CHAPTER- II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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A lot of articles, research papers, books have been published about heritage tourism. Richard (1996; 2000) has explained views on tourism as heritage it is one of the most powerful modern traditions. In broad view, he connects heritage tourism with the UNESCO world heritage convention, gives the profile of cultural and heritage tourists and explains current trends and future direction of this type of tourism. Poria (2001) challenged the present approach to heritage tourism researching specifically the tourist perception of the site. Bauman (1995) wrote about politics of historical representation of the heritage. The importance that must be given to local landscape in the planning of cultural and historical attractions.

The Herbest’s (1995) book “Heritage Tourism and Society” reveals a broader approach of heritage manner of society and its connection with tourism. Bonitace and Fowler (1993) write about heritage and tourism in the global village from the aspect of heritage site protection assigning responsibilities to each of the actors in the chain. They also write about heritage presentation and interpretation. Kirshenblatt-Gimblett’s his book name Destination culture: Tourism museums and heritage, author discuss how museums complete with tourism. He have focused on aspects of cultural heritage tourism.

Mulimani A. A and P.R marker (2013), published paper on Tourism development in GOA: In this paper author attempted the place of interest in Goa and evaluated the available infrastructure potential of tourism development. Dr. Nutan Tyagi (2013); she has published research paper on ‘Planning Strategies for Tourism Development in Eastern Uttar Pradesh’. In this paper focused on role of transportation in the development of tourism, an discussed the different problems faced by tourism. She suggest Sustainable steps
for tourism development. She also analysed the present status of tourist centers. She have focused on the tourist circuits in eastern uttar prasdeh.

Mohmond Reza Anvari (2008), his research paper published on an assessment of tourist behavior in Abyaneh Tourist center. In this paper author calculate the tourist satisfaction level about different facilities he calculate the satisfaction index of different aspects. According to him the satisfaction of tourist shows the rate of tourism development level. Adavitote S. C; Gatade D. G (2007), research paper published on ‘The Study of Behavioural Pattern of Pilgrimg tourist at Akkalkot in Solapur district. In this paper author discuss the behavioural Pattern of Tourist arrivaled in Akkalkot. In this paper focused on pilgrim visited Akkalkot in different places. Impact of Pilgrimage tourism on Host Population of Pandhrpur ( S.B Deshmukh and A. M. Navle 1997). In this paper analysis the impact of pilgrimage tourism on Physical, economic and Socio – Cultural activities of Panharpur. This impact is both positive as well as negative. Hey also stuied the host response on this impact.

Rana P. B Sing (2011) Professor of Cultural Geography and Heritage Study (BHU-Varanasi) has Published his book on Heritage Scapes and Cultural Landscape: An Appraisal- In this Book Rana P.B. Singh has discussed the heritage is a cultural identity to be reflected in the purview of individual, unique and multiple layers of pluralism, especially with respect to religion, at least in old cultures that maintained their traditions and continuity. In the span of time the layering of various cultures put their marks, which in the sequence of time turn to be the issue of conflicts due to claim by the different groups. The concept of heritage-scape is thus to explain interrelated social systems to convey both the tantalization of temporal, spatial and cultural forces that the UNESCO wishes to foster.

Heritage Scape of India : Appraising Heritage Ecology Edited by Singh Rana P.B and Pravin S. Rana. This book is published by shubhi publication (2011). This book author has define the word ‘heritage’ and
‘Heritage ecology.’ According to him heritage is involving natural and cultural milieu. Heritage is to be as embody of human feeling, it developed within the historical-cultured process heritage is a spatial phenomena.

Heritage scapes and Cultural Landscape: An Appraisal In this paper Rana P.B. Singh has discussed the heritage is a cultural identity to be reflected in the purview of individual, unique and multiple layers of pluralism, especially with respect to religion, at least in old cultures that maintained their traditions and continuity. In the span of time the layering of various cultures put their marks, which in the sequence of time turn to be the issue of conflicts due to claim by the different groups. The concept of heritage-scape is thus to explain interrelated social systems to convey both the totalisation of temporal, spatial and cultural forces that the UNESCO wishes to foster.

Eco-Cultural Tourism: A Case Study of North Karnataka – K.N. Pawar and Dr. H. Nagraj Authors discussed the concept of eco-cultural tourism and local community development and environmental conservation. Authors also considered a key element to the success of Eco-cultural tourism is participation of local community in the planning, development and conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. In this paper study the natural and cultural heritage sites of north Karnataka and attempt has been made how eco-cultural tourism is going to help the sustainable tourism development in north Karnataka (India).

S. Bharadwaj (2012) his book “Sustainable marketing of cultural and Heritage Tourism.” Published by Arish publisition He has discuss on the marketing of cultural and heritage tourism; Strategic Sustainable Heritage tourism, he also discuss the future of sustainable marking and trends of cultural heritage tourism.

“Ecological and Environmental Impact of tourism by Prerma Kaushal and Shashi Prabha Sharma Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi (2011) This book consist twenty six chapter deals with the concepts related with various aspects of ecology and environment in relation to tourism and tourism industry. This book gives very comprehensive accounts of various types of tourism, as well as the
impact of tourism and development of tourism. The author emphasized on the balanced development of tourism; ecotourism and community sustainable tourism.

Heritage tourism in central India by Amitab Mishra This book is published in 2007. In this book author introduced Heritage tourism in central India with different angles. He discuss tourist attraction places in central India as well as he analysis tourism infrastructure and tourist profile. In the 5th & 6th chapter author consist tourism planning & tourism marketing.

Romila Chawala- (2006). Her book “Tourism the cultural heritage” published by arise publisher New Delhi ; This book deals with the cultural Heritage of India from the tourism point of new. Author attempts that the concepts of cultural tourism & heritage tourism as well as heritage tourism in India. Lastly author discuss the role of culture & religion of India in tourism development. The author also forced on the challenger of heritage tourism. New Ear of Sustainable tourism in India. Atul Bansal (2013).

In this book he published different articals on the sustainable tourism in India. This book is relevant in this context the objectives is to provide an issues relating to New Eras of sustainable tourism in India, besides providing vital inputs for research. It would create an interface among policy makers, professional, academicians, industries and experts in the field of industry, trade and commerce both from India and abroad. Responsible tourist behavior – this book written by Delip Das (2013). The author contribute that the demand for ethical and responsible holy days. In his book author discussed challenges and perspective the study of responsible tourism as well as autor focused on sustainable tourism and Ecp- tourism this book concentrates on the action of the tourist seeking to understand what influence or constrains responsible behavior.

book Name “Tourism development”. Author highlights the techniques, Nature and Goals of Tourism management. This book is the brief and complete knowledge of environmental impact, Planning and function system of tourism Industray. Author discuss in his book principals and goals of tourism environment impact on tourism, tourism marketing, etc.

