CHAPTER - VII
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, FUTURE
SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Summary

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’. Today cultural and Heritage tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. The term cultural and Heritage tourism refers to that segment of the tourism industry that places special emphasis on heritage and cultural attraction. Cultural heritage tourism is important for various reasons; it is a positive economic and social impact; it establishes and reinforces identity, it helps preserve the cultural heritage, with culture as an instrument it facilities harmony and understanding among people. Cultural heritage tourism is not only concerned with identification, management and protection of the heritage values but is must also be involved in understanding the impact of tourism on communities and region, achieving economic communities and region, achieving and economic and social benefits, providing financial resources for protection as well as marketing and promotion (J.M. Fladmark, 1994).

Tourism should bring benefits to host communities and provide an important means and motivation for them to care for and maintain their heritage and cultural practices. The involvement and co-operation of local or indigenous community representative’s conservationists, tourism operators, property owners policy makers, those preparing national development plans and site managers is necessary to achieve a sustainable tourism industry and enhance the protection of heritage recourse for future generations. The Krishna Basin of South Maharashtra is rich in cultural and heritage centers, holy centers, sacred sites, centers of pilgrimage, shrines, ashrams are strewn
all along the course of main river creating place, space and time utility to people. Dynamic cultural processes of convergence are at work in these different centers creating certain characteristics, institutions and patterns which stimulates large number of people to converge at a particular time. Each centre created its own core and periphery forming a region. People coming into the influence of each centre reflect interconnectedness where a deep sense of conservation, preservation and maintenance is involved through the feeling of attachment.

**Significance of the Study**

Tourism is today the world’s largest and fastest expanding industry tourism today presents on unparallel challenges to the economics of development world. The rewards to be gained both financial and sociological are immense cultural and heritage sites have a natural and historical significance of the community. Cultural heritage tourism is important for various reasons; it establishes and reinforces identity, it helps preserve the cultural heritage with culture as an instrument it facilities harmony and understanding among people, it supports cultural and helps renew tourism. (Richards 1996). Cultural and heritage have also become an important means of creating local identities in a globalization world. Tourism helps to understand the geographical and cultural diversity of regions as well as the view points of others so as bring about a greater national integration. Tourism create employment in the region, tourism brings socio economic benefits to the community in terms of faster economic growth and balanced development of backward areas.

Present study is also significant for identification; protection, conservation, preservation and presentation of natural or cultural heritage sites in the Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra.
Objectives of the study:

1. To study the spatial distribution pattern of natural and cultural heritage sites in Upper Krishna basin.

2. To study heritage sites and tourism development in study region.

3. To analyze the role of infrastructural facilities in the development of heritage tourism.

4. To find out impact of heritage tourism on Host population.

5. To find out the tourist Profile.

6. To highlight the issues related to heritage tourism and sustainable development.

7. To identify the problems prospects and potential of heritage tourism in Upper Krishna basin.

The Krishna is a Sacred river flows in South part of Maharashtra plateau. It takes source in the Mahabaleshwar on Sahyadries. Its length in Maharashtra is 282 km and the drained area is 24683 sq. km. The land of the Krishna reveals a treasure for tourism. It has lot of tourism potential. There are many natural and cultural resources create tourist centers. The Krishna basin of Maharashtra is rich in natural scenic beauty as well as cultural and historical glories. The Krishna and their tributaries are creating place, space and time utility. Western part of the Krishna basin bounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges which has many natural heritage sites. Kolhapur, Satara, Karad, Sangli these town are located in the Krishna basin which are rich for cultural heritage. The region of the Krishna basin has lot of tourism Potential.

The Krishna basin is a part south Maharashtra plateau. The area includes whole of Kolhapur district, Satara, Wai, Koregaon, Khatav, Karad, Patan, Jawoli and Mahabaleshwar tahsil of Satara district and Miraj, Tasgaon, Khanapur, Kavtemahankal, Walwa and Shirala tahsil of Sangali district.
Administratively it is divided into 26 talukas of three district of Maharashtra like Satara, Sangali, and Kolhapur. The climate of the region is typically monsoonal in character with three well marked seasons. Summer in the study region which is from March to May is excessively hot and dry, with an average temperature of about 29°C. The rainy season starts from June and last at the end of October with a wide variation in rainfall amounts from month to month. The winter months are pleasant and healthy. The nights are often chilly with occasional fogs. And the temperature usually ranges between 18°C to 20°C.

Spatial Distribution of Heritage Sites have been studied in Chapter III

The Conceptual elements are location spatial distribution, spatial association, spatial interaction & Spatial system. These terms denote allied concept and characteristics with location sites, situation, place and locality are associated with spatial distribution. Geographer study mans reaction to place and give more attention to the fact of the distributional phenomena. The common concern of the issue in tourism studies is the distribution of tourist destination. The present study as analyses the spatial distribution and pattern of heritage center in Upper Krishna basin in Maharashtra. There are many geographical, social, historical and economic factors are affected on the distribution of tourist centers. The Krishna basin has rich biodiversity and natural scenery. Sahyadri Mountain creates many hill stations. Physiographic of the Krishna basin is most favorable for tourism activity. History and cultural of Krishna basin creates many heritage sites which are place important role in the tourism development. The Krishna basin of Maharashtra has several natural and cultural heritage sites. This tourism potential is most significant in the development of tourism. In this chapter studied the spatial distribution of heritage site in the Upper Krishna basin.

