### CHAPTER VIII

**CONCLUSION**

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CHAPTER VIII
CONCLUSION

8.0 General:

There is scope to say that tourism may become smokeless industry. Recognising its strength in the form of employment and business opportunities, it has secured status of largest industry in the world. The thrust on economic opportunities has overridden the sustainability of the local environment and cultural aspect. It has created issues of threat to local environment and cultural dilemma among the local community. The understanding with the situation, efforts have been taken to find out the solution on the principle of social and economic justice with geographical perspective. The perspective has been applied to understand the physical and socio-cultural scenario as the strengths and needs of the study area. Similarly, the studies have been carried out to understand nature of present tourism in the study area and role and ways of functioning of the stakeholders in comparison with those according to principles of ecotourism and environmental management. The principles are closely related to the notion of welfare geography and concept of sustainability. The results related to the comprehensive study have been narrated here.

8.1 Tourism strength and initiative:

It is important to take account of the strength and initiative of the study region for development of ecotourism and participation of the locals in the development process. These can briefly be stated below.

Overlooking picturesque Konkan area from the Sahyadri crest line, numerous waterfalls and pleasing view of mighty sahyadries, beautiful greenery, cascading rapids while passing through various ghat roads are attractive relief features; Geological wonders such as Deccan traps, spheroidal weathering, the fault escarpment that form the western margin of the district, dykes, red bowl or fossil laterite, river gorges, prismatic and columnar joints are the most striking geological features of the study region. Monsoon type of climate has created opportunity for seasonwise variety of tourist activity in the study area. River has great importance in the Indian society, along with religious faith, opportunities of water sports like rafting, river crossing, trek along the river course etc.

Some pockets of high biodiversity are rich in flora and fauna. There are variety of animals and birds i.e. King fisher, Giant squirrel (Shakru), Blue Mormon, leopard etc. The area covered by species of evergreen and semi evergreen trees in addition that type of
climbers, shrubs, grasses, fungi and algae. The region is also famous for season wise variety of flower. All these natural striking features of the study region create paradise for tourism.

The study region is also culturally rich. It has ancient and modern temples, historical heritage such as forts and caves. The famous ancient temples like Bhimashankar, Amruteshwar, Kukdeshwar etc, several historical caves such as Karla, Bedse, Bhaje, Shivneri etc. and number of hill forts located at various strategic locations i.e. Sinhgarh, Rajgarh, Torna, Purander etc. Such sites are well known for its historical monuments, architectural design and their religious faith. The number of festivals, cultural programme and annual fairs have great cultural potentials. All these attractions have tremendous potential for development of ecotourism. In addition to that salubrious climate, green surrounding, water sports and beautiful scene of the various dam sites have created great tourism potential in the study region.

Thus, the study region has the tremendous potential for the development of ecotourism but most of the potential is untapped. Further, there are incredible potential for tourism development with this perspective.

8.2 The socio-economic condition:

Socio-economic characteristics of the study region have been studied to understand need of the people to accept tourism as a new source of livelihood.

The majority of the villages have working population ranging from 40 to 60%. Non-workers (46.4%) are marginally higher than the main worker (43.8%). Total work participation rate is just higher than 50% percent. The proportion of male main worker in majority of the area is < 50%. The female, main workers have lower (< 40 %) proportion and proportion of the non-worker has been almost 50%. It shows that female as a human resource significantly underutilised except agriculture activity.

The villages in the hilly tract have high proportion of cultivators. The proportion of household industry contributes quite insignificant, employment (<5%) to the total economic activity. The proportion of other worker has <20%, except along the part of Mumbai-Pune corridor of Mawal tahsil. In the economic activities, except some area >60% male worker are cultivators. Male worker in household industry and agricultural labourer has insignificant proportion and in other work category about 20%. Along the track of Mumbai–Pune highway proportion of male worker as agriculture labour and other
worker is high. Females are significantly engaged as a cultivator but insignificant in of agriculture labour, other worker and household industry.

Literacy rate of the study area is slightly lower (65.14%) than the other area (72.1%). S T population is higher in the study region but it is restricted to certain circles of the Ambegaon, Junner, and Khed tahsils. The income of the villages of the study area has noticed lower means about Rs.1, 00,000/ year in majority part of the study villages. The higher income in the study region observed in some villages in Mawal tahsils, which have other worker > 30%.

