Chapter No 3

CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST PLACES IN DODAMARG TALUKA

3.0 INTRODUCTION
3.A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM
3.A.1 DEVELOPMENT TO TOURISM IN INDIA
3.A.2 DEVELOPMENT TO TOURISM IN MAHARASHTRA
3.A.3 DEVELOPMENT TO TOURISM IN SINDHUDURG
3.B CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST PLACES IN DODAMARG TALUKA
3.B.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF DODAMARG TALUKA
3.B.2 DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN DODAMARG TALUKA
3.0 Introduction

India being a large country has everything to offer to everybody. Visiting India is an enthralling and memorable experience to one and all. India is a country where the past and present is blended in a systematic manner in the threshold of an exciting future and emerging international market. India is a tourist’s paradise and has all unique features of modernity and traditional hospitality.

India is a land of geographical, agro-climatic, demographic and socio-economic diversity. As a consequence, country possesses ample potential for its economic development through the development of tourism.

3. A General Classification of Tourism

Tourism is a multipurpose business and it is divided in various ways. Tourism is divided on the basis of number of tourists, duration of tourism, season and type of tourism. There are other supports of tourism such as attraction of tourist place, expenditure of tour, stage of the tour etc. So tourism is classified in various ways. Tour planning is essential in the development of tourism. Development of tourist centre, supply of facilities for tourism, search of new tourist places and development of tourism are important factors. In developed countries and developing countries nature of tourism and their problems, nature of tourism are different. Therefore in these two groups of countries, there is a basic difference in the development of tourism. Development of tourism depends on marketing of tourism, production in this business and also the nature of service is different from other industrial production and marketing.

(A) Classification of tourism

Tourism can be classified on various grounds e.g. number of
tourists, duration of tourism, field of tourism, purpose of tourism etc. Major types of tourism are given below.

3.1.1 Tourism on the Basis of Nationality:

There are two types of tourism on the basis of nationality:

(a) Domestic tourism, (b) Foreign tourism.

(a) Domestic tourism:

In this type people travel in their own country away from their residence. Internal travelling is easy for them because there is no language problem. Obstacles like visa and other documents, currency of that country which are required for foreign tours are not required for domestic tours.

(b) Foreign tourism:

Foreign tourism means travelling and staying in other countries instead of their own countries. In technical view a country has independent political and economical administrative system. In this tourism visa and other requirements of documents are fulfilled. Exchange should be taken of that country. Medical documents and other requirements should be fulfilled. So this tourism is more pre-prepared than other tourism. In economical system of nation this tourism is taken seriously because, foreign tourism provides valuable foreign exchange.

The difference between domestic and foreign tourism is more practical. Like earlier problems of language, exchange of money & difficulty in customs etc. are not serious problems. People can go far to other country far from their country by fulfilling the necessary requirement of documents. Between developed and developing countries there is no special difference in the view of tourism, as a result the
difference between domestic & foreign tourism has been vanishing.

3.1.2 Types of tourism according to duration of tourism

Following is the classification of tourism according to travelling time and duration of halt –

(a) Long Term Tourism:

In this type duration of tourism can be long, it could be a few weeks or several months. Tourists can travel and halt in several countries due to the availability of facilities of fast transport.

(b) Short Term Tourism:

Duration of this type of tourism is one week to ten days short period. Those tourists who do not go for long term tourism they plan to go for short term tourism.

(c) Educational tourism:

In this type of tourism halt is not expected. This tourism may be for a day. It can be domestic or international tourism. Duration of this tourism is less than 24 hours so that there is no requirement of provision of halt. Accommodation is provided by the organizers. During travelling things can be purchased in this tourism e.g. attending conference and workshops.

3.1.3 Attraction of the host Destination

The tourists have different attraction of the different tourist places some of the types are as follow.

(a) Recreational Tourism:

Recreation and entertainment are first purposes of the tourism. The people are bored with their routine and daily work. They want to change dullness of the mind. They throw away their worries and start their work
with refresh mind. This change is done in tourism of this type. Tourists spend time in the hotels and enjoy. Some of the tourists choose the silent sea shores or hill stations for their recreation.

These tourists certainly choose good places where fresh air is available. Shri. Ratnadupsingh writes that the present trend is that this tourism is famous among the learned people and intellectual workers. At these places the people try to know the art, history, folk life traditions, customs, and natural entertainment etc., sometimes this tourism is called as Cultural Tourism.

(b) Leisure tourism:

This tourism has various purposes. These tourists have different ways to derive pleasures, from such as different climate, different natural beauty, to rest at remote place to observe tribal dances to see new things and to derive new experience. The tourists wish to spend their time at quiet places and away from their daily routine works and locality. These tourists go to calm places to get quiet atmosphere away from their daily busy life, crowded streets and house. Main purpose of this tourism is to spend same time quietly and freely away from their usual daily work. In this tourism, tourists possibly roam to see beaches & water falls.

c) Sports tourism:

Tourism is also a group process like visit to sports field. Of course in these two fields excellent guidance and right planning is required, otherwise development of both is impossible. Development of the sports is one of the main purpose of the tourism. Swimming, sports competitions hunting, fishing etc. sports are inspired due to tourism. Across the world, tourists crowd at the sports places during Olympic competition, skating, football competition, Wimbolden tennis competition, Hockey and boxing.
competition besides above sports type maintaining horse riding, boat rowing, cricket etc like these there are hundreds of sports competitions. Countries which are inspired due to tourism arrangement develop sports field. They get benefits of tourism development. Tourism is a good inspiration to sports organizers.