In this chapter following aspects have been studied
Classification of Heritage Sites:

Heritage sites in Upper Krishna basin have been classified into two main types:

1) Natural and 2) Cultural. In Natural heritage sites includes the wildlife sanctuary, hill stations, National parks and other natural scenic places which have ecological importance and which are declared natural heritage sites. In cultural heritage includes historical sites like forts, caves, palaces, old buildings etc. As well as religious sites and other cultural heritage.

A) Natural Heritage Sites:

“Natural heritage” is also an important part of culture, encompassing the countryside and natural environment, including flora and fauna, scientifically known as biodiversity. These kind of heritage sites often serve as an important component in a country’s tourist industry, attracting many visitors from abroad as well as locally. Natural heritage is the legacy of natural objects and intangible attributes encompassing the countryside and natural environment, including flora and fauna, scientific known as biodiversity, and geology and landforms (geodiversity). Distribution of heritage sites in the Upper Krishna basin has been represented with the help of maps.

Following Major Natural Heritage Sites are considered for the study.

a) Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary:

b) Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary:

c) Chandoli National Park:

d) Kas Plateau:

e) Mahabaleshwar:
f) Panchgani:

g) Sagreshwar:

**B) Cultural Heritage Sites:**

Cultural heritage officers a richer source of environmental well-being in terms of deep attachment of human being to the nature where lies human identity and will for continuity and existence. Cultural heritage “National Heritage” or just “Heritage” is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Often though, what is considered cultural heritage by one generation may be rejected by the next generation, only to be revived by a succeeding generation? In cultural heritage centers includes historical places, religious place, cultural sites caves etc. The Upper Krishna basin is rich for cultural variety and cultural sites.

**a) Historical Forts:**

Historical forts in Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara district have two fold attraction mainly historical and natural. There are mainly historical forts in the district. Panhalgarh, Vishalgarh, Gagangarh, Bhudargarh, Shivgarh, Samangarh, Pargarh located in Kolhapur district, Prachitgarh, Machindragrgh is Sangali and Pratapgarh, Sajjangarh, Ajinkyatara in Satara District. These all forts have historical importance out of these forts Panhalgarh, Vishalgarh, Gagangarh, Bhudargarh, Pargarh Pratapgarh, Sajjangarh are important for tourism development because these are accessible and inhabited. Detail information of Major fort site as given in this chapter.
b) Religious Tourist Centers and Caves:

Different religious heritage sites are plays vital role in the development of tourism activity in the Upper Krishna basin. In Kolhapur district Kolhapur, Jotiba, Khidrapur, Narsobawadi, Kaneri these are important religious tourist centers. Sangli: is a famous for temple of God Ganesh., Mirashaheb Dargah is well known in Miraj. In Satara district, Puesgaon, Pal, Chapal, Aundh these are the religious tourist places. These tourist places have great potential for the tourism development. Like this Agashiv Leni (Caves) famous in Karad tahsil but this place is neglected because of low connectivity.

Tourism Infrastructure facilities has been studied in chapter IV.

Infrastructure we mean facilities and services made available to tourist to make this visit comfortable. These include power supply, transportation, accommodation, information centers, security and city development body; however, there is no uniformity in infrastructure facilities provided by government of public. Infrastructural facilities play an integrated and vital role in the development of tourism. Infrastructural facilities comprise transportation, accommodation and services which can help to approach destination as well as provide a comfortable stay. The geography of the region or the place has an eminent effect on the infrastructure. For example place which are located in high attitude and in region where it is difficult to reach facilities are less than these at places which are located in plain region. The difference in geography of regions includes distance from river or lake and composition of soil. The proportion of vegetation in the regions is also responsible for the infrastructural difference in the region. This can be noticed within a particular place itself. The area which is nearer to the lake is for most developed than the area which is farther Upper Krishna basin consists geographically western part is hilly region & eastern part is plain region development of tourism infrastructure in the region has to be consider before any steps it is taken to develop tourism.
Transport Network in the Upper Krishna Basin:

Upper Krishna basin has all along been enjoying comparatively railway communication for 100 years. The Upper Krishna basin has been joined to Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur District by broad gauge Railway line of central railway. There are the main stations namely Satara, Karad, Sangli, Miraj Kolhapur on the railway line which is 150km within the limits of Upper Krishna basin daily train service are available from this region to Mumbai, Pune, Benglore. Roads are plays vital role in the communication for the interior part of Krishna basin. Roads are important means of transport in the tourism development of Upper Krishna basin. In the Upper Krishna basin has 271.98 km. of National highways, 2643 km of State highways and 7326.73km are district roads. The roads provide transport facilities for the tourism development of Upper Krishna basin. Kolhapur, Sangli, Karad, Satara these main centers are connected by N.H – 4 and State highway. Mainly tourist centers in the Upper Krishna basin connected by State highway. Major fort sites are located on hilly area, these site are connected by district roads.

