CHAPTER I

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an economic as well as an industrial activity in which many individuals, firms, corporations, organizations and associations are involved. India has a fantastically rich & varied in tourism potential to deserve a substantially greater tourists inflow than so-called other foreign tourists paradise which have least of almost everything to offer but which somehow manage to get more tourists. The tourists—both domestic and foreign—all contribute to develop the economy of the area, to provide employment for the people and afford opportunities to assimilate the best in many and diverse cultures.

The sustainable tourism may be perceived in different ways. In ecological terms it means that the level of tourism and tourists activities has to be compatible with the maintenance and enhancement of ecological balance, biological resources and their diversity so that the capacity of the environment to regenerate itself is not impaired. In social and cultural terms sustainable tourism development needs to ensure that it is compatible with the culture and values of the people, that its benefits are broadly shared, and that it strengthens community identity, promotes wider participation in decision-making and enhances peoples control over their own lives. In economic terms sustainable tourism development needs to facilitate a process of development that is economically efficient, has positive backward and forward linkages that relieve pressure on fragile resources, and allows and promotes management of resources in ways that not only support present needs but which can also support the needs and aspirations of future generations (WCED, 1987).

1.1 a) 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

(2) “Tourism comprises the activities of person traveling to and staying in place outside their usual environment not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purpose.” WTO (World Tourism Organization)

(3) A tourist as a person visiting a location at least 40 km. from his usual place of residence for a period of at least 24 hours and not exceeding 12 months. Australian Bureau of industry economic described in1979

(4) Tourism is the temporary short term movement of people to destination outside the place where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destinations. It includes movement for all purposes, as well as day visit or excursions. The Tourism Society of Britain in 1976.

b) 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.)

HERITAGE TOURISM IN INDIA

The heritage tourism in India has registered an immense growth in the last few years. Ever since additional initiatives were taken by the government of India to boost India’s image as a destination for heritage tourism. India has always been famous for its rich heritage and ancient culture. So the onset of heritage tourism in India was long anticipated. India’s glorious past and cultural diversity make a potent blend which attracts millions of tourists each year to visit its heritage tourist’s attraction. India’s
rich heritage as amply reflected in the various temples, places, monument and forts that can be found everywhere in the country. This has led to the increases in India’s heritage tourism.

Most of Indian cities have a history worth exploring for the tales of the past are truly fascinating. The various Monuments including places forts, victory pillars and tombs in different historical places in India tells glorious stories of India’s fascinating history. The city has some of the famous historical monument out of which some were built by the Mughals and British. Red fort, Jama Masjid, Humayuns Tomb, Rashtrapati Bhavan, and Parliament House are main monuments in Delhi (Prakash Talwar, 2008). The Monuments of Prithviraj Chauhan the Lodi tombs and Siri fort of Allauddin Khilji are some other. Agra is well known as the empirical capital of the Mughal empire city of Agra gets its real grace during the reign of Shahjahan. In 1931 the Mughal rulers built the beautiful Mausoleum of Taj Mahal in the Memory of his consort Mumtaz Mahal. City of Agra also has many other Mughal Monuments like Agra fort, the tomb of Itimadud-Daulah, and Akbar’ fort at Sikandra.

The Royal state of Rajasthan offers many grand places and forts which are part of heritage of India. The pink city Jaipur was built by the Astronomer king Sawai Jai Singh in 1727. The Hawa Mahal, City palace, Amabar fort and Jantar-Mantar make Jaipur a must visit historical destination in India. Hyderabad the empirical places including the grand monuments of Charminar, Golconda fort, the Qutab Shahi tombs and the Falaknuma palace.

Among the other historical places in India the temple of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, Konark in Orissa and Meenakshi temple in Madurai have their own significance. The Khajuraho temples were built during the reign of the Chandella dynasty in the years 950 and 1050 A.D. The temples are recognized worldwide for the excellence of their sculptures and for the erotic carvings on the temple walls. The magnificent sun temple of Konark in Orissa was built in the 13th century. This historical monument is a UNESCO world heritage site and an architectural marvel in this historical place in eastern India. Meenakshi temple is situated in Madhurai which was at one time a busy port under Chola Pandya and Nayaka rulers the important town in Tamilnadu and one of the most fascinating historical place in India. Mahabalipuram is also an important historical place in south India the city flourished as an artistic center of the pallava dynasty. Varanasi one of the oldest cities in India is
famous for its ceremonial Ghats, archaeological museum, and many temples which make it a unique city where history is very much a part of daily life. Varanasi is one of the most important religious and historical places in India. (Prakash Talwar, 2008). Bijapur city is well known for its historical monuments which has architectural importance built during the rule of the Adil Shahi dynasty. Thus we tried here to understand the heritage destination of tourism activity.