(d) **Business of Technical Tourism:**

According to some economists and sociologist travelling done by the professional people cannot be considered as tourism because business view is more important than the self wish. It lacks entertainment, recreation which is rest etc. its aim of tourism. In professional travelling business people have no freedom of fixing of tourist place. Even they have no personal travelling freedom, They do not get joy of staying. Business tourism is not considered as good tourism as they have no freedom.

In business tourism, many business people have to travel for business and visit exhibition, fair which are included in it. Whenever business tourists get time like other tourists they spend their time for enjoyment and recreation.

3.1.4 **Types of tourism according to Number of tourists**

Other features depend on number of tourists.

(a) **Individual tourism:**

Individual tourism consist of one person or family of tourist. They go to a fixed place. They decide themselves their programmes and change whenever they want, that is in this type of tourism the tourist or his family plan a fixed route of the journey and also their halting place. In this tourism a tourist himself decides the journey, stay arrangements and
other things and in this regard he visits the hotel owners or takes help of others and tries to get facilities and gets guarantee of it. This type of tourism is called individual tourism.

(b) Group tourism:

Sometimes group tourism is called united tourism. In this type, group of people participate in the package organized by the organizers and gives expenses that is fixed. Tourists have no freedom as the organizer has decided in advance the tourist’s places, halting places, means of transport etc, earlier and tourists have to do nothing. In this type, all programs are arranged by the organizer. Tourists have no place in planning it. In this type all services, meal recreation etc. are provided by the organizer.

3.1.5 Purpose of tourism

Following are the purposes of the tourism such as educational, religious and mostly recreational.

(A) Holiday tourism:

In holiday tourism the purpose of tourist is to spend day at the natural places away from home to see dam, sea beach or thick forests beauty. In Europe, America and even in India middle class people enjoy holiday tourism during their holidays. Parents and students participate in picnics or sports as a part of holiday tourism. Sometime they go participate in foreign tourism. While choosing these places preference is given to the hobbies. Mostly such picnics are arranged for family members, friends or colleagues.

(b) Tourism for visiting to friends and relatives:

Sometimes the purpose of tourism is to visit friends and relatives.
In this tourism both domestic and foreign tourism are included. Tourists visit their friends, relatives in the cities and towns as well as they visit the tourist places. Tourists halt at their relatives and friends places hence they don’t have to spend money on stay in hotels.

(c) **Study Tourism:**

Study tourism is practiced by youths. Students go to various countries for education. The students do not have lot of money so they cannot afford to visit tourist places which are away from their study place. They visit educational, research centers, museum, exhibition etc.

(d) **Religious Tourism:**

Purpose of this type of tourism is to visit religious places. In eastern countries main purpose of tourism is to visit religious places. In India crores of people visit religious places.

In Maharashtra, devotees visit Pandharpur, Kolhapur, Tuljapur, Shirdi, and Nasik. They give preference to religious places rather than tourist places.

(e) **Other purposes of tourism:**

In this type business purpose, health purpose, sale of articles, political, technical and scientific causes are important. Specific climate is useful for recovery from various diseases for instance for TB clean air at sanitoriums is useful. Hot water springs are useful for skin diseases as it contains sulfur.

### 3.1.6 Modes of Tourism

(a) **Pedestrian Tourism:**

Today this tourism is rare but earlier tourists were completing their journey on foot, as the development of transportation was very poor. At
times they used animals such as ox, horse, and donkey, camel for transportation.

(b) **Motor Tourism:**

Nowadays people have their own private vehicles so they use their vehicles for tourism. Due to private vehicles this type of tourism has increased.

(c) **Railway tourism:**

Railway is very important means of transport for the long distance tourism. Railway journey is comfortable to any corner of the country. Extension of railway causes development of the tourism. Numbers of tourists have increased in Goa and Karnataka due to Konkan railway.

(d) **Maritime Tourism:**

Maritime tourism is famous from earlier age. Ships were used for tourism, earlier steam ships were used, nowadays diesel and atomic energy is used for ship transport in domestic and foreign tourism.

(e) **Air Tourism:**

After World war II air transport has become important means in the development of tourism especially where there are no roads or railway routes. Air transport is useful for fast travelling and long journey. Every country and every continent are connected by air ways.

### 3.1.7 Seasonal Tourism

Skating on the ice, fishing, animal hunting in winter are important for the seasonal tourism. Besides this in different seasons religious functions are organized, painting exhibition, musical concert sponsor tourism and tourists gather there in large number.
(a) **Winter tourism:**

In western countries winter tourism is famous and arranged between December to March. In this tourism area covered by ice is visited. It is famous for skating on the ice.

(b) **Summer Tourism:**

In Europe and America this tourism is arranged from March to June. This tourism is especially arranged at the hill stations. In this tourism there are varieties of activities like taking Sun bath and sports.

**3.1.8 Nature of tourism**

(A) **Social tourism:**

According to Dr. W. Hunzikar in social tourism probably people having less income have their accommodation, meal, transport arrangement different from high income people so social tourism is clearly different from other types of tourisms.

Features of social tourism are as follows:

(a) **Limited income:**

Tourists in social tourism are people having less income, laborers; business people having less income etc. They cannot spend more money on meal and dwelling due to limited income.

(b) **Subsidy Tourism:**

Tourists who have wish of tourism but are unable to bear the expenses. Their expenditure is provided by the organizer, clubs, social organizer, local Govt. etc. Employers provide subsidy to their employees.

