ABSTRCT

“POTENTIAL AND PROSPECTS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT AND ITS ENVIRONS”

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INTRODUCTION

The word “tourism” is derived from the ‘tour’ meaning a ‘Journey’ in which one returns to the starting point (Parbati Nandi and Prmangshu, 1999). It is an economic as well as industrial activity through individuals, firms, corporations, organizations and associations. The heritage tourism is a leisure trip with the primary purpose of visiting historic, cultural, natural, recreational and scenic attraction to learn more about the past in an enjoyable way (PHMC, 2001).

MEANING OF TOURISM

The word “tourism” is derived from the ‘tour’ meaning a ‘Journey’ in which one returns to the starting point (Parbati Nandi and Prmangshu, 1999). There is no single definition that gives clear meaning of tourism. There are four relevant definition of tourism as given below.

(1) The tourism defines as, sum of the phenomena and relationship arising from the travel and stays of non-resident. In so far as they do not lead to permanent resident and are not connected with any earning activity”

-Prof. Hunzikar and Rapt

MEANING OF HERITAGE TOURISM

The heritage tourism is a leisure trip with the primary purpose of visiting historic, cultural, natural, recreational and scenic attraction to learn more about the past in an enjoyable way (PHMC, 2001). Cultural heritage tourism defined as travel concerned with experiencing the visual and performing arts, heritage buildings, landscapes, and special lifestyles, values, traditions and events has become a major force in the tourism industry. It includes handicraft, language, art and music, architecture, sense of place, historic sites, festivals and events, heritage resources (Walter Jamieson, 1998.)

IMPACT OF TOURISM

The tourism is emerging as an important activity in India. It can contribute directly and indirectly to the national and regional economy. It Benefits gaining from the infrastructural facilities, amenities, and employment generation on the national and global scale. There are clearly identified of impact of tourism i.e. Economic, Socio-Cultural, impact on environment etc.
Ø ECONOMIC IMPACT

Tourism is the biggest foreign exchange earner for countries. Tourism affects the economy of the host nation. Tourism is an important contribution to increasing Gross Domestic product. The state is a major beneficiary from tourism in terms of taxes. Tourism provides large scale employment. (Sushma S.Bhat, 2006)

Ø SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT

It creates opportunity for better understanding of each other’s ways of life and institutions. People visit to foreign country attending convention, special festivals and celebrations. The visit help improve the image of the country. Social and cultural background affects the mode of life at the destinations as well as hosts countries. Exchange better knowledge with study tour, seminars and conferences etc. Tourism contributes to the rebirth of local arts and crafts and traditional activities.

Ø IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTS

With rapid developments of tourism all over the world lots of impacts observed on environment, the scale of tourism growth in relation to the carrying capacity of the environment greatly influences the environmental problems like. Increases of pollution problems such as water pollution, air, noise pollution, solid waste disposal problems, ecological damage, environmental landslides and avalanches, depletion of sea shells coral species, disturbs natural habitat of the animals. The behavior pattern of many animals disturbs by photography and regular feedings (Parbati Nandi and Premangshu Chakraborty, 1999).

Ø IMPACT OF MASS TOURISM

There are four kinds of impacts by mass tourism they are environmental degradation, architectural damage, economic exploitation and cultural subversion. Damages structural property of tourists destination. Subversion of norms, customs and traditions causes enormous morals and social problems, causing shortage of facilities etc.

Tourism creates both job and wealth. It had tremendous potential to contribute economically, environmentally and socially emerging nations like India. The proper planning may minimize such disadvantage.
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives are as follows…..

1) To examine the physical and economic condition of Bijapur District as a tourism destination.
2) To identify the existing and potential tourism destination in the study region.
3) To study of tourists profiles of Bijapur and its environs- A case study of Heritage tourism destination.
4) To assess the existing tourism plant facilities and satisfaction level.
5) To assess the impact of cultural heritage tourism places on economy of neighbouring villages especially stakeholders and assessment of multiplier effect.
6) The study makes an assessment of the physical, economic and socio-cultural impact of tourists on the host population.
7) To study safety measures at each tourist destinations.
8) To Design appropriate planning for development of tourism in study region with the help of GIS techniques.