Premanath Dhar- 2010. His book Heritage cultural and natural sites tourism” published by Kanishk Publisher New Delhi. This book deals with the heritage cultural and natural sites in India and tourism development. In second chapter author emphasis as the heritage conversation, preservation, re-storeation and protection of heritage sites. This book also deals the cultural & natural heritage sites Management, particularly with the use of traditional knowledge & wisdom.

Historical cultural and heritage tourism Ratan-Deep Singh- 2007, This book consists the historical growth of tourism and determints as well as it focus on historical & Heritage tourism, pilgrim tourism. The author discusses in his book the socio-cultural aspects of tourism. He also analysis the impact of tourism and focus on strategies for cultural tourism and sustainable cultural tourism.

Adesh Sinha-2014. His book “Tourism and Heritage attraction” published by Anmol publication. In his book author discuss the word heritage sites, cultural heritage tourist attraction and destination according to author cultural & historical attractions are principal factor, generating tourism and the growth of heritage industry. Author also focused on the character & behavior at heritage tourists and their social & Economic impact on destinations. Lastly the author focused an economic development employment & tourism.

Eco-Cultural Tourism: A Case Study of North Karnataka – K.N. Pawar and Dr. H. Nagraj Authors discussed the concept of eco-cultural tourism and local community development and environmental conservation. Authors also considered a key elements to the success of Eco-cultural tourism is participation of local community in the planning, development and conservation of natural and cultural heritage sites. In this paper study the natural and cultural heritage sites of
north Karnataka and attempt has been made how eco-cultural tourism is going to help the sustainable tourism development in north Karnataka (India).

Contesting heritage and Religion – Lile King, 2001 In this paper explain the subject of contesting heritage and related enduring role of religion could be visualized at various scales, like global, national, regional, local and bodily, and at various degrees of shared sense of religious belonging (Kong 2001: 226). It seems that some of the heritage practices (and also religion-ritual traditions) commonly associated with the ancient time were alive and later passed on to the later generations. Lowenthal (1998: 226) argues that heritage, far from being fatally predetermined or God-given, is in large measure our own marvelously malleable creation. Of course, heritage is not an innate or primordial phenomenon; people created or converted it into symbolic form, and in many cases associated it with religion.

Where Geography and History Meet: Heritage Tourism and the Big House in Ireland – Nuala C. Johnson This paper is focused on the relationship between geography and history. The author discusses the heritage tourism is an ideological treatment of history, nature, and tradition. According to author, heritage tourism, of course, poses questions about authenticity and about the representation of geographical and historical knowledge. In this paper author define the heritage tourism and heritage conservation, exaggerate the naivety of tourists, presumably deputed by the univocal narrative and overlook the affiliation of protection.

Tourism and the World of Culture and Heritage – Greg Richards In this paper Greg Richards discussed the terms cultural tourism and heritage tourism. According to him, cultural tourism covers visits to all types of cultural attractions, including discrete attractions such as museums and monuments, cultural performances and other cultural manifestations, including the consumption of the ‘way of life’ of other cultures. Cultural tourism has in recent
Heritage tourism is largely concerned with the cultural legacy of the past, or the ‘hard’ cultural resources usually contained in old buildings, museums, monuments and landscapes or represented and interpreted in specialized ‘heritage centers’. In this paper author explained current trends in cultural and heritage tourism as well as impact of globalization on cultural and heritage tourism. Heritage, Tourism and Places: A Review – G.J. Ashworth. The subject of this paper is the relationship between three distinct phenomena: heritage, tourist, and its context of places.

The first is represented here by the commoditized artifacts, buildings, memories and experiences of the past; the second is confined specifically to heritage tourism; while the third focuses principally on the management of places. This triangular relationship has been viewed in three main ways which follows a roughly overlapping chronological sequence. In this paper author discussed the basis for sustainable heritage tourism. Sustainable development is of course development rather than mere resource preservation but it purports to be a different sort of development than has occurred previously.

The Development of Human Resources Through Ecotourism – David A. Fennell and Ralph Nilson. The concept of ecotourism has been characterized as a form of Alternative Tourism which places a primary emphasis on understanding and appreciating nature in sensitive environments and, at the same time, respecting the need for local people to become empowered in shaping and controlling the pace of tourism development within their communities (Fennell and Smale 1992; Wallace and Pierce 1996; Weaver 1998). Alternative Tourism (and ecotourism) have thus grown in response to the desire to offset the significant negative social and ecological impacts indicative of mass tourism and its associated metropolitan dominance (Erisman 1983; Hills and Lundgren 1977). In this paper author developed a dynamic model of sustainable ecotourism.
Sustainable Ecotourism: Balancing Economic, Environmental and Social Goals within Ethical Framework – Pamela Wight

In this paper author considered the concept of sustainable embodies a challenge to develop the word’s tourism capacity and the quality of its products without adversely affecting the environment that maintains and nurtures them (Hawkes and Williams 1993: v). Sustainable tourism has been equated with a number of terms, such as alternative tourism, rural tourism, green tourism, appropriate tourism, responsible tourism or progressive tourism.

The author focused on sustainable ecotourism values and principles model. J. Swarbrooke (2010) his book ‘Sustainable tourism management highlighted different dimensions of sustainable tourism. Author focused on the sustainable tourism in different geographical milieu and discussed the sustainable tourism and functional management. A range of key issues and current debates are also discussed and numbers examples of sustainable tourism management practice, from around the world are given.

Hawkes and Williams (1993) has discussed the concept of eco tourism and sustainable tourism, according to them, Ecotourism means nature based tourism and the other hand sustainable tourism refers that the conservation of natural and cultural heritage resources and to increase the local and traditional values for future tourism development. Eco tourism is nature based tourism and is primarily concerned with the direct enjoyment of some relatively undisturbed phenomenon of nature sustainable tourism is something people can live of as well as with the concept of sustainable tourism embodies a challenge to develop the world’s tourism capacity and the quality of its products without adversely affecting the environment that maintain and natures them.