8.3 Land use:
Main economic activity is agriculture and it is subsistence type of agriculture. The mean area under agriculture has been 61.2 % of total geographical area and the villages in the western hilly zone have low proportion of area under cultivation. Most of the villages have proportion less than 50 %. The villages in the hilly region have shown almost negligible to nil area under irrigation. Villages mainly in the western hilly zone have shown area under forest more than 60 %.

8.4 Infrastructure of the study area:
The majority part of the study area has power supply for domestic purpose only. Almost all villages of the hilly tract do not have telephone facility. There are some villages do not have bus services and their range of the bus stop is >10 km distance. No regular supply of the news paper and magazine. Non availability of local co-operative credit society. Except some part of Khed tahsil regular medical facility is not available. The majority of the area has > 10 km range of PHC from the villages. Primary education is available but middle and secondary school have range of more than 10 km for majority of villages. Some parts of Velhe, Mawal, Mulshi and Ambegaon tahsils still deprived from the paved road and tap water facility.

The main features of population may be high proportion of non worker in the male and female. Dominance of cultivators and proportion of agriculture labour, other worker and household industry is very low.

Other features are low infrastructure, high proportion of non cultivable area, higher area under forest and eventually low income of the villages. Therefore considering the situation and available tourism potential, tourism would be one of the best alternatives to increase employment and standard of living.
8.5 Infrastructure condition of the tourism villages:

The infrastructure of the tourism villages has been understood with the study of places like Golewadi, Panshet and Bhimashankar. The result shows that infrastructure of the villages have been almost in the fair condition. Golewadi has comparatively better situation as compared to the other two places.

The average infrastructural conditions of these villages shows that road conditions and availability of tap water and medical facility have been in the very poor condition. Only power condition has been noticed as the good (53.3%). The transport and phone have been shown as fair condition. The condition of permanent water source has been nearly unsatisfactory.

8.6 Nature of tourism with perception of tourist:

The nature of tourism has been understood here with the perspective of people related to tourism. Tourism supports to the local economy (90.75%). Tourism helps in infrastructure development (83.3%), development of standard of living of local people (82.75), and regional development (82.75%). Participation of local people in tourism activity related to services is higher (69%) but insignificant role in tourism planning is (53.3%). Role of tourism in relation to conservation of natural environment and historical monuments and security and safety of the area has shown insignificant but significant about revival of cultural aspects (80.6%).

About tourist, factors related to awareness about waste, responsible, knowledge about local culture and environment and role in conservation activity is insignificant to indifferent. The study has also been observed that “responsible Tourism” has been insignificant in the region.

8.7 The study of local people of tourism villages:

The perception of tourists has shown that the tourist places like Sinhgarh, Tamahani, Panshet, Bhimashankar are the most crowded and vulnerable to pollution. Thus, the nature and impact of tourism has been understood with the perception of the concern local people, residing in the vicinity of the tourist places.

The tourism leads to achieve by helping on rural development business sector, services, development of infrastructure and eventually to rise in standard of living. However, the impact on the closely related aspects of ecotourism such as environment and
cultural prosperity and participation of local people in tourism planning and management has been shown insignificant. In the tourism villages role of government and NGOs has been marked unsatisfactory by the local people.

8.8 Environmental problems of the tourist places:

The problem of plastic accumulation has noted high intensity problem, followed by sprawling of farm houses, deforestation and water scarcity except in rainy season specifically at Panshet and Golewadi and problem of water pollution noted at Bhimashankar. The other problems like noise and air pollution have been noticed with lower intensity.

Environmental problem with perception of have been observed with lower intensity at Bhimashankar as compared to Sinhgarh. The problems of plastic waste and deforestation have been felt with higher intensity at both the places and noise pollution at Sinhgarh. Intensity of water pollution, air pollution and sprawling of farmhouses have been marked lower at Bhimashankar.

8.9 Cultural problems:

According to the perception of local people, at Sinhgarh and Panshet area main problem due to tourism is exotic behaviour of tourists and nuisance due to shouting. Damage to heritage has been observed significantly at Sinhgarh fort. Problem of threat and beat, misbehaviour of tourist has been observed higher at Panshet and comparatively lower at the other villages. Misbehaviour of people has been shown comparatively lower intensity at the villages. Highest intensity of the cultural problems has been recorded at Panshet and next are Golewadi and Bhimashankar.