1.2 EVOLUTION OF TOURISM

The form of tourism is a recent origin term that man has been engaged in to travel from the very beginning of history, after the invention of the wheel, man started traveling from one place to another in search of food, water, shelter and cultivation. The movement of the people was largely nomadic in nature. Chariot and Cart were prepared by man and used animals to pull this vehicle. It gave him speed for traveling and then man discovered that animals were also useful for traveling and they could be harnessed to carry him on their backs for long distance e.g. horses, camels, elephants etc. Gradually then such movements slowly converted travels for trade and barter. There were many famous travelers as we know who changed the complexion and the course of human history and knowledge about the wider world. Alexander, Marco Polo, Columbus, Vasco-De- Gama, Ibn- Batuta and Al- Beruni and many such travelers came just for adventure and acquiring more knowledge about different nations and cultures. Trade and commerce were the strongest motivators in the ancient time. The travelers in the past were merchants, pilgrims, scholars and even a curious wayfarer looking forward to new and exciting experiences. They were only traveler, and not the tourists.

The travel for trade was an important feature since the beginning of civilization. The port at Lothal was an important center of trade between the Indus valley civilization and the Sumerian civilization. The earliest form of leisure tourism can be traced as far back as the Babylonian and Egyptian empires. A museum of historic antiquities was open to the public in Babylon. In the Greek civilization Greek tourists travelled to sites of healing gods. The Greeks also enjoyed their religious festivals that increasingly became a pursuit of pleasure in particular sport. Athens had become an important site for travelers visiting to the major sights such as the
Parthenon travel became difficult and dangerous as people travelled for business or for a sense of obligation and duty. In the middle ages Europeans tried to discover a sea route to India for trade purpose and in this fashion discovered America and explored part of Africa. The rapid growth of urbanization due to industrialization led to mass immigration in cities. These people were lured into travel to escape their environment to places of natural beauty, often to the countryside. They had come from change of routine from a physically and psychologically stressfully jobs to a leisurely place in countryside.

During nineteenth century the advent of railway initially catalyzed business travel and later leisure travel. Gradually special trains were chartered to only take leisure travel to their destinations. Package tours organized by entrepreneurs such as Thomas Cook. The European countries indulged in a lot of business travel often to their Colonies to buy raw material and sell finished goods. The invention of photography acted as a status enhancing tool and promoted overseas travel. The formation of first hotel chains pioneered by the railway companies who established great railway terminus hotels, seaside resorts began to develop different images as for day-trippers.

The First World War gave firsthand experience of countries and aroused a sense of curiosity about international travel among less well off sector for the first time. The large scale of migration to the US meant a lot of travel across the Atlantic. The sea side resort became annual family holiday destination in Britain and increased the popularity in other countries of West.

1.3 IMPACT OF TOURISM / SIGNIFICANCE 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. The tourism can generate economic benefits for destination area, such benefits often; have not been achieved without adverse effect on the environment. It has come to be recognized as significant factors in the economics of many nations. (Parabati Nandi and Premagushu, Chakraborty, 1999) There are clearly
identified of impact of tourism i.e. Economic, Socio-Cultural, impact on environment etc.

1) ECONOMIC IMPACT

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

2) SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT

It creates opportunity for better understanding of each other’s ways of life and institutions

(1) People visit to foreign country attending convention, special festivals and celebrations. The visit help improve the image of the country.
(2) Social and cultural background affects the mode of life at the destinations as well as hosts countries.
(3) Exchange better knowledge with study tour, seminars and conferences etc.
(4) Tourism contributes to the rebirth of local arts and crafts and traditional activities.

3) 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.