HYPOTHESES

Focusing on the above objectives, the following hypotheses are formulated …

1. Socio Cultural elements are important resource potential for tourism development in the study region.
2. The archeological and historical monuments are attracting the tourists.
3. Tourism development creates job opportunities.
4. Plant facilities provide good opportunities for tourism development.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA BASE

For the present study primary and secondary data have been applied. A physical survey of various places which have tourist destinations resource within Bijapur and its environs was conducted for a closer look into the culture and tradition of this region. The information of historical and cultural facts is collected from the official sources, district gazetteers, surveyors and geographers.

A sample survey has conducted on tourist population with a purposefully designed questionnaire at various source sites to assess tourist requirements. A questionnaire is developed for the tourists to seek information about the tourists
facilities regarding the destination. Discussion and interviews were also organized with the experts, developers, tourists officials with an aim to formulate appropriate development plans and policies for the development of tourism industry in Bijapur district and its environs.

The data collected through primary source formulated in tabulation and converted into percentage. This tabulated data were presented with cartographic techniques such as figures, charts, bar graphs etc. for other information the other references are used such as toposheets, maps, and quantitative techniques e.g. a mean and computer techniques e.g. G.I.S. etc.

Information technologies and tourism are two of the major dynamic motivators of the emerging global economy. For the study of tourism activity GIS is used in three types of applications such as inventory, analysis and evaluation of plan based on tourism development. Buffer analysis is an important pre-analysis technique, used to constrain space around individual land features.

For the study of stakeholders functional characteristics, with the help of questionnaire and survey has been conducted to understand wide range of social, economic and cultural scenarios of stakeholders and how it is helpful to tourism development.

For analysis, the attitude of hosts community such as local residents, entrepreneurs and public administrators were selected from Kudal Sangam in the year 2013. A set of questionnaire was designed which consisted of 41 questions to measure a multitude of opinions on how tourism affects different domains. The dominant questions are included such as physical or environmental, economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism. For the study purpose the factors influencing of tourism the formulated 41 statements from three categories. The response to each question was rated on five points “Likert Scale” ranging from 1 to 5. The five point scale consists of strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree. The scores for each response in the five point scale carry five, four, three, two and one respectively. This technique gives us not only direction but also degree of commitment to that response.

CHOICE OF STUDY REGION

Broadly speaking, the Bijapur district is one of the important and unique districts in Karnataka with wide Geographical and cultural variations. It regards
natural as well as cultural resources and touristic attraction. The district has vast and rich tourism resource potential of different cultural background in Karnataka. Tourism is largely depends on attraction of tourists for their natural and cultural resources of destinations. The scenic beauty of landscapes in Bijapur district and its environs, the archaeological and historical monuments caves, religious centers, bird sanctuary, flora and fauna, fairs and festivals, the life style of local people provide a beautiful attraction for the tourists visit to this region.

Hence, proper development of tourism while treating tourism as an “Industry” along with industrial and agriculture development needs attention of the researchers of number of disciplines to find out solution on problems of development of tourism will help to increase the tourists arrival in the district.

Tourism can provide more scope for a generation of employment opportunities. Due to increased tourist facilities in terms of different socio-economic and marketing indicators, tourism can reach the vast majority of the population and also the common man. Promotion and publicity can create a favorable environment for tourism. Tourism development can play an important role in the economic development of the district and its environs.

The present study is undertaken to analyse the resource potentialities for tourism development of Bijapur district and its environs. It has a special significance for government its agencies and other organizations concerned with policy making and planning and development of natural and cultural resources.

