CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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).

The Bijapur district is a land locked district of Karnataka located on the northern boundary of the state; it lays 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 including five taluka. It is bounded by Solapur district on the north and Sangali on the north–west both of Maharashtra states, then the Belgaum is on its west, Bagalkot on the south and southwest and Raichur in the south east.

The previous Tourism Policy (2002-2007) with an “inside-out” view began the development of tourism in Karnataka with a congenial environment for private investors. The present Karnataka Tourism Policy reshapes the same by incorporating an “outside-in” view to cover larger markets and higher share of the tourist’s wallet. The Directorate of tourism at Bangalore administers the tourism related activities along with promotional and developmental activities. It is supported by two other Government undertaking agencies namely Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (KSTDC) and Jungle Lodges and Resorts Ltd.

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, population engaged in agricultural labour (11.97%), cultivators (11.35%), other workers (10.76%), and marginal worker is (7.72%) and very low proportion engaged in household industry (0.81%).

The Buffer analysis is an important technique to constrain space around individual land features. It combines spatial data query techniques as well as cartographic modeling. 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. The state of Karnataka is one of the top ten domestic tourism destinations in India and it was ranked 4th in 2011. The state has various tourism assets such as beach, hill station, heritage monuments, natural parks, wild life sanctuaries etc. With the help of the 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, Belgum (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 site is situated on the Krishna River and its emerging tourist destination. The numerous species and wild animals their habitats are attraction for tourists. ‘The Great Indian Bustard’ (Maldhok) is one of such rarest birds of Indian Sub continent. The Bhuikot fort garden is famous for the animal Park i.e. home of deer, rabbit, pigeon, monkey, duck and peacock. Akluj is an emerging tourist destination and it’s provided multiple facilities for tourists such as water tanks, octopuses, mini train, sky jet, sun and moon. The B. Bagewadi is the birth-place of Basaveshwara, the great Religious and Social Reformer. Kudal Sangam is an important center of pilgrimage for people of the Lingayat community. The
Banashankari Devi temple can be seen carrying trishul, ghanta, kamaalpatra, damaru, Khadg-kheta and Veda scripts in her eight hands. A Lord Dattatraya temple Ganagapur attracts lakh of devotees every year across the country.

The Gol Gumbaz is a archaeological building, just a great square hall enclosed by four lofty walls, standby up octagonal towers at the corners, and the whole surmounted by hemispherical dome. Jami Masjid was construction by Ali Adil Shah I. Jod Gumbaz located near Mecca Gate there are two domes, which on account of their close proximity and likeness to each other. Taj Bavdi was built by Malik Sandal in honour of Queen Taj, wife of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. Seven-storeyed Sat Manzil palace is the attraction of Bijapur.

Historically Bagalkot is the capital of the dynastic of Chalukya. Pattadkal was group of temple displays both Dravidian (southern) and the Nagara (Northern, Indo Aryan) styles of temple architecture. Pattadkal included in the list of world heritage sites by UNESCO. Tourist’s attraction in Badami and Aihole include cave temples gateways, forts, inscriptions, temple complex and sculptures. The Kalburgi has rich in historical and cultural traditions and their attractions are Palaces, temple Mosques, Gumbazs, Bazaars, and other public buildings.

The Archaeological Museum, Badami is located at the foothills of the northern hill containing the northern fort and near the famous Pallavas Narasimhavarmman’s inscription. The Archaeological Museum (Gol Gumbaz) located at the Naqquar Khana of the Gol Gumbaz Complex, was originally established as a district museum in 1892 The Banashankari Devi fair is centered at the renowned Banashankari Devi temple near Badami.

One Man Collection of Arms Museum, Akkalkot having historically importance, thousands of tourists visits this New Palace. The Pandharpur is pilgrimage tourist destination in Solapur district. The Siddheshwar festival is an important part of Solapur culture. Lakhs of pilgrims are visited during fair from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The 85 feet tall Lord Shiva statue near Bijapur at Shivarop on the Sindagi road is attraction of a pilgrimage place.

The Solapur is an ancient historical and religious place with Shri Siddharameswara as its "Gramadaiwata” from 12th century who’s known as "Karmayogi” on his own native land-Solapur. The Shivpuri is Aurvedic Hospital and attracts thousands of devotees. Vithoba temple of Pandharpur attracts millions of Hindu pilgrims during the major yatra in the month of Ashadha. The Tuljapur is the
town of the Tulja Bhavani as the Goddess Bhavani is the deity of many people from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; they used to go by walking before the Dasera Festival to worship the Goddess Bhavani. Naldurg water fall (Nar and Madi) is more attraction for tourists in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra.