(1) Increases of pollution problems such as water pollution, air, noise pollution, solid waste disposal problems etc.
(2) Ecological damage
(3) Environmental landslides and avalanches.
(4) Depletion of sea shells corals specials.
(5) Disturbs natural habitat of the animals. The behavior pattern of many animals disturbs by photography and regular feedings. (Parbati Nandi and Premangshu Chakraborty, 1999).
4) IMPACT OF MASS TOURISM

There are four kinds of impacts by mass tourism they are environmental degradation, architectural damage, economic exploitation and cultural subversion.

(1) Damage structural property of tourist’s sites.
(2) Subversion of norms, customs and traditions that causes enormous morals and social problems.
(3) 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.

1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In the present work an attempt has been made to study the potentialities and prospects for the tourism development in the Bijapur and its environs. To suggest, comprehensive measures for future planning of tourism development in the study region. 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.
1.5 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.

1.6 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. The unpublished data has been generated by designing relevant questionnaires. The questionnaires includes plant facilities, of tourist destination like accommodation, transport facilities, entertainment and recreation, shopping etc. and destination of tourists, socio-economic profile, age-sex structure, income and occupation pattern, purpose, expenditure pattern etc. these information collected from questionnaires. 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 both 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. Both tourism and IT increasingly provide strategic opportunities and powerful tools for economic growth, redistribution of wealth and development of equity around the globe. 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. It combines spatial data query techniques as well as cartographic modeling. It is generally used for defining all of the spaces within a certain distance of a type of feature, or a subject of features that are selected according to an attribute value. It must be set by the user. The commands may vary from software to software, but conceptually, the buffer operation is generic tool in GIS. Buffers are useful methods for analyzing the landscape, environmental problem solving, water quality studies, road highways studies, pipeline alignment studies etc.

For collection of primary data the interview and questionnaire were considered to be the best conditions, so all kinds of information have been collected through a questionnaire from tourists. The questionnaires have been filled by researcher with tourists by interviews in Bijapur. For the study of stakeholders functional characteristics, 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.
1.7 STUDY REGION

Karnataka is situated in the western part, half of the Deccan plateau surrounded by Andhra Pradesh in the east, Maharashtra in the north, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to the south. Physiographically the state forms a part of two well defined macro region of Indian union, the four physiographic regions, viz. North Karnataka plateau, Central Karnataka plateau, South Karnataka plateau and Karnataka coastal Region.

The Bijapur district is a land locked district of Karnataka, located on the northern boundary of the state. Bijapur district lies between 15° 50' and 17° 28' North latitude and 74° 54' and 76° 28' East of Greenwich. The total area of the district is 27,069 sq.km. This district consists of 5 Taluka. The district is bounded by Solapur district on the north and Sangali on the north –west both come under Maharashtra state, the Belgaum district on the west, Bagalkot on the south and southwest and Raichur in the south east.

The district head quarter of Bijapur district is a historic city which was laid during the reign of the Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani between the tenth and eleventh centuries. They called it “Vijaypur” the “City of Victory” from which comes its present name Bijapur.

Geographically the district lies in the tract of the Deccan plateau. It is generally sloping from North West to South East. The major peninsular perennial rivers flow in the study region such as Krishna, Malprabha, Ghataprabha, Bhima, and Don etc. Climatically the district falls in the rain shadow zone. It has rainfall from south west monsoon as well as from north-east Monsoon. The monsoon generally breaks in the district during June and last till October. The highest mean monthly rainfall is 149 mm in the month of September and lowest is 3 mm in February. The annual rainfall variation in the district is marginal from place to place. The average annual rainfall is 552.8 mm. The maximum temperature is 43 degree centigrade and minimum temperature is 30 degree centigrade. There are prominent tourist places in and around Bijapur district such as Gol gumbz, Kudal Sangama etc.
1.8 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 tourist 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 a “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 research has a great relevance for all those interested in its development and promotion both in the public and private sectors.

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. This requires the role of planning. 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.
1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

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

1. Measurement of tourists are rather difficult task due to single handled research work.

2. 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.

1.10 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature has got its own importance by any monographic work, because it provided information about the different angle through which the subject handled by others. Review of literature also helps in the easy assessment of the different aspects of the study.

The concept of tourist has been used in practice, late in India led to number of problem in tourism resources. The concept both tourist and tourism has been studied in all over the world including India. In Maharashtra and Karnataka it has carried out by many scholars in order to understand some aspects with regards to tourism and its characteristics for the development and better planning of tourist place.

