs. 140.97 lakh. The developed facilities were construction of Malvan Tarkarli Road, tourist facilitating centre, lighting on Malvan port and beach.
- 1.2.27 The Public Works Department has developed following facilities in Kankavli block under Konkan Vikas Package and incurred Rs. 42.80 lakh. The developed facilities are construction of tourist facilitating centre, construction of boating facility in Gad River, construction of platform and span for boating, construction of road at Savdav water fall.
- 1.2.28 The Public Works Department has developed following tourist facilities at Napane, Kharepatan, Mochamad, and Patradevi tourist spots and incurred Rs. 213.88 lakh. The developed facilities are facilitating centre at Napane waterfall, construction of tourist facilitating centre at Kharepatan and Mochamad, enhancement of direction board and get at Patradevi.
- 1.2.29 The Govt. of India had made provision of Rs. 1237.67 lakh on the tourism development of Sindhudurg district after announcement this district as tourism district out of which 77.07% was incurred to develop various facilities. The developed facilities under centrally sponsored scheme was construction of tourist accommodation facility at Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg, Watersports at Malvan, reconstruction of Jetty at Sindhudurg, enhancement of Royal tents at Dhamapur, accommodation at Amboli, Royal tent at Ubha-Danda, Sanitation facility in Sindhudurg fort, walawal creek, direction boards, construction of boat house at tarkarli, development of Kunkeshwar as pilgrim centre, construction of Pathway around Dhamapur tank.
- 1.2.30 Sindhudurg District has Immense Scope for Nature Based Tourism. Tours through Rivers, Forest, Hills and natural trails has high scope in the Sindhudurg District. There is a Scope For Introducing to Local Flora and Fauna, Ecology Natural Campaign in Sindhudurg district .
- 1.2.31 There is Scope for Ethnic Tourism, Heritage Places, Historical Monument, Museums, Fairs and Festivals, Archaeological Places etc. in Sindhudurg

District. It Consist Conservation Heritage Places, Forts, Historical Sites, Cultural Festivals, Dances, Drama and Local art, Organization Local food parks .

- 1.2.32 There is immense scope for corporate tourism because, the modern business world prefers scenic localization like forest, hill stations, beaches and resorts, such locations are available in the district.
- 1.2.33 The Sindhudurg district is enriched with rare herbs, medicinal plants hence there is immense scope for Health Resorts, Herbal Health Resort and Ayurvedic Centers in Sindhudurg District.
- 1.2.34 There is Immense Scope for Water Tourism in Sindhudurg District because there is 120 Km Beach Site To The District .
- 1.2.35 There is a Scuba Diving Facility at Malvan there is Also Scope for Water Scooters, Water Skiing , Surf Board , and in Lake Ride, Row Boat, Mini Pirate Boat , Pedal Boat .
- 1.2.36 There is Scope for Adventure Tourism in the Sindhudurg District as Wakeboarding, Waterskiing, Catamaran Sailing, Parasailing, Windsurfing , Kite Surfing and Under Water Sports.
- 1.2.37 There is Scope for Educational Tourism at Sea Beaches, Parks, Sanctuaries, Handcraft Production, Organized visits to Carpet Farm, Mango Tourism in the farm of Mango Festival, Fishermen Villages and Village Tourism .
- 1.2.38 There is also scope for agro tourism in the sindhudurg district variety of mango, coconut, beetelnut, rice, cashewnut, kokam, verity of local fruits are potential for agro tourism. It will be an additional income source for the farmers. It will also support rural and agricultural development of the local people.

1.3 SUGGESTIONS :

6.3.1 Prohibition on use of Plastic :

All the consumable items are served in plastic bags, plates and cups to tourists by the hotel industry and retailers. Plastic is non degradable. Sindhudurg district is a tourism district. Plastic hearts eco-friendly environment of the district. The State Govt. has to take decision of prohibition on use of plastic in the district. This will protect the natural environment and sea shores of the district.