Accessibility of Tourist Centers in Upper Krishna Basin:

Accessibility can be measured theoretically to show spatial relationship existing between a give element of structure and the remainder of network (Kansky–1963). There is different methods to measure the accessibility of roads. In the present study accessibility of tourist centers in the Upper Krishna basin have been measured with the help of route matrix method. This method helps to find out the most accessible centers in the Upper Krishna basin. This method is based on the use of typology of transport network in the Upper Krishna basin. to arrive at the result a geographic matrix is prepared. The result of geographic matrix is presented with maps. According to matrix Kolhapur and Sangli center is connected more than 5 road links Satara, Karad, these places are connected by 4 road links. These centers
are located on the national highway No – 4. It reveals that Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Karad there tourist centers are highly accessible because these centers are connected 4 to 5 road. Due to good accessibility maximum tourist are visited these centers. Narsobawadi, Bhahubali, Pusegaon, Wai, Mahableshwar. These religious places have moderate accessibility they have two roads. links, Mainly fort sites are located on hilly area due to this all fort sites have low accessibility. Only one small road connected all fort sites. Because of the undulating topography transport facilities are poor, Khidrapur, Aundh these centers located far away from main state highway. Hence accessibility is low. Radhanagari, Chandoli, Koyana, Kas these natural heritage sites have also low accessibility, because all these sites are located in Western Ghat. But all these sites are connected by tar road and state highway hence thousands of tourist visited these places. Sagreshwar is far away from state highway and connected only one link, hence limited tourist are visited this place. Shirala, Kaneri, Pal, these places have low accessibility.

Above discussion reveals that Kolhapur, Sangali, Karad, Satara, Mahableshwar, Panhala, Jotiba, Pusegaon, Narsobawadi these destination connected to good transport facilities. But the destination located in hilly area or in western ghat they have low accessibility. Its impact is shown on the development of tourist destinations.

Accommodation Facilities:

Accommodation is very basic to any tourist destination. The demand for accommodation away from one’s home is met by a variety of facilities. The term is loosely used to cover food and lodging. The types of accommodation have undergone considerable changes since the last 25 years. The large hotels, more or less are managing to keep their share of the holiday trade, especially in big metropolitan areas and popular tourist areas. Accommodation may itself by an important tourist attraction. New types of accommodation, particularly holiday village, apartment house, three star, five
star hotels, camping and caravan sites and tourist cottages etc. have became very popular. Accommodation provides the Psychological base for tourist during their study away from home. It complements the tourist attraction and other compounds of tourism. Other service – oriented facilities food services, travel agencies, retail shops, Restaurants, Guide, Telephone and Entertainment generate the greatest economic impact in term of employments revenue. These facilities attracts the tourists and support to local people for generating income.

In the present study collected the information about different accommodation facilities and other facilities available at main tourist centers. District wise data of tourist facilities at major tourist centers have been studied in this chapter.

**Tourist Profile has been studied in Chapter No. V.**

Statistical Study of various aspects concerning tourist profile has been undertaken through field work at main tourist places of the Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra following major aspects which are analyzed for the present research work.

- Tourist arrival or Generating Destination.
- Tourist religion.
- Tourist occupancy.
- Educational status.
- Purpose of visit.
- Mode of travel.
- Length of stay.
- Use of Accommodation.
• Use of Facilities.
• Tourist Perception expectation and Stratification.

Above statistical study has plays an important role in the tourism management to plans for future requirements. To check on the pattern of tourist flow in the area, it also helps to study the demographic determinants. An in depth analysis is of the requirement of the future as the present and past research work helps us to plan for the future and also allow the authorities to rectify any defects in their working. In the present study we are selected three main tourist centers located in the Upper Krishna basin like Kolhapur, Mahableshwar and Koyana wildlife sanctuary. The study is mainly based on field work and questionnaire collected form tourists. Total 380 tourists have been interviewed at Kolhapur, 150 tourists at Mahableshwar and 125 tourists at Koyana Nagar. Primary data have been generated by questionnaire given to tourists to know their responses in respect of various aspects. Selection of the sample tourist centers is mainly depends upon natural and cultural factors. Mahableshwar is a hill station, Kolhapur is religious and cultural centers and Koyana nagar is Wildlife Sanctuary. Primary data of the above different aspects have been analyzed by using different statistical and cartographic techniques. According to this conclusion is made that maximum tourist are in service sector education status of tourist shows that highly educated people are more interested in tourism activity. Entertainment and pleaser is the main purpose at Mahableshwar and Mahalakshmi darshan is main purpose at Kolhapur. Today most of the Tourist offered their own private vehicles as a mode of travel. They use private cars/buses at Mahableshwar Maximum tourist’s stay one or two days at Kolhapur and maximum tourist stay only one day. In the present study have try to find out the perception of tourists about tourist centers as well as find out the Satisfaction level of tourist about facilities.
Heritage Tourism and Socio – Economic Impact on Host Population:

Tourism is not only that important economic activity but it also the an earning sources of host community at the place of destination. Host Community it means the persons and public and private bodies who are potentially affected both positively and negatively by the impact tourism development within the boundaries of the destination area. (Peterson and McCarthy). Tourism is also an important medium to the economic, social and cultural development of the region. It is important that to study the economic impact of tourism on destination. At the local level tourism helps to generate employment, to increase the standard of living of local people and to provide linkage effects with other sector of the economy. Tourism industry helps to in create urbanization through the continuous growth of construction and renovation of tourist facilities. This implies creating help to increase the state earning and national economy. The relationship between tourism activity and the host community is very deeply integrated through economic, cultural and social aspects. The prosperity of the host community can be due to the developed tourism activity. Similarly deterioration of socio – cultural fabric of the host community can also be due to developed tourism activity. Therefore the interdependence between these two should be studied in depth. Tourism is primarily an economic activity that brings economic and material prosperity to the host family in the initial period. However the impact of tourism activity on socio – cultural activities can be witnessed at the later stage.

For the study of Socio – Economic impact on host population we are selected the two tourist centers namely Mahableshwar and Panahala. These centers are hill stations located in Satara and Kolhapur district. To the study of socio – Economic impact selected the different indicators and with the help of questioners find out the response host population.
Heritage tourism and Sustainable Development, this aspects have been studied in chapter VI.

The concept of sustainable development provides an organization concept for the development of ecotourism initiatives. It tends to see the pursuit of sustainable tourism development as involving the balancing of social, economic and environmental goods. Sustainable tourism sees tourism within destination areas as a triangular relationship between host areas and their habitats & people, holiday makers and the tourism industry. Bramwell and Lane (1993) outlined four basic principles of sustainable ecotourism development in line with the sustainable development concept. 1) Holistic planning and strategy making 2) Preservation of ecological process 3) Protection of both human heritage and biodiversity and 4) development to ensure that productivity can be sustained over the long term for future generation.

In this chapter studied following aspects

a) Ecological Sustainability

b) Social Sustainability

c) Cultural Sustainability

d) Economic Sustainability

Different issues related to sustainable tourism in the Upper Krishna basin have been studied considering the sustainable tourism some important environmental issues are found in the field work. Mainly water pollution, plastic waste, garbage at the tourist centers. Dajipur Wildlife Sanctuary, Koyana Wilfdlife Sanctuary valuable species of plants and animals are in danger. The natural heritage sites are declared as a eco sensitive zone. Misbehavior and misuse of heritage sites is the main problem found near historical forts. These environmental problems are occurred by local people
and tourist. Conservation and protection of heritage site is the significant issues for sustainable tourism.

**Conclusion:**

Heritage is broad concept include the natural and cultural environment. Natural heritage sites includes the natural objects and intangible attributes encompassing the countryside and natural environment like Bio-diversity and geo-diversity. Cultural heritage has also both tangible and intangible components. Tangible heritage refers to built heritage and cultural landscapes. Intangible heritage refers to the practices representation, expression, memories, knowledge and skills.

Tourism is an ideological framing of history, nature and tradition. Today heritage tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. Tourism industry employing 260 million people and generating 10.7% of world’s GDP. Tourism creates positive and negative impact on the place of destination. Tourism should brings benefits to host communities and provide and important means and motivation for them to care heritage and cultural practices.

Transitional location of the Upper Krishna basin plays a vital role in the geographical personality of the region. The Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra has rich natural and cultural diversity. Natural heritage sites, which are located in the Western Ghat (Sahyadri) plays significant role in the tourism activity. Sahyadri mountain ranges have rich bio-diversity and beautiful natural scenery. Undulating topography creates different natural landforms. Rivers in the Upper Krishna basin creates grate natural as well as cultural significance. Different religious centers, shrines have also lot of tourism potential. Climate of the study region is mild and temperate. The western hilly area experience cool climate, which is favorable for tourism. Western Ghat region experienced heavy rainfall creates waterfalls and water source of rivers. Dense forest, beautiful waterfalls, mountain ranges deep valleys which have great potential for tourism development. The historical forts are located on the Messa section of the western hilly area. It reveals that physiography and
climate of the Upper Krishna basin is very significant factor in the tourism development.

Three basic concepts are studied in Geography

1. Geographical fact
2. Spatial distribution
3. Aerial association

Geographer studied the man’s reaction to place and gives more attention to the fact of the distributional phenomena. The present study has analyse the spatial distribution of the heritage sites in the Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra, Heritage sites are classified in major two categories.

1. Natural heritage sites
2. Cultural heritage sites

In natural heritage sites included that wildlife sanctuary, national parks, hill stations, scenic places and places with rich Bio-diversity. In cultural heritage includes sites which have historical importance (forts, old buildings palaces etc.) and religious heritage sites.