(c) **External tourism:**

In external tourism tourists go away from their place of residence.
This Type of tourism depends upon the season.

(B) Cultural tourism:

In this type people can understand mutual lifestyle and thoughts. Information about individual and international relation can be available. So tourism is an important means of international exchange of thoughts. Information of culture, history, arts, sculpture, tradition, custom, thoughts festivals is obtained through cultural tourism. Various aspects of culture eg: diet variation, language, hospitality methods, industrial development, handicrafts are included in cultural tourism.

![Classification of tourism- International visitors]

Fig. No. 3.1: Classification of tourism- International visitors

3. A.1 Development to Tourism in India

India has a glorious tradition and rich cultural heritage. Its magnificent heritage attracts tourists from all over the world. India has an
exceptionally varied climate ranging from the extreme cold in high altitude in the north to hot summer in the plains.

The wealth of cultural tradition extending over thousand of year, the natural surroundings, the architectural marvels like Taj Mahal, the music, dance, paintings, customs, and languages – all these are favorable factor for developing tourist industry in India. There are not many countries in the world offering such varied interests to the visitors.

India has a long history of five thousand years and has a treasure of monuments. There is Taj Mahal, and temples like those of Madurai and world famous caves at Ajanta and Ellora.

Early travelers came to India from distant places in search of knowledge, adventure, trade and commerce. In the past travellers have also been visiting India in search of fortune.

Nature and history both have made India one of the most attractive tourist destinations of the world. Tourism needs variety and our country offers to every visitor something which is not found elsewhere. It offers everything in a rich variety- mountains and hills, valleys, highest peaks, sea beaches, landscapes, scenic beauty, monuments and memorials, a tradition of art and dances, fairs and festivals and dozens of other precious things.

Tourism has a long history in India. India tourism is primarily cultural tourism, because Indian culture is one of the very few culture where several elements of the past continue to live in the present. Since ancient period, India is a wonderland for the rest of world. It is on record that long before the Christian era travelers visited India in search of fortune. This trend continued and became more marked in course of time with Europeans heading towards the Indian shores for the sole purpose of
trade and commerce. St. Thomas an Apostle of Jesus Christ came to the south Indian shore in the first Century A.D. The famous Chinese Buddhist Hieun Tsang made his journey to India around A.D.633. The Mouryan dynasty was founded in 323 B.C. by Chandragupta Maurya.

This dynasty produced one of the greatest monarchs of the world. Ashoka the great Emperor, who expanded the boundaries of his empire, recognized futility of conquest by war and embraced Buddhism. He sent monks with the message of Buddha to Shrilanka, Syria, Egypt and Macedonia. Cultural conquest of India is in East and west.

The Chlukyas and Pallavas established their dominance in south India. Harsha was another Emperor who was greatly influenced by the Buddhist culture. He built monasteries, temples, dharmashala and rest houses for the pilgrims. In his period, religion played a vital role in travel. Other important travellers of ancient period are Alexander the great, Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewish scholar, Ibn Batutah. There is also account of some European travelers who visited India during the medieval era. Francisco Friar, John of Monte Corrino and the famous Portuguese chronicle Marco Polo visited India.

Later on in the 16th and 17th centuries many more European monks, travellers and adventures visited India in search of knowledge. The great travelers like Vasco-da-Gama, great explorer Christopher Columbus and many Arabs, Europeans came to India to establish trading posts. India throughout had a great fascination for foreign travelers. 100 years ago, famous American traveler and writer Mark Twain came to India. He wrote, India is one country under the sun that is endowed with an imperishable interest for prince and alien peasant, for the lettered and the ignorant, the wise and the fool, the rich and poor, the bounded and the free-one land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a
glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the rest all the globe combined.

He was fascinated by India’s diversity, contrast and richness. He also described it as a fabulous world of “splendor and rags, the one country under the sun with an imperishable interest, that one land that all men desire to see”

During the British period tourism of India became more organized. They built dakhbungalows in remote hilly areas, which became famous hill stations after independence, Darjeeling, Moosurie, Deharadun, Shimla, Matheran, Mahableshwar, are such places. Britishers also developed road and railway transportation in India. This helped to promote the tourism development.

In India, the importance of tourism had been recognized even before the Second World War. The intervention of war, however, put a stop to the tourist promotion activities of the Government. The first conscious and organized efforts to promote tourism in India was made in the year 1945, when a committee was set up by the Govt. of India under the chairmanship of Sir John Sargent, the then Education Adviser to the Govt. of India. The main objective of the Committee was to survey potentialities of tourist traffic in India.

The Sargent Committee which submitted its report in October 1946, were unanimously of the opinion that it would be in the interest of India to encourage and develop tourist traffic both internal and external by all possible means. One of the Major recommendations of the committee related to the setting up of a separate representative, organization which should take initiative in the following matters.

1. Publicity both in India and abroad,
2. Production of suitable literature such as guide, folder, posters etc.,
   Provision for training of guides.

3. Liaison with other Government. departments responsible for providing facilities,
   requirements by tourists including information in regard to industries and commercial matters,

4. Liaison with travel agencies, which would necessarily remain responsible for the detailed arrangement of the tourists.

5. Liaison with Hotel and catering establishment.


The recommendation of the committee was taken seriously after India attained Independence.

Tourism Development after Independence

India had a fairly large infrastructure available for the tourism at the time of independence. Almost all the major tourist centers were easily accessible by train or road, some even by air, however, in the absence of the central tourist organization there was no co-ordination between the various services. Tourism in India developed properly only after the central tourists organization was set up as a result of the recommendation of the Sergeant Committee. It was only after the creation of separate Tourist Traffic branch in the year 1949 that whole time attention was paid to the development of tourists traffic in India.

