

8.3 Findings /Conclusion

The findings of the study are presented below based on the secondary data collected by the researcher.

1. Nashik has huge potential for religious, historical and natural tourism. There are a large number of places which are unutilized and available for tourism development.
2. Publicity offices are fully responsible for promotion of the tourism but in Nashik there is no such office for the promotion of tourism.
3. Tourists have another problem of the absence of the publicity offices who are not working properly. They need training for proper communication with the foreign and domestic tourists.
4. New Tourism Policy of GoI and GoM have positive impact on the tourism industries that increases the number of tourist arrivals in India.
5. The two periods of National Tourism Policies of India indicate positivity with increasing numbers of tourists which is resulted into significant changes in the annual growth rate of the nation.
6. The finance provided for the development and promotion of the tourism industries and tourist places is not sufficient to meet its requirement. Due to financial constraints, modern strategies are unable to implement.
7. There are large numbers of tourism mediators/private agents. They are poorly paid and lack professional qualification. They make hampering on the tourists in many destinations and at religious places also.
8. Tourism is one of the important sources of revenue which provides employment to large number of people.
9. The policies and programme formulated by the Government has certain shortcomings that there is no special package for foreign tourist, for elderly people, and for female tourists.
10. There is lack of coordination among tourism industries/tourists and service providers and other related departments. This creates a lot of problem in carrying out various policies and development programmes.
11. The other area of the district needs to be focused for the development and promotion by the government which will create higher revenues and skillful persons are needed to address that higher officials are usually

bureaucrats, who lack professional know-how of the tourism sector. This affects the overall growth and development of tourism.

12. Though new tourism policy is introduced for the development and promotion of the tourism sector, but it has problem of proper implementation of the policy.
13. Financial assistance is also provided by the government but it has also obstacles of proper implementation by the Government authorities and no follow up has been taken as measures.
14. The average numbers of annual foreign tourists are increased in the year 2014-15, and it is flexible during the last 15 years. The growth rate of the foreign tourists is 18.1 percent and it shows an increasing trend except in the year 2009-10.
15. The average numbers of annual domestic tourists are increased in the year 2014-15 and it has a little different in the number of domestic tourists during the last 15 years. The growth rate of the domestic tourists is 1.23 percent, which is less than the year 2012-13
16. It is realized that the number of domestic tourists are comparatively more in the state of Tamilnadu noted 25.6 percent and it is recorded only 2.6 percent in the states of Jharkhand and Rajasthan.
17. FTAs during 2014 were 77.03 lakh with a growth of 10.6% as compared to the FTAs of 69.68 lakh with a growth of 5.9% during 2013 over 2012. The FTA is more in the Tamilnadu state noted 20.6 percent and less with 2.4 percent in Haryana.
18. The average annual growth rate of the foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the last ten years is 25.30 percent and it shows an increasing trend except in the year 2001-02 and 2002-03.
19. In the year 2014-15, the earnings from foreign tourism and the total revenue generated from tourism also show an increasing trend. That is more in winter (1.10 %) and it reaches at 1.04 percent in summer.
20. The natives and tourists support the fact that tourism increases the land value in nearby tourist places and it also utilizes the land excessively in nearby centers.

21. Majority of the natives and tourists are of the view that tourism commercializes the countries culture and there is a tendency on the side of the host community to imitate the bad culture of the tourists.
22. With the increase in domestic tourists during the last five years, there is an increase in the number of service providers. This has resulted in the entry of many unqualified service providers working as tour operators.
23. The tourists have a comparatively lower opinion about the cleanliness and hygiene conditions, safety and security measures and the various facilities available in the in the tourist places.
24. While comparing foreign tourist arrivals and domestic tourist arrivals the growth rate of domestic tourist's arrivals is comparatively high.
25. Overcrowding at tourism destination may create unfortunate incident like stampede, accidents, natural calamities or death due to suffocation or absence of proper information of the place as reported in many places.
26. It is realized that the Tourists are more conscious about safety and security during their traveling because a number of cases have come to light where unfortunate incidents have occurred against the tourists.
27. The visit of tourists to natural resource centers is very low and it is found in large number in rainy season and in winter season (From August to December) only but in other duration the tourist prefer other religious and historical places.
28. Foreign tourists mainly prefer religious and historical places, So such places should be concentrated.
29. Domestic tourists are less interested in visiting the religious and historical centers of the district; they prefer natural centers during the rainy and winter season.
30. Historical places are the most favorite destinations for the tourists. People are often insensible towards historical places and thus tourists make scribble on the walls and making the place look filthy, put their wastage near the places and giving bad impression to the tourists.
31. It is found that the religious places have been commercialized where by devotees have to face a number of problems in performing their worship, as they have to pay for each and every rites.

32. Domestic Tourists prefer private vehicles instead of public transport. Domestic tourists also not prefer airways for travelling that the air traveling is comparatively expensive and also not available at all destinations. Instead air travels; they prefer to use their own vehicles or railways for domestic tourism and air traveling for international tourism. But the foreign tourists prefer for air traveling.
33. Domestic tourists prefer rest house, guest house, dharmashala or any cheap or nearest accommodations, whereas foreign tourists prefer star hotels having high quality services.
34. It realized that fairs and festivals are not properly managed by the particular area of the states and also by the tourism industries.
35. The researcher also realized that the tourists have to pay more than the regular charges and cheated by the persons in shopping and in related transactions also.
36. It is realized that smooth Road facilities with sign boards are also not available which creates traveling problems and obstacles in the traveling.
37. Frequently traveling facilities and conveyance facilities are not adequate for reaching at the tourism centers.
38. Tourists are highly exploited by the hawkers and street vendors at the tourism centers.
39. The hotels and restaurants located near the tourist places are very costly .So the middle and lower income groups can't afford the nearest hotel facilities.3,7
40. Authentic information about the number of tourists who turn to visit the tourist destinations is not available.

Majority of the tourist centers have no travelling or food facility and also lack of hotels and accommodation facilities.