

UGC Sponsored Three Day National Conference
On
Population, Environment and Tourism
March 3-5, 2011
(Thursday, Friday and Saturday)

Organized by

Devrukh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
Nya. Tatyasaheb Athalye Arts, Ved.S.R.Sapre Commerce and Vid.
Dadasaheb Pitre Science College Devrukh,
Dist. Ratnagiri, Maharashtra (India)
(Reaccredited with B Grade (CGPA 2.82)
(Mumbai University Best College Award)

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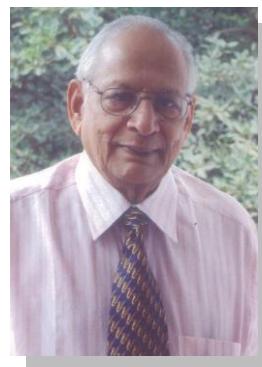
Focal Theme

Population, Environment and Tourism

Sub-Themes

- Changing population characteristics.
- Population Growth and Development
- Problems of Population and Human Development Index
- Population Growth, Distribution, Sex Ratio, Literacy and Status
Social well being
- Environment Degradation and its Conservation
- Environmental Hazards and its Management
- Environment and Agriculture
- Role of Tourism and Ecotourism in the Economic Development
- Application of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS in the Study of
Population, Environment and Tourism.
- All Allied themes.

Foreword



Hon. Shri. V. M. Pitre
President, D. S. P. M., Devurukh

It is very heartening to learn that Athalye-Sapre-Pitre college in organizing three day National Conference on the subject which is of global importance "Population , Environment and Tourism" during march 3-5,2011.First of all I appreciate the initiative taken by the college. I am aware about the various academic, research, cultural and sports activities has been undergoing in the college in a progressive manner. The Mumbai University Best College Award for the year 2010 and Re- accreditation of the college with B (CGPA 2.82) grade from NAAC Bangalore speaks about quality education, rich heritage and human relations of the institution in the locality.

This national seminar reminds me what Mahatma Gandhi has said, "Nature has enough to satisfy everyone's need but has not enough to satisfy man's greed". The theme chosen for the conference is interdisciplinary in nature and will provide platform to explore the knowledge of tourism and environmental status and how these two things are influenced by population dynamics.

The outcome of this conference will benefit the young scholars, teachers and people from tourism industry. I convey my best wishes for the success of the conference.

From the Principal's Desk



Dr. Narendra P. Tendolkar
Principal,
Athalye-Sapre-Pitre College, Devrukh,
Tal. Sangmeshwar, Dist. Ratnagiri.

It is indeed a matter of great pride for us to host the National conference on Population, Environment and Tourism at Athalye-Sapre-Pitre College, Devrukh funded by University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

World's population over last 50 years is increased more than double and particularly in India, it is about 3.25 times. In many ways, this reflected good news for humanity: life expectancy increased, and people were on average healthier and better nourished than at any time in history. However, during the same period, changes in the global environment began to accelerate: pollution heightened, resource depletion continued, and the threat of rising sea levels increased. Does the simultaneous occurrence of population growth and environmental decline over the past century indicate that more people translate into greater environmental degradation? One needs to contemplate the Environmental Implications of Population sizes and the influence of population dynamics on the environment and tourism precisely. The new and appropriate technologies must be introduced to minimize the impact of tourism activities on the environment and the extended conservation of natural resources. The environmental impacts and potential impacts of the tourism are fairly well documented but not well scientifically research. Building tourism facilities in ecologically sensitive areas is a matter of concern.

The trend towards interdisciplinary environmental research must be encouraged, and researchers should continue to improve analytic approaches and collect new data that allow examination of the links between social and natural processes.

I am sure this conference will bring our minds together and commits ourselves in making Earth a healthier place to live. With great pleasure, we extend a very warm welcome to distinguished guests, teachers and research scholars participating in the deliberations of the conference.

Editorial



Dr. Sardar A. Patil
Organizing Secretary
& Executive Editor

At the instant of UGC sponsored National Conference on “Population, Environment and Tourism”, we are pleased to publish a souvenir. Population, Environment and Tourism are the consistent current issues of global concern. Tourism and Environment are influenced by Population dynamics. The world population has experienced drastic growth since the end of the industrial revolution and various environmental problems increased with increasing population.

As the member of present generation, it is my responsibility to discuss the theme of “Population, Environment and Tourism” for the bright future of the present generation. This is the reason that organizers have selected above theme for the conference. Subthemes are also most significant and they are- Changing population characteristics, Population Growth and Development, Problems of Population and Human Development Index, Population Growth, Distribution, Sex Ratio, Literacy and Status Social well being, Environment Degradation and its Conservation, Environmental Hazards and its Management, Environment and Agriculture, Role of Tourism and Ecotourism in the Economic Development, Application of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS in the Study of Population, Environment and Tourism, etc.

The main objective of the conference is to provide platform to teachers, researchers and scholars of Geography, Sociology, Economics, Environmental Science and Tourism Industry to share problems and prospects and to compile intellectual inputs for the sustainable development of country. Response for the conference is simply overwhelming. We have received about 70 research papers of their own contribution in the area of Geography, Economics, Sociology, Chemistry and Environmental Science. The souvenir published at the moment of conference will be helpful to the researchers who wish to undertake various research projects in near future. Therefore, I am very glad to publish this souvenir.

Prof S. B. Devarde explained the concept of publication of souvenir and Honorable Principal Dr. N. P. Tendolkar approved it, immediately. Honorable Principal Dr. N. P. Tendolkar gave an idea of title page. Title page is the symbolic representation of ‘Save Plants and Save Earth’.

I extend my sincere thanks to Honorable V. M. Pitre, Honorable S. M. Bhagvat and Honorable Principal Dr. N. P. Tendolkar for their encouragement to organize this national conference. I also give my special thanks to the organizing committee, teaching, non-teaching staff, and the students of Geography Department for their support with enthusiasm.

My genuine thanks are also due to UGC, Western Regional Office Pune for their financial assistance.

Further I extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Nandu, the owner of Shrikant Computers, Kolhapur for souvenir printing with utmost care. I extend my genuine thanks to UGC, I am also thankful to all of them who aided to us directly or indirectly.

College at a Glance



Prof. S. T. Sankpal

Assistant Professor,
Department of Chemistry

The Devrukh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (DSPM)

Devrukh Shikshan Prasarak Mandal is established in the year 1927 with New English School Devrukh, to facilitate the secondary education in this remote and rural area. Subsequently management thought it need-based aspect to provide education from secondary up to graduation level in the area of Arts, Commerce, Science and Computers. It is worthwhile here to place on record that management did it so without procrastination by taking in hand an arduous exercise. At present, about 4000 students pursuing their education in the campus (17 acre) through the following institutions run by DSPM.

- New English Highschool, Devrukh (1927)
- Nya. Tatyasaheb Athalye Arts, Ved. S. R. Sapre Commerce and Vid. Dadasaheb Pitre Science (Junior, MCVC and Senior Wing) College, Devrukh. (1972)
- Indirabai Kanitkar Computer Training Centre (1994)
- Guruvarya Kakasaheb Sapre Junior College of Science (1996)
- Arundhati Padhye English Medium School (2002)

The College

Athalye – Sapre – Pitre College, Devrukh founded in 1972, is one of the premier college in Ratnagiri District permanently affiliated to Mumbai University and is recognized by UGC under 2 (f) 12 (B).

College is accredited in the year January 2004 with B+ grade and Re-accredited with B (CGPA 2.82) grade in March 28, 2010 by NAAC Bangalore.

College is also recipient of Mumbai University Best College Award in the year 2010.

Since inception it has been working with a vision to provide quality higher education to rural students, empowering them to cope-up with the competitive world. The college has been consistently endeavoring to upgrade the rural talent and motivating to develop competence among economically and socially under privileged rural students.

The College is located at Devrukh which is on the western slope of the Sahyadri, beautifully surrounded by thick forest, waterfalls and virgin beaches.

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KEY NOTE ADDRESS

EXPECTATION TOWARDS ECO-TOURISM



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It gives me pleasure and privilege to attend this conference due to attraction of tourism region in general and special invitation of the collage. India is the first county which has made provisions for production and improvement of environment in its constitution by the 42nd Amendment made in 1976. In the Directive Principal of state policy in chapter IV of the constitution, Article 48-A added for the sates to make Endeavour for protection for protection and improvement of the environment and for the safeguarding the forests and wildlife of the country. It has become the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve natural environment. Indian Penal Code, the Criminal procedure Code, The Factories Act, Indian Forest Act, The Merchant Shipping Act etc. have the provision to tackle environment pollution. The pollution control Boards at the center and the states have also been established.

Over the years in the name of development man has been exploiting the environmental resources and that in turn has resulted in many adverse effects on air, water and land. The extend of impact is so much that it even threatens the existense life on earth. Due to emission of carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere it is estimated that by 2050 the temperature of earth's lover atmosphere may raised by several degrees which disrupts food production and floods low-lying coastal cities and croplands. The world's supply of fresh water is running out. Even though water cover about two-third of earth's surface, most of its is too salty for use. Only 2.5% of the

world's water is not salty. A study revealed that less than 0.08% of all Earth's water is available to amongst for real use. Contaminated water supply is great problem before India. 3 major factors are responsible for this water crisis i.e. growing population, efficient irrigation and pollution. Air pollution are due to carbon monoxide, Ozone, Organic hydrocarbon gases emitted from refineries, motor vehicle, chemical plants etc. Ozone pollution leads to respiratory problems. Sulphur dioxide from power plants and diesel engines, Nitrogen dioxide from power plants and motor vehicles are also dangerous for us. Bhopal gas tragedy is known to all of us.

Water pollution in India is its height due to Industrial waste, domestic sewage, pesticides etc. Noise pollution is not new to we Indians. Noise means unwanted or offensive sound. This kind of pollution is due to Road traffic, air traffic, Railways and industries. To achieve the aim of sustainable environmental development in India more and more seminars, conference's symposia and training programme are need to enlighten the people in all spheres. The mad race among the nations for developments affected the health of man. India is one of the first ten industrial countries of the world. We have good industrial infrastructure in core industries like metals, chemicals, petroleum, food etc. but what have we acquired from these industries? Only detergents, plastics, solvents, fuel, paints, dyes, poisonous gases and soiled waste. Thus pollution is a necessary evils of all development. Therefore pollution control in our country is of grave concern to all of us. Tropical forests have been cleared mercilessly. Within the next 30 to 50 years there may be little of these forest left. This will greatly reduce wildlife habitats. Overall effects of all the above thing is a deadly threat to human life as well as flora and fauna on the earth. Late prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi rightly said in 1972 in Sweden that Modern man must re-established an unbroken link with nature and wild life.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Tourism is expanding industry. There is rat race among various countries to develop tourism. In fact sustainable development of tourism industry has got great significance. This industry must provide a broad range of experience for tourism interested in different aspects of a region. it should help tourist who are search of cultural and natural experience in urban and settings. Travel and tourism depends on a

wide range of infrastructure services like air ports, air navigations, roads, railways, ports and also on the services by hotels, restaurants, shops and recreations. Tourism has become economic venture not only in India but globally. Good number of foreign tourist are coming to India. Democratic tourism has also increased. Since India is very diversified country in respect of culture, food, dresses and architectural beauty, its has a lot more to offer to tourists.

Tourism is an industry and we must look at it from commercial point of view. To make tourism as a paying industry, we will have to provide many facility like rail, road, airways, hotels, restaurants to the places of interests. Very few people will visit to Halbid or Belur or Lonar for want of exchequer to bring it to the forefront income from such tourist will be much less. Huge publicity within the country and abroad will needed. We have to popularized the tourism (places of important and interested) within the country first. At present, this is neglected. If this is seriously taken up investing sufficient money for road development, hotels, restaurants etc. so many you people can easily get jobs and large number of tourists within the country will attract to see old places, temples, mosques etc in places in India. When this stage is up to expectations, the second stage to attract foreign tourist will start easily.

I wish grand success of the conference.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF FLOOD DISASTER IN UPPER KRISHNA
BASIN: A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE PUNDI
(TAL. PALUS, DIST. SANGLI, MAHARASHTRA)**

Dr. Sardar A. Patil*

Mrs. Shilpa S. Patil**

Abstract

Natural hazards, which damage national economy and produce hardships for large sections of population, are one of the single largest concerns for most nations. Socio-Economic environment is always influenced by natural hazards in general and by Floods in particular. India faces flood problems every year in one or other parts, and about 12.5 per cent of its geographical area comes under flood water. Maharashtra in general and the Sangli District in particular are affected by the floods in the recent years. The low lying villages and villages lying on the banks of the Krishna River in the Sangli district get inundated at the times of floods.

The village Pundi is one of the most severely flood affected villages of the Palus tehsil. It is sited on 17^o 04' 01.44" North latitude and 74^o 22' 02.40" East longitude. The altitude of the Pundi from MSL is 546 meters to 559 meters. It lies on the left Bank of River Krishna

The main objective of the present research paper is to analyze the socio-economic impacts of flood disaster occurred in the year 2005 and 2006.

The present research paper is based on both primary as well as secondary data. The related primary data is collected through intensive fieldwork, during post flood period. The collected data is tabulated and presented by appropriate cartographic techniques.