Tourism and recreation as a field of geographic study. It was introduced in India quite late. Therefore, the literature on the various aspects of tourism is quite meager. But the literature on various aspects of travel tourism and recreation is found on a considerable scale especially in the West. Many scholars have written books dealing with various issues on tourism.


Douglas Pearce’s (1987) study was based on a systematic and comprehensive manner of the geographical dimensions of tourism and to show how a geographical perspective can contribute to its planning and development. Michel Peters (1969) in his book entitled “International Tourism” studied international scenario of tourism.
In the recent era, various books were written by Geographers on the tourism aspects. Ratandeep Singh, in his book entitled “Dynamics of Historical, Cultural and Heritage Tourism” discussed about the impact of tourism on socio-economic and other aspects. Kandars O. P. and Ashish Chandra (2004) in their book “A Tourism and Sustainable Development” focused on aspect of tourism and sustainable development.

Thomas Cook, the “Father of Modern tourism”, he began his travel company in the 1840s, and created the first package tours in 1862. He focused on conservation of cultural and natural diversity and sustainable development of tourist destination.

Sunil Gupta and S. P. Bansal (1998) in their book entitled “Tourism towards 21st century” explained with sustainable tourism, global tourism, impact of tourism, adventure tourism, opportunities and problems of tourism and marketing of tourism etc.

Kulwant Singh, Pathania and Arun Kumar (2008) in their book entitled “Tourism in India” they introduced various sightseeing of India, outdoor tour in India, ecotourism and tourism Policy of India.


Anu Sharmas and Preeti Bhatnagers (2008) in their book entitled “Famous Monuments of India” they were introduced important tourist destinations with monuments of India.

Today Medical tourism was emerging industry in India. Raj Pruthvi (2006) in their book “Medical Tourism” he focused on health care industry, Tech Healing, Promoting health and Medical tourism etc.


Apart from these tourism books there are various scholars concentrated their study on aspects of tourism. The valuable information on various aspects of tourism such as tourist traffic, tourism motivators, tourist facilities, marketing strategies, travel agents, Government policies of tourism, planning and development of tourism,
problems. And so many other aspects of tourism have been provided by numbers of scholars as well as authors.

In world level the study on “rural tourism” focused by D. J. Walmsley (2003). In his article stated that rural tourism promotion activities change the nature of society and lifestyle. Very often he has been viewed as a reactive strategy designed to diversity cash flows.

Tony Sorensen and Roger Epps (2003) in their article entitled “The Role of Tourism in the Economic Transformation of the central West Queensland Economy” focused on non-metropolitan Australia, its decline in employment in agriculture sector. Tourism was bigger employment opportunities for the agriculture, forestry and fishing and the size of mining sectors.

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.


Robert B. Potter and Joan Phillips (2004) in their article entitled “Rejuvenation of Tourism in Barbados” studied on Barbados areas refurbishment of luxury sector, hotel facilities etc. In this article they have made investment on the development of new upcoming market tourism and leisure complexes.

Luke Desforges (2001) in his article entitled “tourism consumption and imagination of money” introduced all the destination of tourist centers with the help of travel circuit. The travel circuit generally takes in Lima, the south coast including the Nasca Lines, the Colonial city of Arequipa, Lake Titicaca, and Cusco.

Mahmoud Reza Anvari (2008) in his article entitled “An Assessment of Tourist Behavior in Abyaneh Tourist Center” concentrated on tourist behavior, satisfaction index and psychological outcome of tourists. Satisfaction of tourists shows the rate of tourism development level at three tourist centers namely eco-tourism, cultural tourism and rural tourism.
Nuala C. Johnson (1996) in his article entitled “where Geography and history meet: Heritage Tourism and the Big house in Ireland” focused on the conservation of Big house and Stroketown House for tourism development.

Walter Jamieson (1998) in his article entitled “cultural heritage tourism and tourism planning and Development” studied defining the field and its challenges, heritage tourism planning and development of Potential tourism destination, better planning and management, coordination, co-operation, impact assessment and monitoring guidelines for tourism operation, education and training, marketing and promotion etc.

Peter H. Brink (1998) in his article entitled “The Heritage Tourism in the U.S.A.” highlighted about the grass root efforts to combine preservation and tourism study.