Malta’s Tourism Industry Since 1985: Diversification, Cultural Tourism and Sustainability – Marion Markwick. Author Marion Markwick consider Malta’s mass tourism industry. In this paper author focused on cultural tourism diversification and sustainability. The paper questions whether cultural tourists
are a blessing or blight, and considers the emerging implications for the sustainability of tourism in Malta, examining Malta as a sensitive test case for tourism development strategies.

Why cultural Landscapes Matter our Global culture and Nature Commonwealth – Patricia M. O’Donnell, FALSA, AICP, Principal, HeritageLandscapes Global Chair, IFLA Cultural Landscapes Committee.

In this paper discussed three topics– These are following:

1. Defining Cultural Landscapes, Globally and within Asia
2. Global Trends that Engage Culture landscapes
3. Tools Landscape Architects and Cultural Landscape Stewards Can Use

Defining Cultural Landscapes, Globally and Within Asia: Valued cultural landscapes of all ages, types and scales hold interest for landscape architects and allied professionals and can be a focus for respectful as well as innovative professional work. Simply stated, cultural landscapes are the combined works of humanity and nature. UNESCO World Heritage defines cultural landscapes as four types: defined or why cultural landscapes Matter: Our global culture and Nature Commonwealth

Intangible Cultural Heritage, ICH: the perspective, UNISCO In this paper, according to the UNESCO ICH Convention 2003, the intangible cultural heritage (ICH), or living heritage, is the mainspring of our cultural diversity and its maintenance a guarantee for continuing creativity that are part of a network and interlinking system. For the purposes of this convention (ICH), consideration will be given solely to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals and so sustainable development.
This departure is mainly as a result of the character of its subject matter one that is primarily without material form and whose expressions and physical manifestation are, in fact, secondary. In this sense, it is the mirror image of the previous cultural heritage. Conventions where the material heritage (movable cultural property, monuments and sides) was the central subject of protection and any intangible values contingent on these (Blake, 2009: 45).

World Heritage Committee (2001) in its World Heritage Policy places special emphasis on the community based approach. It defines the active involvement of local communities as an essential component to the World Tourism Development. Tourism generates a demand for a wide range of services, providing opportunities for community development. If this is linked to the protected area, tourism can foster community support for conservation – a critical ingredient for site management. A position paper on Cultural and Heritage Tourism in U.S.A (2008) gives weightage to visitor and resident education and training for the development of Heritage Tourism in America. It explains that all the interests in cultural and heritage tourism should join together in highlighting the diversity and uniqueness of place.

Tourism managers started giving emphasis to provide all visitors with a high quality experience in all aspects of their visit. This approach put more weightage to customer satisfaction and emphasizes They tried to communicate with the visitors about various places and they give importance to new places. To fine out innovative ideas from that place. They find out geographical importance of that place and how for that is attracted to the tourists in new context. Even they manage the native living styles, native stuff and with all these aspects they tried to remove negative aspects of the tourists.

Ambroze Milan (2008) focuses on the attitudes of local residents towards tourism development in some tourist areas in Slovenia. The findings reveal that attitudes of local residents towards tourism development are influenced by place attachment, the perception of tourism impacts and by the perceived and desired
type of tourism. It further finds that perceived positive impacts, cultural tourism, quality of tourism and leisure stricture and quality of natural environment positive influence local residents perceptions of tourism development.

As per Feighery (2002) opinion native people can play vital role in the field of tourism. They can be the part and parcel tourism process. They need to be active participation in the field of tourism knowledge which is related to native people. Most of the native people are not aware enough about structure and participation programs.

Okazaki (2008) feels community participation in the tourism planning process is advocated as a way of implementing sustainable tourism. There are, however, few studies that detail tangible and practical ways to promote or measure participation. Wisansing (2008) explains the current debate is not on whether local communities should be involved in tourism development and planning, but more on who should be involved and how and when. Sdrali and Chazapi (2007) examine percepations of the resident about cultural tourism in a Greek island, Andros.

It was found that the majority of the respondents were aware of the importance of cultural tourism and they argued that it could contribute to the island’s development. The findings also suggested that there is a strong relationship between the respondents characteristics and their perceptions of the impacts of cultural tourism on the islands’s development.

As per chandralal (2010) documents the Sri Lanka culture tourism has unique effect on native person due to tourism the resident native get more opportunities of business as well as employment. Even values of the property is increased on large scale. The place become the part of their proud. As per the assumption of Mohinder And Vivek (2012) Kullu became the best place of tourism due to its regional development as tourist center the future plan of the place is very essential part of native people.
The representation of tourism depends on the assets of the home community which includes not just the local people but also the natural environmental, infrastructure, facilities and special events or festivals. It is therefore, in cooperation of the host community which is necessary to access and develop these assets suitably (Murphy, 1985). Tourism should be viewed as a resource industry to attract visitors with an attractive and usable product and to maintain a destination’s amenities and support; a resource industry in a corporate sense in which the industry gives back to the community while extracting a living from it so that both the industry and the community base can symbiotic relationship for a long period (Haywood, 2011).

According to Leksakundi lok (2004), Cambodia received 174,574 foreign tourists at an annual increasing rate of 12.56 percent from 1962 – 68. Tourism in Cambodia grew very quickly, particularly after a 1993 election organized by the UN. Bouttavong et al (2002) estimate that culture and nature based tourism make up over half of the total value of the entire Lao tourism industry revenues. Since 2002, ecotourism has become an important economic activity in Lao PDR. Financial benefits of ecotourism have provided local stakeholders and landuse planners in the country a broader perspective on an alternative livelihood already taking place on forest land.

Tourism and Cultural Development, S.K Anand (2007). In this book author explore the instructional value of tourism and tries to assess the influence on the people of the ideas values customs and habit of developing world. The fact that the developing countries are targets of the people from the western world because of the cheap money of the developing world and it is a very convenient and affordable for the western man o visit developing country. Lake Tourism, C.Micbale Hall and Tuija Harkonen. This book presents comprehensive overviews of lake tourism including branding and marketing, Visitor management and planning, historical and Cultural dimensions and environmental quality. The volume is international in scope with cases from Europe, North America and Oceania. The book concludes by nothing that tourism needs to be established as a
complemented by land and water use at a time when lakes and their water bodies are facing challenges in the form of climate and environmental changes, increasing number of visitors and an overall increasing competing demand for water. In the fragile eco-systems, local communities act as catalyst for sustainable practices helping in the preservation of cultural identities and natural heritage. While tempering the impact of the ecological footprint, this can also create the pressure point for an equitable local share in the economic benefits to tourism (Ministry of tourism, 2011). It is also being felt that environmental problems that the world today faces are of such magnitude, that urgent action has to be taken at the highest levels, to counter this grave dilapidation.

