CHAPTER 7

Integrated Development plan of Tourism in Maharashtra
Chapter 7

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA.

7.0 INTRODUCTION

The tourism planning is an essential activity for every individual destination area in general and for the whole region in particular. Some centres of tourist activity have flourished without any planning effort as they got initial boost in the past. Planning refers to the selection between alternative methods of action. Another important aspect of planning is its involvement in future. Through planning one can set the basic goals, aims and objectives for the destination region.

Tourism planning process should be designed to produce goods, objectives and strategies for the destination area. In this process, concepts of developments are to be outlined and guide lines are provided for action and implementation. All destination areas wish to maintain tourism as a long-term economic activity. These areas show concern for planning to preserve the factors of attraction even in distant future.

Planning of tourism has some basic purposes. Tourism goods and purposes are as under: There are economic goods through which economic gains can be maximised. Planning can bring prosperity through employment. Tourism planning can help visitors and residents equally to personal growth and education of the population. It also further add appreciation of the geography and history and ethnic diversity of the region. Planning of tourism activity enhance to protect and preserve historical and cultural foundations as well as conservation of environmental resources. Planning helps to use the natural resources
judiciously thus the planning of tourism activity involves a more refined technology in this speedy world regarding economic, social, environmental aspects of this activity. This can be termed as "Geo-Technology" of tourism planning. Every destination area of tourism must get involved in tourism planning process. It is an activity in rapidly changing economic environments. Absence of planning leads to economic and cultural damage for successful tourism activity, planning must be formulated.

7.1 LIFE - CYCLE CONCEPT OF TOURISM

There are basic and sound reasons for tourism planning. Plog (1973) refers it as Life-Cycle concept of tourism planning. Life-Cycle concept is made applicable to the destination areas. Life-Cycle concept has a long history in geography literature which is influenced by the thinking of Darwin. In geography Darwinism was interpreted as evolution in the sense of continuous process of change in a temporal perspective to produce a series of transformations. The impact of the idea of change through time or evolution was significant in the study of landforms. W.M. Davis considered evolution as his inspiration for the development of the concept of geographical cycle. (Davis 1899).

Change through time has been a dominant theme in much geography of settlements, plant, landform and there W.M. Davis used this idea in the evolution of landforms. He conceived evolution of landforms through stages of young, mature and old. These stages are the manifestations of evolution through which all landforms are subject to. He based his concept of cycle on structure, process and stage.

Plog hypothesis is that destination areas tend to rise and fall in popularity related to the whims of "Psychographics" groups. It also relates certain personality profiles to the
destination areas stages of growth.

The innovation in the travel makers are known as "allocentric group". They discover unique and uncrowded destinations. This is a "Young stage" for the destination area.

As the destination becomes publicized and crowded allocentrics are replaced by "mid-centrics" who are large in member in the population. This is the "maturity Stage" for the destination area. The volume of sales are at the peak. There is a mass market appeal at this point.

As time progresses this destination area looses its appeal even to mid-centrics and they are replaced by "Psychocentrics". According to Plog psychocentrics stage is the final point. It can be termed as "old stage" in the life cycle concept of Davis. It has lost its appeal to market innovators and mass-market (Peneplanation by Davis). The meaning and gist of Plog's hypothesis is that "destination areas can carry with them potential seeds of their own destructions." This concept can be equated with "Cycle of erosion" through different processes.

7.2 PHASES OF PLANNING OF TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA

Tourism planning at destination area can be carried out at micro-meso or macro level. The production and preperation of plan requires to be undertaken step by step pattern. Development plan of tourism for Maharashtra is suggested incorporating these steps. These phases have geographic orientation so that economic, social, environmental and government decisions are involved in the formulating of the tourism development plan for Maharashtra in general and various tourism zones in particular. If the suggested plan is implemented the tourism activity will help bring the affluency and prosperity to the particular areas.
Planning procedure of tourism in Maharashtra should follow the following course of action termed as phases. There are several aspects or attributes of tourism that can be included in each phase.

7.2 (A) INITIAL PHASE

Setting of goals and objectives, preparation of inventory of resources, Research regarding volume perception of tourists, detail information regarding destination area, compilation of demographic, economic, social and environmental data. Linkages etc.