Masomeh Hafer Rezazadeb (2009) in his article entitled “A study of tourist attraction Chabahar City in Iran” studied most popular tourist destinations, in chabahar city. i.e. Mud Volcano hills, extensive plain, pink pond, Lipar pond, Stone beaches, fishing dock, Mars mountains, Hera jungles, Chabahar golf and small mouth Crocodile etc.

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.

Paul A. Rees (2007) in his article entitled “Sport hunting and game viewing: two faces of ecotourism in Tanzania” concentrated on tourist activity at various tourist destinations that is National Parks, Ngorongoro conservation areas, Kilimanjaro, old Gorge, beaches etc. In this study he finds out the number of tourists visited to specific destination and find out the infrastructural facility at destination.

Narayana J. (2007) in his article “Westland Biodiversity and its Importance in Tourism” focused on Species Biodiversity, Wetlands Species, Marine Environment, Mangroves and Coral Reefs, Estuaries and its importance in tourism activity.

Corazon C. Sinha (2001) in his article entitled “Wildlife tourism: A geographical perspective (Australia)” focused on types of wildlife tourism i.e. non-consumptive and consumptive tourism. He finds out the biodiversity protected areas
in New South Wales. The wildlife tourism play an important role for economy of country. The economic benefits from nature based tourism in general are considerable. It creates employment and supports secondary commercial industry.

Neelu Seetaram (2010) in his article entitled “Determinants of the International Tourism flows: Empirical evidence of Australia” studied on various factors influence on tourism activity for flows of international tourists, such as Physiography, coastlines, archeological sites and cultural sites etc.


Balt Suvdantsetseg, Hiromichi Fukui and Moriyuki Oe (2010) in their article entitled “Evaluation of ecotourism resources through participatory geo spatial approach: A case study of the Biger City in Mongolia” focused on potential of existing resources for ecotourism development planning in the Biger, Gobi-Altai Province in Mongolia. They investigated 27 potential resources sites which have high value of attraction diversity, poor level of community’s participation, low capacity of supporting facilities and low level of environmental impact.

Roel Spragers (2007) in his article entitled “Tourism Stakeholders perspectives: the case of Palawan provinces” concentrated on large tourism companies, small and medium sized enterprises of tourism and other tourism organization etc. The large tourism companies are totally highly professional sector usually considerable investments and many kinds of national and international investors provide many facilities to tourism development.

Landre M. and J. Van der Sterren (2006) in their article entitled “Tourism aspects on combating poverty in developing countries with using GIS techniques in Phuket provinces of Thailand” study conducted to invention of land use and land ownerships in selected areas i.e. Karon, Patong and Nai Harn. The main objective of this study was changes in land use before and after the December 2004 tsunami hit coasts with the help of satellite images, GPS receivers and digital cameras. It also focused on the problems of tourist centers like environmental and economic etc.
David A Mason (2007) in his article entitled “Baekdu-daegan Region as fresh and green Multi-faith pilgrimage tourism destination in Korea” concentrated on multi-religious sites and spiritual pilgrimage opportunities of Baekdu-daegan region. His study also concentrated on many different types of stakeholders involved in the development of this route as uniquely trans-national tourism activities.

Joseph E. Mbaia (2001) in his article entitled “The socio-economic Sustainability of tourism development in Okavango delta region” focused on Botswana’s tourism industry rapidly grew from the 1990’s largely relies on the abundance of wildlife resource and the scenic beauty in the northern parts of the country, especially the Okavango Delta and Chobe regions. He also concentrated on socio-economic sustainability of tourism development, indentifying strategies that can be employed to promote socio-economic sustainability of tourism. According to him the tourism play an important role in promoting long-term monitoring and management of the Okavango delta.

Batir Mirbabayev and Malika Shagazatova in their article entitled “The economic and social impact of tourism” introduced the great influence of tourism on the host societies such as local communities can be both positive and negative, whether it comes to economic, social or environmental effects. Every region has its own bearing capacity that is to say the limit of the incoming influence that does not harm the host community. If we overcome that limit negative impact of tourism will emerge.

Eke Eiggelaur, Paul Peeters, and Pieter Piket (2008) in their article entitled “Domestic and International Tourism in a Globalized World” introduced comparative study regards number of domestic tourists as well as international tourists in developed and developing countries.

