



SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TOURISM NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RAIGAD DISTRICT: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

T. N. Lokhande

Dept of Geography, (UG & PG) K.B.P.College, Tal-Pandharpur, Dist-Solapur, (MS)

id-tnlokhande@gmail.com

Abstract:

Tourism is one of the largest global industries with much of the growing market focused around pristine natural as well as cultural environments. It includes coastal and marine areas, forts, forests, wildlife sanctuaries, temples, ecotourism is also a major source of income and employment which is made it one of major industries in the world. This Industry has grown quickly and change at an incredibly fast rate. In contrast, sustainable tourism is consciously planned to benefit local residents, respect local culture, conserve natural resources, direct more of the profits to the local community and Government, and educate both tourists and local residents about the importance of conservation. However, tourism can also threaten the resources by destroying habitat, disturbing wildlife, affecting water quality, and threaten communities by over-development, crowding, and disruption of local culture. In addition, conventional tourism often does not benefit the local community when tourist revenue "leaks" to outside operators (World Tourism Organization). Raigad is a District in along Western Coastline of Arabian Sea. But the not more tourism development in the district so need for sustainable tourism development (STD) in Raigad district for growth of socio-economic benefits.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism Development (STD), Socio-Economic Growth, Tourism

Introduction:

Sustainable tourism is the concept of visiting a place as a tourist and trying to make only a positive impact on the environment, society and economy. Tourism can involve primary transportation to the general location, local transportation, accommodations, entertainment, recreation, nourishment and shopping. It can be related to travel for leisure, business and what is called VFR (visiting friends and relatives). There is now broad consensus that tourism development should be sustainable; however, the question of how to achieve this remains an object of debate. Without travel there is no tourism, so the concept of sustainable tourism is tightly linked to a concept of sustainable mobility. Two relevant considerations are tourism's reliance on fossil fuels and tourism's effect on climate change. 72 percent of tourism's CO₂ come from transportation, 24 percent from accommodations, and 4 percent from local activities. Aviation accounts for 55% of that transportation CO₂ emissions (or 40% of tourism's total). However, when considering the impact of all greenhouse gas emissions from tourism and that aviation emissions are made at high altitude where their effect on climate is amplified, aviation alone accounts for 75% of tourism's climate impact.

Study Area: Raigad (previously known as Kolaba) is a coastal district situated on the west coast. It is slightly elongated in the north-south direction and has a long indented coastline. The district with a length of about 160 kilometer from north to south and a breadth of from 25 to

50 km from east to west is spread between 17° 51' 1" and 19° 08' 1" North latitude and 72° 51' 1" and 73° 40' 1" East longitude. On the west the district is bounded by the Arabian Sea and on the east its boundary runs partly along the foothill zone and partly along the watershed of the major Sahyadri scarp. On the north, it is separated from the Thane district by a boundary that is mainly administrative. On the south, the Savitri River runs as a boundary over a stretch of about 30 km, though here too the eastern half of the boundary separating Raigad from the Ratnagiri district is mainly administrative. From the administrative point of view, the districts of Thane and Ratnagiri are its northern and southern neighbors. Over a length of 30 km in the south-east, the Satara district adjoins Raigad and on the east over the major length it is the Pune district that forms the major adjacent district having important economic relationship through the Sahyadri Ghat Passes.

Objectives:

1. To the Socio-Eco Growth of Tourism Development in the Study area.
2. To Suggestion the Sustainable Development in Study area.
3. To Recommendations for Sustainable Tourism Development. (STD)

Database and Methodology:

The Present Study is based on Secondary data. It has been collected from website of Maharashtra Tourism development, Raigad district tourism development departments, Published, unpublished, various Research papers, District census handbook of Raigad and district information office.



Fig. 1- Map of Raigad District

Result and Discussion:

A. Socio-Eco Growth of Tourism Development in Raigad District:

The coastal district of Raigad represents an economically backward district where a tourism-led development strategy was emphasized for regional development. The identification of tourism mega projects; industry status to tourism and the provision of myriad incentives to private investors include other strategies for fostering tourism development in Raigad. In District tourism developments has taken in some extent only and this is not sustainable. The various beaches, forts, temples, Lakes Hill Station and waterfalls are main attraction of the tourists in district. The following given below of some tourism development of Raigad district.

A. 1) Beach

1.Hari-Hareshwar Beach

One more unexplored jewel in the long Konkan coastline, Shriwardhan bay is simply irresistible to beach lovers. People with a liking for adventure can even take a small boat to the north side of bay and explore a land where the decision makers of the Matratha kingdom resided. The town of Harihareshwar is known for its tranquil and serene beach. the temple of Lord Harihareshwar is also quite famous. This beach is also landmark by kalbhairav-the Shiva Temple. If you are adventurous enough to take a small boat to the north side of the bay, you can see where peshwas or prime ministers of Maratha kingdom originally resided also see the 'Peshwa' Smarak and visit the Bankot fort at bagmandala, about 4 kms away.