The cultural problems with perception of tourist have noted that the problem of damage to heritage has been marked highest at the Sinhgarh and very insignificant at Bhimashankar. The problem of shouting by tourists has been felt with similar intensity at both places. The problems exotic behaviour of tourists and threat and beat have observed significantly at Sinhagarh. The problems of misbehaviour of tourist and people have been observed comparatively lower intensity at both the places.

8.10 Tourist profile:

It has been noticed that about 70% of the tourists have age blow 40 years and among them the majority of the tourists belong to the age group 20 to 30 years. At
Bhimashankar, visitors have been from almost all the age groups, on the contrary at Sinhgarh 60% of the tourists have observed between 20-30 yrs age groups. It shows the definite relationship between age and purpose of the visit.

At Sinhgarh most of the tourists comes from the Pune city. At Bhimashankar tourists flow comes from other place of Maharashtra and other parts of India. At Sinhgarh tourists visit mainly to get pleasure and relaxation and at Bhimashankar mainly for darshan of Jyotirlinga.

Education is one of the motivating factors of tourism. It means that educated people are willing for tourism activity for relaxation and pleasure. The general assumption is that educated persons have greater sensibility towards natural and cultural environment. However, the study reveals that there is no significant relation between education and purpose of the tourists. There is also no any significant relationship between educational status and responsible nature of the tourists. It clearly indicates that present education is not playing any role regarding cultivation of environmental and cultural ethics within the tourists. Most of the tourists do not have awareness about local culture and environment and basic rules as a responsible tourist. Thus, almost 70% of the tourists have been classified as worst and poor. Only 10% tourists follow 50% or more norms.

The numbers of aspect about tourists have been observed. About 70% or more tourists have occupation either service or business. The majority of tourists visit the tourist places in the rainy season and the next preference is winter season and very low proportion in summer season. Just below 50% tourists prefer to visit the place more than once. Majority of the tourists have received information about the tourist places from informal sources like family and friends. The modern sources of publicity have been underutilised. Public transport system has been averagely used as compared to the private vehicles. Tourists prefer to use of four-wheeler at Bhimashankar and two-wheeler at Sinhgarh. The reason may be the distance between the tourist destination and the areas from which tourists come. The major expenditure by the tourists is on transport and next to it on food. The expenditure on accommodation, purchases, others and guide have been observed insignificant.

The ranking of the satisfaction index at Bhimashankar has been highest for the behaviour of local people, tourists and Businessmen. The lowest rank of facilities like accommodation, information centre and public toilet have been observed either due to unavailability or their worst condition at Bhimashankar. At the Sinhgarh, food quality
stands 1st and behaviour of local people, tourists and businessmen has shown good satisfaction index and ranked 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The subsequent descending ranking from 5th to 14th have been given to parking condition, cleanliness, transport facility, tourist security, road condition, heritage conservation, waste disposal, accommodation, public toilet and information centre.

In the perceptions of the tourists, preference has given mainly to the development of the basic infrastructure. Similarly, cleanliness, security of the area and availability of proper information have been important for the development of tourist places. Most of the tourists have opined against the present state of restaurants and permit bars.

More than 80% of the tourists are not aware about local environmental and socio-cultural milieu. This ignorant attitude of the tourist deteriorates the quality of mostly visited tourist places.

8.11 Participation of local people and role of stakeholders:

The small hotels have been observed that majority of (90.7%) hotels established due to the existing tourist demand. About 95% of the hotels owners have no policy regarding employing local people in the hotel industry. Participation of local people in the small hotel business both as owner and as worker is more than 80%. However, the employment is temporary. At Sinhgarh fort all the hotels run by the local people from the surrounding villages. The hotel worker for outsider and L / O category is higher at Tamahani and next to it at Panshet as compared to the 0% at the Sinhgarh. The hotels owned by outsiders give significant preference to outsider and L / O worker’s category as compare to own by local person.

In the resort category hotel, the hotel owners and staffs such as manager, cook, caretaker, waiter and watchmen have dominated by the outsiders (80% to 90 %). The other worker, which is mainly unskilled in nature have dominated by local people (80 %).

