



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

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### 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). Nasik is the District in North-Western part of State but the not more tourism development in the district so need for sustainable tourism development (STD) in Nasik district for growth of socio-economic benefits.*

**Key Words:** 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 CO<sub>2</sub> come from transportation, 24 percent from accommodations, and 4 percent from local activities. Aviation accounts for 55% of that transportation CO<sub>2</sub> 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

Nashik District is located between 18.33 degree and 20.53 degree North latitude and between

73.16degree and 75.16 degree East Longitude at Northwest part of the Maharashtra state, at 565 meters above mean sea level. Nashik District has great mythological background.

Lord Rama lived in Panchvati during his vanvas. The Godavari River originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik in. One of the 12

Jyotirlingas [Fig-1] also at

Trimbakeshwar. has to its credit many well known and towering personalities like Veer Sawarkar, Anant Kanhere, Rev. Tilak, Dadasaheb Potnis, Babubhai Rathi, V.V. Shirwadkar and Vasant Kanetkar just name few. Is also known as Mini Maharashtra, because the climate and soil conditions of Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri resembles with Konkan, Niphad, Sinnar, Dindori, Baglan blocks are like Western Maharashtra and yevla, Nandgaon and Chandwad blocks are like Vidarbha Region., Malegaon, Igatpuri are some of the big cities situated in the District. Recently two talukas are created in the District making the total talukas to 15. Out of 15 blocks in the District, as many as 8 blocks viz Surgana, Peth, Igatpuri, Kalwan, Baglan, Dindori, and Trimbakeshwar and are tribal blocks. The district also identified as tribal by the State Government. Many important rivers of Maharashtra originate in the district. Godavari which is popularly known as Ganga of South India originates at holy place Trimbakeshwar. Another major river is Girna. Other rivers are Darna, Mosam, Aram, Vaitarna, Manyad and Kadwa.

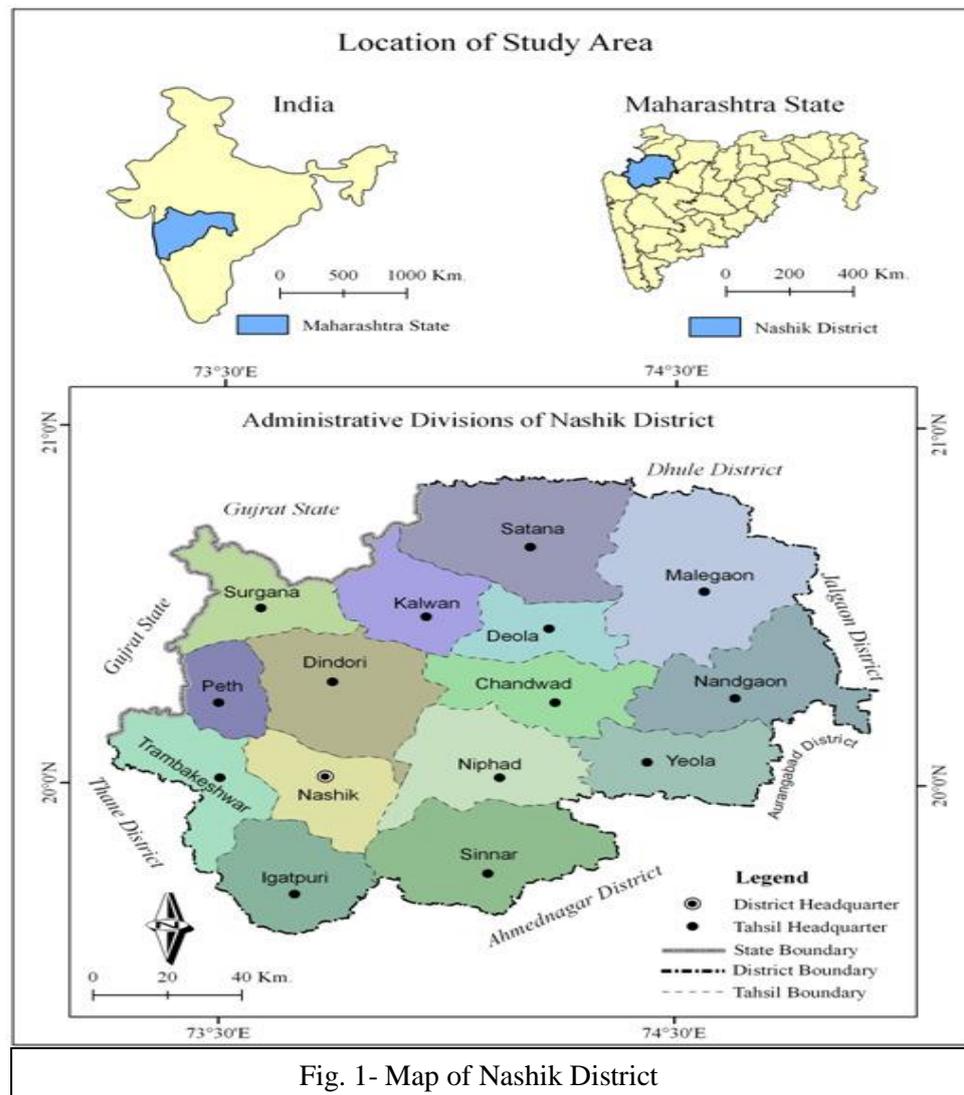


Fig. 1- Map of Nashik District

## 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, Nashik district tourism development departments, Published, unpublished, various Research papers, District census handbook of Nashik and district information office.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