Ugljesa Stankov, Vladimir Stojanovic, Vanja Dragicevic and Daniela Arsenovic (2010) in their article entitled “Ecotourism-An Alternative to Mass Tourism in Nature Park STARA PLANINA” focused on alternative Ecotourism destination for mass tourism in STARA PLANINA region of Bozder part of Serbia, Bulgaria and Carpato-Balkan mountain i.e. recreational tourism, fishing and hunting tourism, geo tourism and others.

James E.S. Higham, Anna M. Carn and Stephanie Gale (2001) in their article entitled “Ecotourism in New Zealand- Profiling visitors to New Zealand Ecotourism
operations” focused on demographic profiles of visitors like Nationalities, Age distribution, Employment status, Educational status etc. And they find out the satisfaction level of visitors at eco-tourists destinations. They also study the values of environment for tourism aspects.


Jorinda Ballering (2010) in his article “How tourism contributes to corporate and societal responsibility, creating new forms of development aid in the Netherlands” explained influencing factors of tourism development. Now days in Netherlands Dutch Private sector organizations are helpful to development of tourism. Analyze the flow of the global social justice and the position of Dutch donors on Macro, Meso and Micro level in the Dutch Society.

Darksen B.D.M. (2007) in his article entitled “Nautical Tourism potential in the Dalmatia Dubrovnik Region in Croatia” focused on nautical tourism is used for marine tourism, sailing tourism, etc. The nautical tourism deals with sea sailing and sailing on lakes and rivers. The main study concentrated on major and minor stakeholders at tourist’s destination and future opportunities for nautical tourism in the Dalmatia and Dubrovnik region in Croatia. In major stakeholders some organizations provided specific requirements of tourists like laundry service, cafes, restaurants, shopping malls, technical services and wide range of other facilities, such organizations are Adriatic Croatia International Club, Croatia Association of Nautical Tourism and Ministry of the Sea Tourism, Transport and Development etc. Some local people working for small as well as large companies take care of several services for the nautical tourists.

Tat F.S. (2007) in his article entitled “The changing tides of Venice in Italy” focused on tourism planning and development in Venice and Capri tourist destination and also comparative study done between Venice and Capri and analyses them.

Johannes Luberiches (2009) in his article entitled “The Spatial profile of German Low-Cost Carrier passengers in Mallorca” studied on GIS and tourists
consumer research. With the help of GIS techniques he find out accommodation facilities and municipality in Mallorca. Also with GIS Geocoding is prepared of Mallorca tourist region, tourist zone etc.


Anima Oza and Venu Trivedi (2012) in their article entitled “Potential of Eco-tourism Centers of Malawa region in Madya Pradesh” concentrated on the potential tourist destination such as high, medium and low potential tourist destination centers. In their study they also find out the carrying capacity of tourist destination, infrastructural facility of tourist destination of Malawa Plateau region.

Prabir Kumar Rath (2007) in his article entitled “Eco-tourism Scenario and Potentials in Goa State” introduced the world Scenario and India’s Position. The study focused on significance of tourism in the state, evolution and development of tourism in Goa, Potentials tourism regarding eco-tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, village tourism, and water world etc. He also focused on Goa’s Eco-tourism Potential i.e. Mangroves, Sacred Groves, wildlife areas, like Bondla wildlife sanctuary, Bhagwan Mahavir wildlife and Mollen National park, Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary, Cotigo wildlife Sanctuary, Medei wildlife Sanctuary etc.

Vijayalaxmi (2007) in his article entitled “Elements of ecotourism, Planning, Products, Marketing and National heritage” discussed about the tourism planning in India and tourism resources like natural resources, cultural resources, as well as tourism promotion and marketing of tourism.

Solaman Raju A.J.(2007) in his article entitled “Beach ecotourism” studied on coastal states of India like Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra etc. He also concentrated on beach pollution, human health issues, occurrence of Red Tide Gardens, impact of dumping of waste on beach, beach erosion, behavior of beach users, etc. “Bird watching is an essential part of ecotourism. In this study bird habitat, bird watching centers and impact of tourism also studied.

in Goa, its economic benefits, problems faced by tourists, tourist’s perceptions and future trend of tourism in Goa.

Bharatha Lakshmi and B.T.Rao (2007) in their article entitled “Eco-tourism destination and National parks of Andhra Pradesh” studied on characteristics of ecotourism, requirements for ecotourism, policy and planning of ecotourism, and they find out the National Parks in Andhra Pradesh.