Within a short period of time there was manifold increase in the activities of the tourist traffic branch. The four main branches at Mumbai, Delhi, Madras and Kolkata developed during the year 1955-56 performed variety of duties covering almost all the important segments of tourism. This was followed by the establishment of chain of information offices all
over the country. By the year 1955, nine tourist offices were opened. The main function of tourist offices in India is to supply up to date information of tourist places according to tourist interests and to assist them whenever there is need.

To attract foreign tourists to India, Govt. opened chain of tourists offices overseas. Tourist office opened in New York, then London, Paris, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Colombo were the next in the year 1956, it was on 1st March 1958 that a separate tourism department was started in the Ministry of transport to deal with all matters concerning tourism. The new department was put under the charge of the Director General who had under him one Deputy Director General and four Directors each in charge of administration, Publicity, travel relations and planning and development.

By the Presidential order dated 14th March, 1967 the Department of Aviation and Tourism which was under the Ministry of Transport and Aviation was formed into a separate ministry designated as the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, with two constituent department (1) Department of Tourism and (2) Department of Civil Aviation. The Ministry was put under the charge of a full time Minister. The function of department of tourism is both promotional and organizational, which are conducted by the following seven divisions:

1. Planning and Programming.
2. Publicity and conference.
3. Travel trade hospitality.
4. Accommodation.
5. Supplementary accommodation and wild life.
6. Market research.
7. Administration.

The govt. of India has set up the department of tourism in three separate corporations, viz., Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., India Tourism Corporation Ltd. and India Tourism Transport Undertaking Ltd. for more active and positive role in promoting tourism. The main functions of these Corporations were to construct and manage hotel in public sector, to prepare literatures for tourist publicity and to provide transport facilities to the tourists. The Govt. merged these corporations in one set up, namely the India tourism Development Corporation Ltd. in Delhi with effects from 1st October 1966. India tourism development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) has started it’s functioning with effect from March 28, 1970. Today, ITDC has India’s largest accommodation chain, with 3000 hotel rooms and a tourist transport fleet of over 300 buses.

The ITDC has chain of ten tourist information offices established in important cities of India. Four regional offices are located in the port cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. Other sub offices are functioning at the focal points of tourist attraction in Agra, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Khajuraho, Cochin and Varanasi. To attract tourists from various regions, more offices are opened in main center, for example – Imphal, Gauhati, Shillong and Itanagar. For overseas promotion the department has opened offices in different countries.

**Growth of Tourism since Independence**

After the independence of India the tourism is increasing day by day and year after year. The growth of tourist arrivals in India since 1951 is shown in table No.3.1 and fig. no. 3.1 the data reveals that there is steady increase in tourist arrivals in country. In 1951, nearly 16,839 tourists visited India and it has reached up 26, 41,157 tourists in 2000. It also reveals that
the tourists arrivals have reached close to 50,00,000 in the year 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tourist arrivals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>16,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>33,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1,23,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,47,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2,80,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4,65,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>8,00,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>8,36,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>13,29,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>21,23,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>26,41,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33,67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39,87,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>44,43,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>49,70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of tourism, Govt. of India

Table No. 3.1 : Growth of International Tourism in India (1951-2007)
The phenomenal explosion of domestic tourism is shown in Table No. 3.2. It gives an inevitable by-product of economic development in the country. As people acquire more disposable income, the demand for travel and tourism grow exponentially. Tourism has become first priority of an income earner after the basic requirement of food, home and other essentials.

The study of domestic and international tourism is important and essential to know the growth and increase of tourist industry (table no. 3.3). It is also useful for formulation of future action plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Travelers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>34,216,649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>63,970,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>86,312,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1,60,015,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Department of tourism - 2001*

*Table No. 3.2: Domestic Travelers in India (1987-2000)*
Table No. 3.3

Fig. No. 3.3: Domestic Travelers in India (1987-2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rupees (In Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>5653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>11,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982-83</td>
<td>11,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>1,04,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1,62,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>2,20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreign Exchange Earning Through Travel and Tourism in India (1973-2004)

in India’, India’s share in world tourism is not significant as compared to other countries. The Govt. of India has given more preference to tourism development through various 5-year plans; it results in the positive growth of tourism in last 30 years. Now, Govt. is trying to provide basic infrastructure for the development of tourism in various states. To attract foreign tourists on large number there is necessity of international standard hotels. Hotels or restaurants, good network of transportation as well as new tourist destinations, marketing at international level. Govt. of India laid down new tourist policy (2000) in this context and seven key areas have been selected for improvement and development of tourism of country. These seven key areas are known as welcome, information, facilities, safety, co-operation, infrastructure development and cleanliness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Tourists In India (Number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
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<tr>
<td>April</td>
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<td>May</td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>July</td>
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<td>August</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 3.4: Inbound Tourism Statistics

Percentage Changes in the arrivals of the foreign tourists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2002/01</th>
<th>2003/02</th>
<th>2004/03</th>
<th>2005/04</th>
<th>2006/05</th>
<th>2007/06</th>
<th>2008/07</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>-19.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>-13.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>-9.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>-16.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>-12.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>-19.0</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>-16.9</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>-17.8</td>
<td>26.91</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
<td>26.11</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>16.8</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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Table No. 3.5