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

The district of Nashik represents an economically backward district where a tourism 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 Nashik. In District tourism developments has taken in some extent only and this is not sustainable. The various forts, temples, Hill Station and waterfalls are main attraction of the tourists in district. The following given below of some tourism development of Nashik district.

### A.1) Temples:

#### 1. Trimbakeshwara Temple

This is one of the 12 sacred jyotirlingas. This temple which is devoted to Lord Shiva was built in 1730 by Baji Rao Peshwa. It is said that the source of Godavari river lies few hundred feet above the temple. Although the Non-Hindu are not allowed inside but they can go up till the steps and take a look inside. one will see the combination of both Malwa and Meru style in its architecture. It is not difficult to reach this temple as there are regular bus service from Nasik to Trimbakeshwara Temple.

#### 2. Saptashruni Temple

Saptashruni is a site of Hindu pilgrimage situated 60 kilometres (37 mi) from Nashik in west Indian state of Maharashtra in India. According to Hindu traditions, the goddess Saptashruni Nivasini dwells within the seven mountain peaks. (Sapta means seven and shruni means peaks.) It is located in Nanduri, Kalwan taluka, a small village near Nashik in India. Devotees visit this place in large numbers every day. The temple is also known popularly as one of the "three and half Shakti Peethas" of Maharashtra. The temple is

also one among the 51 Shakti Peethas located on the Indian subcontinent and is a location where one of Sati's (first wife of Lord Shiva) limbs, her right arm is reported to have fallen.

### 3. Kalaram Temple

Kalaram Temple is a temple built by Peshwas and is an important pilgrimage site. This temple is famous for the great procession that are held here during Ramnavami, Chitra Padwa ( New year day for Hindus) and Dasara. This temple is completely build of black stone and the tip is made up of 2 tons of gold. After a Satyagraha by Dr. B.R Ambedkar in 1930, Harijans were also allowed into the temple.

### 4. Mangi-Tungi Jain Temple

Mangi-Tungi Jain Temple is a prominent twin-pinnacled peak with plateau in between, located near Tahrabad about 125 km from Nasik, Maharashtra, India. Mangi, 4,343 ft (1,324 m) high above sea level, is the western pinnacle and Tungi, 4,366 ft (1,331 m) high, the eastern. Mangi-Tungi is only 100 km away from Dhule, a well known city and district place in North Maharashtra (Khandesh). There are numerous temples and is considered sacred in Jainism. It enshrines images of Tirthankaras in several postures including Padmasana and kayotsarga. Sometimes, it is described as Siddha Kshetra, meaning a gateway to the state of enlightenment.

## A.2) Hill Station

### 1. Anjaneri Hill Station

Anjaneri is one of the exquisite attractions of Nasik city, which is also an important fort in the Trimbakeshwar region. Situated at 4264 feet above sea level, Anjaneri is a spiritual place that lies between Nasik and Trimbakeshwar. Anjaneri is the birthplace of Hanuman, and is named after Hanuman's mother 'Anjani'. Anjaneri has major significance for devout and hikers alike. Hanuman spent his childhood and grew up on the same mountain. One hundred and eight Jain caves are found here.

### 2. Brahmagiri Hill Station :

Brahmagiri Hill Station is a mountain range in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. It is situated in Nashik District in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Trimbakeshwar Shiva Temple is located near this place. The origin of the sacred Godavari is near Trimbak. The Godavari originates 80 kilometres (50 mi) from the Arabian Sea in the Western Ghats of central India near Trimbakeshwar in Maharashtra. It flows for 1,465 kilometers (910 mi), first eastwards across the Deccan Plateau then turns southeast, entering the West Godavari district and East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, until it splits into two watercourses that widen into a large river delta and flow into the Bay of Bengal.



### **A.3) Sanctuary**

#### **1. Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary**

Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary is placed in Niphad Tahsil of Nashik locale in Western Maharashtra. A stone get weir was developed in 1907-13 over the stream Godavari just underneath the conversion of Kodwa and Goadavari waterways at Nandur Madhmeshwar. The water level is continually fluctuating in Nandur Madhmeshwar Lake. The water discharged from Gangapur and Darana water repositories is put away at Nandur Madhmeshwar and in this manner discharged from here through channels for watering system. In this manner the site has transformed into great wetland territory suitably known as 'Bharatpur Of Maharashtra'.