At the same time it is a known fact that every bit counts. The work done by governments or organization for towards sustainable development is not enough, rather every individual, every neighborhood and every community needs to come forward to contribute in every manner possible to achieve this goal (Kanjilal, 2012). Kanjila, G (2012, November 1). Safari plus, travel News from Mumbai India Retrieved November 6, 2012. The first ever initiative in India produced significant outputs at destination in terms of enhanced cultivation and community participation. These contributions are especially notable in the present scenario, were leading tourism destinations are finding it difficult to balance their growth in tourism activities and retain their traditional livelihoods, culture and heritage; most of which are undoubtedly the hallmarks of individual destination (Ministry of Tourism K., 2010). Responsible Tourism – the Kerala Update. Retrieved November 2, 2012, from https://www.keralatourism.org.

With evolution of tourism on global basis from a business model into a tool for uniform distribution of the socio-economic benefits, as well as a means of conservation with respect to Bio-diversity, niches like ecotourism, responsible by a common idea but the approach differing in the sector of the sustenance of the local community in harmony with the adjoining environment to ensure sustainability, blend in naturally (Joshi, 2012). Joshi, P. (2012, May). Eco – travel – community based tourism models. India wildlife Club Ezine. In the complex system of a
tourism destination, the adoption of the sustainable tourism practices requires not only destination level implementation but also the adoption of a set of practices by each of the players in the system, including hotels, attractions, transportation providers and other service providers. It is also important that within each of these organization, individuals must also learn and apply new ways of doing things in order to contribute to the sustainability of the system (Day, 2012).

There are many constrains in community participation like paternalism, racism, clientelism, lack of financial resources along with other structural problems in many developing countries, which cause hindrance in the actual process of community participation Tosun, C. (2000). Limits to community participation in the tourism development process in developing countries. Tourism Management, 21, 613-633. Communities must understand that CBT may take a number of years to develop. It is advised that short term (e.g two year and five year) goals as well as long term (e.g ten year and twenty year) goals are identified in order to manage expectations and maintain momentum towards goals. Short term benefits are also to be realized while longer terms plans are developing (e.g while lodge infrastructure is being built for on site CBT activities, community women may choose to generate income from a small craft business).

Sally Asker, L.b. (2010). Effective Community Based Tourism: A best Practice Manual. Gold Coast Australia: Sustainable Tourism Cooperative. Building Rich (2003): authors try to investigate the nature of tourism in Himachal Pradesh. He also tries to find out pattern of concentration and dispersal of tourism activity. He also reviewed the nature based tourism in the grate Himalayan National Park. Its current status and potential. Singh and Mishra (2004) focused on green tourism with reference to village tourism. They try to examine the environmental, economic and social aspects of green tourism. They also discuss the different tourism development programmes in Himachal Pradesh.

shows how the local people become the part and parcel become growing tourism. The mass leader are try to consult with communities benefits.

Jensen (2010): supported local sustainable development by enhanced local involvement. In similar vain, Nunkoo, et.al.(2010) examined the some pertinent issues in relation to tourism development and community attitudes in small islands, and it develops and presents a conceptual framework based on social exchange theory and identity theory.

Pushplata A (1995) : A geographical study of tourism development in Mahableshwar Panchgani region. She has studied in her thesis Mahableshwar, Panchgani hill station and tourism development. She discussed tourist attraction, functional analysis of yourist data and impact of analysis.

Dikshit. K. R(1991) : He has studied the environment forest ecology and man in western Ghat – the case of Mahabableshwar plateau. Potdar. M. B (2003) : She discuss tourism development in south konkan. She explain tourist centers in the south kokan like forts, temple, Beaches, Hot water springs, Lakes and Waterfalls ect. She also discuss districtwise distribution, literacy rate, occupation structure, economic status, mode of transportation and accommodation of tourist centers.

Mane. C.U (2010): He studied fairs and festivals in Satara district a socio geographical analysis. He discuss Nature classification and spatial orgnizatio of fairs and festivals. He also study Hindu fairs and festivals important of festivals, tahsilwise distribution of fairs in Satara.

Ratnadeep Singh (1996) : He attempted in his book “ Tourist India Hospitality Services and infrastructure of tourism in India”. He gives these views about social an cultural factors of tourism in detail. In his book he focused on tourism infrastructure and man poewer development.

Navale and Deshmukh (1989) : In their article’ A view of pilgrimage tourism – A Studu in human geography’ have discussed the importants of
pilgrimage as a form of tourism and showed that the pilgrimage tourism has emerged from the human geography. Rana P. B (1992) : “The geography of pilgrimage in India

Explained the importance of geography pilgrimage as multidisciplinary field of enquiry and concept of Hindu Pilgrim. Malshe and Ghode (1989) : In their article “Pandharapur A study in geography of religion”. He has explained the influence of religion on structure function and land use of Pandhrpur. Batra B. B (1982); Mode an attempt in “Problems and precepts of tourism” focuses on topic.


Karve I (1960): “On the road – A Maharashtra” Written by karve pointed out the importance of palkhi procession to pandhapur. Jackowski, Antoni (1987) A polish Geographer in his article, “Geography of pilgrimage in Poland” has studied the migration of pilgrims in Poland and their impact on historical spatial and socio-economic aspects of nation.


Manorama Ashok (2014) in This book tourism marketing he discuss marketing plan strives to extend the reach of state’s strategic marketing effort through collaboration and cooperative partnerships with the culture & tourism
industries at larger, reaching the arts, history, Film and tourism entities tourism can be defined as a combination of activities, services, and industries that delivers a travel experience to customers.

Gupata Ishwar das (2008) in his book ‘Trends and tourism manual, enables a better comprehension of the arena that a cultural tourism. Aimed specifically at those employed within the travel and tourism industry. This book delineates the factors that have enabled the grout of travel and tourism and what it entails within its thriving practice. It brings within its duruview the prevails and practices that are central to cultural tourism the reso nree and infrastructure that are necessary to sultinit, and the constantly evolving trends that are present in it.

In addition, it brings that under one head a vast amount of information which deals with the larser issus of cultural tourism which include its challenges, the impact ad social movements, the dynamic of tourists and ever changing logistics of the tourism industry it self.