International Tourists Arrivals to India

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<th>Arrivals from Region/Country</th>
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<td>152258</td>
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<td>29374</td>
<td>35584</td>
<td>47835</td>
<td>49895</td>
<td>70540</td>
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*Table No. 3.6*

*Plate No. 1: Taj Mahal of Agra*  
*Plate No. 2: Elephant Ride*
India’s Tourist Potentials:

“If we were to search the whole world to find the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow in some parts a very paradise on earth -- it should point to India. If I were asked, under what sky the human mind has fully developed some of its choice gifts, has deeply pondered over the greatest problems of life, and has found solution of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant -- I should point to India.”
Growth of Tourism in India:

In India international tourism in its present form is relatively of a recent origin. The first effort to develop tourist industry in India started in 1948 when a tourist traffic branch was set up in the Ministry of Transport and Regional Tourist Office at Bombay and Delhi. The first overseas tourist office was set up at New York in 1952 to carry out tourist publicity. The second five year plan included scheme dealing with the development of accommodation at places of international tourist interest and the development of tourist facilities at places of interest to domestic tourists. A number of tourist bungalows were constructed all over the country under the scheme, ‘Travelers Lodges’. In the third five year plan there was more of encouragement by allotting more of funds which resulted in developing a network of tourist facilities in areas where facilities were lacking in the past. In the fourth plan central Department of Tourism completely took over the planning and developments and helped to develop facilities for domestic tourist. The sixth five year plan target was 1.7 Million by 1985 and 3.5 million by 1990, based on 15 per cent annual growth in foreign tourists to India. In the seventh plan tourism related activities have been given the status of an industry which has enabled this Industry to get incentives and concessions as applicable to an export industry. In the sixth plan financial allocation was Rs.21 cores which was enhanced to Rs. 120 cores in the seventh plan.

3. A.2 Development of Tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is well-developed state in India; it has also a long and rich history. Maharashtra is famous since ancient period for religious and cultural tourism. But due to lack of various facilities is not yet very popular state for tourism as compared to Goa, Kerala, Rajasthan and
some other states of India.

There is opportunity to develop tourism industry on large scale in Maharashtra. The Govt. of Maharashtra has shown keen interest to promote tourist activities all over Maharashtra since 1989. The tourism can become major source of development of the state. The Govt. of Maharashtra has taken several steps to overcome the earlier situation. The state government has decided that, it will concentrate on fulfillment of infrastructure support and will leave the allied business activities such as Hotel and Transport services to the private sector as far as possible. The Govt. has also initiated to assess role of MTDC (Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation) and has proceeded towards re-defining of tourism Development since establishment of MTDC i.e. 1975. According to new strategy of the state MTDC has to carry out following work.

1. Preparation of master plans for tourism development using tourism as an instrument example, e.g. Ajanta- Ellora, the Lake District and selected pilgrimages centers and hill station.


3. Provide fiscal incentive to the private sector.


5. Disseminate information and publicity.

6. Demonstrate new concepts, especially for youth.

7. Upgrade its facilities.


9. Development of such areas where private sector are not coming forward. The state accords priority to the development of the
tourism sector, as it is an important economic activity. The
government has treated tourism activity as an industry and declared
various incentives like industries. The government of Maharashtra
declared its first tourism policy on 1st October 1993.

Objectives of the First tourism Policy:
1. To bring out planned tourism growth with the help of expert and
   local participation. Provide information of tourist attractions to the
   tourist.
2. Upgrade exiting information about tourist facilities.
3. Provide facilities for youth and budget tourism.
4. To provide tourism facilities of international standard in selected
   areas.
5. Promote arts, craft and folk arts.
6. Generate employment, especially in the interior area of the state.

   Government of Maharashtra had classified tourist centers into seven
categories according to their nature for the development of tourism and
prepared ten years Master Plan for the development of those places for

1. Hill resort-Matheran, Mahableshwer,
2. Beach resort- Ganpatipule, Alibag, Kihim,
3. Lake resort- Bhandara, Thane,
4. Hot spring- Vjareshwari,
5. National Park and Wild Life sanctuaries- Borivali, Tadoba, Kyon
   and Dajipur.

State Tourism Policy, 2006:

The government of Maharashtra has declared new tourism policy in January 2006 for the unlimited scope of tourism development. This new Policy will be effective for the period of ten years. The main feature of the policy is as under-

**Highlights of the Tourism Policy:**

1. Development of infrastructure for tourism and tourist destination.
2. Providing fast and safe tracks with highway based facilities to reach various tourist places of the state.
3. Determining development rules for the development of tourist destinations and nearby tourist places.
4. Strengthen the exiting scheme of accommodation and breakfast.
5. Development of entertainment, folk art and adventurous facilities at tourist destination.
6. Availing support from private sector for the development of state tourism.
7. Developing and decorating world heritage destination of the state.
8. Giving extra weightage to the folk art, folk music, sculpture art, museum and food culture of Maharashtra with respect to tourism.
9. Making effort for Handicraft as a tourism objects.
10. Making circle wise development of pilgrim places.
11. Developing and executing integrated action plans for the development of forts of Maharashtra.
12. Formulating eco-tourism policy of the state.
13. Providing I.T. Infrastructure to facilitate tourism.
14. Forming additional tourism information centers.
15. Making awareness of tourism and related benefit.
16. Giving preferences to law and order and tourist safety.
17. Providing training to govt. and private sector employee on ‘Atithi Devo Bhav’ approach.
18. Developing relationships among the various sector of tourism co-ordination with MTDC.
19. Determining the role and need of the export as per requirement of Tourism Corporation and other Institution.
20. Establishing nodal office at Delhi to spread and publicity of the state tourism.
21. Introducing Single Window scheme to approve various projects of the state.
22. Collecting tourism related statistical data.
3. A.3 Development of Tourism in Sindhudurg District

Sindhudurg District is situated between latitudes 15° 37’ N to 60° 4’ north and longitudes 73° 19’E to 74° 18’ east. It is bordered by the Arabian Sea on the west and Sahyadri ranges to the east with a total area of 5297 sq.km.