6.3.2 Protection of Wild Life :

The Sindhudurg district has great bio-diversity as well as diversity of wild life. Wild animals like elephants, flying squirrel, tiger, panthers, wild pigs, fox, wild bisons are frequently seen near by forest area. There is a great diversity of sea-creatures and fishes. Fish like dolphins are frequently seen on the sea coasts. Some villages like Velagar, Kondura and Tambaldeg are famous for breeding of wild tortoises.

6.3.3 Prohibition Reverse Migration :

The economy of the Sindhudurg district is known as money order economy. The working population from 80% families has migrated to metro cities like Mumbai, Pune and Kolhapur. Due to the lack of employment opportunities in the metro cities the reverse migration has started. The peoples migrated from the district has started to come back and reside in the district. Due to reverse migration construction of housing industry is developing very fastly. This adversely affects on the natural beauty of the district. The State Govt. has to frame a concrete policy; which will protect the natural environment of the district.

6.3.4 Prohibition on Deforestation :

The Govt. forests are well protected but there are not any rules and regulations for the protection of private forest area. The main causes of deforestation are construction of houses, use of forest area for agricultural purpose and commercial purposes. The State Govt. and Central Govt. has to frame a special police to protect the forest resources of the district. If the natural resources are

conserved, then and then we can think about the development of tourism development.

6.3.5 Protection of old Hindu Temple Heritage :

There is very rich old Hindu Temple heritage in the Sindhudurg district. There are well known hindu temples like Achara–Rameshwar, Girye–Rameshwar, Munage–Bhagawati Mandir, Kotkamte – Bhagawati Mandir, Wada–Vimaleshwar Temple, Kankavli–Bhalchandra Ashram, Kunkeshwar–Kunkeshwar Temple, Aravali–Vetoba, Reddi–Ganpati Temple, Anganewadi–Bharadi Temple, Pinguli–Sant Rawool Maharaj Ashram, Khanoli-Vedpathshala, Vengurla-Sateri Temple, Sawantwadi–Vitthal Mandir, Amboli–Hiranyakeshi Mandir. Such heritage is fastly converting into concrete structures. The district collector has to take initiative and prohibit the conversion of old temples into concrete structures.

6.3.6 Conservation of Fort Heritage :

There is wide scope for the historical tourism in the district. The Sindhudurg district has great historical background. The great king Chhatrapati Shivaji built many forts in the sea like Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg. Raja Chhatrapati Shivaji has built forts like Mahadevgad, Bharatgad, Bhagvantgad, Yashvantgad, Ranganagad, Mansantoshgad, Ramgad, Shivgad, Pargad, Devgad etc. in the Sindhudurg district. This is great historical heritage of the district with the point of development tourism. But all these forts are in a very neglected condition. The State and Central Govt. has to give special attention on the conservation of this historical heritage.

6.3.7 Conservation of Local Food Culture :

The local food culture of the district is based on diverse sea food, processed fruits and rice. The use of coconut and kokum is indivisible part of the local food culture. The local food consists fry fish, fish curry, various preparation of based on sea food. The local preparation known as Solkadhi is alternative to butter milk, which is prepared from kokum. All the rice based dishes are prepared in local food, processed fruit based food like kokum sarbat, kokum squash, mango pulp, fresh alphanso mango, cashew nut are also some items of local food. Local food

culture is also one of the important attraction to the tourists. The continental food is overcoming on the local food. Hence, the conservation of local food is also important for tourism development.

6.3.8 Conservation of Local Cultural Heritage :

The cultural heritage of the Sindhudurg district is also very important. The puppet show of Thakar Community, Pangul art of Thakar Community, the local drama art known as Dashavatar, Chitrakathi show of Thakur Community, Gaja dance of Dhangar Community, Kapadkhele of local peoples, Gof dance, Koli dance, Bhavaie dance, the famous Ganpati Festival are local cultural aspects of tradition of Sindhudurg district. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has create a separate cell to conserve this cultural heritage.

6.3.9 Conservation of Coral and Sea World :

The water sports like scuba diving and snorkeling has commercialised very fastly due to deep sea driving. Adventure tourist comes only for attraction of such deep sea world. But such activity is hazards to natural coral and sea anatomy. There must have to be code of conduct to tourists for the conservation of such sea world.