Raina Chaman Lal (2005) – in his book preoent’s and Rain Abhinav Kumar his book present a comprehensive study of Cultural and Religious Tourism base in India focusing the inter-relationships and interdependences of its various aspects. This book also describes the relationship that exists between tourism, culture, tourist attractions and the host communities.

This book is based upon the ancient religious thought in which the motherTradition of india is known as the Triple facets of Durga. Among the highlights, the book covers Vedic Literature- its impact on India, Study of Vedic devis- Shri, Vedic devi Sukhtam, Ratri Sukhtam Ambika, uma-Haimavati, Glory of Mahamay, sundarya lahari, female Gurus of india and other socio-cultural components.

Mahmoud Reza Anwari ( 2008) – his research paper author studied tourist behavior in Abyaneh tourist center. In this paper author calculated factor wise level of tourist satisfaction. Also he find out ranking of factors and
satisfaction level using the satisfaction formula author have been calculated the satisfaction index.

Advitote S. C and Gatade D. G – 2007 Author published their paper on behavioral pattern of pilgrims tourist at Akkalkot in Solapur district in Maharashtra. In this research paper author studied behavioral pattern of pilgrims tourist at Akkalkot. It have been calculated tourist satisfaction index with using different formulas. Satisfaction of tourist have been find out in relation to different facilities provided to tourist.

Research methods for travel and tourism industry – Romila Chawala 2004). In this book author have been discussed the purpose and nature of tourist research methods for the travel and tourism industry. Author also focused on need of research for small tourism enterprises as well as research on urban tourism destination. In this book author suggest the different techniques, applications in tourism research. This book is very useful for research in tourism.

Tourism planning and development in new perspective – J. K Sharma (2006). In his book tourism planning and development attempts to provided a new perspective on tourism planning and development taking in to account the contemporary problems and prospects, the tourism industry is going through. This book is focused on tourism growth and urbanization, different types of tourism and limitation of tourism. Author discuss the purpose, process and elements of tourism planning as well as he discussed approaches, methodology and strategy of tourism planning. Lastly author emphasis on tourism planning and development, sustainable tourism planning and development.

Fundamentals of travels and tourism Pulak Burajohain (2009). This book published by murarila and sons, New Delhi. In this book author focused on different tourism elements, like tourism ideology integrated tourism planning, policy of tourism, responsibility of tourism, nature of tourism and spatial
impact of tourism. In this book author discuss the nature of sustainable tourism development as well as tourism planning and role of eco tourism.

Ecotourism Ecorestration and sustainable tourism – A.J Solomon Raju-(2007). In this text book author have been discussed the concept of ecotourism and ecorestration and sustainable development. He focused different terms like conventional tourism, mass tourism nature base tourism, beach tourism etc. this book is a sincere attempt to put together different components of ecotourism, ecorestration and sustainable development for the benefit of student for research scholars, teachers and other readers. This book is embodies three different parts 1. Ecotourism, 2. Ecorestration and 3. Sustainable development.

Dr. Avinash Chiranjeev 2008. Concept of Tourism In this paper author studded various issues associated with notion of tourism. Although tourism is a phenomenon not easy to define, several attempt have been made to define it. Some of this are fairly comprehensive. All this definition explain tourism in the context of movement. It is precisely the significance of the world tour which is forms route of the word tourism. The rapid pace at which tourism has expanded over the years clearly indicates the important of the sector of activity not only form the economy stand point but above all and essential need of people everywhere. In this book author focused on history and evolution of travel. Tourist concepts measurement of tourism phenomena determinants and motivation for travel. Tourism promotion, modern information techniques in tourism. Tourism planning, development and environmental aspects tourism and the state, defining, travel marketing and tourism- the worlds peace industry.

The Indian institute of public opinion has published various articles pertaining to the tourism an issue of monthly commentary (1988). Carried an article titled focus on tourism and commenting that tourism is a crucial resources- generating activity and pushes up the pace of economic
development. In author paper in the same issue examples have been given cited of how tourism can help to achieve greater economic development.

Bhargava (1991) in this paper states that social and economic benefits of tourism are several and included sources of arning, increase in transportation, music clubs, National Parks, tax revenues and the like. Apart from this employment to a large population is an additional advantage. Likewise, social benefits, cultures and other civilizations. A better and healthy human relationship between countries around the world is possible with the tourism. A part from these presentations of heritage and its conservation are also possible.

Khanna (1991) in his paper author stressed the development of tourism in 1990. Heading the multi – core oberoi hotels chain. Khanna was a pioneer in promoting and developing tourism in India. He has stressed more on professionalism. Alongwith well develop marketing plans, the personal responsible for inpleting these plans need to be well mannered and equipped with the knowledge of deaing with tourist. Motivation and commitment need to be through markting promotion, burden’s like unnecessary procedure and controls. Improvements of air ports also need to be given much attention.

Galiti (1993) has deal with the prospects and problems of tourism. He observes that the lack of necessary political and administrative will. Facilities or foreign exchange, exploitation by private hotels, tour guides with proper knowledge of cultural and historical heritage and hygienic restaurants are the scenario of tourism development in India.

The Indian institute of public opinion has published paper entitled Tourism” in 1991. The author highlighted the various aspects of tourism development in India. In this paper stress – India has a many splendored tourist attractions, their marketing and promotion lacked aggressiveness. The failure of India’s performance in this area was compared with other Asian countries with growth rate statistics. The paper concludes that do to the lack of
better marketing of this industry, India is lacking in development, in Srilanka, Singapur, Thiland, Malaysia as do to more stress lay on the marketing aspects of tourism industry.

Defert P.C. (1966) was one of the first French geographers to make a substantial contribution to the geography of tourism. Robinson H. (1976), focused on importance of geographical components, with scientific study on geographical aspects, in his book entitled, ‘Geography of Tourism.’ Douglas Pearce’s (1987) study was based on systematic and comprehensive manner of the geographical dimensions of tourism and to show how a geographical perspective can contribute to its planning and development. Clawson, M. and Knetsch, J. (1966) studied on out-door recreation

Emanuel Kadat (1979) reported ‘Tourism-passport to Development’ He explains the perspectives on the social and cultural effects of tourism in developing countries. He highlighted the new three ‘R’s as ‘Rum, Rooms and Recreation’ in spite of ‘Sun, Sand and Sea’ in modern tourism.