Spatial distribution of heritage sites in the Upper Krishna basin is studied, it reveals that natural heritage sites namely Radhanagari wild life sanctuary, Koyana wildlife sanctuary, Chandoli national park, Kass plateau, Mahabaleshwar and Pachgani are located in the western hilly region. These places are listed in UNESCO’S world heritage list; because of their ecological importance. Radhanagari wildlife sanctuary is famous for bison and other wild creatures. It is beautiful jungle resort with scenic land scapes. Water reservoirs of Shahasagar and Laxmisagar are located near the Radhanagari and increase potentiality tourism activity. Chandoli national park located on the boundary of three districts. Chandoli Park have dense forest with rich Bio-diversity. Area of Chandoli national park declared eco sensitive zone. It is protected forest for tiger. Daily hundreds of tourists visited this place. This
heritage site attracts natural lovers. Koyana wild life sanctuary is located in Satara district in Sahyadri mountain range. Main attraction is Koyana project, wild life, evergreen dense forest Ozarde water fall and Vasota fort. Koyana wildlife sanctuary is also declared natural heritage site and eco sensitive zone.

Kass plateau is known as plateau of flowers. It is located 30 km west of Satara city. Different types of flowers attracts tourists, student of botany, researchers. Thousands of tourists visited this place in month of September to November.

Mahabaleshwar is a popular hill station and holiday resort. It is also famous for strawberry and mulberry. Mahabaleshwar is the source of the Krishna and the Koyana River. Beautiful natural landscapes, cool climate attracts lakhs of tourists every year. Pachgani and Sagreshwar these also significant natural heritage sites located in the Upper Krishna basin. Pachgani is famous for film shooting, public schools. Sagreshwar wild life sanctuary is totally Man made for preservation of Deer, Sāmbhar and chital.

Cultural heritage have scientific recreation, economic and sacramental values. Cultural heritage is a rich source for tourism development. Historical monuments, forts, buildings, religious centers, caves are include in the cultural heritage sites. The Upper Krishna basin is rich for cultural variety. Historical fort sites have two fold attraction mainly historical significance and natural beauty. These forts are located in western hilly area of the study region. Tourism has not developed on all fort sites. Tourism is developed at Panhala fort in Kolhapur and Pratapgarh and Sajjangarh in Satara district. But there is lot of tourism potential at other fort sites like Bhudargarh, Samangarh, Pargarh, and Machchindragarh. Location of these forts favorable for tourism activity. Lack of infrastructural facilities these fort sites are neglected. Locational analysis of tourists centers reveal that natural heritage sites and fort sites in the Upper Krishna basin have been located in Western Ghat region. Which have above 900 meter height. Caves in the Upper Krishna basin also found in hilly region. Religious tourists centers namely Kolhapur, Narsobachiwadi, Khidrapur, Sangli, Pusegaon, Pali, Wai, Karad, Audumber are located in plain region and on the bank of rivers. The river site locations are favorable for tourism development. Jotiba,
Bahubali, Chapal, Aundha, Gagangiri, Pateshwar these religious tourist centers are located on hilly area. Above all tourist centers have religious importance; some tourist centers daily thousands of tourist are visited.

Kolhapur has central location in the district; it is a historical as well as religious center. Tourists visited Kolhapur some of them also visit Jotiba, Panhala, Nasrobachiwadi, which sites are located near the Kolhapur. Mahabaleshwar takes significant position in the tourism of Satara district. Wai and Pachgani these tourist centers located on the way of Mahabaleshwar. Tourists visited Mahabaleshwar they also visit Wai and Pachgani also. Kas plateau is emerging tourist center and thousands of tourists visited this place in month of September to November when the flowers have flowering.

Availability of infrastructural facility and services are plays vital role in the development of tourism. Infrastructural facilities comprise transportation, accommodation and services which can help to approach destination as well as provide a comfortable stay. Development of roads and railways in the region are helps to tourism activity, but the physiographic of the region is influence on development of roads and railways. Mainly which places are located in high altitude, these places are inaccessible. The study of road density accessibility and connectivity is most relevant in the study of tourism activity. The present study reveals that physiography of the Upper Krishna basin influenced on the road density and accessibility of tourist center. Road density is calculated and it shows that tahasils located Western ghat, they have low road density, it is below 90 km length per 100 sq km areas. Mainly tahsils located in plain region the road density is high. High road density is found in eastern part of the Upper Krishna basin.

Accessibility of tourist’s center has been measured with using statistical method. Accessibility is most significant index to study the development of transport network. Using route matrix method, calculate the accessibility of tourist centres, it revels that Kolhapur, Sangali, Satara, Karad these tourist centers are highly accessible and other hand Radhanagari, Chandoli, Koyana, Kass and different fort sites have low accessibility. Tourist centres located in hilly area have low accessibility. Khidrapur,
Aundh, Pusegaon, Bahubali these tourist centers are located far away from main highway, hense the accessibility of these centres is low. Impact of accessibility of tourist center is shown the development of tourism.