2. Mandwa and Kihim Beach

The twin beaches of Mandwa and Kihim lies to the north of Alibag at a distance of about 18 km. These two beaches are very easily accessible from Mumbai. The beach of Mandwa is relatively empty and this offers a perfect place for a visit. On a bright and sunny day, the beaches of Mandwa provide a picturesque view of the bay up to the Gateway Of India. with its beautiful groves of coconut palm, Mandwa resembles very closely a typical sea beach and is one of the finest sea-side destination in Maharashtra.

A. 2) Waterfall

1. Tamhini Ghat Water Fall

Tamhini Ghat that is a close to mulshi, encounters the high high cliff on a single part along with a truly heavy area one the other side of the coin. There exists a millennium aged forehead from the 'Vanjai' matorral round the location and it is really worth a trip. The street dogs the method via very panoramic miles as well as coves each and every change and another may generate upon only for the actual benefit from the see by itself. Throughout Monsoon 1 reaches notice numerous waterfalls throughout their generate. The street can also be protected along with monsoon air. Monsoon is actually the optimum time to push with this region. Tamhini Ghat may be the title that many people remember in the event that you where to request best places generate via with regard to viewing waterfalls throughout the monsoon. However this really is mainly due to the popular mulshi atteinte inside the area. Very few know about Varandha ghat. The reference to this particular ghat generally is actually associated with remarks such as “not a location to look alone”, “lonely” and so on This is exactly what can make Varandha ghat this type of fantastic spot to visit.

2. Garambi Waterfall

The Garambi Falls and its surroundings are a visual treat to the eyes during the monsoons. Water cascades down from a height of 100 feet and is pure and is suitable for drinking. The falls is not a perennial one and is best visited during and immediately after the monsoon. Garambi Waterfalls is near Murud in the state of Maharashtra. The falls is near the coastal Konkan region though the area around the place is virgin forest. The place is accessible anytime of the year.

A. 3) Wildlife Sanctuary

1. Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary:

It is a wildlife refuge in the Murud and Roha talukas of Raigad district, Maharashtra state, India. It was created in 1986 to preserve some of the coastal woodland ecosystem of the Western Ghats and consists of 6979 hectares of forest, grasslands and wetlands. The area was once part of the hunting reserves of the princely state of Murud-Janjira. The Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is located some 140 km from Mumbai at 18°20'39"N 73°03'33"E are four main trails through the sanctuary that take in the main waterholes, Gunyacha Maal, Chikhalgaaan and Phansadgaan, that are some of the best places to see wildlife. The "Sacred Groves" are located near Supegaon. Pockets of open grassland, called mals, occur throughout the sanctuary.

A. 4) Hill Station

1. Matheran Eco-sensitive Hill Station:

Matheran is a hill station and a municipal council in the Raigad district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is a hill station in Karjat Tahsil and is also the smallest hill station in India. It is located on the Western Ghats range at an elevation of around 800 m (2,625 feet) above sea level. It is located around 90 km from Mumbai, and 120 km from Pune. Matheran's proximity to many metropolitan cities makes it a popular weekend getaway for urban residents. Matheran, which means "forest on the forehead" (of the mountains) is an eco-sensitive region, declared by the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. It is Asia's only automobile-free hill station. There are around 38 designated look-out points in Matheran, including the Panorama Point that provides a 360 degree view of the surrounding area and also the Neral town. From this point, the view of sunset and sunrise is dramatic. The Louisa Point offers crystal clear view of the Prabal Fort. The other points are the One Tree Hill Point, Heart Point, Monkey Point, Porcupine Point, Rambagh Point, and more.

A. 5) Temple

1. Ballaleshwar Ganesh Temple Pali

Ballaleshwar temple is one of the eight temples of Lord Ganesha. Among Ganesha temples, Ballaleshwar is the only incarnation of Ganesha that is known by his devotee's name. It is located in the village of Pali which is at a distance of 30 km from Karjat in the Raigad district. It is situated between fort Sarasgad and the river Amba. the original wooden temple was

renovated in 1760 to make way for a new stone temple designed by Shri Fadnis. Built in the shape of the letter Shri, it was made by mixing lead with the cement during construction. The east-facing temple was carefully positioned so that, as the sun rises, sun rays fall directly on the murti during worship.

2. Varad Vinayak Ganpati Mandir, Mahad:

Varadvinayak, Varadavinayaka, is one of the Ashtavinayak temples of the Hindu deity Ganesha. It is located in Madh village situated in Khalapur taluka near Karjat and Khopoli of Raigad District, Maharashtra, India. The temple was built (restored) by Peshwa General Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar in 1725AD. The idol of this temple Varada Vinayak is a swayambu (self originated) and was found in the adjoining lake in an immersed position in 1690 AD. This temple is said to be built in 1725AD by Subhedar Ramji Mahadev Biwalkar. The temple premises are on one side of a beautiful pond. The idol of this temple faces the east and has his trunk turned to the left. There is an oil lamp in this shrine which is said to be burning continuously since 1892. Devotees visit the Varadvinayak shrine throughout the year. During festivals like the Magha Chaturthi huge crowds can be seen in this temple.