7.2 (B) ANALYSIS PHASE

Analysis of resource inventory. Analysis of all activities for which data is collected. Interpretation and explanation of all sorts of data must be provided. Scientific analysis is required to make planning a success.

7.3 (C) SPATIAL PHASE

Data collected and analysed must be given expression in map. The information gleaned and analysed in a report form is of little value. Each aspect of tourism must be presented with the help of maps and diagrams.

7.3 (D) ACTION PHASE

Planning goals, alternative plans, objectives are to be translated and implemented. There should be follow up for action result and consequences. The corrections are to be urgently done through proper action, suggested for.

These are few phases of tourism development in Maharashtra. The development planning through these phases will enhance the tourism activity on proper lines.
7.3 TOURISM ZONES OF MAHARASHTRA

On the basis of preceding discussion regarding types of tourist centres, their
spatial distribution and some selected brief case studies (Chapter 6), the author is able to
decipher a few of the zones of tourist activity is Maharashtra. In this chapter it is necessary
to understand the nature of tourist centres in a spatial dimensions. Generally we deal with
three basic dimensions in geography i.e. (i) Point (ii) Lines and (iii) Areas through time.

Most of the tourist centres distributed over space of Maharashtra are of "point" type.
These are shown on the map of Maharashtra (Map 7.1). There are certain tourist attractions
which are 'areas' with two dimensions of length and width. There are certain tourists
centres which can be termed as linear in nature. They are found along the networks of
transportation and river systems of Maharashtra.

This is an effort to advance a comprehensive development strategy of tourism for the
state of Maharashtra. The development efforts could be coordinated to the right geographic
areas with right priorities for the five zones of tourism in Maharashtra. Each of these five
tourism zones contain large number of attractions, service facilities and transportation
network. All these zones have created a separate identity. Each zone has potentials for future
development.

The demarcation of zones is being aimed of encouraging the orderly growth of tourism
in areas of high potentials. (Map 7.1)

Each tourism zone is centred around regional city which act as a fulcrum or gravity
centre. Isocrones (equal time) are drawn around these fulcrum points at an interval of 1
hours journey. The four zones of western Maharashtra and Marathwada are overlapping
with a neck or corridors of tourist activity surrounded by large areas as hinterland of tourism.
Nagpur tourism zone is a separate entity not connected with other four tourism zones. It has a distinct corridor of tourism activity. (Map 7.1)

All these zones of tourist activity have been developed during comparatively recent times by government and private agencies.

All these zones are well linked by roads and railways with their fulcrum points.

Secondly they are rich in natural and cultural attractions and contain wide variety of attraction for the tourists.

Thirdly the tourist centres around gravity point could be visited in a day or two. Some of the tourist centres remain outside these zones at a considerable distance.

Fourthly, the tourist centres in Pune and Kolhapur zones are concentrated on the west of fulcrum points, while in Aurnagabad zone centres lie to the north. In Nagpur zone tourist centres are scattered.

Isocrones of 2 hours journey is a "core area" of the tourism zone. Isocrone line of above 2 hours journey is the "Sub area" of tourist zone. Beyond this zone there is "hinterland" of tourist activity.

Lastly in all tourism zones majority of tourist centres are located in the "Sub-areas" of each zone except Aurnagabad zone.

7.3 TOURISM ZONES OF MAHARASHTRA

7.3 (A) MUMBAI ZONE OF TOURIST ACTIVITY

A fast expanding city, Mumbai is India's second largest city, seaport, commercial nerve centre and is a gateway to India. The city presents a cosmopolitan appearance and habits. Being on the seacoast, Mumbai is situated at the sealevel. It has an area of about
603.0 sq. kms. with the population of 9908547 according to 1991 census. Mumbai has an insular climate. The average maximum temperature in summer is 32.8°C and minimum is 26.4°C. While in winter these are 28.4° and 19.3°C respectively.