The district occupies 1.70% of the total area of the Maharashtra State. Sindhudurg is the smallest district in the Konkan region after Mumbai. According to the census of 2001 Sindhudurg district had population of 8,68,825 persons. The district has 743 villages out of which 165 villages are scarcely populated because the inhabitants from the villages have migrated towards urban area for their livelihood. Sindhudurg district has eight Talukas. These are Dodamarg, Sawantwadi, Kudal, Vengurla, Kankavli, Malvan, Vaibhavwadi, and Devgad.

Hills are common occurrences in the Sindhudurg region broken by valleys and surrounded by mountains. Ridges and hills are common in the region which belongs to the Sahyadri range, on the east and on the west is
the Arabian coast. The main rivers flowing across the district are the Shuk, Devgad, Acara, Gad, Karli, Terekhol, Kalana and Tilari. These rivers flow along the east-west and southern border of the district and join the Arabian Sea.

The soil of the district is of good quality. The soil is red and yellow in color and there is existence of modular pieces of iron and manganese. It can be classified into three categories i.e. alluvial, saline and lateritic soils.

The climate of this district is generally moist and humid. The temperature variation is not large during the day and the night or throughout the seasons. During summer the maximum temperature goes to 40 degree C°. During winter the average minimum temperature recorded is 12 degree C°.

The district receives rain from south – west monsoon during June to October. The annual average rainfall is in the range from 3000 mm to 6000mm. wind variation can be observed along with the variation of rainfall received in different parts of the district.

Languages: Marathi (official Language), Malvani (Konkani dialect), Hindi and English. Major Crops: Rice, Coconut, Kokam, Cashew and world famous Hapush mango. ‘Sindhudurg’ is also known as land of warriors.

Sindhudurg has derived its name from sea fort ‘Sindhudurg’ built by Shivaji Maharaj .

Malvani language is a dialect of Konkani and Marathi influence. Vastraharana drama written in Malvani became the first Marathi – Malvani drama which was performed at London in 1994.

This region is still unexplored and serene, explore most scenic
beaches in India, delight your taste buds with malvani cuisine, watch dolphins dancing wave tunes, watch beautiful corals and varieties of fish.

Sindhudurg is the southernmost district of Maharashtra and stretches 128 km along India’s western coast line. Rich with pristine beaches, green flatland, virgin forests, hills, mountains and wildlife this district is full of culture and natural beauty. There is a wealth of things to do in Sindhudurg for tourist.

<table>
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<th>Sr. No</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2004 – 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2005 – 2006</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2009 – 2010</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 3.7

Tourists arrived in Sindhudurg District

Fig No. 3.7 : Tourists arrived in Sindhudurg District

Sindhudurg (Ocean Fort):

The Sindhudurg or Ocean Fort is located off the Malvan port. It is enveloped by a two mile long wall. Inside the fort you can find temples. The Fort epitomized Maratha naval power during the reign of Shivaji and
proved impossible to conquer by the mighty Mughals as well as British. Just off the fort are the beautiful beaches of Vijaydurg. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) conducts snorkeling around the Sindhudurg fort.

![Plate No.5: Sindhudurg Fort](image)

**Puppetry of Pinguli:**

This is an important part of the region’s culture. Carefully crafted leather and wooden puppets are some of the world’s best storytellers.

**Tarkarli beach:**

This beach is often called the Tahiti of India. It is located at the mouth of River Karli and the Arabian Sea. This white sandy beach is fringed by Casuarinas trees and the azure waters with playful dolphins.
Waterfalls in Amboli:

This British-era hill station is located 690 meters above sea level. It is a beautiful place for a quiet escape from crowded urban areas. The Nagartas waterfall is a major attraction here, particularly during monsoon season.

Dhamapur Lake:

This beautiful lake can be found just 20 kilometers from Malvan. It is a great place for a family picnic and one day tour. Boating is a popular activity here.

Thakar Adivasi Kala Aangan:

In 2006, the Thakar Adivasi Kala Aangan was opened by Culture Aangan. This is an art arena at Pinguli which aims to revive and preserve the dying folk art traditions of the region and provide local artists to present their art.

History of Sindhudurg District:

Sindhudurg district is the southern part of the greater tract known as the 'Konkan' which is historically famous for long coast line and safe
harbours. Sindhudurg district was earlier a part of the Ratnagiri district.

For administrative convenience and industrial and agriculture development, Ratnagiri district was divided into Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg with effect from 1st May 1981. Kudal, Vengurla, Malvan, Devgad, Kankavli, Vaibhavwadi, and Dodamarg are the talukas of Sindhudurg district.

The words ‘Konkan’ is of Indian origin and of considerable antiquity, though the origin of the name has never been sufficiently explained. The seven kingdoms of the Konkan of Hindu mythology are mentioned in the Hindu History of Kashmir and are said to have included nearly the whole west coast of India. The Pandavas, are said to have passed through this region in the 13th year of their exile and had settled in this area for some time. The Raja of this region Veemat Ray had accompanied them in the war at Kurukshetra with the Kauravas.