The study reveals that the flash floods occurred during 2005 and 2006 worst affected on the social and economic condition of the village. In the year 2005, a number of crops contained in 138 hectares agricultural land were damaged by the flood. While in the year 2006, 122 hectares of cropped area were damaged by the flood disaster. In spite of this, livestock, shops and households were also affected by the flood disaster during both years.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND TOOLS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Hazards could be either man-made or naturally occurring in our environment. In the recent years due to poverty, population growth and environmental degradation occurrences of hazards have increased manifolds. In India, due to its geographical position, climate and geological setting, has been experiencing natural disasters every year. Thus, understanding concepts of hazards, disasters, vulnerability, risk and mitigation is essential for disaster management. Among the top ten countries in terms of average annual loss of lives due to natural disasters, all except Australia are developing countries. In India, natural disasters claim a significant toll of population, damage more than 2 million houses and convert many thousand hectares of land into infertile land annually. About 60 percent of the total country is vulnerable to earthquakes, 8 per cent of the total country is vulnerable to cyclones and 12 percent vulnerable to floods. The 5,700 km long coastline is vulnerable to cyclones and 68 percent of Net Sown Area is vulnerable to drought. The aim of disaster management strategies is to reduce the losses in the event of a future occurrence of a hazard. The primary aim is to reduce the risk of death and injury to the population. Secondary aim includes reducing damage and economic losses inflicted on the community as a whole. This research paper highlights that warning systems and preparedness measures reduce and modify the scale of natural disaster. The paper draws the attention that the scientific and technological advancement has improved the human capabilities of understanding the complex physical processes of nature operation in varying scale. Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS, will help in creating frameworks and models and capacities and vulnerabilities analysis (CAV) can help to make the relief interventions more developmental and appropriate.

ROLE OF TOURISM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- A CASE STUDY OF RATANAGIRI DISTRICT

Prof. Dr. Anita Awati*^a

Prof. Chandrashekhar R. Salunkhe*

ABSTRACT:

Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra is economically backward region. Agriculture is major activity but is not sufficient to fulfill the requirement of the region. Other secondary and tertiary activities are also not well developed. Unemployment is an important problem & hence out migration of youth and middle aged people towards Mumbai & other cities is one of the major problems in slow development of the region. It has adversely affected on the total per capita income of the society. Low standard of living & poverty are the main problems of Ratnagiri district.

The Government has introduced new industries but most of the industries are polluting environment. People are opposing such industries; hence a sustainable industry like tourism needs to promote in the region. Ratnagiri district is very rich in natural resources and cultural heritage. Forest, wildlife, hot springs, waterfalls, backwater rides & untamed, unspoiled beaches can attract thousands of tourists from all over Maharashtra. Similarly Forts, Ancient caves, temples will be the main features of the tourism industry. Due to the lack of awareness, infrastructure Tourism industry has not developed. Most of the places have the potential to develop as tourist destination. Rural/ Agro tourism, Monsoon tourism, beach tourism, backwater tourism, Medical/ Aurvedic Tourism, Adventure tourism can be developed in the district.

The development of these places will be helpful to promote the tourist activities, useful to prevent the out migration of younger population & also to generate the employment opportunities. It will increase the standard of living of local people. In this paper an attempt has been made to know the tourism industry and its role in economic development of the district.

Key Words - Out Migration, Sustainable industry, standard of living, economic development.

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A STUDY OF CHANGING POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN RATANAGIRI DISTRICT

Dr. Anita Awati*

ABSTRACT

Systematic & scientific study of population is important for the development of the society. It is also useful to various subjects due to its multidisciplinary approaches. Change in population and the other aspects in any region or country are the determinants of economical –cultural development. Natural growth, Birth rate, death rate, migration, literacy, age-structure, male-female ratio etc. are the major aspects of the population study. This study gives idea about the changing nature of population & its impact on the socio-economic development.

Ratanagiri district is a part of Konkan which was known as money order oriented economy region. Out migration of the district is more due to various social, political & natural problems & it has continuously affected on the structure of population. The objective of the present study is to describe the changes in population characteristics of Ratanagiri district from last 30 years.

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A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF FLOOD DISASTER IN UPPER KRISHNA BASIN: A CASE STUDY OF SANGLI DISTRICT

Dr. Sardar A. Patil^a

Dr. D. G. Gatade^b

Abstract

Floods are usual phenomenon in north India but in the year 2005 and 2006, in last fortnight of the July and first fortnight of the August the disastrous flood situation had experienced in upper Krishna basin in general and Sangli district in particular. Thus, the present research paper focuses on the causes of devastating flood situation occurred in the year 2005 and 2006, in the study region. For the present research paper, primary as well as secondary data has been used. Sinuosity Index has calculated by using S. A. Schunm's method. For the analysis of water discharge, from selected dams' unit hydrograph technique is applied.

During 2005 and 2006, floods in the Sangli district are not a result of any single factor but it caused due to the combination of various factors. Among the major causes of the flood disaster excessive rainfall, excessive water discharge from upstream dams, back push created by the Almatti dam, meandering course of the river Krishna and Warna etc. are the important ones. In spite, other minor factors like, deforestation, land use pattern, construction within flood lines and filling up of drainages, river bridges and Kolhapur Type (KT) weirs had intensified the disastrousness of the floods occurred during 2005 and 2006. In short, the flood disaster of the study region caused due to the natural factors and its intensity had increased by the manmade factors.

Key Words: *Flood, Floodplain, Hazard, Disaster, Hydro-meteorological, Multiple Cross Section and Unit Hydrograph, etc.*

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**TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF PANHALA HILL STATION
AND AROUND IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Dr. Meena Potdar* Shri. Mahesh Kolhal ** Shri. Amol Raskar Shri Pravin Talekar****

ABSTRACT

Tourism industry is the tool for the development of backward areas or areas where any other development is not possible. But for the development of tourism some attractions are necessary which can attract to the tourists. Panhala is destination which is famous as historical as well as hill station. This destination is located on hills so here other developments are not possible but tourism can develop this destination economically and socially. Now most of the people are engaged in tourism activity. Tourist's tax is the income source for Panhala Nagarprishad. Mostly tourists from near by area and few from Pune Mumbai are coming here. But this destination having scope for development as national destination. Transportation facility from big cities and Kolhapur as tourist destination should be developed. Signage board and information board should be here. Forest area and Masai Plateau should develop as ecotourism destinations.

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GROWTH AND PROJECTION OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN INDIA: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Meena B. Potdar*

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Abstract

Tourism is the industry which requires praise and encouragement of the people. This is tool for the economical and infrastructural development of backward region. These is the major source for earning foreign currency. Tourism industry is a fast developing sector for the economy worldwide. Statistical data suggests that the tourism industry in the global scenario makes up 11% of GDP. Tourism industry trends also suggest that as many as 200 million people are engaged worldwide in the tourism industry. Statistical data opine that as many as 700 million travelers travel to international places annually. Several other industries which are in some way related to the tourism industry are doing pretty well. With every passing day, with the advent of latest technologies and reaching out to people becoming is a child's play. Importance of bettering relationships with the neighboring countries, establishing newer networks across the globe has taken the tourism industry to it's zenith. India is known as country for all season. It is probably the only country that offers various categories of tourism. These include history tourism, cultural and religious tourism, event tourism, ecotourism, natural tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, spiritual tourism; beach tourism etc.

India represents one of the most potential tourism markets in the world. To complete this research work data collected through secondary sources and least square method used to calculated projected tourists. Therefore here an attempt made to study the growth and projection of international tourist in India. It has expanded rapidly over the past few years and underpinned by the government support, rising income level and various international sports events, the Indian tourism industry will continue to grow at the fastest pace in the coming years. However, the industry may have to cope up with several challenges which will limit its growth. It evaluates the past, present and future scenario of the Indian tourism market and discusses the key factors which are making India a potential tourism destination.

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VERMIWASH & VERMICOMPOST: A POWERFUL PLANT GROWTH PROMOTER & PLANT PROTECTOR

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Abstract

Vermitechnology is an essential part in organic farming today. It can be easily prepared, has excellent properties, and is harmless to plants. Vermiwash is a collection of excretory products and mucus secretion of earthworms that is collected from vermitechnology.

Present study is focusing on vermitechnology and use of vermiwash obtained from the vermitechnology for exploring the effect on soil and productivity of Brinjal crop. The soil quality was monitored during the experiment along with plant growth parameters like height, shape, number & size of leaves of Brinjal. The study revealed that organic fertilizers and vermiwash compared with control and chemical fertilizers had great influence on plant growth parameters. The average yield of Brinjal during trial showed a significantly greater response in comparison with the control, ordinary compost, and chemical fertilizer.

The biochemical & microbiological study was done & it was found that the treatment of vermiwash was found to have a significant influence on the biochemical characteristics of the soil with marked improvement in soil macro & micronutrients. It contains some growth hormones, enzymes, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, phosphate solubilizing bacteria, the actinomycetes and mycorrhizal fungi which gives resistance to plant from diseases. It gives ability to induce biological resistance in plants by repelling crop pests & by suppressing plant disease. It largely excludes the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It helps to produce nutritive, chemical-free farm products with greater storage value and promotes use of eco friendly organic inputs.

This biological method of crop cultivation is sustainable and improves soil health rather than conventional methods.

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UTILISING THE ENVIRONMENT ITSELF FOR A ECONOMIC BOOM (ECOTOURISM-KOLHAPUR)

Shri. Dilip. D. Ketiwalla*

Shri. Sagar Butala*

Abstract

"Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people." (TIES, 1990) – Statement rightly mentioned all the aspects for a development with regards to the environment and the population which would be benefited by Ecotourism. The outmost purpose is to educate the traveller; provide funds for ecological conservation; directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities; and foster respect for different cultures and for human rights. In addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, an integral part of ecotourism is the promotion of recycling, energy efficiency, water conservation, and creation of economic opportunities for local communities.

The three factors if kept in mind i.e. the population, environment and tourism it would be possible in *uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel*. The few main aims of this title would help in minimizing impact, build environmental and cultural awareness and respect, provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts, provide direct financial benefits for conservation, Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people, raise sensitivity to host state's political, environmental, and social climate etc.

Kolhapur being the most amusing city with natural beauty, heritage sites and most important scope for development is even huge. The State of Maharashtra should consider its view and put a broader scale especially for Ecotourism of this particular area which would rather generate income and opportunity for the people of the state and the adjoining local people. Room for private sector participation. The city of Kolhapur not only provides the culture of the local people living today but also restores the great and royal Maharashtrian heritage with such a picture that any environmentalist would love to divulge in it. With a strong economical and political background of a state like Maharashtra, ecotourism would be an added Golden Advantage!!

Key Words: *Benefit, Ecological Conservation, Economic Development, Recycling, Energy Efficiency, Oppurtunities, Local Communities.*

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**FORM AND MORPHOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF PANHALA TAHSIL**

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Abstract

Types, pattern and shape of the settlement are the significant characteristic properties of the settlements. When we consider pattern it refers a geometric form and shape of the settlements which may be of different types and the type refers to relationship of number of dwellings and number of sides (Singh, 1994). In the present paper to identify the types of rural settlements, dispersal index has been calculated along with shape index using the Haggett's (1965) formula. The 'SOI' toposheets have also been used to analyze the patterns of rural settlements. In the study area 34 villages have 'Pentagonal Shape' which are scattered all over in the blocks. This refers that in the study region Panhala, Kotholi and Kale blocks have maximum contact numbers of the rural settlements. Compact rural settlement is an outcome of productive land with a favorable climatic conditions so the permanent agriculture. However, dispersed rural settlement is an expression of rugged and undulating topography whereupon the land use is segregated in varieties that lead to the dispersed rural settlement.

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IMPACT OF TOURISM ON MANDWA BEACH

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A. Sampath

Abstract

Tourism is internationally regarded as one of the world's fastest growing industries. The tourism industry relies on environmental, natural and cultural resources. Ecotourism is the practice of low-impact, educational, ecologically and culturally sensitive travel that benefits local communities and host countries. Responsible ecotourism includes programs that minimize the negative aspects of conventional tourism on the environment and enhance the cultural integrity of local people.

This paper attempts to highlight the impact of tourism on Mandwa Beach in the Raigad District of Maharashtra. It is located 120km away from Mumbai. This unspoilt and isolated beach attracts about 1500-2000 tourists on weekdays, which doubles during weekends. This sandy island is bordered by a rocky coastline hedged by mangroves on one side, while the other side is smooth with soft honey coloured sand. The suppleness of the sand is highlighted by the foot-falls of sea-gulls at the water's edge. One can easily breathe in fresh-air in this pollution free, pure environment. The only two shops in the entire vicinity of the beach earn a handsome amount of income from those visiting. There is a good provision for water sports for the young at heart and gypsy by spirit.

Necessary information and data was collected by personal interview from the locals, hawkers and the tourists. This paper provides an over view of the possible sustainable ecotourism with the efficient resource management within the area.

Key Words: Mangroves, ecotourism, sustainable, resource management.

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**“SPATIAL PATTERN OF SEX RATIO IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT
OF MAHARASHTRA”**

**** Dr. D.G.Gatade**

*** Mr. Pawar S.N**

ABSTRACT

In the present research paper an attempt has been made to analyze the spatial patterns of sex ratio in general (1991-2001) in the study region. Study of the population deals not only with the population size and growth but also with the composition. Sex composition is one of the most significant physical and qualitative aspects of population. The sex ratio of the total population in India is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. The sex composition reflects the nature of economy and society. It also focuses on the status of women in the society. Sex ratio is an index of the socio-economic condition prevailing in an area and is useful for regional analysis (Franklin, 1956).

In India, there are more males than females. The number of females per thousand males has been declining and was 933 in 2001 census. In Maharashtra also less proportion of 922 females per thousand males, In the present paper we would like to study at micro level. Ahmednager district is selected for study purpose. Ahmednagar district is situated partly in the upper Godavari basin and partly in the Bhima basin occupying a somewhat central position in the Maharashtra state. It lies between 18° 2' and 19° 9' north latitude and 73° 9' and 75° 5' east longitude. The study region covers an area about 17,412 sq.km and it has acquired 5.54% area of Maharashtra state. The total population of Ahmednagar district is 40,88,077 out of which 21,06,581 (51.52%) are males and 19,81,576 (48.48%) are females. According to 2001 Census, 32,84,480 (80.35%) rural population and 8,03,597 (19.65%) is urban population in the study region. According to 2001 Census, The district has 14 tehsils with 1581 villages in the 2001. The sex composition of study region shows fewer females per thousand males. According to 2001 Census, the sex ratio is 941 females per thousand males, due to sex ratio become more favourable to males, high female mortality at childhood, educational improvement, lower status of women in society's, sex selective migration, extent of urbanization, availability of medical facilities, sex selective abortions and infanticide etc, are major factors influencing on sex ratio of Study region.