Mumbai airport is served by practically all international airlines. Regular services operate between Mumbai and major cities of India and of the world. Victoria Terminus and Mumbai central station connect Mumbai with all the major cities of India. Maharashtra state transport buses connect Mumbai with important tourist centres of the state. Mumbai is served by a network of National and state highways. Regular city and suburban bus services are operated by the BEST which ply on all roads of the city and suburbs. Luxury buses and tourist cars are available from many transport agencies in Mumbai. Mumbai has many attractions for the tourists. Within the city a number of places attract the tourists from all over the world viz. Gateway of India, the next important place to see the Mahatma Phule market, Birla Mandir, Babulnath temple, Malabar hill, Mahalaxmi race course, Manibhavan, Marine drive, Taraporwalla aquarium, filmland, Vihar lake and many other places. MTDC with free guide services are available for city sightseeing of several important places. There are adequate number of city buses and other supplementary transportation facilities available for tourists who prefer to visit on their own and spend more time at various places.

Around Mumbai, within the motorable distance, a number of places could be included in this complex to provide picnic and excursion spots for the tourists. The elephant island, locally known as Gharapuri is 9 kms from the harbour. Regular launch services from the Gateway of India to the caves are available throughout the year. Juhu beach is 21.8 kms to the north of Mumbai at a distance of one hour journey by bus. Erangai beach is 35 kms by road and 44.8 kms by railway. One can reach there by western railway suburban line to
Malad and then by bus, Taxi or Tonga. Matheran, Karnala and Alibaug are at a distance of more than two hours journey by bus from Mumbai. Borivali, Arnala and Satival require more than two hours to reach and Vajreshwri is 80kms from Mumbai by bus. S.T. Buses ply from Mumbai, Thane and Bassein to Vajreshwari. Karnala Bird Sanctuary is 61kms on the Mumbai Goa road and requires more than two hours to reach.

The details furnished above reveal that the tourists visiting Mumbai have the facility of visiting a variety of natural and cultural spots of tourist interest. One can cover these varied spots by road and railway in about two days by Taxi. They may therefore base themselves in Mumbai and move in its environs and enjoy without requiring to halt at night.

7.3 (B) PUNE ZONE OF TOURIST ACTIVITY

Pune is the second largest metropolitan city of Maharashtra having a population of (UA) 2444020 according to (1991 census) and has an area of about 620.7sq.kms The altitude from mean sea level is 559 metres. The average maximum temperatures in summer is 40°C and minimum 26°C while in winter they are 29°C and 19°C respectively. It has a bracing climate during summer (April, May, June) when it is hot at several places.

Pune airport is 8kms from the city. Indian airlines operate daily two services between Mumbai and Pune. Pune is connected by network of roads and railways with leading cities in India. Maharashtra state transport buses ply between Pune and other important tourist centres throughout the state.

Accommodation facilities are available in many hotels ranging from 3-star to ordinary ones. It has many places of tourist interest such as Agakhan palace, Bund-Garden, Shaniwarwada, beautiful Parvati temple complex, the memorial to Mahadji Shinde, Raja
Kelkar museum, Saras Bag (a beautiful garden), Peshwe park, Pune University, Fashionable shopping areas along Laxmi and Mahatma Gandhi roads, Lal mahal, Kasaba Ganapati, Race course and Deccan College. Most of these spots having varied importance are covered in the itinerary of the city tour.

One can combine the stay in with a visit to Bhaja, Bedsa and Karla caves in the environs of Lonavala town, at a distance of about 50 kms from Pune. Lonavala is about 69 kms to the northwest of Pune by road which is at a distance of less than one hour journey by Taxi. From Lonavala one can visit Lohgad and Visapur fort.

Alandi is at a distance of 31 kms to the north of Pune by road and Dehu is 34 kms from Pune. Bhimashankar is at a distance of more than 2 hours journey by bus. Shivneri fort the birth place of Shivaji is 94 kms from Pune. Victoria Tank requires less than 2 hours by bus. Shinhgad is at a gun-shot distance of Pune. One can visit also Khadakwasla and Panshet on the way.

Mahabaleshwar is situated at high top 1372 metres. It is one of the most popular and picturesque hill station in western Maharashtra. Accommodation is available at Government holiday camp, rest house, inspection bungalow etc. From Mahabaleshwar one can visit Pratapgad fort, Paudavgad fort and Raigad Via Mahad. Mulshi lake is 45 kms to the northwest of Pune which is more than one hour journey by bus.