6.3.10 Ban on excess and unseasonal fishing :

Due to very high demand for seafood in domestic market and market at abroad, the mechanized fishing on large scale is conducted not only in the fishing season but also it is conducted in breeding season during June to August. Such excess, mechanized and breeding season fishing activity adversely affects on the yield of the fish. The conservation of this natural resource is very important for the development of tourism in the district.

6.3.11 Conservation and Development of Horticultural Products :

There are many wild fruits, which are only seen in the Sindhudurg district, known as Karvand, Kokum, Jamun, Avala, Charoli, Chafade, Atake etc. The main and famous horticultural fruits are Alphanso Mango, Cashewnuts, Jackfruits, Coconut, various Spices, Bettlenuts, various medicinal plants, Aroma plants, wild flowers like Surangi are seen in the district. The Alphanso Mango is a specialty of

the district. Many tourists attracts only in the mango season. The fruit products like jam, juice, jelly, pulp, pickles, canned fruits has also emence scope in the district. The special attention must have to be given on the development orchards of local fruits.

6.3.12 Code of Conduct to Develop Eco-Tourism :

The tourist industry in the district must have to be developed eco-friendly bases like South States. It requires code of conduct for the tourists. For the purpose there must have to be ban on plastic, prohibition on liquor drinking, protection of historical places, conservation of wild life and rare vegetation, conservation of local culture and conservation on sea world.

6.3.13 Development of Sea-coast and Creeks Tourism :

The sea-coast and creek tourism through big boats along with sea food and local entertainment with lighting and local music like Goa creek tourism. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has to give special attention and take lead to start such tourism.

6.3.14 Enhancement of hiking, Jungle safari and Adventure Tourism and Rafting:

Some of the entrepreneurs in the district has to initiate such new concepts of tourism in the district. There is a emence scope for hiking, jungle safari and adventure tourism and rafting in Sindhudurg district. The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation has to give special attention on introduction and development of such activities.

6.3.15 Adventure Tourism in Rainy Season :

There is very heavy rainfall in the Sindhudurg district during June to October. The waterfalls, rivers and creeks are over flooded. The sea water is also tidal with big waves. Such big waterfalls, flooded rivers and tidal sea has great potential to adventure tourism like rafting on the basis of Bhutan rafting tourism.

6.3.16 Direction Boards indicating Tourist Spots :

There is lack of direction boards indicating tourist spots. Such direction boards should be enhanced on the national and state highways, on the district roads and approach roads of the tourists spots. Such master plan and direction board has

to be prepared and installed by district Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation office.

6.3.17 Strengthen the Infrastructure :

The best infrastructure facilities are the backbone of the tourism industry. The important infrastructure facilities like all weather roads, fast access to metro cities through rail and air transport, affordable accommodation facilities, drinking water supply, health facilities, public sanitation facilities on each tourist spot, facilitating center on main tourist spots should be developed.

6.3.18 Sindhudurg Darshan Bus Service everyday :

The provision of Sindhudurg Darshan Bus Service every day must have to be started from every block level. Such bus must have to be cover all the important tourist spots. Such service will attract domestic tourists from other parts of Maharashtra and other states.

6.3.19 Internet booking facility for accommodation and travel :

All the accommodation facility according to income level should be made available on internet for booking purpose. Such survey has to be conducted by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation and must have to be made available on the internet. The railway, air transport and bus transport (MSRTC) and private travel service with their time tables must have to be made available for booking on internet. If some tourist requires Guide facility such contact numbers with names of Guides must have to be made available on internet.

Prohibition of hazardous Industrialisation :

The Sindhudurg district is pollution free district and also absence of big industries. In future there must have not the big industries in the district which will affect on delicate tourism industry. The Govt. of Maharashtra have to be kept this district free from polluting industries.