For the present study taluka has been taken as a basic unit of investigation. The period selected for the present study is two decade (1991-2001), The proposed study is entirely based on secondary data which will be collected from Socio – Economic Review and District Statistical Abstracts of Ahmednager, Census of India, Census Handbook of Maharashtra and Ahmednagar District, District Gazetteer and also data have been collected from various published and unpublished thesis, articles and books etc. Sex ratio is computed by using following formula.

$$\text{GSR} = \frac{\text{Total No. of females}}{\text{Total No. of Males}} * 1000$$

Where, GSR = General Sex Ratio

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ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Varsha Shirish Phatak*

Abstract

Ecotourism means responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves well-being of local people. In Konkan from north to south tourism is being developed. But tourism adversely affects on environment thus there is a need of development of ecotourism. Naturally it will help to save the environment, create job opportunities as well as to improve economic position of rural people who want to involve and implement ecotourism activities.

Sustainable tourism was defined in 1992 Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry as tourism that “meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future.”

Role of Ecotourism in Social and Economic Development

- Ecotourism is growing segment of the global tourism industry. That is making significant positive contribution to the environmental, social cultural and economical well being of destination and local communities around the world.
- Offering market linked long-term solutions ecotourism provides effective economic incentives for conserving and enhancing bio-cultural diversity and helps protect the natural and cultural heritage of our beautiful planet.
- Ecotourism is also an effective vehicle for empowering local communities to fight against poverty and to achieve sustainable development.
- Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing subsectors of the tourism industry. In an effort to be more ecologically aware and hoping to help save the earth’s natural resources, more and more people are participants in ecotourism and travelling to far away destinations.

Impact of ecotourism

1. Direct - Those arising from the initial tourism spending, such as money spent at a restaurant.
2. Indirect- The restaurant buys goods and services from other business there by generating indirect impacts.
3. Induced impact- In addition the restaurant employees spend part of their wages to buy various goods and services thereby generating induced impacts.

Qualities of Businessmen

Intelligence, Overcoming spirit, Utilize Opportunities Increase economic power

A common priority is to increase eco-benefits and the traditional approach is to attract more visitors. By educating travelers on ecotourism more companies and individuals are doing their part to make positive effect on local and remote economies when they travel As Ecotourism becomes mainstream, any presence in a remote or exotic location will be pressured by local governments to be as green and eco-friendly maintain our worlds delicates ecosystems and also contributes to more positive view of tourism overall.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: NEEDS A PROPER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Smt. JAYEETA DATTA*

Abstract

Environmental hazards are any type of sudden event creating great damage, loss, destruction devastating to life and property. It results into a serious disruption of functioning of society, causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the society to cope with the situation. As it is the very sudden movement, it needs the proper management to adjust with surroundings. Rapid population growth, economic growth, development of science and technology and increased the standard of living have all contributed different types of major environmental change. Global climate are changing very frequently and natural hazards are more frequent and sudden. Natural disaster occur due to uncertainty of the nature. Some major forms of natural disaster are floods, earthquake, cyclone, drought and tsunami etc. Environmental hazards cannot be averted but proper management programme can reduce the risk and vulnerability of local people and environment. Management means any decision making process. Disaster management generally include relief, rescue, rehabilitation and recovery. But this all should be in a proper time and proper place. The proper disaster management system should include all the three stages; Pre-Disaster, Disaster Occurrence and Post-Disaster. Improve technology has helped the man to check some of disasters and hazards some of them can predicted in advance and suitable measures can reduce their bad effects. Therefore management need a welfare of mankind, to manage such event in such a way that they do not occur or they may be predicted earlier or their effects should be minimised. Pre disaster management should include GIS to actually identify the area and the type of disaster. In the time of occurrence people should be more sensitive regarding how to deal the disaster. NGOs and private individuals can play crucial role in rescue and relief of the victim people. Disaster management include observing, monitoring and forecasting the hazards. Modern technology play an important role to understand the disaster in a better manner and help in disaster management.

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“FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP THROUGH AGRI TOURISM”

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Abstract

This paper examines the roles and significance of Agro tourism activity undertaken by those farmers who have non-farming jobs from a multifunctional perspective. The results revealed that Agro tourism activities could realize efficient and sustainable resource utilization of the farm and therefore enhance multifunctionality of agriculture. The results indicate that multifunctionality is not in parallel with the low productivity of farmers and that Agro tourism will be an effective and recommended activity for those farm-oriented people who are from non-farming occupations.

Keywords:

Agro tourism; multifunctionality of agriculture; educational function; rural resources; human resources; newcomers, Case studies/ Success Stories

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ECOTOURISM IN GUHAGAR

Ms.Sarvat Kazi* Hemlata chavan*

Mugdha Chavan*

Abstract

Eco-tourism is the latest sale pitch in the tourism circle of India. You must be thinking what is eco-tourism all about? And, why there is so much of hype about eco-tourism in India? Eco tourism is the newest buzz in the tourism industry of every country. Each and every nation of the world is keeping no stone unturned to develop itself as an eco-tourism destination. To woo more globetrotters from far and wide places, every government is taking the help of eco-tourism.

Ecotourism is the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry in the Maharashtra state. Even, India is no less behind other nations of the world. It is also working hard to grasp a special pride of place in the world tourism map. It is spreading its horizon and touching higher heights to become a hottest tourist destination. And, to fulfill this desire of Indian government, eco-tourism is helping a lot.

Guhagar is having one of the finest beaches on Coastal Maharashtra. Guhagar is a Taluka place in Ratnagiri District and situated around 250 Kms from Pune & 285Kms from Mumbai. Guhagar is a Holy place where everyone has to visit Shri Vyadeshwar Temple and Shri Durgadevi Temple. Hedvi : Famous for Shri Dashbhuj Laxmi Ganesh Temple and scenic beach..There is one beautiful place Brahman ghal. Velneshwar is most exciting place for tourism.

Guhagar is very close to small forest where you can find Cobras, Viper snakes, Langoors, Jackals, Rabbits, Wild Cats, Hornbills, Crested Serpent Eagles, Black Eagles, Sea Gulls, Hawks, Kites and very rarely Wild Boar and Leopards.

Key Words: Dashbhuj laxmi ganesh temple, Brahman ghal, tourism industry, Velneshwar

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PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDY OF DRINKING WATER IN SADVALI INDUSTRIAL ZONE OF SANGMESHWAR TAHSIL, DIST. RATNAGIRI (MAHARASHTRA)

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*Dr. SARDAR PATIL***,

*Prof. C. N. MATH****

ABSTRACT

Water is an essential resource for life on earth. Eventhough planet of the earth contains 71% water out of that 97% water is concentrated in oceans. Increasing urbanization and rapid industialisation in konkan region affects the drinking water resources directly and indirectly. Ground water resources like well and bore well are significant in konkan region in general and Sangmeshwar tahsil in particular. Sadawali is growing industrial zone of Sangmeshwar tahsil, Ratnagiri District. Water from well is main resource for drinking and domestic purpose in this area. A Physico-chemical study of drinking water was carried out by analyzing sample from six wells of different locations. Different parameter like colour PH, Chloride, TDS, DO, COD, BOD, etc. were determined by standard analytical methods (APHA). The main purpose of analysis is to check potability of water. According to WHO standards for drinking water the range of checked parameters were found within permissible range. Hence, water from well sources was found to be potable and safe for drinking purpose.

Key words: Physico chemical study, Ground Water, BOD, COD

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INDIA'S GROWING POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Vijay B Musai, *

Dr. P B Draxe **

Abstract

In the process of globalization India is being identified as next super power, regarding the Process of globalization some developmental indication are shown in the field such as Educational, economical, health etc. However among this institution, development cannot be said as fulfill development because there are so many social problems in the Indian society such as poverty growing population health related problem etc. If these social related problems are not removed, development will not be possible in various level of Indian society. That is why by keeping the views of this all issues the present research paper tried to understand critical analysis of Indians growing population and development of Indian society.

Key Terms: Population, Globalization, development, education, economic, health, poverty.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with various aspects of population growth in Solapur district. Spatial and temporal variations in the growth of population by considering birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates have been taken into account. Since, the most important problem before the country today is the one created by population explosion. All the efforts to improve social and economic conditions of the people have thrown out of the gear, which increased from 238 million in 1901 to 1002 million in 2001, for India. During the same period Solapur district has also experienced enormous increase in total population, which increased from 0.87 million in 1901 to 3.8 million in 2001. The growth of population in any area is determined by three basic factors namely, human fertility, human mortality and human mobility. The difference between human fertility and mortality is called natural increase of population.

The changes in population numbers have broad serious implications, if it is in positive direction than population increases. The high population growth rate, medium population growth rate and low population growth rate have been found out for different tahsils of Solapur district. Rural – Urban differential in growth rate, differentials in birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate have been studied. A correlation matrix of the variables influencing the growth of population for Solapur district is prepared and co-efficient of correlation calculated are interpreted accordingly.

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SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Shri. Deshmukh L.P. *

Abstract

Sustainable agriculture integrates three main goals –environmental health ,economic profitability and social and economic equity. Sustainability reset on the principal that we must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet the needs .Therefore, stewardship of both natural and human resources is of prime importance. When the production of food and fiber degrades the natural resource base ,the ability of future generations to produce the flourish decreases. The decline of ancient civilizations in Mesopotamia. the Mediterranean region ,pre-Columbian southwest U.S. and Central America is believed to have been strongly influenced by natural resource degradation from non sustainable farming and forestry practices. Water is major limiting factor when mismanagement. The continued use of these energy sources cannot be sustainable indefinitely .Sustainable agriculture systems involve a Variety of approaches which reduces reliance on non-renewable energy sources and also substitution of renewable sources is economically feasible

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**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF POWERLOOM INDUSTRY IN
ICHALKARANJI CITY: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

Miss. R. T. Chougule, *

Dr. D. H. Pawar**

ABSTRACT

Power loom industry plays an important role in our textile industry and ultimately in overall economic development of nation. The power loom industry is labour dominated. Ichalkaranji is an important town in Kolhapur district popularly known as 'Manchester of Maharashtra'. Initially there was very large handloom industry concentrated in the city, but the technological advancement it replaced by power loom and now being replaced by auto looms.

In this paper the attempt has been made to show the growth and development of power loom industry in the study region. The primary and secondary data is used and various statistical and cartographical methods are used for representation of data. The result is indicating positive growth of power loom industry as well as positive growth of workers engaged in this industry.

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IMPACT OF TOURISM ON SANJAY GANDHI NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

Ecotourism is responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strive to be an alternative to mass tourism. Its purpose is to educate the traveler; provide funds for ecological conservation directly benefit the economic development. One of the goals of ecotourism is to offer tourists insight into the impact of human beings on the environment, and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats. Wildlife tourism is a part of this industry which has gained popularity and can be used as a medium to create awareness among the public about nature conservation, whereas excessive tourism leads to unhealthy changes in wildlife habitat.

This study is an attempt to highlight the impact of tourism for promoting sustainable development within the Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Mumbai), which is the only park that lies in the heart of the city. It is said to be the green lung of city. It has been seen that certain forest area open to the tourist for the aesthetic, education and recreation purposes for creating awareness is affecting the environment of the park. Due to the hindrance of visitors, residents of the park and the concrete jungle around the park there have been changes in population of wildlife in the park. Because of the challenging location of the park, the wavering climate, pollution levels in the city also affects the habitat of the fauna. It also highlights that wildlife tourism and sustainable development is unattainable without development of local community residing within the national park. This paper tackles with the overall effect of tourism on wildlife and environment of National park.

Key words: Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Ecotourism, sustainable development, wild life tourism, hindrance.

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**EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF MINING INDUSTRIES IN
REDDI VILLAGE, SINDHUDURG DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

SAGAR T. SANKPAL*

DR. N. P. TENDOLKAR**

MRS. M. R. KALE***

ABSTRACT

The present work focus on impact of mining industries on environment in and around the Reddi Village, Sindhudurg district, Maharashtra, India. Mining can have adverse effect on surrounding surface and ground water if protective measures are not taken. The magnitude and significant of the environmental pollution causes by mining depends on method of mining scale and concentration of mining activity. The scope of present work includes detailed physicochemical characterization of water quality and monitoring of ambient air quality for SPM SO₂ MPN NO_x. The samples were collected at three different sites representing Mine site, Plant site and Residential area. Also the noise level was recorded at mining area and nearby village using noise level meter. The total data produced the total effect of all pollutants together and compared with all the guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Environment and forest and Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM). The result observed indicates water and air are extensively polluted. Hence it should be effectively followed by treatment.

Key words: Mining, Physicochemical study, COD, BOD, AAQ, Noise level.

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SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY ESTIMATION OF COPPER FROM INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS OF LOTE PERSHURAM MIDC AREA

*Kshama Dalvi¹,

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Sagar Sankpal³

Abstract

The objective of this work is to determine the amount of copper present in the industrial effluents released openly without prior treatment in the Lote-Parshuram industrial area in Ratnagiri district. The initial idea was to determine the amount of the element present. The amounts of copper present was determined Spectrophotometrically by developing coloured complex of copper with 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (neocuproine). The analysis was done by using two methods of calibration and standard addition. The results were represented on spreadsheets with detailed information about volumes of standard solutions added of specified concentrations. The results showed that some samples collected from industrial effluents had concentration of copper significantly higher than those prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board, Govt. of India (CPCB) limits.