In the second century the great empire of Mauryas annexed all the Konkan coast. In the middle of the sixth century, kings of the Maurya and Nala dynasties appear to have been ruling in the Konkan. The district of Ratnagiri was under the Silahars and the capital of their kingdom was probably Goa and later it may have been transferred to a more central place in the vicinity of Ratnagiri or Kharepatan. Chandrapur was one of the most ancient towns in Konkan, probably founded by Chandraditya a son of the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II.

The 16th century saw the advent and rise of Portuguese power on the west coast of India and Sindhudurg was no exception. The sultan lost hold on the district in 1675 with the rise of Shivaji leading finally into the hands of Marathas contused to the district till 1817.i.e. when the struggle between the British and the Peshvas came to an end and the whole of Konkan was transferred to the British.
In 1819, South Konkan was formed as separate district with its headquarters first at Bankot and later at Ratnagiri. Three northern subdivisions were transferred to Thane District in 1830 and the district was reduced to a sub collectorate level under Thane district.

In 1832 it was again made a full-fledged district and named as Ratnagiri district. In the year 1945, a New Mahal called Kankavli Mahal was formed. The former Indian state of Sawantwadi was merged with district and the taluka boundaries were reorganized in the year 1949. In the same year the new taluka of the Sawantwadi was created and two new Mahals namely Kudal and Lanja were formed.

With the reorganization of the states in 1956, the district was included in the Bombay state and since 1960; it forms a part of Maharashtra.

The name of the district has been adopted from the famous sea fort of Sindhudurg. This was built by Shivaji Maharaj near Malvan and it literally means 'Sea Fort'. Its construction started on November 25, 1664 and after 3 years it was completed in such a fashion that it could not be seen easily by the enemy coming from the Arabian Sea.

**District Profile:**

Sindhudurg district was spread over of around 5,207sq.km. The population of the District is 8,68,825 as per census of 2001. The modern township of Sindhudurgnagari is the headquarter of Sindhudurg district. The district is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the coast, the Belgaum District [Karnataka] and the Goa on the South and the Ratnagiri district on the North. Sindhudurg being a coastal district, the climate is generally warm and humid and the temperature variations during the day and throughout the seasons are not large.
Sindhudurg is accessible by road. The NH-17 Mumbai-Goa highway which passes through major towns Kankavli, Kudal, Sawantwadi and Dodamarg or by the picturesque journey on the Konkan Railway which stops at Kankavli, Sindhudurg, Kudal and Sawantwadi. The nearest airports are at Ratnagiri, Belgaum [Karnataka] and Dabolim [Goa].

**Special Package for Sindhudurg District and Other Declared Tourism Areas:**

The Govt. of Maharashtra has declared additional incentives to promote tourism in the rural and backward areas of the state. The areas that would be developed by MTDC would be called 'Tourism Areas'. Sindhudurg district has been declared a Tourism District. The package scheme of incentives and benefits as mentioned in Para 10 will be available for a period of 10 years. Additional incentives as shown below shall also be available in Sindhudurg District and other tourism areas for a period of 10 years.

1. No increase in water and electricity tariff for a period of 10 years. However any actual increase in the cost of operation of these services shall be recovered from the user as per the guidelines issues by the concerned Departments.

2. The capital subsidy scheme which is given to the small scale industry in Sindhudurg shall be made applicable to the approved projects in the tourism sector.

3. Entry tax on vehicles shall be fully exempted for 10 years.

4. All tourism units will be provided electricity at the industrial rate. Electricity duty shall be levied as per the policy.

**3. B Classification Tourists Places in Dodamarg Taluka**
In Dodamarg there are tourist’s centers geographical, religious historical and recreational like other tourists centers in the world. They are being developed day by day; in future there is a scope of development of more tourist centers.

3.6.1 Geographical tourism

In Geographical tourism waterfalls, caves, vallis, forests, plateau are included. Tourists come here to enjoy the waterfalls.

There are beautiful waterfalls at Mangeli, Virdi, Sasoli when these waterfalls were discovered the tourists were attracted towards this waterfalls. Tourists come from Goa,Karnataka,Kolhapur &Konkan

Caves: At Sasoli the caves are found. These places have become curious place for the students from schools and college and they visit these places, in large number.

Forest Garden: Forest Garden is famous at Talkat from historical period. There are various plants and trees, insects and animals. Recently more facilities have been provided for the tourist and students.

Plateau of Usap: Here the hills are high and the slope of this hills are ideal for Paragliding. Tourists come to enjoy paragliding from domestic and foreign people gather there to see this sport.

3.6.2 Religious tourist places

Nagnath temple at Medhe, Kasainath Mountain, and goddess of Usap are religious centers from ancient period. Fairs are arranged at these places. Devotees crowd here for prayers and worship on Monday, Amavas ,Purnima. These gods and goddess are famous for fulfilling to the wishes of their devotees. People come here from various parts of the country.
3.6.3 Historical tourists place

In Dodamarg taluka fort of Fukeri and Pargad are famous. Fort of Fukeri is extremely ignored. It’s remains are about to become ruins but Pargad is in well condition even today. On fort there are dwelling, lake, temple, school, people come there from various parts of India. Bharuds and powada program is celebrated on Shiv Jayanti.

3.6.4 Recreation centre

Tilari dam is built on Tilari River. Water reservoir has thick forest around it. There are numerous types of birds & animals in the forest and modern garden, Small dam built on canal at Medhe thermal power center produce electricity. Due to beautiful garden, several families, students, tourists visit this place. The number of tourists has been increasing day by day.