The present study is an attempt to make a geographical understanding of the tourism development of Bijapur district; it comes under historical importance so more weightage for study of monuments. The purpose of the study is to make an effort to support for planning and development of Bijapur and its environs for tourism development.

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The present research work is based on primary and secondary data. Some of the following limitations are noteworthy.

Ø Measurements of tourists are rather difficult task due to single handled research work.
Ø Tourist hesitates to fill up the questionnaire. Every time research student had to convince that information so collected data will be used for research work only.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE


David N. Zurik (1992) in his article “Adventure travel and sustainable tourism in the peripheral Economy of Nepal” focused on the study of trekking flows in Nepal, in mountain region. He cleared that overall social impacts vary widely enough by region, by culture and by tourists type. The environmental impacts of tourism are tied with the number of tourists, and their behavior and the resiliency or fragility of the natural environment.

Mahmoud Reza Anvari (2010) in his article entitled “Tourist attraction and ecotourism industry in Iran” focused on tourist attraction destination in deserted area of Iran. i.e. Biarjmand, Haj Ali gholi salt desert, Masileh salt desert, Central salt desert, Minerals of salt deserts, salt desert domes, Nabkas, Crack lands, salt deserted plants, salt deserted animals are attractions for tourist arrivals.


Navale A.M., S. B. Deshmukh, and P.B.Pardeshi (2000) in their article entitled “Pilgrimage tourism in Pandharpur Town: A study of pilgrim tourist satisfaction” highlighted on satisfaction level of pilgrims with regards accommodation, transportation, Darshan facility, food and drinking water facility etc.

Arun Patil and Namdeo Adnaik (2006) in their article entitled “A geographical study of Masai Plateau as tourist destination of Kolhapur district” articulated on tourist attractions on Masai Plateau i.e. Plateaus, Caves, Tanks and Vegetation, Bardwari Shivaji Maharaja, etc. and prospects for development of tourism.

Ravindra G. Jaybhaye (2008) in his thesis entitled “Environmental Management for sustainable development of ecotourism in the Western Part of Pune district” focused on various potential tourist sites with the perspective of ecotourism. Study also
focused on socio-cultural and economic status of the potential areas and he finds out the strengths and initiatives of the local peoples for the participation and development of the ecotourism.

Sali U.A. (1999) in his thesis entitled “Existing and Emerging Pattern of Tourism in Uttar Kannada District- a Geographical Analysis” discussed like the historical background of touristically important places, infrastructural facilities, behavioral pattern of tourist’s impact analysis and the problems faced by the foreign and domestic tourists and also he made suggestions how to improve conditions for tourists.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTER

The present study has been divided into seven chapters.

Chapter-I deals with the introduction of tourism and its concept, the development of tourism in India and Karnataka with special reference to Bijapur district. This chapter covered the impact of tourism, the objectives of study, different sources of data, used methodology, choice of study region, literature review and its outline.

Chapter II deals with profile of study region, it includes physical and cultural condition of the Bijapur district, such as geology, Physiography, climate, vegetation, drainage system, transport, occupational pattern and demographic structure. The socio-economic profile includes human resource, marginal workers and main workers. Land use of study region shows different aspects like infrastructural facility, communication and transportation.

Chapter III deals with an attempt made to identify and explain the major existing and potential tourist destinations in the study region. The tourist travel circuit zones are also included in this chapter.