Most of these spots are within a time distance of two hours and thus can be visited by taxi from Pune as the place of halting. They also provide a variety of both in natural and cultural types.

**7.3(C) KOLHAPUR ZONE OF TOURIST ACTIVITY**

It is the important centre of South Maharashtra. The area of Kolhapur city is 66.56 sq. kms. and has the population of 417286 (UA) persons according to 1991 census. The annual range of temperature is about 20\(^\circ\) centigrade. The average maximum temperature
in summer is 41.3°C centigrade and minimum is 23.3°C centigrade while in winter these are 32°C centigrade and 12°C centigrade respectively. The rainfall is about 1931.2 mm. Most of which occurs during the monsoon months. All these details speaks of the cool to warm climates of Kolhapur.

The nearest airport is Belagum 105 kms to the South of Kolhapur. It is a railway station on Pune - Miraj - Kolhapur section and well connected with the important cities in India. S.T. Buses ply regularly from Mumbai, Panjim, Miraj, Solapur and several other places to Kolhapur. Regular city bus services are operated by the Kolhapur Municipal Transport which ply on all roads of the city and its environs.

The accommodation is available in the hotels with both the Western and Indian style and also at circuit house and Government rest house.

The new palace is built in the Hindu style of architecture and has an exquisite grade of outline. The place has beautiful lawns, a small zoo, a lake, swimming pool and a museum. Besides these, there are many spots of tourist interest such as old palace, Bhavani temple, Rankala lake, Shalini palace, Wrestling arena at Khansbagh, Town hall gardern, Padma Raje Park, Shau Udyan, Rajaram hall garden and Shivaji University Campus.

From Kolhapur tours are conducted to Ganpatipule, visiting the places as Panhala. Vishalgarh fort is 88 kms from Kolhapur city and 49 kms from Panhala. S.T. buses ply from Kolhapur, Panhala to Vishalgarh. Ratnagiri the district headquarter is 125 kms from Kolhapur.

The fish research Centre, the fort, Miryabay, Thibaw palace and Lokmanya Tilak memorial are some of the places of tourist interest with one day tour by taxi.

A short tour by taxi can be conducted from Kolhapur Amboli-Sindhudurg-Malvan-Radhanagari and Kolhapur. These routes are full of variety in tourist products. Sindhudurg
is a seafort. Malvan is a small sea-side town with exquisite beach, and a seafort. A solitaire the green aspects of Konkan, Lighthouse, Sarjekot, Rajkot and Padarnagad are the important places of tourist interest.

Radanagari is about 70 kms from Kolhapur. The historical places of Satara with a lofty fort Ajinkya Tara, Koyana dam and Shivsagar lake can be visited during journey from Pune to Kolhapur by national highway No.4.

Solapur is 74 kms to the east of Kolhapur and a prominent historical centre. Ichalkaranji known for its powerloom fabrics and Pandharpur known for its religious importance are other important spots of tourist interest in south Maharashtra.

7.3. (D)AURANGABAD ZONE OF TOURIST ACTIVITY

Aurangabad is a historical city with a number of monuments and rock-cut caves. The total area is 139.8 sq.kms and the population is 591968 according to 1991 census. The average summer maximum temperature is 39⁰c and minimum of 22⁰c while in winter there are 34⁰c and 12⁰c respectively. The annual rainfall is 725.8 mm. Aurangabad enjoys somewhat extreme type of climate with low humidity.

Chikhalthana airport is 10 kms. from city. Aurangabad can be reached by a daily Boeing 737 flight which connects Mumbai, Aurangabad, Udaipur, Jaipur and Delhi. Aurangabad is on Manmad-Kachiguda railway line. There is no direct rail connection from Aurangabad to Mumbai, Delhi and Calcutta. It is well connected by roads with the important cities of the country. Maharashtra State Transport buses ply from Aurangabad to Ajanta, Jalgaon, Paithan, Shirdi, Pune and Nanded.