6.3.20 Prohibition on Mining :

There are iron mining in Sawantwadi taluka and silica mines in Kankavli taluka. There are also bauxite mines, laterite stone mine in the district. The Madhav

Gadgil Committee recommended that all the minor mineral mines should be banned. The precious eco-friendly bio-diversity should be preserved. Such preservation will boost the tourism industry of the district.

6.3.21 Hospitability Trainings :

The local accommodation known as Nyahari Nivas Yojana was introduced by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. It is run by local people. They are highly in need of hospitability trainings. Such training centers have to be introduced in the district.

6.3.22 Organisation Tourist Festivals :

Tourists festivals like Sindhu Mahotsav, Kankavli tourist festival, Devgad beach festivals, Malvan & Vengurla beach festival, Sawantwadi tourist festivals has to be organized. It has to be proper publicity on media and internet. Such publicity will attract tourists from all class.

6.3.23 Publicity of unique tourist features of the District :

Uniqueness of the tourist spots is the main attraction of the tourists. This uniqueness may be in the form of hot spring water, big waterfalls, hill stations, temple heritage, Royal heritage, unique food, adventure, historic heritage and clean beaches. All these feature are present in Sindhudurg district. But this hidden beauty must have to be given proper publicity in media and internet which will boost the tourism sector of the district.

6.3.24 Positive Political Approach :

The all above suggestion must have to be supported by political will and it has to be converted in the form reality. It must have to be financially supported by the State and the Central Govt. Apart from all above the local leaders and local Govt. has to take initiate to develop tourism industry.

6.3.25 Following Infrastructure Facilities are required at all beaches in the Sindhudurg District :

Guide and life guards, Entrance to beach, Public toilets, Taxi stand, Parking facility, Drinking water, First-aid facility, Paving & Signage, Luxurious class accommodation, Restaurants offering multi cuisines, Solar Light, Water sports, Beach furniture and infrastructure development, Resort and cottages, Shops and souvenirs, Health resort + spa, Seating and shaded resting places, Bird watching infrastructure, Solid waste management, Watch tower.

6.3.27 The breeding center will be an attraction to tourists where they can watch dolphins at a safe distance. Breeding programs / "conservation" programs to serve as captive exhibitions shall also include interactive programs with focusing research on sustainable breeding efforts on species present in the Sindhudurg coast. The breeding center will allow tourists to view various stages of the process and let them play with the grown Dolphins.

6.3.28 Adding to the Honeymoon theme, Wedding tourism shall also be introduced. Wedding tourism is a niche market that has been emerging only in recent years. Wedding tourism has increased in popularity over the past decade and is recognized as a significant market segment for destinations to target. A variety of reasons, including lower costs than domestic weddings and the decreasing cost and increasing frequency of international flights, have been factors in escalating demand. This would make considerable contributions to tourism revenues, with average honeymoons lasting seven to nine days and bride and groom spending three times more than they would on a regular vacation.

6.3.29 The site marked in the slide below in the creek near Vengurle beach will be converted into turtle zone for the breeding center and sanctuary. Ambiance shall be created so that the turtle can lay eggs there. In time of nesting season favorable environment will be created for the attraction of turtle to the spot. Protection and care would be performed for the development and diet of tot turtles to make them strong to survive. The project shall include hatchery management, nest monitoring, development of a long term conservation action plan, and development of alternative income sources to reduce pressure on natural resources. Tourist's infrastructure shall be developed in a way that does not disturb the life and ambiance for the turtles. Natural seating areas like Sit on the rocks and listen to the sound (Gaz) of waves.

6.3.30 The following infrastructure is required to developed at Tarkarli Creek :

Garden, furniture and infrastructure, parking facility, Taxi stand, Drinking water, Shops and souvenirs, Public toilets, Paving & Signage, Solar Light, Health spa, Camping area with tent accommodation, Resort and cottages, Restaurants offering multi cuisine, Adventure sports of water raft, Solid waste management, Seating and shaded resting places, Houseboats, Construction of new jetties

6.3.31 The site of Aravali beach is perfect for creating a notch in the water sports, it has privacy and accessibility as well. Proposed is floating restaurant that can also submerge and give an underwater experience. Apart from standard beach infrastructures, the beach shall be provided with infrastructure for international underwater sports arena with underwater viewing gallery.