Accommodation facilities at tourist destination are a basic requirement for the development of tourism. Accommodation may itself an important tourist attraction. Accommodation provides the psychological base for tourist during their stay away from home. Today there are different types of accommodations available at tourists center. In the present study collected the different type of information of tourist facilities available at tourist centre. District wise tourist facilities have been studied. According to this in Satara district Mahabaleshwar, Pachgani, Wai, these tourist center have all types of tourist facilities are available. But in Pratapgad, Sajangad, Kass plateau and other tourist center have limited tourist facilities. The analysis of the tourist facilities have been shows that Mahabaleshwar and pachgani are the famous hill stations attracts lacks of tourists every year, hence all type of accommodation facilities, restaurant, entertainment facilities are available at these centers. In Mahabaleshwar different type of high standard accommodation facilities are available. In mahabaleshwar there are many three, four star category hotels. They are provided variety of foods, entertainment facilities, guide facilities and internet facilities etc. There are several heritage hotels which are provides the tourist with princely experience. There are budget hotels and bungalows they provide all basic needs for tourists. In Satara district Satara city is a central place. Many tourist are stay in Satara city and visited nearest places. In Satara city also good accommodation facilities. Accommodation facilities in the tourist centers of Sangali district have been studied and attempt is made that in Sangali, Tasgaon. These centers have good accommodation and other facilities. But in other centers in Sangli district have no tourist facilities.

Accommodation facilities in the major tourist center in the Kolhapur district have been studied. It reveals that in Kolhapur city various types of hotels are available. In Kolhapur there are 27 star category and deluxe hotels. They are provided various facilities for tourists. Panhala is a nearest hill station from Kolhapur. In
Panhala also good accommodation facilities and other tourist facilities. Narsobawadi and Jotiba these tourist centers also good infrastructural facilities, but in Dajipur, Khidrapur and other fort sites there are very low tourist facilities. Conclusion is made that in which tourist centers have good tourist facilities are available at these centers maximum tourists are visited. It reveals that different tourist facilities are plays important role in the development of tourism activity.

The present research work has been studied tourist profile though field work. Data of the tourist profile have been collected through questionnaires and interviews. The analysis of the data have been made with using different statistical methods. In the present study analysed the major aspect related to tourist have been undertaken in major three tourist centers namely Mahabaleshwar, Koyananagar and Kolhapur. These tourists centres are famous in the study region.

Mahabaleshwar and Koyananagar are the natural heritage centers and Kolhapur is cultural and religious tourist center as per data it has been observed that day to day tourist visited to Mahabaleshwar, Kolhapur are increased. In the year 2007 – 2008 at Mahabelshwar 10 lakhs tourist were arrived and at Kolhapur 53 lakhs tourist were arrived. The number of tourist arrived at these centers increased every year. In the year 2011-2012 it shows that at Mahabaleshwar 12 lakh tourist visited other hand to Kolhapur 58 lakh tourist are visited it reveals that the increasing trend has been found. Analysis of tourist as per their religion is shows that at Mahanaleshwar Kolhapur and Koyananagar more than 70% tourist are Hindu religion followed that 10% to15% are Muslim. As per the occupation of tourist it reveals that tourist in service and in business sector are more interested in tourism and tourist engaged in agriculture sector are minimum. The study of education status of tourist shows that at Mahabaleshwar more that 60% tourist are highly educated. Other hand at Kolhapur and Koyananagar 30%-40% tourist are highly educated. According to this conclusion is made that highly educated people are more interested in tourism. Tourists visited tourists destination for different purpose. Entertainment or pleasure is main purpose of tourism. At Mahabaleshwar 87 % tourists visited this place for entertainment purpose and other hand at Kolhapur more than 60% tourist main
purpose is Mahalaxmi darshan means religious purpose. In the present study tourist
have been classified as per their income. It reveals that tourist visited to
Mahabaleshwar they have higher income, but at Kolhapur and Koyananagar
maximum tourists income is low or medium.

Tourists are travelled by different mode of transportation. Today maximum
tourists are travelled by private cars and vehicles because maximum tourists wants to
luxurious travel. Length of stay of tourists at tourists center is mainly depends upon
tourists facilities and purpose of visit. Maximum tourists at Mahabaleshwar takes one
day stay. But at Koayananagar more than 90% tourists are one day tripper. It is noticed
that tourists prefer to stay according to attraction of place and the purpose of visit.
Tourist use the different facilities in the destination. According to data at
Mahabaleshwar more than 75% tourists used hotel and restaurant facilities, 45%
tourists used guide facilities and 80% tourists shopping facilities. At Kolhapur near
about 50% tourists used hotel and restaurant facilities 40% shopping facilities and
32% tourists used transport facilities. But at Koyananagar there are not available
guide and shopping facilities, only restaurants facilities are available at Koyananagar.

The analysis of the opinion of the tourists regarding tourist facilities is
essential to know that what tourists think about the facilities provided to them at
tourists center. It is very important aspect for the development and planner of tourist
center. In the present study have been collected to tourist opinion regarding different
facilities at Mahabaleshwar and Kolhapur. The analysis have been made with average
satisfaction level. The attempt is made that at Mahabaleshawar opinion regarding
different facilities is that 46% tourists average satisfaction level is good. 17% tourists
are said all facilities are excellent and 25% tourists are satisfactory. Other hand at
Kolhapur average satisfaction level regarding tourists facilities is shows that
34% tourists said all facilities is good, 28% tourists said excellent and 24% tourists are
satisfactory.