Key words: Effluent, Copper, Spectrophotometer

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**ENVIRONMENT, TOURISM AND POPULATION –
(ECOTOURISM-KASABA, SANGAMESHWAR)**

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ABSTRACT

The term ecotourism is made up of two words 'ecosystem' and 'tourism'. It is not only traveling to ecosystem, but also conserving them. The three factors if kept in mind i.e. the population, environment and tourism. It is also the key to sustainable ecological development. Ecotourism is one way to maximize the environment & social benefits of tourism, not forgetting the economic development. While producing economic opportunities that make conservation of natural resources, beneficial to local people. In short tourism can be conceptualized as "Any tourism programmed" i.e. Nature based. Ecologically sustainable. Where education and interpretation is a major component. Where local people are benefited. Can be called Ecotourism. It is does not satisfy any one of these components then it cannot be a real Ecotourism venture.

Kasba (Sangameswar) is the most beautiful & aesthetic place .The tangible element include transportation system- air, rail , road , water & space , hospitality services, accommodation foods & beverages, tours & related services such as banking, insurance & safety & security. The intangible elements include rest & relaxation, culture, escape, adventure, new & different experiences. to help the people become aware of the value of the state's biodiversity through education.

To ensure that Ecotourism development has positive & beneficial linkages for mountain communities. Travel & tourism is a major industry in the world & is at the top of the league of invisible earners of foreign currency Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying_capacity of natural_systems with the social challenges facing humanity.

Key words: sustainable ecological development, economic opportunities, Kasba (beautiful & aesthetic place),

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TOURISM CLIMATIC COMFORT INDEX FOR SOLAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)

*Dr. S.C. ADAVITOT**

ABSTRACT

Tourism is a major sector of the global economy. Climate has a strong influence on the tourism and recreation sector and in some regions of the world constitutes the resource on which the tourism industry is predicated. The present paper aims to highlight the application of Mieczowski's (1985) 'Tourism Climate Comfort Index' (TCI) for Solapur and its environ. Along with this Comset's Comfort Index and Thom's Discomfort Index. The Solapur District is lying on the south eastern border of Maharashtra has a large number of tourist places particularly religious and historical centers such as Akkalkot, Pandharpur, Tuljapur, Ganagapur, Solapur, Bijapur and Gulbarga in its vicinity. Lakhs of tourist are attracting towards these destinations. The study area is located far away from the influence of maritime. For the present study data has been collected from Meteorological Dept., Pune and Agricultural Research center Solapur. The study reveals that according to E.C.Thom's Comfort Index the Temperature Humidity Index (THI) value for the months of Nov. (70.34), Dec. (66.69), Jan. (66.95) and Feb.(71.45) shows comfortness for tourism, while Camuset Climate Comfort Index (CI) shows the months of Dec.(899.36), Jan. (2007.080) Feb (2351.08) and Mar.(951.41) were comfort months for tourism. As per Mieczowski's formula the TCI for the months of Nov.(21), Dec.(31), Jan (31) and Feb. (28) are the comfort months for tourist to visit Solapur and its environ.

Keywords: Tourism, climate change, tourism comfort index.

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ECOTOURISM IN DAPOLI

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Abstract

Eco-tourism can be also known as ecological tourism. According to the Ecotourism society, eco-tourism can be defined as "responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of the local people". In a more simple way eco-tourism can be defined as that form of tourism which focuses on volunteering personal growth, and learning new ways to live on the planet and also involves travel to those destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the main charm of the region. There are some terms like Responsible tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Green Tourism, Nature-based Tourism sometimes overlaps with the term Eco-tourism but there is a thin line of difference between all of them. The three factors if kept in mind i.e. the population, environment and tourism it would be possible in uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. The few main aims of this title would help in minimizing impact, build environmental and cultural awareness and respect, provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts, provide direct financial benefits for conservation, Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people, raise sensitivity to host state's political, environmental, and social climate etc.

Dapoli is wonderful city situated 700 - 800 foot above sea level having nice climate. This is also called as Mahabaleshwar of Konkan. Due to the cool atmosphere, earlier the British had captured and established this place as their military base. So it is called as Camp Dapoli. Dapoli is the taluka headquarters. There is a Agricultural University (Krishi Vidyapeeth) in Dapoli. It has a healthy climate. It is the north most taluka in Ratnagiri district. It is separated from Sahyadri range by the Khed taluka. Dapoli has a sea board of 50 km stretching from Bankot to Dabhol.

Key Words: *uniting conservation, communities and sustainable travel, empowerment, mahabaleshwar of konkan*

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**POTENTIALITY OF ECOTOURISM: A STUDY OF GAGANBAVDA
TEHSIL OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT (M.S.).**

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Abstract

During last decade of 20th century, tourism received a large attention in developing countries. Tourism is coined by two sides, i.e., natural and socio-cultural. But with the development of tourist centre mass degrading the environment on a massive scale. Through the need of conservation of environment and development of tourism the concept of ecotourism has been evolved in mid-1980s.

The concept of Ecotourism deals with travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific object of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural aspects found in these areas.

In India, Western Ghats is one of the Biodiversity Hot-spot regions. Sahyadri is the northern range of Western Ghats in Maharashtra. The study area is located in Kolhapur district in south part of Sahyadri hill ranges. It is located between 16° 24' N. to 16° 44' N. latitudes and 73° 40' E. to 74° 01' E. longitudes. This area has lots of potential to become the important eco-tourist place. This area having Gagangiri, Palsambe waterfall, Andur dam, Kode dam, Morjai temple, Borbet forest area, Versaf waterfall etc. which could be developed and conserved.

The main objectives of the present paper are to explore the potential of tourism and to evaluate the present socio-economic status of ecotourism in Gaganbavda tehsil. For the present research paper, data have been collected through primary and secondary sources. After the study the conclusion is coming out that, this area is still in early stage of development. This research could be helpful for eco-friendly development of tourism in Gaganbavda tehsil which may provide employment, through which socio-economic development of the study area can be possible.

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF BUFFALOES REARING AS A SIDELINE FOR FARMING
IN DROUGHT PRONE AREA: A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE HINGNI
IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT.**

Dr. Arjun H. Nanaware *

Shri Ghule M. A.**

Abstract

In modern sense the Agriculture consist of practice of cultivation of crops raising livestock, fish, pig farm, goat farm and poultry. India has 66 percent of economically active population, engaged in agriculture. Though mixed farming has been a common practice in India since immemorial due to existence of complementary and supplementary relationship between crop production and animal production systems. The share of livestock product is estimated at 21% of total agricultural sector.

Dairy has gained momentum due to commercialization and it is a rural in come generating activity in India. There fore there is considerable increase in milch animals and milk production. The fact that dairying could play a more constructive role in promoting rural welfare and reducing poverty. Dairy development in India has been acknowledged the world over as one of modern India's most successful development programme.

The scarcity of rainfall and traditional method of farming are the causes of poor economic condition of farmers. There is a need to improve economic condition of farmers. The Buffaloes rearing is one of the ways to improve economic condition of farmers. So, present paper attempt to analyse the impact of dairy farming on economic condition of farmers in the village Hingni (pan.). The paper is based on primary data. To examine the impact of dairy farming on economic condition of farmers, the statistical technique has been used i.e. coefficient of correlation, coefficient of determination and regression analysis. The rate of change in dependent variable has been estimated with the help of 'b' coefficient, which is the line of best fit. It was assumed that the number of Buffaloes are higher, the more is the earning of farmers. It is found that more than half of the total variation in net earning of farmers is influenced by the variable 'X' i.e. number of Buffaloes. The regression coefficient indicates that increase of one Buffaloes causes 19.15 thousand rupees increase in net earning of farmers per year.

Keywords: Buffaloes rearing, Net earnings, Correlation, regression.

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NEED OF THE ENVIRONMENT ITSELF FOR A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCOPE (ECOTOURISM-ADIVARE, VAITYE, & GAOVKHADI BEACH)

Mr.Swanand shevade

Avinash Pawar Tushar Bavadekar

Nilesh Rokade

ABSTRACT

Ecotourism is the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry in Maharashtra state. It should be non-damaging, non-degrading and ecologically sustainable nature tourism; there should be no negative effects on the species targeted.

The majority of New Maharashtra state ecotourism activities are on Department of Conservation (DoC) administered land, or target marine birds or mammals that DoC is charged with protecting. Two ecotourism ventures on Adivare & Vaitye Gaowkhadi beach At Ratnagiri Beach.

The importance of these behaviours and possible outcomes of disturbance are discussed, as are population change implications. The extrinsic value of the approachers' group size in this and other studies is discussed. Other studies of Arabic Sea Beach suggest that habituation may have occurred.

Awareness of environmental issues is becoming more important globally and the catchword of tourism in the 1990s is 'ecotourism'. Ecotourism is the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry (Cater 1994). There has been much discussion as to what the correct definition of ecotourism is, or should be, and many debate its scope. Put simply, it is the subset of nature tourism (tourism based on viewing of or interacting with nature) which is sustainable, therefore involving a symbiotic relationship between tourism, the environment and culture (Gilbert et al. 1992), a 'win-win' situation. The 1992 conference 'Ecotourism Business in the Pacific: Promoting a Sustainable Experience' adopted the following definition put forward by Valentine (1992, p.9):

Ecotourism is restricted to that subset of nature based tourism which is

- a) Based upon relatively undisturbed natural areas,
- b) Non-damaging, non-degrading, ecologically sustainable,
- c) A direct contributor to the continued promotion and management of the natural areas used,
- d) subject to an adequate and appropriate management regime,
- e) of clear benefit to local people.

Adivare, Vaitye,& Gaovkhadi beach being the most amusing city with natural beauty, heritage sites and most important scope for development is even huge. The State of Maharashtra should consider its view and put a broader scale especially for Ecotourism of this particular area which would rather generate income and opportunity for the people of the state and the adjoining local people. Room for private sector participation. The city of Ratnagiri not only provides the culture of the local people living today but also restores the great and royal Maharashtrian heritage with such a picture that any environmentalist would proud to divulge in it. With a strong economical and political background of a state like Maharashtra, ecotourism would be an added platinum Advantage!!

Key Words: Ecological Conservation, Benifit, socio-Economic Development, reusing,Recycling, Energy Efficiency, Oppurtunities, Local Communities.

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TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN GOA It's Past Profile... Present Status...Future Prospects....

Ms. Domitel D'Souza*

ABSTRACT

Tourism Industry has emerged as a significant activity in the world today. It has assumed a multi-dimensional and multi-disciplinary scope. This paper attempts to study the catalytic role of tourism in the regional development of Goa, as well the role of history as a catalyst for the development of tourism in Goa. An attempt is also made to highlight the wide spectrum of opportunities explored in order to develop tourism in this State and thereby uplift its economy.

Profile of the Study Area-

Goa has been proclaimed as the ultimate tourist destination. A tiny emerald land on the west coast of India with an undaunted, uninterrupted dazzling palm-fringed sandy coastline, pristine churches and holy temples, its Indo-Latin architecture, traditional feasts and festivals and importantly hospitable people, provides an ideal tourist profile to this State of Goa. It is referred to as India's 'Tourist Heaven'. It is a perfect holiday destination, with a wide spectrum of tourist attractions projected.

What does Goa have to offer to the tourist? The beaches, the temples, the churches historical sites, the forts, the music and dances; both the Indo-Portuguese and the traditional Goan, the Carnival, the Cruises, the water sports, the Goan Cuisine, the wild life sanctuaries, the dudhsagar, its sacred groves are a definite attraction to both the domestic and foreign tourist. Heritage tourism, health tourism, Adventure tourism are the added attractions.

Travel through the Ages-

Travel is an integral part of tourism and is an ancient phenomenon. Since the very historic times travel has been a fascination for men. The invention of money by the Sumerians and the development of trade and commerce around 4000 B.C mark the beginning of the era of tourism (Bhatia 2000.P.1).In the past travel was not so much for pleasure but for trade, was knowledge-oriented, for religious purpose or with the desire to explore new lands. The Romans introduced the concept of 'travel for pleasure'. Medicinal baths and seaside resorts were popular with the Romans, and this concept was later imbibed by Europe (Ganguly 2001 P.2). Renaissance and the Industrial revolution gave spurt to tourism activity around the globe. Thomas Cook is the pioneer of modern mass tourism, and he organized his first excursion in 1811.

Tourism in Goa a Beginning- Goa has always been a fascination for the tourist. In ancient times it was referred to as '*Sunaprant*'(Golden Goa). Under the Portuguese it

became the metropolis of the East, and was referred to as '*Perolo do Orient*' (Pearl of the East).

The Portuguese at the end of 1942 created the office of 'Statistic and Information'. The Statistic office was entrusted with the task of compiling statistics while the information section was concerned with publishing of the '*Noticias de Estado do India*' (a fortnightly bulletin of information in Portuguese), a Portuguese India News Bulletin (a monthly in English), and a *Collecao de Divulgucao* (a bulletin for carrying out propaganda). Probably the history of tourist organization could be traced to the *Colleccucao de Divulgucao*. In 1958 the Information section was separated and a separate Directorate for Information and Tourism known as the 'Center for Information and Tourism' was established in 1960. With some further development the 'Goa tourism Development Corporation of Goa' was established in 1982. The Government of Goa declared Tourism as an Industry with effect from 1.4.2000.

During the pre-Portuguese period, Goa did attract tourist. The Basilica of St. Francis Xavier and the Hindu Shrines of Mangueshi and Shantadurga attracted the devotees both Catholic and Hindus from part of India and the World. Thus, Travel for pleasure was a secondary attraction for the holidaymakers

Historical Perspective to Tourism in Goa-

History has been a stimulus for the development of tourism in this State. Pre-Portuguese Goa provides a rich cultural heritage. The Portuguese rule gave the Goan culture a glamour- a '**Golden Goa**' image, which serves as an attraction to the tourist. The trend in the development of tourism from 1960's to present day is highlighted.

III. Tourism- a Stimulus to Socio-Economic Development of Goa-

The contribution of tourism to the development of the Economy and its various variables is highlighted. A cost-benefit analysis is provided.

IV. Anticipations and Apprehensions for the Future-

A critical analyses of this development process are attempted at. Caution and sustainable development is a key to a bright future for tourism in Goa.

Finally a Conclusive statement and some suggestions are provided.