Accommodation is available in hotels ranging from Five Star to ordinary and Government holiday camp. Youth hostel, Subhedari-gest house, University Guest house,
Municipal travellers Bungalow and Dharmsalas.

Aurangabad caves are about 5 kms from Bibi-ka-maqbara. The most important caves are no. 5,6 and 7. Golden palace is an old Palace in the University Campus. Bibi-ka-maqbara; Panchakki, Harsul tank, Silk mills and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University are the places of tourist interest.

It is convenient base for a visit to the World famous Ajanta and Ellora caves. A circuitous tour can be arranged from Aurangabad-Daulatabad-Khuldabad-MhDays-Ellora caves Pitakhora caves- Ajanta-Fardapur and back to Aurangabad.

Daulatabad is 13 kms from Aurangabad, the fort known as the Devgiri has underground routes and a watch Towar called Chandminar are worth visit . Khuldabad is 15 kms from Daulatabad where a tomb of Aurangzeb is located. MhDays hill resort is a good picnic spot which is 14.5 kms from Khuldabad and Ellora caves are 2 kms from Khuldabad. Pitakhora caves are 48 kms from Ellora which are India's oldest cave temples. Ajanta is 101 kms from Kannad. There are 30 rock-cut caves in the escarpment. The most important among the caves are no. 1,2,9,10,16,17,19 and 26 of which 1,2,16,17 and 19 contain the great wall paintings. Fardapur health resort is 19 kms from Ajanta and 110 kms from Aurangabad. Paithan a taluka place in Aurangabad district is well known for Paithanis. This is also a birth place of famous Marathi Saint Eknath.

A huge lake produced as a result of Jayakwadi dam on the Godavari river is renamed as Nath Sagar. A beautiful garden is of special attraction for tourist at night added to this area recently.

7.3 (E) NAGPUR ZONE OF TOURIST ACTIVITY

Nagpur is the third largest metropolitan city having a population of 1657135 persons according to 1991 census. It is venue of the winter session of State legislature. It has
an area of about 331.2 sq. kms. including 34 villages around it. The average maximum temperature in summer is 43°c and minimum is 23°c while winter 29° C and 12° C, respectively. The annual rainfall is 1175 mm. It is characterised by adequate rainfall with high range of temperature.

The Indian airlines operate daily services between Nagpur to Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Chennai. Nagpur is a junction of highways and railways. Nagpur is located in the heart of the country. Maharashtra state transport buses operate on all routes in the city and also to adjoining places such as Sonegaon, Kamthi, Ambaziri garden, defence project, Seminary hills etc.

It has many places of tourist interest such as Sitabardi hill, Maharajbag Garden, Ambazari lake, Gandhisagar, Telangkhedi Udhyaan, Bouddha Dikshabhumi, Museum, Nagpur University etc. Nawegaon Bandh sanctuary is one of the most popular forest resorts in Vidarbha region. It is 132 kms away from Nagpur. Nagzira Wildlife sanctuary is surrounded by beautiful thick forests and wild animals like Tigers, Bison, Barking deer, Nilgai can be seen during January to June.

Umred is 45 kms from Nagpur. It is a place of historical interest. Tadoba national Park has been kept as a game preserve since 1931 and is 137 kms. to the South of Nagpur. Old Chandrapur is situated inside the walls of the fort built by Gond kings. Tadoba is about 50 kms from Chandrapur. Sevagram and Paunar ashram is associated with the life of Mahatma Gandhi and his disciple Vinoba Bhave, respectively. These two centres are important from cultural point of view. Salbardi is 132 kms from Nagpur, has hot and cold springs. Amravati is 55 kms from Salbardi and is a second important city in Vidarbha. It is a prominent educational and trade centre of Vidarbha. From Amravati, Chakaldara hill station is 100
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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Area in sq.Kms.</th>
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<td>Tadoba</td>
<td>Chandrapur</td>
<td>116.55+</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(443.78 Proposed to be added)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borivali</td>
<td>Thane Mumbai</td>
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<td>Pench</td>
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<td>Newegaon</td>
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<td>Raigad</td>
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<td>Shivneri</td>
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kms in the Satpurāś Range towards North-West. It is a popular hill resort known for panaoramas and beauty of the forest. Ramtek is a religious centre not far away from Nagpur. These spots are distributed around Nagpur and are accessible by roads.