In the present study we try to find out tourists perception about destination.
According to tourist opinion Mahabaleshwar is excellent hill station. Excellent natural
beauty, good climate, excellent natural landscape hence tourist perception about
Mahabaleshwar is excellent. Tourist perception about Kolhapur studied with the help of tourist opinion. The attempt is made that Kolhapur is a historical and cultural heritage sites opinion of the 65% tourists cultural beauty is excellent. Average perception is shows that 44% tourist’s opinion is excellent and 38% tourist’s opinion is good.

Socio economic impact of tourism on host population have been studied at Panhala and Mahabaleshwar. Analysis of primary data shows that maximum impact of tourism is shown on increasing in cost of land, increasing taxes, increasing employment opportunities and increasing in various facilities. Conclusion is made that tourism is playing important role in economic development of tourist destination.

The impact of tourism is shown on social and cultural condition of place of destination. The socio cultural impact of tourism have been studied at Mahabaleshwar and Kolhapur. The socio cultural impact reveal from the views of host communities. It concluded that the maximum impact of tourism is shown on improvement of standard of living of host population as well as the quality of the public education is changed. Due to the tourism increase in crime rate, increase in beggars, increase in health and sanitation problems these are the negative impact of tourism have been found.

Tourism activity creates some environmental problems like water pollution, air pollution, deforestation, over crowding, garbage problem etc. These types of problems are found at Mahabaleshwar and Kolhapur and many other tourist centers. Sustainable tourism is most important concept in 21st century eco- tourism is at ones a threat and oppurtinute to create more sustainable tourism by diverting tourist traffic to ensure that the carrying capacity of destination is not exceed by planning for regeneration of natural resources and by generating awerness in the host community were by they are prepaired.

Cultural and natural resources are important for tourism industry. It is important to protecte the environment the society and individual being visited.
Cultural tourism can boost the preservation and transminision of cultural and historical tradition which open countributes to the protection of local heritage.

The conservation and preservation of heritage sites is essential factor in tourism development. In the present study we are seen that many environmental problems are created at tourist place. In the field wok some environmental problems are found mainly water pollution in lakes and rivers, deforestation problems are found in western ghat. This problem is created in Mahableshwar Kass Plateau, Chandoli, Koyananagar forest area. Today over crodding problem has seen in many tourist places. This problem is found at religious places like Kolhapur and hill stations, like Panahala and Mahableshwar. There are many environmental problem like garbeg, plastic, weast, sanitation are serious problems in many religious and historical sites. Today mainly fort sites in the study area are neglated misuse of the historical sites is one of the serious problem at Bhudargad, Pargad, Rangana etc. Other problems like misbehaviour of geeneger increasing crime rates. These problems also found at some tourist places for the conservation and preservation of heritage sites. It is essiential that the awereness of the tourist and local people. There are number of NGO’s and the local groups activily parti cipated in awerness programme in Kolhapur, Satara and Sangli district.

Recommendations:

For tourism sustainable development in the Upper Krishna Basin of Maharashtra some suggestions have been made

1) Connectivity and accessibility of tourist Centre are Plays important role in development to tourism. Good roads are essential to connect the tourist centres located in western hilly area in the study region. Fort tourist center like Vishalgad, Bhdargad, Paragad Samangad, Pratapagad, Machindragad have less accessibility. All these Forts Center Should be connected by good tar roads. Some religions centres like Khidrapur, Peteshwar, Chapul these have also low connectivity, increasing connectivity it is essential for tourism development.
2) Accommodation Facilities at many tourist Centers are absent. To create accommodation facilities at tourist centres is essential for tourism development.

3) Other infrastructural facilities like dirking water, toilet, local transport, telephone, restaurant are not sufficient at fort centers. All these facilities as well as recreation & intertainment Facilities are also essential. These facilities should be made available for tourism development.

4) Many tourist Centers in the Upper Krishna basin offers Good opportunities for water sport- lovers as there are numuries rivers and lakes various water sports facilitates can be developed for the development of tourism. At Koyan Dam, Rdhanagari Dam, Rajeshri Sahu Dam (Kalamwadi) & Many other dams have maximum potential for the development of sports facilities.

5) Khidrapur, Agashiv Caves, Masai Caves, like these tourist center have lot of tourism potential, but these places are neglected because of lack of basic infrastructural facilities. It is essential that to create tourist facilities at these centers and publicity of these centers have been essential for tourism development.

6) Hisotical fort Center in the Upper Krishan basin have historical Significance & natural beauty all these forts are located in hilly area. There is scope for adventure sports like tracking, Rock climbing and paragliding, Government and local people should try to promote these places.

7) Radhangari, Chandoli, Koyana, kass there are the world listed heritage sites, they have rich biodiversity and these places are declared eco-sensitive Zone it is essential to restricted the encroachment of agriculture and building.