The Ghattargi Bhagyavanti temple is popular and one of the renowned temple in Gulbarga district. The Hattarsang Kudal situated at the confluence of the river Sina and Bhima. The Huljanti festival is popular for God Mahalingaraya and Biroba, dhanagar religious and other religious community coming from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The Main tourist attraction is visit of Shree Biroba and Mahalingaraya and occasion of “Mundass.” Mannur is famous for its Chennakeshava temple and Yallamma temple. Mashal Choudeswari festival is famous in Karnataka and Maharashtra, during the month of May (Vhaishakh Month). Haidra is famous for ancient pilgrimage destination of Muslim community but in this place all community people came together for worships.

Tourist Travel Circuit involves visits to more than one destination during a trip away from home. It is a path or route the complete travel of which without local change of direction requires returning to the starting point. It can be developed either within a country (intra-order) or between two or more countries (cross-border). For the purpose of increasing tourism the Karnataka state government has declared five travel circuits throughout the state. This Government develop tourism infrastructure and in order to identify new tourism destinations. 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. It is famous for the archeological and historical monuments while Gol-Gumbaz is world heritage destination while Badami, Huballi, Kudal Sangam and Gangapur are religious destinations situated in this circuit. 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.

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 age of the tourists is also an important factor which influences the tourists to take decision. 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 marital status of tourists plays a dominant role in terms of their mobility and their approach to tourism as an activity. The married tourists is (75%), unmarried (24.70%) and widow / widower also accounts for only 0.30 %. The most of tourists are post graduates and graduates (20.58). The educational background of the tourists which plays an important role in the tourism activity directly or indirectly influences the tourists to come to Bijapur. The higher proportion of tourists attained up to secondary level education is 40.89 percent, higher secondary (17.08%), primary (14.12%).

The nature of occupation forms the basis of assessing economic status of the tourists. Among the profession categories majority of tourists were from service sector. The income group is linked with occupation and subsequently determines the economic status for spending capacity of the tourists. The income group is one of the main components of the tourists which make them take up leisure activities. Large factious of tourists have an income below 50,000 rupees (51.48%), 19.42% income groups are Rs. 50,000 to 1, 00,000/-.

Tourists do under take tours alone. However they have natural tendency to take tours with groups of friends along with own family, register travel agents themselves in character organized parties. The bulk of the people that have been visited with own families that are (42.95%) followed by friend’s circle (27.06%). The most of tourists are different purpose such as, 67.35% for pleasure or leisure purpose, 9.41% for cultural pilgrimage or spiritual, and 9.11% tourists for marry making. The majority of tourists are motivated by their own decision which recorded 55 %, friends and relatives (22.35%) are their first sources for getting information about destination.

Transportation and accommodation are basic elements of tourism. The mode of transportation reflects the pattern of transportation i.e. the highest number of tourists uses mini bus and KSRTC buses that are 57.94%, followed by train (18.52%). 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, 6.47% by foot and 5.88% of tourists used auto rickshaw for inside the city.

Accommodation is one of the important tourists facilities of vital importance needed at the destination. It is observed that maximum number of tourists prefer to stay at destination with cheaper rate rooms. Length of stay and the development of destination is positively correlated. About 56.76% of tourists stays in Bijapur District five and more days, (18.23%) of tourists are stays only one day.

The host and the guest are two important components of tourism. It plays an important role in tourism. Therefore tourist’s views about the host community are taken into account which is the co-operative nature of host community represented 85% and non-co-operative nature (15%) and it noted large people of Bijapur are co-operative. The places of Bijapur are clean and account for 89.70 % and 10.29 % of tourists have noted unclean. The 79.70 % tourists faced communication problem and 20.29% of tourists do not face communication problem. The 59.12% of tourists stay at Dharamshalas because of the least economy. There is a direct relationship between number of days stayed and amount of money spend by tourists. The majority of tourists falls in the category of Rs. 101- 200 per day expenditure i.e. 47.05%.