The National Parks in Maharashtra are spread over 1020 sq km area. There are three National Parks in Nagpur zone of tourist activity, occupying 951 sq km area. In terms of percentage it is 93% of the total area under National parks in Maharashtra.

In 9 of wild life sanctuaries the area occupied is around 595.50 sq. km., and spread in Wardha, Amravati and Bhandara districts. Wild life sanctuaries are located in the "Sub areas" of Nagpur zone surrounded by rural areas. Nearly 58% of of the area under wild life sanctuaries is located in the Nagpur zone of tourist activity. (Table 7.1) Table 7.1 shows the distribution of National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries and forest parks in Maharashatra.

The existing distribution of tourist centres is highly lop sided and greatly skewed. The National resources of tourist activity is highly concentrated in Nagpur zone. Cultural resources of tourist activity is concentrated in Pune and Kolhapur zone, while historical and archeological attractions are largely centered around Aurangabad, Pune and Mumbai zone of tourist activity. (Map 7.1 and Table 7.1)

Natural tourism components in these five zones are highly unbalanced to cater the population concentrations and economic affluency as well as areas of stress, tensions and pollution. Mumbai and Pune zone is highly urbanized, with greater social tensions have only 7 natural spots each to cater the huge affluent population. On the contrary Nagpur and Aurangabad zones have 9 and 8 natural areas of natural attractions occupying large share of areas within their fold. The Kolhapur zone is having five such centres. Thus even in terms of population number their concentrations, volume of urbanization and affluency the natural tourist attractions have very uneven distribution in space. Landscape parks - a new concept in tourism activity is totally absent in Maharashtra.
7.4 APPLICATION OF SOME PLANNING PHASES TO TOURIST ACTIVITY

(Tadoba National Park)

The author has identified four phases of planning of tourism activity in Maharashtra. Human conception of territorial space, spatial relations and physical distance have undergone continuous evolution. Man's concept of territoriality is now identified with the life and activities of specific places. In this context the concept of distance has changed. It is now measured in time and cost rather than miles and kms.

In the light of this life and activities in Tadoba National Park is analysed in view of the huge potentials of tourist activity in this area. The systematic approach to such study involves certain phases, through which development process can be enhanced in proper direction on priority basis.

The preparation of inventory of tourism resources is basic to all plans including location and capacities of key resources. This involves preparation of maps identifying the key resources of the area.

In the following papers this systematic approach to the study of tourism is made applicable. The people and the authorities at the helm of tourism activity can get acquainted with the insight of tourism activity of 21st century.

7.4 (A) TOURISM RESOURCE COMPONENTS OF TADOBA NATIONAL PARK

(i) The Tadoba National Park is located at the intersection of 20° 20' N, Latitude and 79° 18' E, Longitude. This is the oldest National Park of Maharashtra State. It was established in 1955. It spreads over an area of 116 sq. Kms. The proposed extension in the area if implemented will bring into its fold another 443 sq. Kms. It will then merge with Andhari Sanctuary spreading over to 559 sq. kms. This National Parks is situated on an average
elevation of 300 m from M.S.L. The topography is rough and rugged strewn with varigated landforms. (Map 7.2)

The climate of Tadoba is characterised by hot summer. Rainfall is high and well distributed in rainy season. The winter season is from December to February. This is followed by the hot season from March to May. October and November are the transitional months between hot and cold seasons. The average maximum temperature is 36.45°C in May and minimum of 21.75°C in January. The highest normal rainfall of 43 cm. occurs in July (Fig 7.1) The Taboda National Park is situated 45 km. North of Chandrapur city. Chandrapur city is fast developing industrial city. Nagpur city is 150 Kms. away from Chandrapur. One can visit Tadoba from Nagpur via Umred, Chimur at the distance of 140 km. Tadoba National Park is surrounded by Chandrapur, Mul, Nagbhid, Khadsungi and Warora towns in an anti clock wise direction. It is situated in a backward area economically and culturally. (Map. 7.1 Inset) Nearest airport is at Nagpur.