The availing facilities by tour operator about stay, food and guide service provided by local people have noticed insignificant. The participation and well-being of local people as important objective of ecotourism has not been observed as the policy, programme and practices of the tour organiser in the study region.
8.12 Practices of environmental management:

In the small category hotel, EM practices like afforestation and energy conservation have been found with high proportion. The practices like use of biodegradable product, displaying wall piece showing environmental and cultural features, screening of related films, measures for disaster management, training of EM to hotel staff, conservation of water are either very insignificant or not existing. Awareness and promotion of conservation by providing necessary guidance to customer, knowledgeable guide to the tourists, garbage classification and disposal have practiced in fair proportion. Not a single hotel has reached to even 50% environmental management practices in the study area and whatever practiced observed either not scientific or below the standard.

In big hotels or resorts, afforestation has been practiced in all the surveyed hotels. The practices like disposal of garbage, classification of garbage and awareness among the staff regarding environmental management has average situation. The practices are staff training about EM practices, disaster management and displaying wall pieces of local environmental and cultural features, environmental awareness drive and the guidance to the tourists have shown marginal response. Participation of hotel management in social work in near by villages, research and reporting self evaluation, displaying movies related to promotion of environmental and cultural conservation have not been observed by the hotel under scrutiny. The data revealed that only 3 hotels implements around 50% practices of EM and remaining (7) practices below 50%.

The practices of EM in the activity of tour operator has shown that disposal of carried material has scored higher, followed by awareness of tourists about local environment and culture. The factors include harmony of visited place, prior assessment of a tourist place to be visited, policy about of avoidance of highly populous tourist place and training of employee about understanding of local environmental and cultural factors have fairly considered. Practices related to public policy, periodic assessment about the activity have been quite insignificant. The aspect like research activity and impact of tourism activity has not been carried out by any operator.

8.13 Promotion of culture:

In overall situation attitude of the hotel owner about promotion of culture through traditional architecture, material used in construction and food are insignificant. It shows that the participation of locals and their cultural programme not have any space in the
resorts as it organised on demand of the visitors and mainly based on western theme and performed by the artist from nearby urban place. The promotions of local culture through programmes based on local folk, myth, folklore and folk literature are mainly ignored in such entertainment programme. In the resort, factors regarding accommodation interior, use of material and architectural style have shown little sign of cultural promotion.

Awareness about local environment and culture also carried out through guest lectures, providing reference books and meeting before leaving for the the tour operator tour. The main emphasis has been kept on safety measures, however, environmental and the cultural aspects have been ignored.

8.14 Motives of the stakeholders:

The aims of only 20 % hotels have concern for environmental excellence and rest have profit making. It shows that the basic motive of the proprietor is profit instead of promotion for environmental excellence and protection of local cultural. The factors like providing knowledgeable guide and security of the area and tourist have practiced averagely. The important factor for environmental excellence is coordination between local people and tourists about awareness of local environment and its promotion .The code of conduct for environmental excellence and response to the same have shown insignificant and none of the hotels have the policy for participation of local people.

The objective of sustainable development and awareness about nature conservation has been mentioned by 5 organisations. But in reality it has been observed that only 2 organisations follow programme as per the aim. The aspects related to well being of local people are almost ignored.

8.15 Conservation motive:

Among the conservation practices, efforts of energy conservation have observed in all the hotels and regular supply of pure water and awareness of customers about surrounding environment have noted significant and water conservation and involvement of hotels management in conservation effort at local place, use of media and purification of drainage water noted insignificant. The remaining factors like maintaining record of pollution due to hotel activity, use of biodegradable products and sell of product packed with biodegradable have not been practiced by a single hotel. About 70% of the hotels do practice 30% or less conservation programmes.
8.16 Diversification the tourists:

The diversification of the tourists from the crowded sites and economic development of the potential areas have emphasised the development of tourism activity with perspective of ecotourism in the potential areas of the study region. The diversification of tourist has been suggested in the study and implementation of travel-circuit approach towards underutilised and potential tourist places and contiguous villages. The popular circuit are Pune-Saswad-Naryanpur-Balaji- -Pune, Pune-sinhgarh-Panshet-Varasgaon-Pune and several potential travel-circuits also suggested in the present work, e.g. Pune-Dimbhe-Vayachpe-Ahupe-Pune, Pune-Panshet-Kelad-Torna-Velhe-Baneshwar -Pune and many more.

The study has suggested for concentrated and focused attention on the potential tourist sites and associated villages for measures like emphasis on development of essential infrastructures, encouragement to talented local artist for preservation of traditions, adequate knowledge and training to all related stakeholders regarding cultural and environmental issues are necessary for effective planning.