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 to tourist. The second rank received for tourists behaviors. The third rank goes to cleanliness of tourist destination. The tourist are least satisfied by accommodation and sanitation facility. Most of the tourists adjust their accommodation in Dharamshalas and maths where they stay at minimum cost but the condition of room is filthy and unhygienic. The very low level of satisfaction indicated for parking facility, tourist’s safety, shopping center and behaviors of local people.

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%), Dhanur(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.
The marital status of stakeholders is important for business. So 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 education level and income is close related to each other. The highest (39.20%) stakeholders have completed 10th standard education. In higher secondary (27.20%), (20%) stakeholders belong to uneducated category and least stakeholders are (13.60%) belong to degree level education. The 36% stakeholder’s family size is between 5 to 6 members. The family size is indirectly interlinked with income.

The religion and cast of businessmen affect on the attitude of stakeholders. The study reveals that 90.40% stakeholders belong to Hindu, 6.40% from Muslim community, and least proportion i.e. 3.20% from minority community. The majority of stakeholders (44%) belong to open category. Generally the ration card is an indicator of the family economic status. There are highest number of stakeholders having BPL type ration card i.e. (68%), (19.20%) belongs to the APL type, (11.20%) belong to the anthodia. 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, 39.20% are between 1990 to 2010 and 15.20% started their business before 1990. So here conclude that Kudal Sangam tourist place is historical. The highest proportions of stakeholders i.e. 56% are permanent businessmen, while hockers or movable seller and transport sectors are represents 44%. The most of stakeholders (55.77%) that are single member engaged in their own business. 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. In the month of Shravan (Religious month) the pilgrims come to Kudal Sangam. Majority of stakeholders feel their business income more satisfied during rainy season. 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.

The study region is well fertile land, availability of water and canals, agriculturally more productive. 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 consists of various components especially the basic is attraction, accessibility, accommodation. According to stakeholders there are some facilities required for increasing earning and number of tourists. The concept of multiplier is an important tool of income propagation and business cycle analysis. 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. The Kudal Sangam Development Authority Board constructed rental shopping centers. The total 8.64 % incomes spend on rent of shops. The fuel is basic needs in modern citizens, so every stakeholder (8.36 %) of income spends for fuel purpose. Every stakeholder spends 7 % income for educational purpose for our family member, 5.36% incomes spend to the machinery repair and 2.90% of income spends for medical purpose. Every social man tries to earn for fulfill their basic needs and spend income, so 16.63% of total income spends for basic needs. The overall data noted that 11.63% of income goes to saving in various private, public and government sectors, other part goes to LIC, PLI, Bachat Ghats, in nationalized and local banks.

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 toward 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. The tourists are not satisfied with the location and condition of the lodging on the Kudal Sangam and Bijapur. Due to mass tourism the noise pollution is increased to a high level because of the more percentage of younger tourists. Tourism can cause the same forms of pollution like air emissions, noise, solid waste and releases of sewage, oil and chemicals, even architectural/visual pollution. The expansion of tourism has created certain forms of environmental deterioration due to the unplanned tourism development. In study region rapidly increase construction of accommodation, tourism and recreational facilities they increased the pressure on minerals, fossil fuels, fertile soils, forests, and scenic landscapes. The younger tourists are unaware about environment, cultural and heritage aspects of monuments.
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. In the field of tourism preplanning is very importance for complete success of any programs. 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. Hence, with the co-operation of Directorate of Archaeology and PWD is source for maintenance of Bijapur’s monuments.

2. The forest Department should be look for surrounding natural beauty of vegetation. They should follow strictly law and order to control over deforestation and forest fire. Hence the co-operation of the forest department is also absolutely necessary.

3. The Public Works Department should be providing basic infrastructural facilities for tourism. The P.W.D. should build roads and maintain the existing roads.

4. The transport department holds an enviable position in the tourism industry. It looks various transport schemes like package tour. City Bus Corporation should be starting the mini buses inside the city to all destinations. It should reduce the parking problem. For private jeep owner (commercial) to change the vehicles (CNG) for tourism carry. It should reduce air pollution which affect on vegetation.

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 role of Tourist Ambassador.

7. Preparation of tourism plans through a systematic identification of tourism resource and their development at preferred destination, centered on specific nodes and circuits based upon geographical location.
8. Tourism infrastructure involving the development and improvement of the transportation and accommodation facilities needs urgent attention from policy makers.

9. For development of economic activists should be promoted by Gardening nursery, forest by product, dry wood arts, and motor garage for tourist’s vehicles etc.