The regional and national tourists visit Tadoba to see wild life and crocodile breeding centre. (Plate 7.2) One is thrilled to watch a graceful movements of wild life in their habitat. Few tourists are attracted to see the exotic beauty of vegetation and their varigated species (Plate 7.1) Majority of the local people visit this area for the worship the deity of Tadoba Temple. The large number of species of fauna are found in this park. According to recent enumeration the number of species are as under.

Sambar - 302 , Chital 1743, Nilgai 268, Edki 120, Bear 71, Rangai 196, Tigers 18, wild boar 864, wild dog 103, wild cats 34 and Panther 21,

Tadoba is famous for its Gaur or Indian Bison and Crocodiles (Crocodilus Palustris). As its main carnivora the park supports 34 tigers (Panthera tigris), 22 Leopards (Panthers
CLIMATOGRAPH
Tadoba

JULY
JUNE
AUG
MAY
-30°C
-20°C
-10°C
-10°C
MAR
-20°C
NOV
APR
-30°C
SEP
FEB
JAN
10
0
10
RAINFALL IN CM.
WARM
HOT

fig. 7.1
Beautiful lake
Tadoba.N.P.
(Plate 7.3)

Crocodile Breeding centre
Tadoba N.P.
(Plate 7.2)

Forest
(Tadoba N.P.)
(Plate 7.1)
pards), there are also Sloth Bears (Melurus ursinus) Wild Dogs & Hyena. The herbivora
species are Gaur, Nilgai, Sambar, Cheetal. Wild Boars, Chowsinga (Tetraceror quadricornis),
Monkeys etc. During Summer months wild life congregates along the banks of Tadoba lake
\[\text{Plate 7.3}\] for water. This is an occasion for shooting them through camera. Large herds of Gaur
during late evenings and early mornings can be sighted. After the monsoon the herds disperse
into the upper hills of the adjoining Kolsa block in the Andhari Sanctuary. The National
Park also boasts of crocodile breeding park, the only hatchery in Maharashtra. The Tadoba
lake holds some very large specimens of the Indian crocodile. The park has varigated species
of birds totalling about 181 species, out of which 51 species belong to aquatic and 18 species
are predators.

(ii) Site evaluation data is presented through graph. The Tadoba National Park has all
the three attractions or opportunites i.e. water oriented, land oriented and the combination of
the two. The tourist activities are plotted as columns and important elements of the area are
plotted as rows. Thus a matrix is prepared.

The potentials of various activities are present in the area. They are based and influenced
by the factors of site and situation resources. Maximum temperature, minimum temperature,
rainfall, distances and recreational facilities are some of the elements on which various
activities are controlled. Water oriented activities are dependent on amount of rainfall and its
spatial characteristics. While land oriented activities are dependent on elements of temperature
and accessibility. (Fig 7.2)

The combined tourist activities are directly related to distances in terms of cost and
time as well as accessibility, trekking paths and roads to penetrate into remote sites of the
park. Thus the major elements are shown in the order of strength of considerations.
### Site Evaluation of Tadoba National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate Parameter</th>
<th>Water Oriented</th>
<th>Land Oriented</th>
<th>Combination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean January Temperature</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 20, (2) 25, (3) 30°C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean July Temperature</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 35, (2) 40, (3) 45°C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Rainfall</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 100, (2) 150, (3) 200 cm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance from Cities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 1h, (2) 2h, (3) 3h</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance from Highways</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 30', (2) 1h, (3) 2h</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Road Access to Site</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Dirt, (2) Gravel, (3) Paved</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Car, (2) Car, Bus, Rail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) None, (2) Scattered, (3) High concentration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fig. 7-2*
7.4 (B) RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

(i) Accommodations at Tadoba caters to all budgets. There is a rest house at Kulsa. There are Guest houses, Cottages, Holiday homes, dormitories and Youth hostels. About 50 tourists can be accommodated at a time.

Tourist complex at Tadoba has a restaurant and canteen serving meals and snacks at reasonable rates. Fresh boiled and filtered water is made available on request.