3. **Birla Mandir:** Birla Mandir (Birla Temple) refers to different Hindu temples or Mandirs built by the Birla family, in different cities. All these temples are magnificently built, some of them in white marble or in sandstone. The temples are generally located in a prominent location, carefully designed to accommodate a large number of visitors. The worship and discourses are well organized. The Birla temples in Delhi and Bhopal were intended to fill a void. Delhi, even though it was the capital of India, did not have any notable temples. During the Mughal period, temples with shikharas were prohibited until the late Mughal period. The Delhi temple, located at a prominent spot was designed to be lofty and spacious, suitable for congregational worship or discourses.

A. 6) Fort

1. Raigad Fort

Raigad is a hill fort situated in the Mahad, Raigad district of Maharashtra, India. The Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj built this fort and made his capital in 1674 when he was crowned King of a Maratha Kingdom which later developed into the Maratha Empire

eventually covering majority of modern-day India. The fort, which rises 820 metres (2,700 ft) above sea level, is located in the Sahyadri mountain range. There are approximately 1737 steps leading to the fort, though today Raigad Ropeway, an aerial tramway, exists to reach the top of the fort in 10 minutes. The fort was looted and destroyed by the British after its capture in 1818.

2. Kolaba Fort

Kolaba Fort or Alibag Fort is an old military fortification in India. It is situated in the sea at a distance of 1–2 km from the shores of Alibag, 35 km south of Mumbai, in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, India. It is a popular tourist destination and a protected monument.

3. Karnala fort

Karnala fort is a hill fort in Raigad district about 10 km from Panvel city. Currently it is a protected place lying within the Karnala Bird Sanctuary. It was a fort of strategic importance as it overlooked the Bor pass which connected the Konkan coast to the interior of Maharashtra (Vidharba) and was the main trade route between these areas

4. Korlai Fort

is a Portuguese fortification in the town of Korlai, Maharashtra, India. It was built on an island (Morro de Chaul) which guards the way to the Revdanda Creek. It was meant as a companion to the fort at Chaul. At this strategic position the Portuguese could use it to defend their province which stretched from Korlai to Bassein.

B. Suggestion the Sustainable Development

Tourism is an important industry for many areas in the Raigad is also one that can developed based on local resources and has aided the development many areas. Raigad district has the flowing main point suggestion for development of tourism.

- Development of Kokon railway is also a positive factor for the development of sustainable tourism in the faultily.
- Numbers of beaches and other coastal landforms are developed along the Arabian coast that many attract to the tourists.
- Numbers of waterfalls are developed in the region due to physiographic and have abundance water during rainy season.
- Outmigration towards metropolitan cities like Mumbai, pune, and Belgoan from the

region is also a constraint for the development of sustainable tourism.

- In District were as Culture, residence, hotels, various type of meal is also asset and not is available in the region.
- In this area totally low of quality human resources
- Local transport facilities are cannot time management.
- There is an immense scope for the development of historical tourism, co-tourism, coastal tourism adventure tourism, heath tourism, winter tourism etc.

C. Recommendations for Sustainable Tourism Development (STD).

1. Tourism Training Programme:

Raigad districts have the lack of trained qualitative human resources and it is harmful for the sustainable tourism development and training communications skills in mother tongues as well as foreign languages must be give the tourists. Short term training course for sustainable in undeveloped area.

2. Tourism Advanced Technological Information System. (TATIS)

Tourism industry in with planning for Tourism advanced technological information system in Raigad district. Providing information of physiological, economic. Social Point etc.for suggestion to the sustainable tourism development.

3. Public Awareness for STD.

It is important point in sustainable development for Tourism Industry in undeveloped area. This tourism opportunity for business or employment and provide all facilities as well as co-operation.

4. Food and Small Industries Processing Training Programme:

In this district area as food and small industries processing with block wise training give the local people for more attraction from tourist people at some important of tourism point. For Example: region wise mango, cashew nut, etc fruit on processing to output for Kokani marketing, food Products.

Conclusion:

Raigad district is Beautiful Tourism places for beaches, waterfall, fort, temples and naturally some places. But not more of sustainable tourism development in the area because undeveloped and hilly area and after not more economic benefits of the output process. What

do more suggestion and recommendation of the sustainable tourism development for more attraction to tourism place from out of tourist people that is Explained of we can see the Socio-Economic Growth of Tourism need for Sustainable Development in Raigad District about this research paper.

References:

1. **Biradkar B.S (2013):** “Sustainable Tourism Development-A Study” The Kokan Geographer Association of India, Journal, V.No-5.

2. **Amol S. Shinde (2015):** “Socio-Economic Growth of Tourism Need for Sustainable Development in Sindhudurg District: A Geographical Analysis” SRJIS, International Journal, National Conference on (ERMSD-2016, DG Tatkare College, Mangaon, 27 Feb 2016), Special Issue, ISSN 2319-4766. pp.137-145.

3.**Rana Pratap and Kamla Prasad (2005):** “Tourism Geography” Shree Publisher and Disturber,

New Delhi.

4. **[www. Raigad-paryatan.com](http://www.Raigad-paryatan.com)**

5. **www.tourismguideindia.com/Raigad.html**

6. **www.maharashtratourism.com**.