10. Trained tourist guide should be provided. The guide always helps to tourists about information of tourist point.

11. Historical and religious interpretation centers and slides show should be provided for tourists by archaeological department.

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

13. Effective advertisement should be made to highlight the potential tourist destinations.

14. Development of promotional and publicity schemes through multiple media, including electronic media.

15. Irrespective of political boundaries a tourist Travel Circuit should be developing, such as Bijapur- Ganagapur- Akkalkot- Tuljapur- Solapur- Pandurpur.

16. For purpose of drinking water there should be construct tank on Gol Gumbaz and Kudal Sangam.

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

18. There are severe problem regarding waste material pollution. So dustbins have put on appropriate tourist points.

19. The land mark for important historical events for tourists necessary to instate for tourists awareness.

20. The hotels should construct with modern structure and collect rent for development of tourist places.

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

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

23. Sign boards should be display at various entry points in the city.
24. Government of India should start to leave travel concession of their employees.

25. All types of Banks should start providing “Tourism Loan’s” to the tourists.

26. Current available transportation facilities should be preferred to reach the tourist destination places. eg. Tracks, footpaths.

27. If any constructions are necessary on the tourist destination or nearby area of archaeological sites then construction should be done in such way that it will not hamper the original look of sites.

28. Advertise boards, encroachments, vendors, constructions, road development should be minimizing on the tourists’ destination.

29. Any kinds of wiring like electricity wiring, telephone wiring and advertising board which will create an obstacle in the view of sites should be removed.

30. Parking place, wash rooms and canteen should not be constructed inside the archeological sites.

31. To conserve the water sources on the destination like wells, tanks, lakes definite measures need to be taken and the water sources damaging activities should be restricted.

32. Plants creating damage to repairing and restoration of archeological building should be removed and replanted.

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

34. Tourism on the Archeological and historical sites should be restricted for the period from Sun set to Sun rise.

35. The department of tourism has brought out a series of tourism policies with a package of incentives, concessions and subsidies for development of tourists infrastructure in the District through private investment.

36. A new venture called ‘Athithi’ home stay scheme, has been introduced in the district and expanded it. The present Karnataka Tourism Policy reshapes the same by incorporating an “outside-in” view to cover larger markets and higher share of the tourist’s wallet.

37. The Tourism Department should be enhancing the budget class
accommodation facilities at various tourists locations by way of constructions of yatrinivas, dormitory accommodation etc.

38. With the help of mega-tourism project at Hampi, development of a travel circuit, namely Badami-Pattadkal-Aihole.

39. PPP Model should be encouraged for the development of infrastructural facilities.

40. Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation should be promotion of tourism related activities.

41. Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation should be development of travel circuits and development of infrastructure for these circuits and diversifications of tourist’s attractions with a view to increase tourist arrivals into the state.

42. Tourist destinations should be increasing the availability of rooms in governments-operated guest houses.

43. Tourism Department should be created a new tourism product that meets global standards of quality.

44. Karnataka Tourism Development Corporation should be fully tapping the tourism potential sites of the district.

45. Promotion and marketing of Karnataka’s tourism products should be in national and international markets.

46. Government of Karnataka and Tourism Department should be increase in road connectivity between heritages, archeological, religious tourist sites.

47. Government of Karnataka and Tourism Department should be develops in roadside amenities.

48. It is necessary to collect relative data. Comprehensive data should compilation and publication on periodic basis could provide a sound base to domestics’ tourism planning in Karnataka.

49. To prepare tourism plans through a systematic identification of tourism resources and their development at preferred destination, centered on specific nodes and circuits based upon geographical location.

50. Cost effective package tours interesting the various tourists’ attraction in the state should be popularized by the KTDC.

51. Promotion of Tourist Travel Circuit should be taken on property basis.
52. In-between any two tourist destination a Agro- Tourist centers should established.

53. Irrespective of political boundaries a sound tourism policy must be framed in such a way that destinations located in between two state boundaries should be benefited.

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

**SUMMARY**

The present thesis is an attempt to make study of Historical and religious tourist place and prepare a suitable plan for tourist’s attraction. This geographical study is made possible to proper plan for development of tourism. The tourist of more attracted from surrounding states. So if above mentioned suggestion is follow it would help for increasing tourism activity in study region. Hence the present study would be helpful to planners, geographers, tourist department to development alternative tourist destination of same characteristics.