Chapter IV deals with the comprehensive study of the functional and behavioral aspect of tourist. This chapter covered regarding various aspect of tourist such as profession of tourists, origin of tourists, mode of travel, types of accommodation, length of stay, inspiration of tourists, age group and sex of tourists, religion, accompany visitors, income group of tourists, with the infrastructural facilities for development of tourism. The assessment of satisfaction level regarding food, transportation and communication, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, parking, tourist information center, cleanliness, behaviors of businessman and local people and preserve of historical places etc.
Chapter- V deals with assessment tourist places and its impact on economy of neighboring villages especially on stakeholders, with approach to religious commodity centers, hotels, transport sectors, lodges, photographers, fancy items general stores, hair cutting saloon, ice- cream sellers, curd, paped, agricultural product sellers, books stalls and Kudal Sangam Development Authority Boards employ etc. It focused on native place, sex, marital status, age, educational status, family size, religion, cast, types of ration cards, television sets, types of vehicles, starting year of business, nature of business, purpose of business, income of stakeholders, agricultural status, cropping patterns, land holding and lastly multiplier effect was calculated.

Chapter VI deals with an assessment of the physical, economic and socio-cultural impact of tourists on the host population and problems of study region.

Chapter VII deals with the, prospects and planning for tourism development. The conclusion based on earlier interpretation and analysis of text and finally suggestions for tourism development in the Bijapur district and its environs.

CONCLUSION

Chapter II-

The physical characteristic of landscape has various natural resource potential, such as the mountains high peaks, landscapes, valleys, cannon, plateaus, table lands for tourism, which attract number of tourists due to its scenic beauty. The climate is an important factor which affect on tourism such as temperature, pressure of winds, rainfall etc. directly attracts to tourists, and in it’s both changing and affecting the characteristics of agricultural economy in Bijapur district. The Krishna River flows between border of Bijapur and Bagalkot district and its length is around 150 km. Bhima River flows between Bijapur and Solapur district and catchment area of this river is 16,750 sq. km in Karnataka state. The Bijapur district is predominantly an agricultural district, having textiles mills (1126), Chemical industries (98), Engineering (662), and others (1199). The total number is 3085 and industries are scattered throughout the district. In small scale industrial unit 37,306 workers are employed as in 2012-13.

The net sown area (83.45 %) is larger than other purpose of utilization in 2012-13 it is decreased in 2012-2013 by 4.05%, fallow land (8.63%) in 2008-09 but in 2012-13 the fallow land (4.04%) increased, residential purpose (3.40%), barren land (2.75%), permanent pasture (0.90%), Cultivable waste (0.52%), the least land
occupied by forest. The Census 2011 noted that the average working population is 42.61% and non working is 57.39%. Out of that working population engaged population in agricultural labour (11.97%), cultivators (11.35%), other workers (10.76%), and marginal workers are (7.72%) and very low proportion engaged in household industry (0.81%).

Chapter III

The Buffer analysis is an important technique to constrain space around individual land features. The Information technologies and tourism both are most dynamic motivators of the emerging global economy, it provide strategic opportunities and powerful tools for economic growth. With the help of point buffering, a destination is marked showing with 50, 100 and 150 km distance from Bijapur city and its cover Solapur, Osmanabad, (Maharashtra) and Bijapur, Gulbarga, Yadagir, Bagalkot, (Karnataka) districts. With the help of GIS techniques find out the existing and potential tourist destination in study region, they are following…

The Almatti dam, B. Bagewadi, , Kudal Sangam, Banashankari Devi temple, Ganagapur, Gol Gumbaz, Jami Masjid, Jod Gumbaz, Taj Bavdi, Bagalkot, Pattadkal, Badami, Aihole, Kalburgi, Akkalkot, Pandharpur, Akluj, Solapur, Tuljapur, The Great Indian Bustard’ (Maldhok) and Naldurg water fall (Nar and Madi) these are the existing tourist destination in study region.

The Ghattargi Bhagyavanti, Lord Shiva statue near Bijapur at Shivapur, Hattarsang Kudal, Huljanti, Mannur, Mashal, Haidra are famous for pilgrimage destination of all community.