Nivati beach has three distinct parts. These three parts shall be developed with three varied concepts. The beach 1 accessible from road shall be provided with facility for all age / family / groups tourists. Accessibility shall be made to reach the beach via motorable road. Part 2 that is hidden from view shall be developed for exclusive beach for foreign tourists providing them all privacy. This beach is not visible from Part 1 Nivati. Access to the beaches shall be given from fort via rope way and lifts. The fort shall be developed as V star accommodation. The third Part: rapan beach has advantage of strong currents

and shall be developed for water-surfing sport. Common infrastructure like amenities and watch tower with life guards shall be given in all three parts.

6.3.32 In Agro-tourism guests will be treated with hospitality by local villagers. Here the Guests will stay with the host family and experiences the rural or the village life. The Guests will get an opportunity to be a villager for a day to experience the village/rural life. Thus during the stay the guest gets an opportunity to interact with the host family and enjoy the simple pleasures of life in Konkan village, and also enjoy delicious home cooked meals or local authentic cuisine. The Guests can relish and indulge in the simple pleasures of the life adapted by the villages. Well appointed rooms or accommodations in local cottages or bungalows. Share meals and interact with the host family. Participate in family life, farm chores and other activities for an unique and enriching experience.

Adding to the Honeymoon theme, Wedding tourism shall also be introduced. Wedding tourism is a niche market that has been emerging only in recent years. Wedding tourism has increased in popularity over the past decade and is recognized as a significant market segment for destinations to target. A variety of reasons, including lower costs than domestic weddings and the decreasing cost and increasing frequency of international flights, have been factors in escalating demand. This would make considerable contributions to tourism revenues, with average honeymoons lasting seven to nine days and bride and groom spending three times more than they would on a regular vacation.

Village Kavthan is proposed to be developed as ecotourism Park consisting of varied life forms and vegetation. Oyster shell Park for ecologically sensitive redevelopment and would provide a focus for new bank landscaping. Restaurants serving Sea-food would add to the ambiance. Fishing locations for tourists, interpretation center for creating awareness and other water sports like boating, diving etc will be a part of the park.

6.3.33 Tilar dam is the most significant tourist spot in Dodamarg taluka which attracts most tourists. It is situated 22 km from taluka centre. It is a major tourist

destination attracting tourists from Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Springs and waterfalls situated at Mangeli, Viridi, Tervan, Caves at Sasoli, Orchards, farm land at Talkat Fort and at Usap Tilari Dam, view Point at Tilari Ghatetc. are some of the tourist spots in Dodamarg taluka. Also some historic spots like Pargad, Fukeri are special attractions. The number of tourists visiting the above referred tourism spots, picnic spots are increasing considerably day by day. The basic adequate facilities are not available at the said tourist destinations. Beautification, maintenance and upgradation of the said tourism centers and also providing other facilities such as good accommodation restaurants, transport and communication facilities are the need of the hour and top priority needs.

6.3.34 The following infrastructure facilities are required at hill-station Amboli :

Parking facility+ taxi stand, Drinking water +Public toilets, Paving & Signage, Solar Light, Places for pause and site viewing points, Cottages and Resorts, Luxurious class accommodation, Restaurants offering multi cuisines, Shops and souvenirs, Garden, furniture and infrastructure development, Adventure sports of rock climbing, Solid waste management, Seating and shaded resting places, Paragliding infrastructure, Bungee jumping, Machans, Jungle resort, Trip to Bauxite Mine.

6.3.35 The following infrastructure/facilities required at each waterfall site in Sindhudurg District :

Parking facility, Drinking water, Public toilets, Paving & Signage, Solar Light, Camping area with tent accommodation, Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc., Luxurious class accommodation, Resort and cottages, Restaurants offering multi cuisines, Shops and souvenirs, Garden, furniture and infrastructure development, Adventure sports of rock climbing and water rafting, Solid waste management, Seating and shaded resting places, Waterfall rappelling infrastructure.