3. B.1 Brief History of Dodamarg Taluka

Dodamarg is located on the south edge of Sindhudurg District. Area of Dodamarg is inaccessible. It is covered with hills and forest. Its Eastern border is connected to Kolhapur District the south border is connected to Karnataka State and the western border is connected to Goa state.

We did not find any separate mention of Dodamarg in Ratnagiri District till 1951 but we get the record of Kasai village. At that time the population of Kasai village was 1521 with 318 houses and 795 male and 726 females.

In those days businessmen from Karnataka, the Kannada people used to go to Goa via Dodamarg; Dodamarg was the connective point to Goa and Maharashtra, so from state point of view and business point of
view Dodamarg taluka had its own importance. Dodamarg is located on national highway No. 17. Dodamarg is at the boundary of Goa and Maharashtra state. Some times the merchants used to stay at this place. In Kanada language Dodda means ‘big’ and marg means ‘way’, so Dodamarg means big way; during the course of time they settled there and colony was established.

Now it is a taluka place. It is a market place for neighbouring villages. It is a developing taluka place located on national highway no 17 and Kasai is one kilometer from Dodamarg. On 26th June 1999 Sawantwadi taluka was divided into two parts, namely Sawantwadi and Dodamarg for the convenience and from administrative point of view.

Dodamarg taluka consists of 57 villages. It has 195023 hectares of land with 51403 people living in various villages. There are 32862 voters consisting of 15759 males and 17067 females. There are 44 election centers with 26 group gram panchayats, the rate of literacy is 79.50%.

In this taluka many languages are spoken like Marathi, Malvani, Konkani and other dialect of Marathi. ‘Rice & fish’ is the main food of ordinary people in this region.

Now Dodamarg taluka is covered with forest and hilly area so it is called as ‘Valati’ it is located at the height of an average 400 meters and some places this height is 900 meters. Seashore is at a distance of 30 to 35 km. so, hot or moist wind blows all through the year. This region receives 300 to 500 cm rainfall from monsoon winds which comes from Arabian sea.

Dodamarg taluka has Tilari Dam, Shirval Dam, Tree garden of Talkat, waterfalls of Virdi & Mangeli, Castles at Fukeri, Pargad, plateau of Bokarwadi, Caves and waterfalls of Sasoli, Mountain of Kasai these...
are most significant tourist centres and these centres are developing day by day.

3. B.2 The Development of Tourism in Dodamarg Taluka

In the 1981 old Ratnagiri district was separated and a newly created Sindhudurg was formed. The Sindhudurg has beautiful Geographical structure, climate, natural, scenery, plants and animals and hence Government of Maharashtra declared Sindhudurg district as the tourism district. Development related totourism started at Malvan, Tarkarli, Dharmapur, Devgad, Amboli, Sawantwadi, etc.

Dodamarg taluka was separated from Sawantwadi taluka on 27th
June 1999. In Dodamarg there is a scope for the development of tourism centers. Tervan Medhe, Nagnath temple, Kasainath cliffs are neglected by the Government. On the holidays of Mahashivratri lot of devotees visit this place. Without any type of publicity. After the formation of Dodamarg Tahsil these places have become famous all over and hence many tourists are attracted to these places.

Fukeri and Pargad are the two old forts near Dodamarg tahsil. These old forts are the monuments of the historical past. These forts are neglected by the government. Part of Pargad fort have collapsed nowadays this fort is in bad condition.. Pargad fort was built in sixteenth century. This fort was built by king Shivaji. Tanaji Malusare’s son; Rayba was the first knight in this fort. The tourists visit this fort. There is a need to develop these places, as tourist attractions.

In the Talkat during the days of kings and Maharajas ‘Rani’s baag’ was famous. Now days in the place of this garden there are many flowers, animals, birds. For purpose of attracting the birds and animals water ponds are created. This place is in a very remote area. There are no roads. Only narrow trcks. There are two towers made to observe the different types of birds and animals and scenery.

Various means need to be adapted to attract the tourists at the places in Konkan. For the tourists seating arrangements, drinking water facility, playing equipments for children are needed to increase the number of tourists.

In 1978, near the Dodamarg construction of Tilari dam started. Lot of tourists visit this area and there is a need to give various subsidies to develop this tourist spot.
Tervan Medhe village is situated on the bank of Kharara canal which is flowing near the dam. The water flowing through large tunnels falls upon wheels of the turbine in the power house. About 200 kw electricity is generated. There is beautiful viewpoint and garden.

During the summer vacations the students and teachers of schools and colleges visit this dam. Various types of tourists visit this place. They are mainly from Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka states.

Other major tourism point in this tehsil are Virdi and Mangeli. These are very beautiful hill ranges with cliffs and valleys. There is a very beautiful waterfall. In the year 2003 Virdi road was developed and it is good to travel. In 2004, Mangeli the top town in Dodamarg Tehsil, was developed. Porf. Gathade Pranyakumar has written. ‘This place is famous for the writings of this writer and it helps and increases attractions of tourists. Because of this the waterfall is popular and foreign tourists are attracted. These places need financial and administrative support to develop as tourism center.

Recently in 2007 it was found that near the Dodamarg there is Sasoli area. This area is covered by trees and is a remote area. There are caves, waterfalls, and the region is famous among students and various tourists are visiting this place to see this spot.

Communications, Games sport, educations institutions have shorted here different types of employment give there giving an opportunity. To the various people that is why the tourist is visiting here.