8) Detail guideline should be prepared to minimize ecological damage and to protect the flora and funna of these region collection or removal of rare plants, disturbance of birds and animals by tourist, deforestation, throwing plastic bags in sanctuaries must be prohibited. There should be a standard code of conduct for all visitors to the sanctuary .

9) Jotiba, Pali, Bahubali, Pusegaon, Peteshwar,are the important religious Centers lakhs of pilgrims are visited these places. But accommodation facilities are
not sufficient Accommodation recreation & others civic amenities should be made available at these centers.

10) Jotiba & Panahala these two tourist centers located on the spur of Sahyhadri These two centers are located in front of both, they connected by Sky –Lift (Rope-Way) will be increase pleasure of tourists. The construction of Sky – Lift should be essential for tourism development.

11) Guide service all the tourist center should be developed specially in historical, cultural and archaeological places. Trained guide can provide correct information about the place of the tourist interest.

12) Suitable tourist Guide books be made available for each tourist destination. The center and state tourism department in collaboration with the Archaeological survey of India can do this role it is noticed that, the publications of state tourism department are generally poor in quality production, illustration’s & writing there for guide books dealing with each and every aspect of tourism should be prepared for every tourist place and care should be taken about use of suitable language, illustrations and Photographs.

13) Due to lack of sustainable tourism development policy most of the tourist destinations are facing the problem of disposal of human waste, animal litters and discarded containers, which creating havoc in different tourist zones. Unauthorized occupation of public land for putting up teashop etc. is noticed planner and designers of the government level take stoke of the alarming situation.

**Future Scope and Limitation:**

There will be large scope for the development of tourism in The Upper Krishna basin of Maharashtra. For the development of tourism following future plans will be implemented.
1. Most of historical forts have natural and historical significance, but on these fort sites lack of accommodation facilities and superstructure facilities. All these facilities should be made available for tourism development.

2. Good roads are essential for tourism development. Mainly tourist centers located in hilly area should be connected by good tar roads.

3. Some cultural and religious center like Khidrapur have archeological significance, but this places are neglected. The publicity of these tourist centers should be most essential for tourism development. Local government should try to enlighten these places and will be give the maximum publicity of these places.

4. Jotiba and Panahala these are two heritage places will be connected by sky lift (Ropeway) it increase number of tourist. The view of the landscapes from sky lift over this valley is seen very beautiful and approaching Jotiba Hill increased anxiety of tourists. This concept of sky lift will be increase the attraction of tourists. This sky lift plan will be essential for tourism development in Kolhapur district.

5. Local governments, NGO’s and different social organization are taken in to participation for sustainable tourism. Awaking of local people and tourist about environment pollution shall be essential for eco tourism.

6. Development of river tourism there are many big rivers flowing in the Upper Krishna basin. Hence river tourism will be an opportunity to develop the tourism for example Narshighwadi to Khidrapur these to destination have great religious important connectivity of these two places throw boating will be and great experience to the tourists.

7. Chhatrapati Shahu social cultural it is essential create a center which will take a review of Chhatrapati of Shahu foresighted. Science park or planetarium has not available in the study region. Such center will not only attract the tourist but the school and college students from the districts of Sangli, Satara,
Solapur, Ratnagiri visit this center. This center will introduce the ancient history of Kolhapur and culture of Kolhapur.

8. Bio-diversity interpretation center at Radhanagari, Chandoli and Koyana. Radhanagari, Chandoli and Koyana these are the bio-diversity hot spot. Gallery can be prepared to provide information about bio-diversity of Western Ghat and to make people aware about a significance of bio-diversity.

9. Adventure sport center at Gaganbavada, Panahala and Mahableshwar. Rope climbing, Repealing, Vallycrosingclimbing can be developed at Gaganbavada, Panahala and Mahableshwar.

10. Agro tourism development – Satara, Kolhapur and Sangali these three district have most of the potential for the development of agrotourism, sugarcane farming and processing techniques, horticulture, Dairy industry, Organic farming, green house farming can attracts research students and tourists. Many places can be identified with the help of agriculture department for agrotourism. It is possible to connects agro tourism with village life and food, nature tourism, Folkart.

11. Buddhist Cave Tourism- In the study region aggasive near Karad, Massai and Pkle near Kolhapur, Palsamba these are important Buddhist caves. These caves should be cleaned, repaired and new rejuvenated for tourism. This can create and opportunity of tourism development in the Upper Krishna basin.

Limitation-

To the emplimentataion of the future plans there is some limitation

1. Many places located in western Gaht namely Radhanagari Wildlife sanctuary, Koyana Wildlife sanctuary and Chandoli National Park. These are the ecosencetive zones these places have rich biodiversity, but due to the development of tourism activity the biodiversity of these places can be disturbed. Hence there are many limitations to development of tourism activity. But it is possible to develop tourism sustainable.
2. Some fort sites are located in remote area. The development of roads to connect these places is very difficult because of hilly area, steep slope, heavy rainfall and dense forest.

3. Government tourism policy are plays most important role in the development of tourism. Researcher, Expert is suggested many feature plan for tourism development but government is not interested to implement these plans.