A book written by Michel, Peters (1969) entitled ‘International Tourism’ was considered as a landmark in the study of tourism. An important book written in (1981) by Burkart, A.J.and Medlik, S.deals with the past, present and future development of tourism. McIntosh, G. (1986) and such other writers introduced the literature on tourism for systematic and theoretical study of tourism. In India, the valuable information on various aspects of tourism such as tourist traffic, tourism motivators, tourist potentials, tourist information, tourist facilities, marketing strategies, travel agents, Govt. Policies of tourism, planning and development of tourism, problems and many other aspects of tourism has been provided by number of Indian scholars and authors.

Kaul, R.N. (1985) wrote an important book entitled ‘Dynamics of Tourism’, which provides basic information in detail in the three volumes. The Tourism phenomenon has been explained in vol.-I, vol.-II relates with an accommodation factor while relevant aspects like market research, travel and tour
operations, travel managements, marketing and transportation etc. are included in Vol.-III. These volumes offer an extensive coverage on the subject of tourism.

Chopra, Suhita (1991) conducted the study on potential of tourism in Khajuraho, the world famous temple, and remote tourist resort in Madhya Pradesh. This study has assessed impacts on tourism. In this respect the name of Singh, T.V. (1975) must be specially mentioned who has contributed significantly towards the development of geography of tourism in Indian scenario mainly on mountain tourism. He has attempted lucidly to analyze the relationship between geography and tourism in his valuable books.

Kaur, Jagdish (1985) has presented his research work (Published doctoral thesis) entitled ‘Himalayan Pilgrimage and New Tourism’ which deals with the pilgrimage tourism at eastern Garhwal region in Himalaya. This study has been beneficial to the researcher for fixing the criteria for identification of resource potential for tourism development in the context of Satara district.

Sonule B. B. (1999) studied, ‘A Geographical study of tourism in Maharashtra’. Published doctoral dissertation on ‘Hill Tourism: Planning and Development’ by Rai, S.C. (1998).The book provides a comprehensive study of tourism recreational resources in the hilly region of the Himalaya. An attempt has been made to understand the process of tourism development by considering some case-studies and to find out the potentials and planning of different tourist centers. This work has been beneficial to the researcher to adopt a more systematic and planned approach for study.

Singh Ratnadeep (1998) wrote a book, ‘Infrastructure of Tourism in India which provides tourism marketing strategies in India’. Bhatta, Pankaj (2004) wrote a book, ‘Potential of tourism-A study of Himachal Pradesh’ which provides an attempt to analysis socio-economic contribution of tourism as well as impact assessment of tourism development on physical as well as cultural environment in Himachal Pradesh. The work done on this topic is very limited in our country. Here an attempt has been made to take the review of literature available so far from various sources in India and abroad.

Dube, Kamal Kant (1968) in his article ‘Tourism and pilgrimage in Varanasi’ attempts to bring out facts and problems of tourism and growth of tourism in Varanasi City. Kayastha, S.L. and Singh S.N. (1977) in their article, ‘A study of preferences and behaviour pattern of tourist in Varanasi : A geographical analysis’ have assessed the behavioural pattern of domestic and foreign tourist and made use of it to suggest the future development of Varanasi through tourism point of view.

Dube D. P. (1987) in his article entitle ‘Kumbha Mela – Origin and Historicity of India’s greatest pilgrimage fair’ had studied the fair and festivals and showed its importance in the human life from the early times. Jackowski Antoni (1987) A Polish geographer, in his article ‘Geography of pilgrimage in Poland’ has studied the pilgrim’s migration in Poland, and shows the impact on historical, spatial and socio-economic aspects of the nation. Chakrawarti Llika (1999) in her article, ‘Tourism and Regional Development: A case study of Maharashtra’. Indian Journal of Regional Science vol. no. XXXI no. 2 has analyzed the tourism development in Maharashtra and Government Policies for tourism development.

Deshmukh, S.B. (1990) in his article, ‘Impact of Tourism on ecological setup of Mahabaleshwar Plateau, impact of Tourism of Mountain Environment’ has studied impact on environmental factors such as climatic, flora and fauna, etc. on destinations and suggestions have been made for improvement. Desai A. P.,
Deshmukh S. B., and Deshmukh V. S. (1994) in his article ‘Tourism attractions in Kolhapur and around’ (Souvenir Jubilee Souvenir Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur) have studied tourist centres in Kolhapur and around. Remedies are given to develop these centres.

Deshmukh, S.B. (1996) in his article, ‘Tourism Resources in Kolhapur District’ (All India Sociological Conference Souvenir, Kolhapur) has analysed tourism resources, present and potential and suggestion are given to the tourist centres. Desai A. P. in his research ‘Tourism Potential in Kolhapur District,’ Arkasali Pushpalata in her research, ‘Geographical Study of Tourism Development in Mahabaleshwar, Panchagani region’ assessed various tourist spots in and around the study region and suggested development for future planning. Elangbam, I. Singh in his work, ‘Development of Tourism in Manipur’ assessed a role of tourism in rural development in Manipur and suggested potential for tourism development in the state.


Desai, A. P. (1987), in his dissertation entitled “Tourism potential in Kolhapur District (A Geographical analysis)” submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur discussed on potential of tourism in Kolhapur district. He discussed on major religious and historical tourist centres which are potential for the
development. He also pointed on population structure and infrastructural facilities available at that tourist place.


Suhita Chopra (1991) wrote a book on Tourism and development in India Published by Ashish Pub. House In this book she discussed on impact of tourism like, physical and socio-culture. Socio-economic impact of tourism is related to tourist, tourism, residents, society and tourist- residence relationship etc. Patil P.V. (1991), worked on Study of tourism development in India with special reference to Panchgani, Dist-Satara, Maharashtra, in his dissertation submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and studied development of tourism in India by taking special reference to Panchgani. He conversed on the how Panchgani is developing because of tourism activities.

A.G. Krishna Menon (1993), wrote a book on Case Study on The Effects of Tourism on Culture And The Environment India, Jaisalmer, Khajuraho and Goa published by UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. In this he studied on the effects of tourism on culture and the environment in India through taking case studies of Jaisalmer, Khajuraho and Goa.