Tourist Travel Circuit involves visits to more than one destination during a trip away from home. For the purpose of increasing tourism the Karnataka state government has declared five travel circuits throughout the state. The northern circuit is top most destination for its domestic as well as international, it consists northern districts of Karnataka namely Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellari and Chitradurga. In the study region and its environs a religious and historical travel circuits destinations are distributed. There are five Tourist Travel Circuits emerges in study region such as Pandharpur- Bijapur- Kudal Sangam- Pattadkal- Ahiole- Badami- Banshankari and so on.
CHAPTER IV
The functional characteristic of the tourists reveals the views of the tourists and their behavioral attitude regarding the tourists. During the survey data have recorded 97.06% of domestic tourists, while international tourists are only 2.94%. In the regional distribution of tourists noted the highest proportion (82.12%) from the state of Karnataka. In Bijapur District all religious communities are visiting such as Hindus (71.76%), Muslim (18.52%), Christians (4.12%), Jain (2.05%) and Sikh community (3.52%). The highest proportion of tourist age groups between 21-40 years (72.35%), followed by the age group less than 20 years (12.94%). Due to the Indian male tradition system any tourist place recorded male tourists in high proportion (72.64%), while females are 27.35%. The married tourists are (75%). The higher proportion of tourists attained up to secondary level education is 40.89 percent.

Among the profession categories majority of tourists were from service sector. Large fractions of tourists have an income below 50,000 rupees (51.48%). The bulk of the people that have been visited with own families that are (42.95%). The most of tourists are different purpose such as, 67.35% for pleasure or leisure purpose. The majority of tourists are motivated by their own decision which recorded 55%.

The highest number of tourists uses mini bus and KSRTC buses that are 57.94%. The Large vehicles cannot run on those routes, the 50.58% of tourists used Tonga, 28.23% used city bus services, 8.82% of tourists manual rickshaw in city. Length of stay and the development of destination is positively correlated. About 56.76% of tourists stays in Bijapur District five and more days.

The majority of tourists (47.05%) fall in the category of Rs. 101-200 per day expenditure. The psychological views of tourists, regarding available facilities at destination are calculated with the help of satisfaction index. The first rank goes to information center. The Government of Karnataka provided information all archeological sites to tourists for the purpose of awareness and understanding of history, geography.

CHAPTER V
The increasing number of tourists to the Kudal Sangam attracted more stakeholders from the surrounding villages and towns. There are two kinds of stakeholders that are movable and permanent and they are from native Kudal Sangam (36.00%), Dhannur (16.80%), Varagodadinni (16.00%), and Kunchaganur (14.40%).
Gender wise stakeholders survey is noted in which 76.80% belong to male and 23.20% were female stakeholders.

In the study region majority of the stakeholders are married (76.00%). The Age group of stakeholders is highest share (67.20%), belong to age of 21 to 40 years. The highest (39.20%) stakeholders have completed 10th standard education.

The study reveals that 90.40% stakeholders belong to Hindu. The majority of stakeholders (44%) belong to open category. There are highest numbers of stakeholders having BPL type ration card i.e. (68%). There are (45.60%) stakeholders have colour Television with dish. There are highest (40%) stakeholders having two wheelers vehicles, 28% having four wheelers.

The maximum stakeholders (45%) are started their business after 2010. The highest proportions of stakeholders (56%) are permanent businessmen, while hockers or movable seller and transport sectors are represents 44%. The most of stakeholders started business for the increasing tourism demand in modern age that is share 47.20%, 40.80% stakeholder started their business due to no other source of livelihood.

The most of the stakeholders (58.40%) came under the category of more than Rs. 4001/- monthly income, one interesting point noted that more than 58.40% stakeholders satisfied their income from tourism industry. The 76% of stakeholders families don’t have any other earning, they are totally depending on tourism industry. According to field work of stakeholders 33.60% have own agricultural land. About 19.05% stakeholders are produced all dominant crops like sugarcane, jawar, groundnut, tur and sunflower. Due to Indian tradition land is fragmented about 50% of stakeholders it is less than 2 hector.