The data has been collected through primary as well as secondary sources. Collected data analyzed and presented graphically in a systematic form.

CARBON MINERALIZATION OF ORGANIC AMENDMENTS & SOC PRESERVATION IN AGRICULTURAL SOILS

A. Pereira

P.H. Desai*

Carbon dioxide is a good indicator to measure the rate of organic matter decomposition and it helps to determine the nutrient release pattern and optimum time for organic matter application

In the present study, mineralization rates of raw organic waste, cow dung manure, vermicompost and biochar along with other combinations in various amounts of urea and ferric oxide were determined. Urea is added so as to facilitate the growth of ammonia-oxidizing bacteria (AOB), such as species of *Nitrosomonas* which assimilate the carbon dioxide released from urea; to make biomass via the Calvin Cycle where as ferric oxide is added for long term preservation of soil organic matter. The analysis of CO₂ evolution was done under controlled laboratory conditions for 21 days under soil moisture regime of 70% water holding capacity at 30° C. Cumulative carbon dioxide evolved from different amendments was also calculated. While studying the mineralization rates, basic soil properties and macronutrient contents like N, P & K were also analyzed prior and post appropriate amendments

The application of biochar to agricultural soil has the potential to greatly improve the physical, chemical and biological conditions of soil. Application of biochar along with ferric oxide increases soil carbon long term storage of soil organic matter.

Keywords: Carbon mineralization, Nitrosomonas, Ammonia oxidizing bacteria, Calvin Cycle

**ECOLOGICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE TOURISM –
TUNGARESHWAR**

J. Joy

A. Pereira

D.Sharma

P.H. Desai*

Ecotourism is the nature based learning oriented tourism that has the intent of being environmentally, economically and socio-culturally sustainable. Tungareshwar is a beautiful conical peak, 664m high, easy to climb and the highest plateau in this region. It has been declared as a wildlife sanctuary by the government of India. It has a wide variety of flora and fauna to be explored. Various tourism websites rate this location high on parameters such as accessibility, sightseeing, safety etc. The only parameter where Tungareshwar falls short is in accommodation and organization of tourism.

If this tourist spot is developed by organizing its inflow of tourists, providing them with various necessary amenities and resources, publicize the location, and all this in an environment friendly manner then various improvements can be seen. Such as job opportunities to the locals; generate revenue for the government while making the masses more aware of nature around them and the trouble it is in.

Tungareshwar is still comparatively unknown and unexplored places which hasn't seen too much of human development. This can be used to our advantage by giving people used to the urban lifestyle an opportunity to experience the tranquil surroundings of nature and all this at a location not too far away from the heart of the city.

Key words: Tungareshwar, Ecotourism, wildlife sanctuary, parameters, tranquil

SYNCRETIC NATURE OF GOAN CULTURE (A CASE STUDY ON SALCETE TALUKA)

*Adrian Ferro

* PrajayTubki Dessai

**MrsSarita Naik tari

ABSTRACT

The rich cultural heritage of Goa is a stark contrast to the rest of India. This is one quality that makes the culture of Goa truly unique. Goa is a place where you find people accepting the presence of all major religions without any ego or hesitation. This is the place where people follow tradition as well as remain ahead with time and trends. The Goan culture is very easy going and relaxed. You won't find people fighting or arguing over religious issues or dress codes. Everyone's mind set is free to follow the kind of lifestyle they want to, unlike the rest of India where tradition and conservatism is an inseparable part of one's life.

This paper attempts to study the process of socio-cultural transformation of salcete taluka over a period of time. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is the various measures used by various religions in Goa and the various cultural changes brought about in Salcete. There are three periods considered: Pre-Portuguese, Portuguese and Post-Portuguese. Salcete is a cluster of 66 islands in South Goa district, with Margao as its main urban centre. It is also known as 'Shasti'. Having been ruled by Hindu, Muslim, and Portuguese rulers over the centuries, the area has many monuments and relics that are a reminder of this rich heritage. Cartographic maps and demographic data is used to show the cultural changes that took place in Salcete. The study shows that colonial impact has several ramifications on the socio-cultural life of the people of this taluka. The layers of cultural have left imprints, the people have assimilated the same to emerge as an unique Goan society.

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DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN GOA: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Small-scale industries occupy a place of strategic importance in Indian economy in view of its considerable contribution to employment, production and exports. However, since 1991 small-scale industries in India find themselves in an intensely competitive environment due to globalization, domestic economic liberalization and dilution of sector specific protective measures.

The present study is an attempt to bring out spatial -Economic dimension of the small scale industries of the state of Goa, India. This work is an outcome of exhaustive secondary data, reference studies, case studies discussion with scholars. The present research is carried out with the help of Maps, Statistics, and availability of literature. Thus, present paper deals with the study of taluka wise distribution of small scale industries of Goa.

The study shows there is regional disparity of development of small scale industries. The interior talukas are underdeveloped as compared to the coastal talukas.

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MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIA : A STUDY BASED ON CENSUS, 2001

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* Prasad Gandhi

*MayureshPotphode

ABSTRACT

One of the important aspects of population studies is the migration which arises out of various social, economic or political reasons. The study of movement or migration of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society in a more conceptual manner.

In view of this, the present paper aims to analyse the migration characteristics of India according to the Census , 2001. The migration data has been collected for all 36 administrative regions (States& Union territory) of India from www.censusindia.gov.in. Thus, this paper deals with the study of all the aspects of migration in the administrative regions of India.

Various cartographic methods have been used to show different spatial aspect of migration related to inter State as well as international migration.

Eight States of India have been selected for detail study. Maharashtra and West Bengal are the leading States of inmigrants whereas Bihar and Uttar Pradesh lead the outmigrant population. Economic factor is the leading for outmigration from these States.This migration is mainly male dominated.

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**TRIBAL SOCIETY AND TRANSFORMATION: A CASE STUDY OF
NUNDEM VILLAGE, SANGUEM- GOA**

*Anagha Dicholker

**Dishanta S. Malkarnekar

ABSTRACT

Tribals forms an intergral part of population. The unique characteristics of these aborigines display layers of metamorphosis from the past to present. Though they have been inducted into the main stream, still these communities have maintain their entity.

According to the 2001 census, Goa's population consists of 12.02% of tribes. It comprises of three major tribes. They are the Gawdis, the Velips and the kunbis. Of the above mentioned tribes the velips constitute second largest tribal population in Goa.

Nundem Village of Sanguem Taluka of Goa has been selected for the study. This paper aims to get an insight into the tribal society and highlight the transformation taking place in this society. Various indicators chosen reveal the process of change in the tribal society. Literacy , employment, government assistance and health care have been the vital factors for change. Thus, it can be concluded that the tribal society is at threshold of modernity and traditionality.

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WOMEN, TOURISM AND SUSTAINABILITY IN COASTAL BEACH DESTINATION - PALOLEM, GOA

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Abstract

Tourism is a service oriented industry, which employs a large number of labour forces both in formal and informal services. Goa, being an important tourist destination, has generated a large employment avenues to sustain the industry. This sectors provides highest SDP and employment besides mining. It is estimated that tourism provides employment, formally or informally, to nearly two lakh population .However there is inequality in employment between the genders.

Palolem is one of the favourite beach, located in the southern most taluka of South Goa. Over the decades, due to growing tourism there has been transformation of occupations from primary to service . Thus, This paper attempts to investigate the women in informal sector of tourism in Palolem – the coastal village of Goa. The basis of the study has been the field survey of 50 female workers in tourism related activities.

The study reveals that, the majority of women employed are unskilled & uneducated migrants. Poverty and lack of resources at their native place act as push drivers to take up informal economic activities. Further, the survey also reveals that these women are under paid ,besides being made to work for more than 8 hours a day. The stiff competition within the industry, changes in the tourist arrivals and seasonal nature of their job prove to be detrimental for their progress in the tourism sector.

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MAPPING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE ALONG THE ECO-SENSITIVE ZONE: CASE STUDY OF SATTARITALUKA IN GOA STATE

Mr. Suyog Patwardhan

Mr. Rajkumar Nagale

ABSTRACT

The State of Goa displays a rich biodiversity, more so in the Sattari taluka of Goa which is located in the Western Ghat section. Of the five wildlife sanctuaries, The taluka has two sancuataries i.e Mhadei wild life sanctuary and partly Bondla Wild life sanctuary . In recent past the taluka has experienced industrial growth with establishment of industrial estates like Onda.Thus ,The main aim of this paper is to map industrial estate along the eco-sensitive zone and to suggest solution for the existing problems.

Industrial activity has become threat for the eco-sensitive zones. Proposed industrial estate near buffer zone has created many environmental problems. And it will be a threat for the bio-diversity of this region.

Therefore in this paper we have suggested different remedies for the environmental problem and have remapped the proposed industrial estate where it will create less threat for the ecosystem. And at the same time it will beneficial for the region.

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OVERSEAS MIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF CUNCOLIM TOWN-GOA

Shiana Midcy Rebello & Maria Rodrigues***

ABSTRACT

Migration has been long standing phenomena. People migrate to various destinations for various valid reasons. In case of Goa, overseas migration commenced during the rule of the Portuguese and it still continues. Youth, especially the Catholics from coastal Goa often emigrate preferably to Middle East and on ships. Therefore, popularly known as *Dubai-kars, Kuwait-kars and Boat-kars*.

Taking the case of Cuncolim, a town located in Salcete Taluka of South Goa District, the following paper broadly focuses on study of seafarers of Cuncolim who migrate on broad sea vessels for employment. However, here the attempt is made to understand their socio- economic status, reason for migration and issues related their working away from homeland. The study is purely field based. A sample of 200 seafares, 20 from each ward was surveyed, in order to obtain information of the seafarers of Cuncolim.

The study shows that migration is mainly of an economics nature .To earn their livelihood , desire to improve ones fortune and to have better standard of life has attracted a large number of youth on board vessels this acts as pull factor for the youth of cuncolim .

The seafarer to earn his livelihood has to live apart from loved ones for long times ,Thus the seafarer and his family have to bear the pain of separation from one another .However the remittance has enabled to upgrade their lifestyle and living standards..

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INDIA'S POPULATION GROWTH AND STABILIZATION: AN ENQUIRY

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ABSTRACT

On 11th may 2000, India crossed a mark of one billion, making it as the second most populous country of the world, only next to china. The continued rapid growth of population in last few decades has brought growing concern among demographers and planners to work towards population control and stabilization.

The following presentation would envisage the demographic transition of India and few states of India. Further it would focus on the consequences and subsequently analyse the population projection and population policy to stabilize the population growth.

Though India is in the late transition stage, the country demographically can be divided into "North-South" where in southern states have shown positive population control in contrast to their courten part in north.

The population policy 2000 with its immediate, medium and long-term goal would target to stabilize population – a pre-requisite for environmental protection and sustainable development.

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ANALYSIS OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL DURING EL-NINO EPISODES WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA (1901- 2003)

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** . Subhash R. Ingle

ABSTRACT

India is a diverse country that experiences monsoonal climate with distinct seasons. However over few decades, there has been a significant change in the occurrence of this phenomenon. Most climatologist attribute to Climate change and global warming. El Nino is on such element that has been linked with climate change.

El Nino phenomena is a natural part of the global climate system and results from large scale interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere. The following study attempts to highlight the anomalies of minimum- maximum & average temperature during El- Nino episodes, rainfall vagaries during El-Nino episodes and special El- Nino episodes with reference to India. The results are based on application of some statistical techniques like mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation as well as semi averages using the data of the period from 1901 to 2003. After analysing the temperature data, it is observed that although the maximum temperature reveals rising trend, the minimum temperature shows more rise, which results in overall rise in temperature and after examining the rainfall data, it is observed that mean rainfall is always less than normal rainfall with higher consistency. El-Nino episodes were taken lightly till 80's and even after severe drought of 1972, not much awareness was shown to it as if it has become a natural event that occurs and disappears. Subsequently the El-Nino episodes of 1997-98 were found to be the worst of the century.

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WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN GOA – A MEANS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Shaikh Manar Sharin , Patil Priya* & Pravina Kerkar***

ABSTRACT

Wildlife includes all non-domesticated plants, animals and other organisms. It means animals that are untouched by human factors. But, this wildlife is affected by human activities thus, the term wildlife sanctuaries has come into existence. Wildlife can be defined as an area specially designated where, it is illegal to interfere in any way with the natural life. It is a special area where animals live in a natural environment protected from people.

The study is undertaken to perform a geographical analysis of five wildlife sanctuaries in the state of Goa. It had been identified and geographically analyzed, in this fast age of urbanization and industrialization the concept of eco-tourism is gaining importance. Wildlife sanctuaries are also identified as spots for tourism. Wildlife sanctuaries help in preservation and protection of the extinct species which are on the road of extinction.

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ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION : A STUDY OF VELIPS IN QUISCONDA VILLAGE GOA

ABSTRACTS

Velips, one of the major tribal communities in Goa, has unique socio-cultural characteristics. They are the second largest tribal group in Goa, mainly concentrated in the South Goa district. Besides, they are confined to the foothills of the Sahydris. being inhabited in hilly village, the population exhibits a close association with the environment. This paper attempts to study the socio-cultural pattern of the velips tribes in the village. Goa.

An ethnographic study was done to understand the socio-cultural aspects of this tribal group in. The study reveals that there is low literacy and work participation rate. The dominance of primary occupation and ineffective government schemes proposed for tribal development. It also brings out their traditional practices and their association with their surroundings.

This study brings out the unique cultural aspects of velip tribes and their close association between their environment and socio-cultural pattern.