Krishna Menon’s A.G. (1993) in his article entitled “The effects of tourism on culture and the environment with special reference to Jaisalmer, Khajuraho and Goa” concentrated on tourism aspects, cultural heritage sites, environmental quality of tourist destination and archaeological sites and also study focused on influence of tourism on society, culture and environment.

Most of the researchers concentrated on cultural, religious tourist destinations. S. C. Adavitot and D. G. Gatade (2007) in their article entitled “Akkalkot Pilgrimage tourists place in Solapur District” focused on behavioral pattern of pilgrims, satisfaction level of pilgrims with regards accommodation, transportation, Darshan facility, food and drinking water etc.

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.

Ramraje Mane-Deshmukh (2006) in his article entitled “The Geographical study of Rameshwar Tourist place in Beed district of Maharashtra” focused on tourist destinations like Carbet Point and Lakhamtembi, Chambhardhar and Patholes, Ved-Temples, Hanuman Temples and Rameshwar Dam etc. He also focused on Bio-Diversity of Rameshwaram tourist centers.

Vinod Veers (2006) in his article entitled “Participation Decision of Women in tourism process of Satara Districts” studied the tourism decision process, participation of women in decision process of tourism, income of women, education of women and nature of women family like joint family and divided family.

Ravindra Funde (2006) in his article entitled “The geographical study of Chandpur tourist center of Bandara district” focused on satisfaction level of tourists with reference to accommodation, transportation, food, Darshan facility etc. and also finds out the tourism problems.
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.

Ramotra K. C. and Sachin P. Hudale (2007) in their article entitled “Analysis of socio-economic status of tourists in Panhala tahsil of Kolhapur District” focused on tourist attraction destinations and tourist profile such as religion, age group, level of education, purpose of visit, occupational structure, income of tourists and expenditure of tourists etc.

Aajagekar B. A., R.B. Patil and N.M. Patil (2011) in their article entitled “Shree Shetra Adampur religious tourist Center in Kolhapur” focused on the development of tourist center, infrastructural facility for tourist, temporal number of tourists, the changes of number of vehicles, number of stakeholders, economic trading of stakeholders etc.

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.

Chakravarty A.K. (2007) in his article entitled “Ecotourism in Karnataka Prospects and strategic approaches to sustainable tourism” commented on ecological maintenance, tourist satisfaction and study of local community. The Ecological value of forests also studied regarding production of oxygen, control of soil fertility, recycling of water, sheltering of birds, animals, insects, plant, and control of air pollution etc. He also concentrated on ecotourism at Western Ghats of Karnataka, in south India. The study includes ecotourism and sustainable forests management, impact assessment of eco-tourism etc. The case studies were conducted on Madekeri Biodiversity Park also known as General Cariappa Biodiversity Park.

Sali’s 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.

Kamal Panchal and S.S Baghel (2011) in their article entitled “Bhag-Caves its potentiality and tourism development in Dhar district of Madya Pradesh” focused on Nine caves as a tourists destination and its structure, problems of these tourist destination i.e. water supply, disintegrated blocks, damaged doors, erosion of hill region near caves, chemical changes of Baghani river water etc.

Kawthale Ameet Ramling (2010) in his article entitled “Tourism activity and employment opportunity in Latur district of Maharashtra” focused on number of tourists visited and number of employment in particular tourists destination i.e. Bhuikot fort, Udgir and Sai Nandanban Chhkur. Decade to decade employment opportunity has been increased due to increase of tourists. He also concentrated on problems like environmental, economical and tourists problems etc.

Shubkanya Sampatro More (2010) in her article entitled “The infrastructural development of Tourism in Maharashtra” dealt with the infrastructural facilities for tourism, government policies for tourism development, she found out the key aspects for tourism development and economic development in rural backward region etc.

Kambale S.M., R.S. Shikalgar and S.K. Naik (2010) in their article entitled “Spatial distributions of tourist centers in Sangali district” focused on distribution of tourist canters, classification and spacing of tourist centers. According to researcher in Sangali district 20 tourist centers are situated, out of these nine are religious centers five historical, four belongs to cultural and remaining two are geographical tourists centers.

1.11 ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPTER

The present study has been divided into seven chapters. The outline of chapter is given bellow:

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.
REFERENCE