Tourism activities play an important role of multiplier effect in public sector. It’s not only created jobs in the tertiary sector, but also encourages the growth in the primary and secondary sectors of industry. The stakeholders income spends various purposes like education, cloths, shelters, food, medical, fuel, maintenance of own machinery, labour charges and some part of income save for future needs.

CHAPTER VI

The physical impact of tourism may be merged under the category of environmental impacts. The higher positive impact of tourism is proper practices of sewage and garbage disposal, supply of purified drinking water, the quality of road
condition improved, open place is use for Darshan facility etc. The higher proportion of residents (65.60%), administrators (65.00%), and entrepreneurs (83.83%) respondents towards agree and strongly agree for physical influence on destination.

According to local residents the higher influence on increase in general prices of goods and other services worldwide phenomena, changes of traditional characteristics of local people’s attitude towards commercial, increase in number of hotels, income of residents, satisfied on income by tourist expenditure.

The entrepreneurs felt that the higher influence observed on increasing cost of land and housing rates, increasing demand for labors. The residents (80.06%) administrators (83.00%) and entrepreneurs (89.80) felt that economic impact is very strong on tourist destination. The residents felt that higher impact observed on increase in the number of beggars, over dependence of tourists, standard of living etc. The entrepreneurs felt that higher effect on the increase in the mental stress, strain on police protection, and increase in the density of population and over dependence on the tourist expenditure.

According to public administration that higher effect on active participation of local social organization provided social services to tourist and destination, and NGO also helps to general awareness towards the preservation of religious tradition and cultural heritage centers of religious, social and cultural communication center and occurrence of vandalism.

The positive impacts are i.e. change in quality of public education, increase in quality of police protection, active participation of local social organization towards the facilities of tourists, general awareness towards the preservation of religious tradition and cultural heritage, and Kudal Sangam is a center for religious social and cultural communication etc. The residents (72.9%), administrators (66.81%) and businessmen (77.28%) felt that strong impact of tourism activity on socio cultural tradition of Kudal Sangam.

The study region is facing various problems regarding environmental, cultural and infrastructural facilities.
SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Earlier we here discussed regarding the problems of Bijapur and Kudal Sangam tourist place with providing reliable suggestions and comprehensive planning. The following issues are involving in both planning and development of tourism.

1. The monuments (Gol Gumbaz) are the major tourist’s attraction, their proper maintenance and projections are absolutely necessary for the growth of tourism.

2. The forest Department should be look for surrounding natural beauty of vegetation.

3. The Public Works Department should be providing basic infrastructural facilities for tourism.

4. City Bus Corporation should be starting the mini buses inside the city to all destinations.

5. For internal sightseeing a City Bus Services should be started, in which conductor should be imparted training in the form guide service.

6. Quarterly training workshop should be arranged for auto-rikswa driver and they will play a roll of Tourist Ambassador.

7. For development of economic activists should be promoted by Gardening nursery, forest by product, dry wood arts, and motor garage.

8. Trained tourist guide should be provided.

9. Historical and religious interpretation centers and slides show should be provided by archaeological department.

10. Security guard should be provided for controls misbehave of tourists.

11. Prohibition on vehicles horn and sound system inside the city.

12. Through Laser Show a brief history of Bijapur destination should highlights on the basis of Akshar Dham Temple, New Delhi and Gurudware of Nanded.

13. A Bijapur Cultural Festival should be organizing to highlights the existing and potential tourism destination in and around Bijapur.

14. Archeological and historical sites should be developed as a place of visit not as halting place.

15. A new venture called ‘Athithi’ home stay scheme, has been introduced in the district and expanded it.

16. With the help of mega-tourism project at Hampi, development of a travel circuit, namely Badami- Pattadkal- Aihole.
17. Promotion and marketing of Karnataka’s tourism products should be in national and international markets.

18. Promotion of Tourist Travel Circuit should be taken on property basis.

19. Existing political tourist destinations should be focused as they will play an important support to existing tourist destinations.

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