

THE WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF INDIA ITS MARROW IN THE INDIAN TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seek to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural land Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972. The tourism are major changes have impacts on environmental and economic system that are large and complex observed in the recent year's large scale strenuous world heritage tourism in the world as well as India.

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we discharge on future generations. Our cultural and natural heritages are both unique sources of life and inspiration. World Heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located. In the present study basically concentrated on the World Heritage Sites of India its marrow in the Indian Tourism Sector.

KEYWORD: Heritage, Cultural, Natural, Tourism, UNESCO, Environment.

1. INTRODUCTION:

India is land of diversity with the world most ancient civilizations as well as culture. It is the land of Indus civilization. Various emperors conquered this land because of its vast area and one of the best beautiful place on the earth surface. India has world most ancient heritage sites recognized by the UNESCO. They are includes the Natural, Cultural and Mixed Heritage Sites. As per recent year India has 35 World Heritage Sites of which twenty-seven are Cultural, seven are Natural and one is a Mixed Heritage Sites.

2. STUDY AREA:

Geographic Coordinates entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between 08° 04' and 37°06' North latitude and 68° 07' and 97° 25' East longitude respectively. The area measures about 3,214 km from north to south between the extreme latitude and about 2,933 km from east to west between the extreme longitudes. The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas. The Country is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south. The climate of India can broadly be classified as a tropical monsoon. India's population, as on 2011 stood at 121 crore.

3. SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE TOPIC AND STUDY AREA:

The study region is one the most diversified of the world. It has lots of potential for the development of tourism. As these world heritage sites are declared by the UNESCO it has raise its importance at the international level. UNESCO has given the identity for these heritage sites which enhance the tourism sector for India. The every place selected by the

UNESCO is unique in its nature as well as culture. This Heritage Sites plays a crucial role in the future of the Indian tourism.

4. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are to know the role of World Heritage Sites in Indian tourism sector. Some of the specific objectives of the present study are as follows:

- I. To study World Heritage Sites in India.
- II. To study the World Heritage Sites in India to increase the foreign as well as national tourism.
- III. To develop a concern about the importance of World Heritage Sites of India.

5. METHODOLOGY:

The heritages from UNESCO authored and significant were used from India. For tourism, data collection of Indian heritages and basing required for tourist statistical analysis. Heritages places data of foreign tourist as well as National tourist. The whole data used for the study is collected from the secondary data e.g. websites, books, and annual reports.etc. Specific data collections for the present study were mainly collected by the official websites of the UNESCO.

6. IMPACT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF INDIA IN TOURISM SECTOR:

Year 2015 witnessed a growth of 4.5% in Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India. This growth is equivalent to the medium growth rate of International tourist arrivals, globally. FTAs during 2015 were 80.27 lakh. As compared to the FTAs of 76.79 lakh. during 2014. The most of the foreign tourists visited the World Heritage Sites at India. E.g. Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar etc. A large amount of the foreign tourists came from United States of America, Bangladesh and United Kingdom (Fig. No. 01) The Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism in rupee terms during 2015 were Rs.1,35,193 crore with a value of growth 9.6 %.

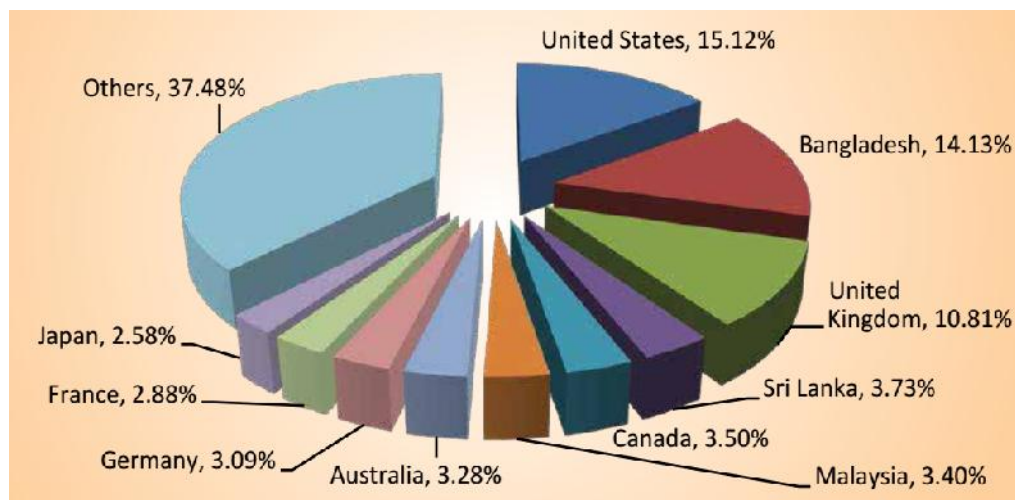
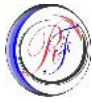


Fig: 0.1 Top most foreign visiting in India. (UNESCO-2016)

THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF INDIA IN TOURISM SECTOR IS FOLLOWING:

1. Increase in the number of foreign tourists :
2. Increase in the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs):



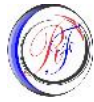
3. Conservation of the World Heritage Sites.
4. Spread of Indian culture to the world.
5. Generating employment
6. Developing infrastructure
7. Promoting peace and stability
8. Building a good relationship between the countries etc.
9. Development of Tourism Sector:
10. Development of Basic Amenities at the tourist centers:
11. Preservation of National Heritage and Environment:
12. Raising Environmental Awareness:

7. CONCLUSION:

Integrated tourist and tourism Management is founded on a master concept that uses a combination of policy, regulatory, financial and physical measures which focus on coping with world heritage sites within a framework of India while have beneficial to be fully tourist. For the needed to develop tourist sites at national level. From the present study we can conclude that the World Heritage Sites plays a very important role in India's tourism sector. The UNESCO helps a lot in maintaining and scientific conservation of the World Heritage Sites by providing funds and guidance's.

A. *World Cultural heritage sites of India:*

1. Agra Fort (1983)
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)
3. Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar (2016)
4. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
5. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
6. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
7. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
8. Elephanta Caves (1987)
9. Ellora Caves (1983)
10. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
11. Great Living Chola Temples (1987)
12. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
13. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
14. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
15. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
16. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
17. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
18. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002)
19. Mountain Railways of India (1999)
20. Qutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
21. Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)
22. Red Fort Complex (2007)



23. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
 24. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)
 25. Taj Mahal (1983)
 26. The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement (2016)
 27. The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)
- B. World Natural heritage sites of India:*
1. Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)
 2. Kaziranga National Park (1985)
 3. Keoladeo National Park (1985)
 4. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
 5. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988)
 6. Sundarbans National Park (1987)
 7. Western Ghats (2012)
- C. World Mixed heritage site of India:*
1. Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)
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