8.17 Development of potential villages:

Prior knowledge of strengths and weakness of local community is prerogative for development of any business enterprises. On the basis of fieldwork carried out in the study region, following strengths have been traced among the local community.

The local community has basic behavioural qualities like hard work, perseverance, honesty, cooperation, humbleness, hospitality. They also have rational attitude and logical method for using forest resource i.e. practices of Rabni, collection of dry fuel wood, Deorai, religious and economic value of trees, understanding about life cycles of trees. Co-operative attitude has in various socio-economic activities, specifically in agriculture practices and cultural programme. The government has been supporting to co-operative activities i.e. Mahila mandal, Bachat gat, dairy, Gram samiti, and other co-operative societies. The 2001 census shows that about 50% women are non-worker, but during fieldwork it has been observed that women are more involved than men in economic activities.

The study region has rich tradition of festivals and cultural likes "Bail pola, Rang Panchmi, Holi, Tamasha, annual fair ‘Jatra’, are celebrated enthusiastically. Handicraft are made to fulfil the need in the house that are Kangai (food grain storage), basket, swing
for baby and decoration purpose door *toran*, bullakcart all are made up of local material by traditional skill and produced at home.

More than 90% of interviewed locals have shown positive response for development of tourism in their areas. But almost all have expected direct participation and benefits from the tourism. They have suggested that professional training in related field and required capital support from the government may be useful to take initiative.

8.18 Problems of the study area:

In the study area primary activity has dominance i.e. cultivators, agricultural labour. Agriculture is predominantly rain fed and subsistence. Proportion of secondary and tertiary activities is negligible. Unsatisfactory condition of available public facilities and lack of necessary facilities and employment opportunities are less than the available workforce.

Geographical limitations, ignorant attitude of government authority, lack of publicity, lack of political will, bribery practices of the government officials are primary reasons for less tourism development in potential area of the study region. Heavy rainfall, Forest fire, disturbance of wild pig in agricultural production, stray cattle grazing after rainy season and illegal forest cutting for fuel and commercial purposes leads to loss of vegetative cover.

The social problem of the potential area has been narrated here. Smoking and tobacco chewing are regular habits of the locals. Drinking liquor has been observed at the time of both enjoyment or celebration and misery as part of the traditional way of life. Blind faith on local worshipper or exorcist has been responsible for health and psychological problems, which leads to reluctant attitude toward progressive change. Inflexible attitude, lack of professionalism and entrepreneurship, ignorant about outside changing world are problems of the local community.

8.19 Ecotourism in plan period:

The success of any plan depends on policy and provision framed for the development. The present study has taken a review of such provisions objectives and policies during different five-year plan about tourism development and development of ecotourism. The following observations have been noticed in the review.
Overall till 5th plan period, main emphasis of the government has more on economic benefit than conservation of natural resources in the early years after independence. These efforts have been taken mainly from economic point of view with the purpose of increasing foreign exchange, generating employment, developing local industries and benefiting the people.

The first ever “Tourism Policy” was announced in 1982 in the Sixth plan and first time the government was realised importance of conservation of natural environment and cultural heritage of the country and diversification of tourist has encouraged with ‘travel circuit’ approach.

The 9th plan (1998) has set the guidelines and strategies for development of ecotourism by formulating the policy in the form of ‘Ecotourism Policy and Guidelines of India -1998’. The focus on ecotourism has emphasised in tourism policy of year 2002 and 10th plan period.

8.20 Constitutional strength for ecotourism:

The constitution of India is a fundamental guideline for framing the policy. In study of the constitution, it is observed that some of the provisions are very useful for all concern stakeholders to take the support in framing the policy for planning and development of ecotourism.

The objective of participation and well being of local people could be strengthen with the help of fundamental rights in part III to ensure his liberty, equality, protection of culture and provision related to local self government in Directive Principles of State Policy.

The ethics of responsible tourist or ecotourist could be promoted by taking support of corresponding fundamental duties such as, to protect, preserve and improve natural environment, rich culture heritage and to uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity, secularism and the common brotherhood of the nation. Finally, it is also observed that government have several guidelines in the part IV of Directive Principles of State Policy to promote ecotourism.