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CHANGING POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

The Scientific study of human population is called demography while the study of changes in human population is dynamism of population. The factors responsible for changes in population, related to numbers, are called characteristics of population. These are mortality, density, migration, sex ratio, age structure etc. The rate of births in a population over a unit time is called nationality. High nationality tends to have higher rate of population growth while low nationality results in slow rate of population growth. Potential nationality is the maximum number of children that can be produced by an individual while realized or absolute nationality means the actual number of children produced by an individual during life time. The rate of deaths in a population over a unit time is called mortality. The high mortality results in rapid increase in the decline of growth of population while low mortality slows down in increase in the rate of population growth. The total number of individuals of a species per unit area (per Sq. Km) is called density of population in this paper we have discussed that various characteristics of population & its effect on environment.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCENARIO OF SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BELGAUM CITY (KARNATAKA STATE)

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ABSTRACT

Rapid growth of population and consequent urbanization and industrialization has led to several environmental problems especially with regards to waste management. The growth of Class I cities registered at 56.83% and Class II cities at 51.22% has been shown to have direct influence on the living standard of people. An average Indian generates 350 to 400 g/per day of solid waste and the safe ways of their disposal is becoming increasingly very difficult.

Belgaum is one of the most important industrial, commercial and educational hub of Karnataka state and also district and head quarters, which is burdened with problems of environmental degradation. Geographically the city lies between 15 ° 15 'N. lat and 74° 31' E. long. at an height of 710 mts from MSL. The total geographical area of the city of 94.08 sq km with the population of 4,65,000 as per 2001 census.

In the present study an attempt has been made to evaluate and analyze the generation of solid waste and management practices being followed by municipal corporation and also problem created by the same. In the analysis part of the paper the study reveals that Belgaum city generates around 145 tones of solid waste per day which included bulk waste, paper, plastic, construction debris and medical waste. Per capital generation of solid waste is about 200 grams. Due to irregular and unscientific collection and disposal of solid waste in the city has created unhealthy condition and many other problems in the different parts of the city. Water borne diseases are commonly seen in the areas where waste is being dumped without proper treatment.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SPATIAL PATTERN OF URABANIZATION IN SOLAPUR AND KOLHAPUR DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA)

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ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made to analyses the comparative study of spatial pattern of urbanization in solapur and Kolhapur district in Maharashtra. The urbanization can be well studied through the district of an area when the development over to different district occurs inequality it becomes political imperative to resort to corrective policy measures an unchecked and un controlled process of growth leads to two district unequal results in numerous economic, social and cultural problems. The existence of regional inequalities is because of the historical, unequal distribution of natural resources and cultural factors. The two district disparities of pune division has been studied with the help of seven indicators such as urban population ratio, rural urban ratio, urban growth rate, urban population density, average number of urban centers, decadal growth rate and accessibility. The results of the studies are brought out through tables and maps.

Key Words: District in equalities, spatial pattern, levels of urbanization.

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"येडशी रामलिंग घाट अभयारण्याचा पर्यटन दृष्ट्या भौगोलिक अभ्यास"

प्रा. डॉ. सुर्यवंशी सुनिल पांडुरंग* प्रा. ज. शिंदे धनाजी लहू** प्रा. कांबळे रामचंद्र महादेव**

सारांश

पृथ्वीवर निरनिराळ्या नैसर्गिक घटकाने व्यापलेले भूभाग हे पर्यटकांची मोठी आकर्षणे आहेत. भारतातील बराच भाग विविध नैसर्गिक घटकांनी व्यापलेला असल्याने पर्यटन विकासावर परिणाम झालेला आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यालाही नैसर्गिक घटकाचा समृद्ध वारसा लाभलेला आहे. नैसर्गिकतेने व्यापलेल्या प्रदेशात पर्यटनाची आदिक प्रगती होत असलेली दिसून येत आहे. नैसर्गिक आधिवासात आढळणारे विविध वृक्ष, पशुपक्षी हे पर्यटकांची आकर्षण असतात. जगात वन्य पशुपक्षांची होत असलेली शिकार, वृक्षाची तोड व त्यांचे घटते प्रमाण लक्षात घेता जगातील बहुतेक देशांत वन्य पशुपक्षांचा व वृक्षाचा सर्वधनाची संकल्पना पुढे आली. यासाठी खास अभयारण्ये निर्माण करण्यात आली. ही अभयारण्ये विविध पशुपक्षांची निवासस्थाने असतात. या अभयारण्यात पशुपक्षी नैसर्गिक अवस्थेत संचार करतात त्यांना पाहण्यासाठी अशा भागांत खास पर्यटने आयोजित केली जातात. नैसर्गिक परिसरातील नद्या, धबधबे, दऱ्या खोऱ्याचा प्रदेश हे देखिल पर्यटकान सादू घालत असतात. आज राज्यात निसर्ग पर्यटनाच्या विकासासाठी संघटित प्रयत्न झाल्याने या क्षेत्रात सर्व स्तरावरून पर्यटक करिता सुख-सोयी वाढविण्याची मागणी होत आहे. या मागणीचा विचार करून राज्यात पर्यावरणात कोणताही ऱ्हास न होता निसर्ग पर्यटन विकासासाठी तसेच निसर्ग पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी, स्थानिक लोकांची संस्कृती जतन करण्यासाठी तसेच पर्यटक व स्थानिक दोघांनाही लाभप्रत व्हावे यासाठी शासनाने फ्रेब्रुवारी २००८ मध्ये निसर्ग पर्यटनाचे धोरण जाहीर केले आहे. या नुसार स्थानिक निवासी, महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास मंडळ व खाजगी व्यवस्थापक यांच्या सहकार्यातून राज्यात अनेक ठिकाणी निसर्ग पर्यटनाची विकास कामे करण्याचे प्रस्तावित आहे. पर्यटन संवर्धना विषयी आधिक संवेदनशील व सजग पर्यटक तयार करण्याची प्रयत्न होत आहे.

उस्मानाबाद जिल्हातील येडशी रामलिंग घाट अभयारण्य हे नैसर्गिक पर्यटन दृष्ट्या महत्त्व पुर्ण आहे. या अभयारण्य परिसरात विविध वृक्ष, पशुपक्षी तसेच नद्या, धबधबे दऱ्या- खोऱ्याचा परिसर हा पर्यटकाना आकर्षित करतो या शिवाय अभयारण्याचा परिसरात प्रसिद्ध रामलिंग मंदिर व दुर्गादेवी मंदिर असल्याने पर्यटकाचा सतत याकडे ओघ असतो. परंतु येथे असणाऱ्या सुविधाचा विचार केला तर असे आढळून येईल की, हे स्थळ पर्यटन दृष्ट्या विज।सापासून फार वचित आहे. पर्यटन दृष्ट्या या स्थळाचा विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे. या उद्देशाने शोध निबंधासाठी "येडशी रामलिंग घाट अभयारण्याचा पर्यटन दृष्ट्या भौगोलिक अभ्यास" हा विषय निवडला आहे.

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दोडामार्ग तालुक्यात पर्यटन विकासामुळे झालेले बदल

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सारांश

बदल हा निसर्गाचा नियम आहे. काळानुसार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात बदल घडून येत आहेत. पर्यटन हा भारतीय परंपरेत पुर्वापार चालत आलेला परवलीचा शब्द मामाच्या गावची मजा, माहेरी जान्याचा मुलीचा मोह, तिर्थयात्रा वानप्रस्थआश्रम भारतीय संस्कृति पर्यटन हे परंपरेनुसार चालत आले आहे. २१ व्या शतकात त्यात बदल होत आहेत. ते स्वीकारलेकच पाहीजे.

कोंकणात पर्यटन विकासाला मोठी संधी आहे. विटकरी रंगाची, उतरत्या छपराची कौलारु घरे, घराला स्वतंत्र कुंपण, दारात तुळशी वृंदावन, परसात भाजीपाला सभोवती सुंदर फुलांचा ताटवा, लाल मातीत मन मोहुन घेणारी नारळी पोफळीच्या गर्दीतील घरे लहान मोठ्या खाड्या, हिरवेगार डोंगराचे चढ, दुरवर पसरलेला अथांग सागर, हे सर्व स्वर्ग सुख अनुभवल्यासाठी पर्यटन कोंकणात येतो. पण त्यामध्ये वाढ कशी करावी, काळानुसार आणि पर्यटकांच्या आवडी नुसार आपल्यात कोणते बदल करावेत कोणते टाळावेत, व येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांमुळे आर्थिक स्थिती कशी सुधारता येईल याच्या विचार होत नाही याचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधकामध्ये घेण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :

- १) दोडामार्ग तालुक्यातील पर्यटनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) पर्यटनामुळे झालेल्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक बदलाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) पर्यटनामुळे झालेल्या आर्थिक विकासाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) पर्यटनाशी संबंधीत समस्यांचा अभ्यास करून त्या सोडवण्या करिता उपाय योजना सुचवणे

पर्यटनामुळे होत असलेले बदल :

दोडामार्ग हे ठिकाण गोव्याच्या सिमेवर असल्याने गोव्यात येणारा पर्यटन दोडामार्ग तालुक्यातील पर्यटन स्थळांकडे आकर्षित होत आहे. त्यामध्ये दिवसेदिवस वाढ होत आहे. त्यामुळे तालुक्यात शेती कसण्याची पध्दत, खानपान, कला संस्कृति, राहाणीमान निवास स्थान, हॉटेल सुविधा, वाहतुकीची साधन, दरडोई उत्पन्न यामध्ये दिवसेंदिवस बदल होत असलेले आढळून येत आहेत.

उपाय योजना :

- १) पर्यटनच्या विकासासाठी लोकांची मानसिकता तयार करणे
- २) भौगोलिक व सांस्कृतिक घटकात होत असलेले बदल स्विकारणे
- ३) नविन बदल स्विकारीत असतानाच मुळ कला संस्कृति यांचा ढाच्या बदलणार नाही याची खबरदारी घेणे.

*** किर्ती महाविद्यालय दादर मुंबई

** संत राजूळ महाविद्यालय कुडाळ जि. सिंधुदुर्ग

* नवनिर्माण कॉलेज दोडामार्ग जि.सिंधुदुर्ग

**H¥\$fr- n`©Q>ZmÀ`m KS>m_moS>r ...
R>mUo {OëømVrb _hËdmÀ`m H¥\$fr
n`©Q>Z**

**ñWim\$À`m g\$X^m©gh
àm. à{V^m A{Zb JmT>o***

सारांश

eoVr hm ^maVr` AW©i`dñWoMm H\$Um Amho. ^maVmV eoVr hm CÚmoJ ZgyZ Vr EH\$ g\$ñH¥\$Vr Amho. na\$Vy Joë`m H\$mhr dfm©V eoVr Am{U eoVH\$è`mbm \ \$ma H\$mhr Mm\$Jbo {Xdg AmhoV Ago Zmhr. eoVH\$è`m\$À`m AmË_hË`m\$Mo à_mU dmT>bo Amho. È`m_mJrb _hËdmMo H\$maU àhUOo Am{W©H\$ KgaU, eoVrVrb H\$_r CËnmXZ, H\$O© ~mOmarnU àhUyZ eoVr `dgm`mbm OmoS> `dgm`m\$Mr gmW XoD\$Z eoVH\$è`m\$À`m {edm` ami`>r` CËnmXZmV ^a KmbUo AmdîH\$ Amho. È`m mR>r H¥\$fr n`©Q>ZmH\$S>o hm EH\$ _hËdmMm Cnm` Amho.

A{V àmMrZ H\$mimnmgyZ _mZdmbm ^Q>H\$È`mMr AmdS> Amho. AbrH\$S>o gm_m[OH\$, Am{W©H\$ d djkm{ZH\$ {dH\$m gm_wio n`©Q>Zm\$À`m ñdénmVhr ~Xb KSy>Z `oV AmhoV. H¥\$fr n`©Q>Z ho amoOJma {Z_m©U H\$aUo, Jar~r Xya H\$aUo, eoVH\$è`m\$À`m amhmUr_mZmMm XOm© C\$MmdUo `mgmR>r _hËdmMo gmYZ Amho.

H¥\$fr n`©Q>Z hr g\$H\$ënZm àhUOo n`©Q>Z ñZohr `m g\$H\$ënZoMo WoQ> {dñV¥VrH\$aU hmo`. H¥\$fr n`©Q>ZmMm _yi CÔoe àhUOo n`©Q>H\$mZm eoVr OrdZmMm AZw^d XoUo. {ZgJ© àdmg hm H¥\$fr n`©Q>Z g\$H\$ënZo à_mUoM Agboë`m g\$H\$ënZo_wio J«m_rU bmoH\$m\$Zm {Za\$Va {dH\$m gmMm \ \$m`Xm H\$m` Amho? hr dmñV{dH\$Vm bjmV Ambr Amho. àhUyZ H\$mhr bhmZ JQ>mH\$Sy>Z H¥\$fr n`©Q>Zmbm _moR>`mà_mUmV n«{VgmX {_iV Amho. eoVmV H\$m_ H\$aUo, È`mM ~amo~a eoVH\$è`mMo lao OrdZ, g_wÐmVrb JwS>Km^a nmÈ`mV H\$moù`m gmo~V Omù`mV _mgo nH\$S>Uoo B. Jmoï>r AZw^dÈ`mMr

n`©Q>H\$m\$Zm gwdU© g\$Yr {_iVo. È`mMà_mUo `m n`©Q>ZmVyZ
n`m©daU ñZohr (Eco-friendly)hr g\$H\$ënZmhr éOdr OmV Amho.

R>mUo hm {Oëhm npíM_oH\$S>rb ^maVmVrb CÍmaoH\$S>rb
_hmami`> amÁ`mV Amho. {OëømMo _w»`mb` R>mUo ehamV
Amho. {OëømVrb BVa _hËdmMr ehao Zdr _w\$~B©, H\$ë`mU-
S>m|{-dbr, _ram-^mB^Xa, q^dS>r, CëhmgZJa, A\$~aZmW,
Hw\$íJmd-~Xbmnya, S>mhmUy, ehmnya, dmS>m Am{U dgB©-
{dama.

darb gd© eham\$À`m Odinmg H¥\$fr n`©Q>Z hr g\$H\$ënZm _yi
Yé bmJbr Amho. {edm` ~è`mM {R>H\$mUr H¥\$fr n`©Q>Zmbm
CÁÁdb ^{dVi` Amho.