Jadhav S.B. (1994), studied different aspects of pilgrimage tourism in his thesis entitled “Tuljapur a study in religious tourism” submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and focused on religious set up of Tuljapur city. He also discussed on socio-economic status of tourist and their motive behind coming towards Tuljapur.
Pushpalata Arkasali (1995), worked on “Geographical study of tourism development in Mahabaleshwar Panchgani region” in his thesis submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and given geographical assessment of tourism development in Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani region. She discussed on how physical environment is essential for the development of tourism and given detailed information about tourist places in and around of Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani region. Navle A.M. (1996), worked on Pandharpur a study in pilgrimage tourism in his thesis submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He conversed on the Varkari and Vari of the Pandharpur as special characteristic of pilgrimage tourism.

Sinha P. C. (1998), wrote a book on Tourism Planning published by Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited. He discussed on various crucial issues pertaining to modern international tourism such as Eco-tourism, Agro-tourism, medical and spa tourism, space tourism etc.

David Fennel (1999), provides introduction about one new type of tourism that is Eco-tourism and guiding about programme for planning and development of Eco-tourism in his book entitled Ecotourism: An Introduction published by Taylor & Francis. He also pointed on positive and negative impact of eco-tourism on the natural environment.

Shaloo Sharma (2002), wrote a book entitled Indian tourism today: policies and programmes published by ABD Publishers. In this book she focused on ministry of tourism in India and their policies and programmes to promoted tourism and a wide perspective about the potentialities of tourism in India.

M.B. Potdar (2003) pointed out potentials of tourist points in south konkan region in Maharashtra state in her thesis entitled “Tourism development in south Konkan” submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. She focused on undeveloped tourism centers, which have natural beauty and scenic tourist attractions. She also pointed out the impact of tourism on the south konkan region.


S.P. Hudale (2007), worked on “Tourism Development & its Potentials in Panhala Tehsil (Kolhapur Districts): A Geographical Anaysis.” in his dissertation submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and discussed on potential tourism attractions in Panhala Tehsil and historial background for the tourism development. He also discussed on the economic, socio-cultural and physical impact of tourism on the study region.

Noel Scott, Rodolfo Baggio & Chris Cooper (2008), wrote book on Network Analysis and Tourism: From Theory to Practice (Aspects of Tourism) published by Channel View Publications. This book provides a comprehensive review of the contribution of network analysis to the understanding of tourism destinations and organizations. They pointed out on how network analysis is used in tourism planning.

K. P. Lakhman (2008), caters the needs in the tourism industry, opportunities and prospects along with management skills and marketing practices which are time tested. Avinash Chiranjeev (2008), focused on the planning and
development of eco-tourism and major areas of studies are environmentally based tourism planning development model and methodological approach to scenic resource assessment and information sources for planning and management.


M. B. Potdar and P. R. Talekar (2010), wrote a paper on “Tourism planning and development of Panhala Hillstation and around in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra” published by RIPPLES Journal Vol. 1 No. 1, provide the detail information about the tourism in panhala fort and assessed the how the tourism activity is responsible for economic development of the panhala fort city.

Sreejit S. Nair and S.K. Katiyar (2011) wrote on “Web Enabled Open Source GIS Based Tourist Information System for Bhopal City”, a paper published by International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology (IJEST) Vol. 3 No.2, discussed on how open source GIS software and information technology is useful in the marketing of tourism as well as planning of tourism.

Richard W. Hallett (2011), discussed on Official Tourism Website: A Discourse Analysis Perspective explores tourism websites as mediums of identity construction and promotion as interactive modes of communication, tourism website for nations, cities.

Sunil Pratap Singh, Jitendra Sharma, Preetvanti Singh (2011), paper published in International Journal of Geomatics and Geosciences Volume 2, No 2 entitled “A GeoReferenced Information System for Tourism (GeoRIST)” in this paper researcher pointed out the implementation GeoRIST system for tourism will provide almost unlimited access to information to everybody, with the Internet helping them in taking better decisions to plan their itinerary.
Duk-Byeong Park and Yoo-Shik Yoo (2011), studied on developing sustainable rural tourism evaluation indicators published in International Journal of Tourism Research Vol. 13 No. 5. They pointed out some evaluation indicators that measure sustainable rural tourism development within a sustainable framework. It was conducted through a Delphi technique and the analytical hierarchy process method.

T.A. Binoy (2011), published his paper in South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage entitled “Archaeological and Heritage Tourism Interpretation: A Study. In this paper he discussed on the archaeological and heritage tourism in India. He also conversed that archaeological and heritage tourism is an important segment of tourism industry and in India heritage tourism get the highest market share as compare to other types of tourism.

U.N. Patil (2011), conversed on tourism opportunities in Maharashtra in her paper published by Golden Research Thought Vol. 1 Issue VI. She discussed on different tour circuits such as pilgrimage circuits, fort circuits etc for the development of tourism in Maharashtra.

R.C. Chakravarthy and P.R.S. Murthy (2012), focusing on information and communication technologies used to tourism enterprises and how this tool is valuable for optimising operating costs also they discussed on impact of information technology on tourism industry. M. B. Potdar and P. R. Talekar (2012), conversed about the concept of agro-tourism, necessary infrastructure for develop the agro-tourism centre and potential location of Agro-tourism in Kolhapur district in his paper published by Young Researcher Vol. 1 No. 1 entitled “Potential for Development of Agro-Tourism in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra”

development and pointed on tourism as a positive force for the preservation of nature and culture; its contributions should bring about benefits for the host community and provide its members with significant resources and incentives to look after and maintain their heritage.


Eagles and Agyeman (2011) pointed out Ecotourism is a formidable economic and conservation strategy; however, the planning process is critical to achieving its inherent benefits. Jim Clark, Ecotour Compass (2011) has studied Exploring Ecotourism Development Potential in the Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion. Helle Sorensen (2010) has studied Ecotourism in Action: Viking Village Makes a Difference.


Adhikari P.S. (1990), focused on Mussorie as a scenic tourist place. P. Bhattacharya worked on trends and potentials of tourism in Assam. Patil P.V. (1991), studied development of tourism in India by taking special reference to Panchgani. Suhiita chopra (1991) has assessed impact of tourism like, physical and
socio-culture. Socio-economic impact of tourism is related to tourist, tourism, residents, society and tourist-residence relationship etc.


Shaloo sharma (2002), focused on ministry of tourism in India and their policies and programmes to promoted tourism and a wide perspective about the potentialities of tourism in India. M.B. Potdar (2003) pointed out potentials of tourist points in south konkan region in Maharashtra state. She focused on undeveloped tourism centres, which have natural beauty and scenic tourist attractions.