8.21 Planning strategy:

The planning strategy suggested in the study has been based on the understanding problems, potentials and strengths of the study area and role of the various stakeholders in
the tourism activity. While suggesting planning strategy priority has been given to the conservation of resources and well being of local people. It is also suggested that while implementing the development programme emphasis has been given on participatory approach and thus, strength of local people such as traditional knowledge, good traditions suggested to promote with strengthen the local government institutions. Similarly proper policy formulation, awareness among all stakeholders, and promotion of tourist places and proper training to the stakeholders have essentially emphasised.

8.22 Scope for further study:

The present study provides scope for further studies in various related areas of the study. It may help in detail focus on each aspect of the study. It is useful in governmental planning for effective implementation of the strategy in similar areas having common objective.

It may be proposed that appraisal of various tourist places with its natural resources, cultural importance, architectural importance and religious importance along with local socio-economic situation. It may be useful to design strategic plan with site-specific perspective. The implementation of such plan may help to develop a tourist place with considering its own natural and cultural situation that helps to sustainable development of ecotourism.

It is also realised that the investigation of some other areas having tourism potential using similar methodology and technique may be useful to understand its tourism potentials. Such efforts may be useful to understand the universality of the methodology and techniques and also to identity area specific problems and complex nature among the various stakeholders of tourism industry.

8.23 Limitation of the study

The present study cannot claim to be complete and has some limitations as given below.

The topic selected for the study is very specific and new in geographical research in the study region. There are major variations in tourism phenomena from place to place and at different geographic scale of analysis. Similarly, tourism industry is fragmented and lack of organization. Its diversity and geographic characteristics contribute to the local organisation. It has on uncertain and dynamic feature, because the nature of tourism has been changing temporally and threat of new and unexpected problems.
The present work has studied development of ecotourism in the study region. The tourism activity is unorganised, therefore it is very difficult to get secondary data for various parameters related to stakeholders of tourism activity. Hence, it has to depend upon the primary data. The collection of the primary data was quite time consuming and expensive. However, attempt has been made to use proper sampling technique and collect data for number of parameters.

Environmental impact assessment of the potential tourist site would have been better if attempted. However, each tourist place has unique local and cultural characteristics and might have enlarged the size of the present report.

It is necessary to carry out the cross perception analysis among the various stakeholder to understand their work nature and traits of ecotourism in present tourism activity. This would have thrown more light on the present tourism activity its problems. Due to unorganised nature of tourism sector and ecotourism is new concept in region, detailed investigation on these lines has not been carried out. In spite of the attempt to design planning strategy the study has not formulated the action plan for tourist places which are having isolated locations in and outside of the study region in the district.

8.24 Relevance and applicability of the study

The present tourism activity is unorganised and without any site-specific objective. The study may help to organise all the tourism related activities with the perspective of ecotourism. It may be useful for tourism studies, which are based on specific concept i.e. rural tourism, heritage tourism, cultural tourism etc.

Most of the tourist places are facing the problem of mass tourism. The present study may help to mitigate the problem of present tourism activity and suggested preventive measures for the sustainability of tourism activity.

‘Lead village’ and travel circuit concept would be useful for diversification of tourists to the potential tourism places to resolve the problem of mass tourism and promote balanced regional development.

The study has focused in detail on natural resources and socio-economic characteristics of the local people. This perspective helps to understand the strength of natural resources and empowerment of the local people.

The study has also focused on the integrated efforts of various stakeholders towards selected objectives. This approach helps in developing studies in geography, which are mainly based on specific goal. The present study mainly carried out in the study
area, which rich in tourism potential. This may applicable to the region, which has similar potential.

8.25 Concluding remark:

The study has analysed the present nature of tourism in the study region and also found out strength and the constraints for the development of ecotourism in western part of the Pune district. The planning strategy suggested in the study is based on the potential strength of the local people and participation of all stakeholders utilised on the principles of sustainability for the development of ecotourism. Similarly, it has been proposed that selected travel circuits and related lead villages should be promoted for the development of ecotourism with effective implementation of suggested planning strategy. Thus, the hypothesis stated earlier has been proved in the study which conclude that if the strategy is employed with honesty and dedication and all the stakeholders are motivated with priority of conservation of natural resources and well being of local people, it may assure that development of ecotourism in ecologically sensitive area of the Pune district will become reality in near future.

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Plate No.8.1: The boy has dream to think and act big, ecotourism can fulfill his dream.