

## Abstract

Tourism is one of the most important parts from ancient Indian Society of Indian region. People have positive attitude for going out of their homes for different purposes. It is famous from ancient region and according to the purpose of travelling; references related to the ancient tourism are also available in Sanskrit literature. There are three terms which are found in and used for the travel in Sanskrit literature are Paryatana, Deshatana and Tirthatana. The word 'Tour' is derived from the Latin "tornare" and the Greek "tornos" meaning a lathe or circle, the movement or traveling around a central point or axis. In short tourism is the means of the relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay of strangers which provide the stole and it ignores the establishment of a permanent residence and is not connected with a remunerated activity. **S.P. Gupta (199)**<sup>1</sup>

The term Tourism development refers to all the activities associated with facilities which are provided for tourists in a particular time at particular destination. It involves various activities such as skills development, job and wealth creation and marketing. Marketing of various tourist destinations through association, training and advice of local tourism business; it promotes for development of tourism. Perfect plan management of tourism would work under the perfect conditions, which is practically found appropriate in rare cases only. And the plans which need changes or modifications according to the situation created while travelling is known as 'the Legal Escape Plan.

Tourism Planning is describes as contemporary planning issues and concerns of a specific tour planning are about setting and achieving goals where as tourism is travel for recreational, vocational or business commitments. Tourism includes many activities in a community of region that requires planning and coordination. Like any other type of tourism planning is goal-oriented striving to achieve certain. On one hand, tourism is one of many activities in an area that must be considered as part of physical environments well as social and economic planning.

Tourism Planning has evolved from two related sets of planning such as philosophies and methods. Therefore, it is common to find tourism in a regional land use, transportation, recreation, economic development or comprehensive plan. Planning is known as the dynamic process which is helpful in determining the

tourism goals, systematically selecting alternative courses of action to achieve those goals, implementing the chosen alternative and evaluating the choice to determine if it is successful. The planning process regarding the environment includes political, physical, social and economical elements as inter-related and interdependent components which should be taken into account in considering the future of destination used for tourism. **P.N. Pade (2014)**<sup>32</sup>Themotivating to achieve certain objectives by matching available resources and pograms with the needs and wants of people for complete planning. It requires a systematic approach, usually involving a series of steps. The planning process is best viewed as an interactive and ongoing one, with each step subject to modification and refinement at any stage of the planning process.

Chapter first covers the introduction to the topic under study and the theoretical framework of the topic under research. It includes an Introduction focusing on the Dynamic development & planning of tourism. It also includes reviews on related literature, objectives, Hypotheses, Research Methodology, significance of the research topic according to the research area, sources of data collection & analysis of data.

Chapter second contains the theoretical and conceptual aspects related to the research area to examine the geographical aspects of the study region. This chapter included location, Administrative divisions, Physiographic, Climate, Drainage working, Population & its characteristics. Occupation Structure, Water Supply, Transportation and other facility of the study region are studied in brief.

Chapter third deals with the role of Government in the development of tourism on National, State & also district level. It also deals with details the tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings from the tourism.

Chapter fourth is devoted to the theoretical information of the research topic related with working of Natural tourist centers in Nashik district for example Panchavati, Gangaghat, Bramhagiri, Gangadwar, Someshwar waterfall, Taharabad, etc.

Chapter fifth is devoted to the theoretical information of the research topic related with working includes to Historical Tourist Spot in Nashik District e.g. Pandav Caves, Chambar Caves, Panchavati, Tapovan,etc.

Chapter sixth is devoted to the theoretical information of the research topic related with working includes Religious Tourist Centers. They are Trimbakeshwar, Saptashrunji Gad, Vipassana International Academy, Kavnai, Taked, etc.

Chapter seventh is devoted to the theoretical information of the research topic related to Tourism Planning in Natural, Historical & Religious tourist centers in Nashik District.

Chapter eighth devoted to findings of the work with reference to objectives set in advance, testing of hypotheses and suggestions with regard to changes needed in the development of tourism industries with its services. The next part of this chapter follows findings on various issues related to the development of tourism including perception, attitude, awareness, problems, remedies and satisfaction of tourists and tourism industries which are discussed in detail. The next part of this chapter also offers a few suggestions for effective development of tourism in the Nashik District.