Road network is in poor conditions. Interior places are mostly inaccessible and cannot be reached by taxi or jeep.

Hospitality services are lacking. There is no information centre equipped with database.

The reservation system is most cumbersome usually reservations are to be done on visit only. This facility must be given top priority.

Special watch towers and hides are erected to enable viewers and photographers to enjoy watching wild animals in their habitat.

Forest department provide guides to accompany visitors for sight seeing. This is the only hospitality resource available in the area.

(ii) Matrix of Resource Evaluation

Cultural Resource evaluation of the Tadoba National Park is presented in the matrix form. The rows represent various bases of tourism activity. Since Tadoba occupies large area, all the water based, land based and the combination based tourism activities can be provided to tourists. The columns represent element related activities with their strength or quality.

Their presence is shown qualitatively as abundant, moderate and limited opportunities.
## Resource Evaluation of Tadoba National Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Water based</th>
<th>Land Based</th>
<th>Land and water Based</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism Recreation opportunity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Picnic Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
<td></td>
<td>Camp Ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer resorts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wilderness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Trail.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Summer resorts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross country</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cross country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewing natural attractions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Viewing natural attractions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td></td>
<td>Photography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Day Camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Camp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Group Camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Watching.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird Watching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild animal watching.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wild animal watching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legend
- **Abundant resource opportunities existing and potentials.**
- **Moderate resource opportunity**
- **Limited Opportunity**

*Fig No.7.3*
The first column represents resource opportunity. It shows that there is huge opportunity in all the spheres of tourist activity related to water, land and in combinations of the two.

Next four columns show existing tourist resources to be utilized by local, regional, state and national levels. Other four columns indicate the potentialities of various tourist activities for different levels. The habits, tastes, economic status and visit intentions of tourists vary with local, regional, state and national levels.

Scales and levels of tourists must be given due consideration while planning the development of Tadoba National Park. The first column of resource opportunity indicates that there is huge potentials of tourism activity. All the resources are abundantly exist in this area. (Fig 7.3)

The existing opportunity for local and national level tourists are limited. Even regional and state level tourists can have moderate limited opportunities.

The hidden potentials are huge for regional and state level tourists. These potentialities are to be harnessed in right direction and priorities. The development planning through phases is to be implemented.

7.5 PROFILE OF CONSUMPTION SEGMENT.

This is the most important segment of tourist activity. The first segment of the tourism model from people to place (from origin to destination) is termed by the author as decision-making segment (fig 1.1B in Chapter-1) The second half circle of the model is known as consumption segment. Once the tourist touched the destination, the operation of this segment starts.

In this segment mode of travel, variations in volume and pattern by month and season, origin of tourists, demographic events of tourists (Sex, Age, length of stay, income, education
occupation and trip purpose) are of paramount importance. Tadoba National Park remains silent on this valuable aspects of tourists. The information is most vital for long range planning of tourism activity. The statistical possibilities in construction activity, training of guides, network constructions, provisions of services and facilities. The multiplier effect and spread effect in the economy will accelerate to alleviate the economic conditions of the area.

7.5 (A) VARIATIONS IN VOLUME AND PATTERNS OF TOURISTS

In 1978 the tourists numbering 46663 visited Tadoba including 46 foreigners. In the next year the number declines and stands at 35535 tourists including 56 foreign tourists. In 1981 and 1982 arrivals of foreign tourists at Tadoba declines. Inaccessibility and remoteness are the two major causes for the decline of foreign as well as state and national level tourists.

From 1981 onwards the volume of tourists show a rising trend and had crossed 1 Lakh mark in 1994. (Fig 7.4) There is a lean season from July to October due to heavy downpour of rains. The tourists arrive here during summer season to watch and photograph wild life in their ecosystem.

The regional level tourists come here from various places particularly from cities and towns of vidarbha region. Few foreign tourists are attracted to this area because of publicity. Large number of local population visit the area on religious ground. Most regional tourist stay for a day or two with their base at Nagpur. There is no direct bus Service from Nagpur to Tadoba or Wardha to Tadoba. Lack of direct links to urban centres is a great hinderance for the development of Tadoba National Park.
References