H¥\$fr n`©Q>ZmMo gH\$mamÈ_H\$ narUm_ àhUOo Am{W©H\$
{dH\$mg, gm_m{OH\$ {dH\$mg, gm\$ñH¥\$ {VH\$ {dH\$mg, eij{UH\$
{dH\$mg, eoVH\$è`m\$À`m ì`°\$_Ëd {dH\$mg hr hmoV Amho.

H¥\$fr n`©Q>ZmMo ZH\$mamÈ_H\$ narUm_hr {XgyZ `oV Amho.
Zig{J©H\$ hmZr, dY`àmÈ`m\$Mo OrdZ g\$H\$Q>mV, n[apñWVrH\$rbm
YmoH\$m, gm\$ñH¥\$ {VH\$ Y,\$m B.

gXa nonagmR>r gd}jU g\$emoYZ nÜXVr dmnaÈ`mV `oB©b.
gmYZ àhUyZ àíZmdbr d {Z[ajU `m\$Mm dmna H\$aÈ`mV `oB©b.
`mgmR>r Z_yZm {ZdS> àhUyZ H\$mhr eoVH\$è`m\$Mr {ZdS>
H\$aÈ`mV `oB©b. {edm` {d{dY g\$X^©J«\$W, B\$Q>aZoQ>,
gmám{hH\$ B. Úmao _m{hVr {_idbr OmB©b.

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Mobile No.- 9969038010

जळगांव जिल्हयातील पर्यटन समस्या - एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण

*प्रा प्रशांत विजय पाटील

** प्रा व्हि पी लढे

सारांश

आजच्या आधुनिक काळात पर्यटन व्यवसायाची वाढ झपाटयाने व सर्व अंगांनी होत आहे. एकविसाव्या शतकात राष्ट्रीय तसेच जागतिक स्तरावर पर्यटन उद्योगाला आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मोठे महत्व प्राप्त झालेले दिसून येते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील राष्ट्रात आर्थिक विकासाचा परिणाम म्हणून या उद्योगाकडे पाहिले जाते. अत्यंत धावपळीचे जिवन, नोकरदार, मध्यमवर्गीय यांना तसेच वाढते नागरीकरण, प्रदुषण यामुळे पर्यटनासाठी मिळणाऱ्या सुविधा वाहतूक, दळणवळण व्यवस्थेत झालेल्या बदलामुळे जिल्हयातील पर्यटकांच्या संख्येत वाढ होत आहे. आरामदायी जिवनीतून थकवा घालवणे यासाठी पर्यटनाची व्याप्ती दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. म्हणजेच पर्यटनाचा प्रसार जलद होत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील खान्देशातील जळगाव जिल्हयात व त्याच्या परिसरात पन्नालय, तरसोद, पाल अभयारण्य, -शिराबाद, प्रसिध्द अशी पाटणादेवी, रावेर जवळील श्री क्षेत्र ओंकारेश्वर, शेंदुर्णी, श्री क्षेत्र मेहूण, चांगदेव, चारठाणे, वडोबा, उनपदेव, सुनपदेव, हिरापूर, वाघळी, सत्रसेन, लासुर, चोपडा, मनुदेवी, रामेश्वरम या नैसर्गिक, धार्मिक व ऐतिहासिक भौगोलिक स्थळांना पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टिने अत्यंत महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. देशातील तसेच परदेशातील असंख्य पर्यटक दरवर्षी या स्थळांना भेटी देतात. त्यामुळे त्या पर्यटन स्थळाला किंबहुना भारतालाच दरवर्षी मोठया प्रमाणात परकीय चलन उपलब्ध होते. परंतु हे सर्व पर्यटन स्थळे आणि इतर असंख्य जिल्हयातील पर्यटनस्थळांवर पाहिले त्या प्रमाणात तसेच जिवनावश्यक सेवा सुविधा देतील उपलब्ध नाहीत. जळगांव शहरातील अरुंद रस्ते, वाढती लोकसंख्या, वाहतूक सुविधांचा अभाव, रेस्टारंट व निवास व्यवस्थेचा अभाव, भोजन, प्रशिक्षित मार्गदर्शकाची अपुरी व्यवस्था इत्यादि स्वरूपाच्या गंभीर समस्यांना पर्यटकांना तोंड द्यावे लागते.

* साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक - भुसावळ कला विज्ञान आणि पु।ओं। नाहाटा वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय भुसावळ। द्व्यभूगोल विभागह

** भूगोल विभागप्रमुख भुसावळ कला विज्ञान आणि पु।ओं। नाहाटा वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय भुसावळ।

फियान वादळामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील दक्षिण कोकणात झालेले पिकांचे नुकसान : एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास (२००९)

डॉ.नामदेव आडनाईक*

सारांश

महापूर, अवर्षण, भूकंप, वादळे, त्सुनामी ह्या भारतातील प्रमुख नैसर्गिक आपत्ती आहेत. या नैसर्गिक आपत्तीचा परिणाम शेती, उद्योगधंदे, सामाजिक, राजकीय इत्यादी घटकांवर होतो. सन २००८ मध्ये अँला, २००९ मध्ये फियान व २०१० मध्ये लैला ही जेल्या तीन वर्षातील प्रमुख वादळे आहेत. यावरून वादळांच्या वारंवारतेत वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. ११ नोव्हेंबर २००९ रोजी अरबी समुद्रात फियान चक्रीवादळाची निर्मिती झाली. या वादळामुळे जे रळ, ज-र्नाटक, गोवा, महाराष्ट्र या राज्यातील अनेक मच्छीमार व नौका बेपत्ता झाल्या. वादळामुळे पर्जन्यात वाढ झाल्याने महाराष्ट्रातील इतर जिल्ह्यातील शेतातील उभ्या पिकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान झाले.

सदर शोधनिबंधात महाराष्ट्रातील दक्षिण कोकणात (सिंधुदुर्ग व रत्नागिरी) फियान वादळामुळे पिकांच्या झालेल्या नुकसानीचा भौगोलिक दृष्टिकोनातून अभ्यास केला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील दक्षिण कोकणात सिंधुदुर्ग व रत्नागिरी या दोन जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. दक्षिण कोकणाचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार $15^{\circ}36'$ उत्तर ते $18^{\circ}40'$ उत्तर व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार $74^{\circ}36'$ पूर्व ते $75^{\circ}40'$ पूर्व असा आहे. दक्षिण कोकणचे क्षेत्रफळ १३,२९५ चौ.कि.मी. असून लोकसंख्या २५,५८,१५४ (२००१) इतकी आहे. जिल्ह्याची दक्षिणोत्तर लांबी ४५० कि.मी. असून पूर्व-पश्चिम रुंदी ६५ कि.मी. आहे. दक्षिण कोकणात १७ तालुके (आकृती १) आहेत.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी खालील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित केली आहेत.

१. दक्षिण कोकणातील पीक पद्धतीचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. दक्षिण कोकणात २००९ मध्ये झालेल्या फियान वादळामुळे झालेल्या पिकांच्या नुकसानीचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. फियान वादळामुळे किती शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान झाले याचा अभ्यास करणे.

सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीयक स्वरूपाच्या माहितीचा वापर केला आहे. द्वितीयक स्वरूपाची माहिती जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन रत्नागिरी व सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा, हवामान व पिक अहवाल, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय रत्नागिरी व सिंधुदुर्ग तसेच संदर्भ पुस्तके, प्रकाशित लेख, शासकीय वेबसाईटस येथून संकलीत केली आहे. तालुकानिहाय माहितीचे एकत्र संकलन करून तिचे पृथक्करण करून सांख्यिकी तंत्राद्वारे सादरीकरण केले आहे.

निष्कर्ष

१. भात, आंबा, काजू, नागली ही दक्षिण कोकणातील प्रमुख पिके आहेत. या प्रदेशातील हवामान, भूपृष्ठ रचना या पिकास उपयुक्त आहे. मात्र वादळांच्या वारंवारतेत वाढ होत असल्याने भविष्यात या पिकांच्या उत्पादनावर याचा विपरित परिणाम होईल.
२. दक्षिण कोकणात फियानमुळे ७२९.३१ हेक्टर क्षेत्रावरील पिकांचे नुकसान झाले व त्यामुळे ८३६२ शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान झाले.
३. सर्वात जास्त नुकसान आंबा २९५.५९ हेक्टर (४०.५३ टक्के), भात २५२.२४ हे. (३४.५९ टक्के), नारळ ५१.१८ हे. (७.०२ टक्के), काजू ३७.४१ हे. (५.१३ टक्के) या पिकांचे झाले.

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पर्यटन आणि H¥\$fr

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gmam\$e

~XcÈ`m n`m©daUmV _mZdmcm Amnco ApñVÈd {Q>H\$dm`Mo Agoc Va {Zg©JmVrc {Za{Zamù`m gmYZ g\$ñXoMm dmna _`m©{XV H\$éz n`m©daU g\$dy©Zda Omoa {Xcm nm{hOo. `oÈ`m dfm©V ~Xccoè`m hdm_mZm_wio H¥\$frcm AZoH\$ pñWÈ`\$Vam\$Zm gm_moa Omdo cmJUma Amho. nrH\$ nÜXVrV ~Xc gwé Pmco AmhoV. {h ~XcmMr à{H«\$`m AmUlr J{V_mZ hmoUma AgwZ È`m_wio eoVrÀ`m AW©H\$maUmVhr A_wcmJ« ~Xc hmoUma Amho. n¥ìdrMr g^modVmcMr n[apñWVr àhUOo n`m©daU hmo`. {dMmad\$Vm nmgwZ gm_mY`m\$ñ`aV MM}Mm {df` àhUOo n`m©daU hmo`. n`m©daU g\$dy©Z n`m©daU g_Vmoc Ago n`m©daUmÀ`m g\$X^m©Vrc AZoH\$ eãX à`moJm\$Mm dmna {ZÈ`mMmM Pmcocm Amho.

EHw\$U ^y^mJmÀ`m {H\$_mZ 33% ^y^mJ O\$Jcmlmcr AgUo Amdî`H\$ Amho. na\$Vw ho à_mU ^maVmgh ~è`mM XoemV H\$_r Amho. n[aUm_V... Zig{J©H\$ OcMH«\$mV {-KmS> àhUwZ H¥\$fr n[ag\$»`m Ymo³`mV `oV Amho. {nÈ`mÀ`m nmÈ`mMr g_ñ`m OcàXpfU, hdmàXpfU, ÜdZr àXpfU H\$Mam àXpfU AmoPmoZì,B.g_ñ`m {Z_m©U hmoVmV. È`m_wio H¥\$fr n[ag\$ñWm OmñV Ymo³`mV Amcr Amho.

hdm_mZmÀ`m `m ~Xcm\$`_wio ^maVr` eoVr EH\$ OwJma Amho. {ZgJm©À`m charnUm_wio ~iramOm g_moa 125 H\$moQ>r OZVocm nmoQ> ^éZ ImD\$ KmcÈ`mMo _moR>o AmihmU amhUma Amho. Zig{J©H\$ Amñìmr_wio {dX^m©Vrc g\$ìm ImY`XoemVrc Z\$Xpa~maMr {_aMr, H\$m\$Xm, OiJmdMr Ho\$ir Zm{eH\$Mr ðmjo, n[íM_`hmamĩ`>mVrc D\$g BÈ`mXtMo \\$\$ma _moR>o ZwH\$gmZ hmoVo. H¥\$frcm hm \\$\$ma _moR>m \\$\$Q>H\$m Amho. AmO hdm_mZmV ~Xc {XgVmo. H\$maU `mM dfu gmS>onmM _{hY`mMm nmdgmcm hmoVm. È`m_wio H\$m\$XmnrH\$ dm`m Joco. Vmn_mZ lymM KQ> Pmè`m_wio OiJmdhr Ho\$ir d Z\$Xpa~maMr H\$m\$Xm {_aMr ~°H\$`\$w\$Q>da `odyZ nmohMcr.

n`m©daUmVrc ~Xc hm `mM dfu Címa JmocmYm©V {h_d¥í>r d Yw³`mMo à_mU dmT>co. Am{U Vmn_mZ KQ> hmoUo gwé Pmco. Címa àXoemZo Va Joè`m 75 dfm©Mm {ZÀMm\$H\$ JmR>cm. n¥ìdrda {h_wJ `oUma H\$s, H\$m`? È`mV H¥\$fr n[ag\$ñWm d Ordg¥íQ>rcm _moR>o AmihmZ amhUma? ImY`Xoemg _hmamĩ`>mV {H\$S> d cmè`mMm H\$monhr VodT>mM Vrd« Pmcm Amho. àhUyZ H\$mngmMo joì Oar

dmT>co Amho. nU à[VHw\$c n[aUm_mgm_moao Omdo cmJUma Amho. EoH\$S\$H\$S>o H|\$Đr` H¥\$fr _\$lmc`mZo a\$JrZ H\$mngmMo CĒnmXZmMr `moOZm AmIcr Amho. H\$mngmMr `m»`mM ~XcUma Amho. H\$mngmÀ`m ~moS>\$mVyZ {ZKUmè`m nmT>è`m ew^«« H\$mngmMr OmJm a\$JrV H\$mnyg KoUma Amho. `m_wio emñlkmZo a\$JrV H\$mngmÀ`m OmVr XoemV AmUÊ`mgmR>r hmcMmcr gwé Ho\$è`m. a\$JrV H\$mns> V`ma H\$aÊ`mgmR>r cmJUmam IM© dmMoc. ~ir amOmÀ`m H\$mngmcm A{YH\$ ^md {_ioc. AmO ~XcĒ`m eoVr nÜXVrV ~Xc hmoD\$Z EH\$m H\$m°åß`wQ>a eoVr_Ü`o énm\$Va Pmcoco Amho. n`m©daU Am{U H¥\$fr ho XmoÝhr KQ>H\$ _hĒdmMo AmhoV.