### **A.3) Other Religious Tourism**

#### **1. Ramkund**

Ramkund is a holy place for Hindus. Devotees believe that a dip in this tank will fulfil their wishes. According to the epic Ramayana, Lord Rama used to bathe in this tank during his stay in Nashik.

#### **2. Kumbhmela**

Kumbh Mela is a mass Hindu pilgrimage of faith in which Hindus gather to bathe in a sacred river. Traditionally, four fairs are widely recognized as the Kumbh Melas: the Haridwar Kumbh Mela, the Allahabad Kumbh Mela, the Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha and the Ujjain Simhastha, although priests at other places have also claimed their local fairs to be Kumbh Melas. These four fairs are held periodically at one of the following places by rotation: Haridwar, Allahabad (Prayaga), Nashik district (Nashik and Trimbak) and Ujjain.

#### **3. Panchvati**

River Godavari flows through Nashik and its Northern part is called as Panchavati. It is said that lord Shri Ram and Sita along with Laxman stayed at Panchavati for some time. Thus Panchavati has gained holy importance. There are five Banyan (Vad) trees and hence the area is called Panchavati. Nearby is Sita Gumpha (cave) where Sita is said to have stayed for some time.

#### **4. Tapovan**

Tapovan literally means precincts reserved for meditation and penance. There is such a precinct for penance ahead of Panchavati and hence was named Tapovan. The sages used to meditate in close proximity with the lush green nature. Laxmana - brother of Rama - used to stay here and had cut nose of Shurpanakha - sister of Ravana. This place has temples of Laxmana and Hanuman. Even today, this locale captivates mind because of Godavari's silently gurgling stream, long stretch of green woods and closeness to jungle's flora and fauna.

## **A.4) Waterfalls**

### **1. Vihigaon Waterfalls**

Vihigaon is situated in the outskirts of the Nasik. One can go there to see the waterfall. The water is rappelling over 120 feet of gushing waterfall there. Canyoneering is a brand new sport that's becoming very popular all over the world. Western Ghats have many waterfalls and flowing streams that offer plenty of opportunity to enjoy this sport. Exploring trails following down the steep waterfalls is an adventure experience of a lifetime - go where very few have had the privilege to roam.

### **2. Dugarwadi waterfall**

Dugarwadi waterfall is one of the best natural waterfalls of Maharashtra. This impressive waterfall is only 30kms away from the wine city Nasik and 2 km off the Jawahar Road. Very few people visit to Dugarwadi, that's why it is very clean and unexplored. It is a great place to visit, especially in monsoon when you can enjoy pristine surroundings and lush greenery everywhere. The mountains near Trimbak Road, many times covered with clouds and fog are sure to mesmerize you with their serenity. The fresh air, water streams and dense forest are all seductive at Dugarwadi

## **A.5) Fort**

### **1. Ramshej Fort**

Ramshej Fort is located north of Nashik city, and has been historically significant. History has it, that the fort was attacked by Mughals (Aurangzeb's army), and his commanders threatened the Maratha kingdom saying that they would capture the fort in hours. Shivaji Maharaj's son Sambhaji and his army resisted these attacks for almost 6 years. One can find the references to this battle well fought by brave Maratha warriors from Mughal letters.

### **2. Tringalwadi fort**

Sahyadri has spread one of its wings to the west in the Igatpuri region on which lie the forts like Kavnai, Balwantgad and Tringalwadi. The forts in this range have become easily accessible due to the construction of roads upto the hill-tops, the villages developed in this region and the frequent visits of people to this region. History :Although the exact period of construction of this fort is not known, however, by virtue of 'Jain caves' near the foothills, one can roughly estimate the fort to be in existence since 10th century.

### **3. Salher Fort**

Salher is a place located near Waghamba in Satana tehsil in Nasik district of Maharashtra, India. It is the site of the highest fort in the Sahyadri mountains and the second highest peak at 1,567 metres (5,141 ft) after Kalsubai in Maharashtra and 27th highest peak in Ghats. This was one of the celebrated forts of Maratha Empire. The money acquired after raiding Surat was brought to this fort first on its way to the Maratha capital

forts. alher Fort was under Shivaji maharaj in 1671. The Mughals attacked the fort in 1672. Almost one lakh soldiers fought in this war.

## **B. Suggestion the Sustainable Development**

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

- Development of Economic is also a positive factor for the development of sustainable tourism in the faultily.
- 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 Surat 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:**

Nashik 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 and Drought Prone area.

### **2. Tourism Advanced Technological Information System (TATIS).**

Tourism industry in with planning for Tourism advanced technological information system in Nashik 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 Grapes, Gauva, etc fruit on processing to output for marketing, food Products.



## CONCLUSION

Nashik district is Beautiful Tourism places for 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 Nashik District about this research paper.

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