J.P. Yadav and S.K. Dixit (2003), studied sagar island a largest island in gangatic delta as a rich potential place for tourism development. In the pilgrimage tourism Adavitot S.C. has done his geographical study on Akkalkot. Garud M.K. (2004), discussed on the eco-tourism and ecology of the koyana river basin. He gives details about some potential tourist attractions in his study region. Romila Chawala (2004), has discussed various approaches and qualitative research methods for undertaking research in geography of tourism. Prideaux and singer
(2005), worked on another specific type of tourism, Space and cyber tourism as a future dream. Renata Hodgson and Tracey Firth (2006), pointed out the methodological and practical issues for conducting the research in tourism geography. S. Kumardas (2006), also made a different aspects which is related to research in tourism.

Suhita Chopra (1991) has assessed on economic impacts. She has also assessed physical and socio-cultural impact. Socio-economic impact of tourism is related to tourist, tourism, residents, society, tourists-residents relationship, etc. Hovik, T. (1980), Nettekoven L. (1974) have pointed out that despite of multiple positive impact, some adverse effect of tourism have also taken place. Gulab Nani (2000) has attempted to identify the economic benefits generated by tourism development and its impacts on social lifestyle of the people.

Shaloo Sharma (2002) focused on Ministry of tourism in India and their policies and programmes to promoted tourism. She has been given a wide perspective about the potentialities of tourism in India. Romila Chawala (2004) different approaches and qualitative research methods for undertaking research in travel and tourism industry.

S. Kumar Das (2006) made a comprehensive presentation on various aspects related to method of research in tourism. David Fennell (1999) provides a brod introduction on ecotourism. He also incorporets new material an eco-labelling environmental management and guiding also programme planning and coverage of environmental impacts. G. B. Batra and R. C. Dangwal (2000) focused on tourism promotion and development. They pointed out mostly on adventure tourism.


M.K. Garud (2002) focused on the ecotourism and ecology of the Koyana Basin. He also pointed out some potential tourist attractions in that region. Arun Patil, Namdev Adnaik, and Sandip Bhuyekar (2004) have conducted study on Shree
Kshetra Jotiba from the environmental point of view in their research paper. Again Arun Patil and Namdev Adnaik (2006) focused on Masai Plateau as unattended tourist attraction in their paper.

Bharadwaj S.M. (1987), an American geographer in his article “single religion shrines, multi religion pilgrimage “ has explained the importance of faith which attracts pilgrims towards shrines. Alongwith this he has given the importance of religious tourism.

Jackowski, Antoni (1987), A polish geographer in his article, “Geography of pilgrims tourism in Poland” has studied the migration of pilgrims in Poland and their impact on historical spatial and socio-economic aspects of nation.

Rinchede Gisbert (1987), A German Geographer in his article “ The Pilgriment town of Lourdes” has evaluated impact of pilgrims on demographic and Economic structure of the town. He has showed the changes in occupational structure of the town from primary sector to tertiary sector.

Louis J.D. Amore (2000), “A Spirituality in tourism a millennium challenges for travel and tourism industry. In his report he discussed the importance of peace which only comes from spirituality. A Spirituality that is active in our local communities impowering one another.

P.C.Pondel and Rana P.B.Singh ; In their article “Pilgrimage and tourism at Muktinath, Nepal”; A Study of sacridity and spatial structure explained the importance of sacred power of Muktinath and highlighted spatial structure of pilgrims along with socio-economic background.

Dube, Kamal Kant (1987), In his article, “Tourism and pilgrimage in Varanasi” explained the facts and problems of tourism in Varanasi City.

Kayastha S.L. and Singh S.N. (1977), In their article , “A study of preference and behavior pattern of tourist in Varanasi” A geographical analysis they have explained Varanasi as a pilgrimage centre they have assessed the behavioral pattern of domestic and foreign tourist and made use of it to suggest the future development of Varanasi through tourism development.
Karve I (1962), In her article , “On the road – A Maharashtrian” Point out the importance of Palkhi procession to Pandharpur.

Nolan Mary Lee (1987), An American Shrines in western Europe and India – A Primary comparison” has compared the Christain holy places in India with Christain Shrines to western Europe and examined micro regional similarities and differences.

Singh Rana P.B. (1987), In his article , “ The Pilgrimage mandala of Varanasi. A study of sacred Geography has stressed the need of study of Pilgrimage studies and sacred Geography.

Dube D.P.(1987) , In his article entitled , “ Kumbh Mela – Origin and Historicity of India’s greatest Pilgrimage fair” has studied the fair and festival and showed its importance in the human life from the early time .

Robert H (1987), In his article ”Pilgrimage along sacred Path” has given accounts of routes of travel associated with religious motives. He has discussed the social economic and political importance created do to travel of millions of Pilgrimage.

Malashe P.T. and Ghode S.K. (1989), In their article , “ Pandharpur – A study in Geography of religion” has examined the influence of religion structure function and land use of Pandharpur.

Singh Rana P.B.(1992), In his article “The Geography of Pilgrimages in India – perspective and Prospects” explained the importance of Geography of Pilgrimage as a multidisciplinary field of enquiry and discussed in the detail the concept of the Pilgrimage in Hindusim.

Poudal P.C. and Singh Rana P.B. (1994), In their article entitled, Pilgrimage and tourism at Muktinath ,Nepal – A Study of sacrality and spatial structure, studied the religious Festivals, spatial and Socio-economic structure of Pilgrims and tourists at Muktinath, Nepal.

Rinsehede Gisbert (1994), A German Geographer in his article, “Catholic Pilgrimage centre in Quebec – Canada” has studied the Pilgrimage influence on economic structure of the destination and spatial distribution of various places of worship, hotels, restaurants and religious article shops.


Singh Rana P.B. (1987), in his article, “Peregrionology and GEOgraphical Quest” has stressed the need of study of Peregrinology (Pilgrimage Studies) in Geography through its spatial approach. He has stressed the need of study of Pilgrimage and tourism together. With multidisciplinary approaches and methodology.

Nawale A.M. and Deshmukh S.B. (1989), In their article “A view of Pilgrimage tourism” A study in human geography have discussed the importance of Pilgrimage as a form of tourism and showed that Pilgrimage tourism has emerged from the human geography and fulfills the essential characteristics of tourism Geography.

Sinha Amita (1994), In her article, “Pilgrimage Journey to the sacred landscape of Braj” has explained the meaning of pilgrimage by examining the relationship between sacredness and landscape.