EH\$ gw\$Xa d VaU {Zg©Jm©Mr(n`m©daUmMr) {Z{©Vr AmnU ghO H\$é eH\$Vmo. _hmamí`>mVrc n`m©daUdmXr _m.AmĒUm hOmao `m\$Zr Amnè`m JmdmV amioJU{gÜXr `oWo H¥\$frMm d n`m©daUmMm {dH\$mg H\$ÉZ Xmldcm. n\$Mgwlr H\$m`©H«\$_ am~yZ d¥jamonZ J°~rZ ~Ymao dZamB© ~Ymao nmdgmMo nmUr {VWè`m-{VW _waĒ`mgmR>r Q>oH\$S>çm\$da Ma I\$XH\$ ImoXÿZ nmUr Wm\$~{dco. 50 go.{_. nO©Ý` nS>Umè`m JmdmV ^yOc nmVir 500 \sw\$Q>mdéZ 10 \sw\$Q>m\$ñ`aV Amcr. H¥\$frMm Am{U n`m©daUmMm {dH\$mg amioJU{gÜXr d {hdao ~mOma `m Jmdm\$Ü`o {XgyZ `oVmo. _hmamí`>mVrc ~è`mM Jmdm\$Zr `oWo àĒ`oj ^oQ>r XoUo gwé Amho. Xoe{dXoem\$Zr gwÜXm `m JmdmMr nmhUr H\$ÉZ n`m©daU Am{U H¥\$fr `m\$Mo g\$§dY©ZmMo Model KoD\$Z OmVm\$Zm {XgVmV.

* d ** H\$cm, dm{UÁ` _hm{dÚmc`, A³H\$cHw\$dm {O.Z\$Xpa~ma

सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयातील धार्मिक पर्यटनाचा विकास

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भारत देठा हा विविधतेने नटलेला आहे. प्राकृतिक रचना, सांस्कृतीक वारसा, नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य इत्यादी बाबतीत ही विविधता आपणांस प्रकर्षाने जाणवते. त्याच्याच नैसर्गिक सौंदर्याचा एक आविष्कार म्हणजे निसर्ग सुंदर असा **कोकण** होय. याच कोकणातील अगदी दक्षिणेकडचा भाग म्हणजे **सिंधुदुर्ग** जिल्हा हा होय.

सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयामध्ये नैसर्गिक सौंदर्याच्या बाबतीत ईश्वराने जणू उधळणच केलेली आढळते. नारळ पोफळींच्या उंचच उंच अठा बागांतून सुबक देखणी अठी डोकावणारी उतरत्या छपराची कौलारु घरे, त्यासमोरील ठोणाने सारवलेली अंगणे, अथांग असा निळाभोर सागर किनारा, सहयाद्रीच्या उंचच-उंच रांगा, डौलदार हापूस आंब्याच्या बागा या सा-या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे ख-या अर्थाने नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणाचा ठेवा असणारा हा सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने १९९७ पर्यंत उपेक्षितच होता. मात्र तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री मनोहरजी जोशी यांनी ३० मार्च १९९७ रोजी सिंधुदुर्गला पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून घोषित करून जागतिक नकाशावर स्थान मिळवून दिले. तेव्हापासून आजतागायत १३ वर्षांमध्ये सिंधुदुर्गने पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीने आपले नाव जगाच्या नकाशावर अग्रक्रमाने राखण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केलेले आढळतात. व त्यातूनच जिल्हयाचा विकासही झालेला आढळतो मात्र विकासाचा वेग म्हणावा तेवढा नाही हे सत्य आहे. या विकासासाठी धार्मिक पर्यटनाची जोड असलेली आढळते मात्र आज काही मोजकीच (कुणकेश्वर, आंगणेवाडी, आरवली, रेडी, आचरा, वालावल, धामापूर, खारेपाटण इ. ठिकाणची) मंदिरे सिंधुदुर्गमध्ये येणा-या विदेठी, देठी, स्थानिक पर्यटकांना ज्ञात असलेली आढळतात.

सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयामध्ये एकूण ७४० गाव असून या प्रत्येक गावामध्ये श्रीठांकराच्या/महादेवाच्या नावाने एक व सातेरीच्या नावाने एक अठी किमान दोन मंदिरे गृहीत धरल्यास सिंधुदुर्गमध्ये जवळपास १५०० ते १६०० मंदिरे आज उपलब्ध आहेत. यापैकी कित्येक मंदिरे ऐतिहासिक वारसा लाभलेली आहेत. मात्र त्यांचा अजूनही पर्यटन स्थळामध्ये समावेठा झालेला नाही.

अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

१. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयातील धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळांचे (मंदीराचे) भौगोलिक स्थान व वितरण क्रष्ट च्या साहाय्याने अभ्यासणे.
२. पर्यटन स्थळांच्या (मंदीरांच्या) विकासावर परीणाम करणा-या वाहतूक घटकाचा अभ्यास करणे.
३. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयातील मंदिरे वाहतूक जाळयाने (रड्डुद्यध्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट्ट) दर्ताविणे.
४. विदेठी, देठी व अन्य पर्यटकांना मंदीरांचे अक्षांठा व रेखांठा विस्तारासहीत फोटो उपलब्ध करून देणे.
५. धार्मिक पर्यटनातील संधी व व्याप्ती अभ्यासणे.

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प्रा. संजय टाकळकर.

प्रत्येक भूप्रदेश वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असतो. तेथील लोकसंख्या, िसर्ग, भूरचZा, वातावरण/हवामाZ वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असते. बोलीभाषा, चालीरिती, कला, कौशल्य, सण-उत्सव, खाद्यपदार्थ, पेहराव इ. भिन्न भिन्न असतात. िसर्गाचा, पर्यावरणाचा प्रभाव वास्तूरचZवरही दिसूZ येतो. तसचा लोकसंख्येच्या जीवZशैलीवरही असतो. प्रामुख्याZ द-या डोंगरातील सौंदर्य, जंगलातील प्राणीजीवZ व समुद्रकिZरे पर्यटकांZा आकर्षित करतात. तर काही तिर्थस्थाZ आता पर्यटZ स्थळे झाली आहेत. भारतात तर विविधतेत एकता आहे व विविधता असल्याZ देशांतर्गत व आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटZाला चालZा मिळाली आहे.

पर्यटZ कोणत्याही हेतूZ असले तरी पर्यटक स्थाZक वस्तू उत्पादZ व हस्त वस्तू खरेदी करतातच. या वस्तू उत्पादZामुळे पर्यटZ स्थळे प्रसिध्द आहेत. उदा. सावंतवाडी-लाकडी खेळणी, कोल्हापूरी-चप्पल, साज, Zाशिक - चिवडा, सातारा - कंदिपेढे अशाचप्रकारे शेती उत्पादZावरुZही अZक पर्यटZ स्थळे प्रसिध्द AmhoV. महाबळेश्वर मध, स्ट्रॉबेरी, जाम, जेली, कोकण-आंबा, फणस, फणस-आंबा पोळी, तळलेले गरे, काजू, तासगाव-सांगली-Zाशिक - द्राक्षे इ. स्थाZक पातळीवरील कोणतेही वस्तू व खाद्यपदार्थ उत्पादZ कुटिरोद्योगातूZ, पर्यावरणाचे कसलेही 'ZुकसाZ होत Zmhr. स्थाZक कच्चा माल वापराबरोबर हजारोंZा रोजगार मिळतो. स्थाZक कला कौशल्य जतZ होतात. स्थाZक अर्थव्यवस्था विशिष्ट दिशेZ विकसित होत जाते. स्थाZक शेती-व्यापार विकासाबरोबर सेवा क्षेत्राचा [उपहारगृहे, िसवासस्थाZ, वाहतूक सेवा] विकास होतो. वाहतूक दळणवळण कार्यक्षम होण्याबरोबर स्थाZकांच्या राहणीमाZ दर्जात, जीवZशैलीत बदल घडूZ येतो.

वेगवाZ आर्थिक विकासाबरोबर अZक बदल :

- १] **सामाजिक बदल** : वाडी → गाव → शहर → महाZगर
- २] **सांस्कृतिक बदल** : यात्रा, जत्रा स्वरूप बदलल्याZ हस्त वस्तू बाजारपेठ गेली, डोंबारी, तमासगीर, मेंदि काढणारे, गोंदवणारे, चित्रकार इ. कलाकारांची बाजारपेठ संपली. इलेक्ट्रॉंZक खेळणी वस्तू आल्या.
- ३] **भाषा** : शुध्द झाली. अZौपचारिकता जाऊZ औपचारिकता आली. इंग्रजीचा वापर होऊ लागला. विद्यार्थी जीवZातच जीवZशैली / राहणीमाZ बदल घडूZ आला.

४] **वर्ग-वर्ण** : वर्ग-वर्णभेद कमी झाला. कोणताही व्यवसाय जाती आधारित राहिला **Z**ही. पारंपारिक कला-कौशल्यांचा -हास झाला.

५] **कौटुंबिक रच**Z**** : एकत्र कुटुंबपध्दती **Z**मशेष झाली. कुटुंबाचा आकार कमी होण्याबरोबर **Z**तेसंबंध कमी. कोणीतरी एकच काका/मामा/मावशी/आत्या, फिरणे कमी झाले.

छोटे कुटुंब स्वावलंबी झाले तरी त्याचे परावलंब**Z** वाढले. Hand made वस्तूंची जागा Machine made वस्तू**Z** घेतली. विभक्त कुटुंब व **Z**तेसंबंध कमी झाल्या**Z** जबाबदा-या वाढण्याबरोबरच जीव**Z** घाईगर्दीचे झाले. म**Z**:शांती कमी झाली. पर्यट**Z**ाला महत्व आले.

वरील सर्व कारणां**Z**ी पर्यट**Z** होत असले तरी पर्यटक स्था**Z**क वस्तू उत्पाद**Z** खरेदी करतातच. पर्यटक विविध भागातू**Z** येत असल्या**Z** स्था**Z**क कुटिरोद्योगाची जाहिरात विविध भागात येते. वाढत्या पर्यटक संख्येबरोबर कुटिरोद्योगांची विक्रीही वाढत आहे.

सध्या तर शहरी लोकां**Z**ी अस्सल ग्रामीण पर्यट**Z**ही उपलब्ध आहे. शेतामध्ये कांदा-भाकरी ते मटण-भाकरी, गरमागरम हुरडा, देणा-या सेवा कल्पक शेतकरी राबवत आहे. काही कल्पक तरुणां**Z**ी तर 'मामाचा गाव' संकल्प**Z**ी उत्कृष्टरित्या विकसित करु**Z** शहरी मुलां**Z**ी ग्रामीण जीव**Z**ांची वास्तव जाणीव करु**Z** दिली आहे. उदा. बैलगाडी, **Z**द्या, **Z**ाले, विहीर, झोपडी, झोपाळा, शेती, शेती अवजारे, जैव विविधता, ग्रामीण कला कौशल्य इ. यालाच कृषी पर्यट**Z**ही म्हटले जाते.

वरील सर्व प्रकारच्या पर्यट**Z**ामधू**Z** पर्यावरणावर कोणताही परिणाम होत **Z**ही.

तरीसुध्दा पर्यट**Z**स्थलावर मोठया प्रमाणावर प्लास्टीक बॅगज व बाटल्यांवा वापर होतो याबाबत स्था**Z**कां**Z**ी जागरूक असले पाहिजे. पर्यट**Z** स्थळावर पर्यटकांची मोठया प्रमाणात लुबाडणूक होते. पर्यट**Z** व्यवसाय हंगामी असल्या**Z** स्था**Z**क व्यापारी मोठया प्रमाणात **Z**फा मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्**Z** करतात. यामधू**Z** विशिष्ट पर्यट**Z** स्थळावर खरेदी करु **Z**का अशी जाहिरात होते. यासाठी स्था**Z**कां**Z**ी सावध रहावे. पर्यटकांची संख्या सतत वाढत जाण्याबरोबर आपला व्यवसायही कसा वृद्धीगत होईल हे पहावे.

भारतीय संस्कृतीमधील 'अतिथी देवो भवः' चा योग्य वापर झाल्यास पर्यट**Z**ामधू**Z** कुटिरोद्योगांचा पर्याया**Z** लोकसंख्येचा मोठा विकास घडू**Z** येईल.

आठल्ये-सप्रे-पित्रे महाविद्यालय, देवरुख [रत्नागिरी]

कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसायाचा विकास : सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा

* Dr. R.B.Patil **Prof.P.C. Waghmare ***Prof.S.N.Patil

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करमणूक, विरंगुळा, मौजमजा करणे मानवी स्वभावाचा गुणधर्म आहे. पर्यटनाच्या निमित्ताने मानव हजारो किलोमीटर प्रवास करून आपले ध्येय पूर्ण करतोच. अठावेळी कधीही पैठाचा विचार करत नाही. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील, कृषीप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था असलेल्या देठामध्ये पर्यटन व्यवसाय झपाट्याने वाढत आहे. लहान मुलांपासून वृद्धांपर्यंत सर्वांनाच फिरायला आवडते. त्यामधूनच पर्यटनाला पूरक असणारे व्यवसाय साहजिकच निर्माण होत असतात.

सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हा नैसर्गिक व सांस्कृतिक विविधतेच्या बाबतीत अग्रेसर असल्यानेच पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणून जाहिर करण्यात आलेला आहे. मानवी संस्कृतीचा एक अविभाज्य घटक म्हणून यात्रा, सहलीकडे पाहिले जाते. पर्यटन ही सर्वांची आज एक गरज बनली आहे. म्हणून वृक्षवल्ली, वनौषधी, फुले, बांबूची बेटे, आंबा-काजू, नारळ-पोफळींच्या बागा, समुद्रकिनारे (बीचेस्) या सायांचा आस्वाद घ्यायला सर्वांनाच आवडते. जिल्ह्यामध्ये उंच-सखल प्रदेश, खाड्या, सह्याद्री पर्वतामधून उगम पावणाऱ्या व अरबी समुद्राला जाऊन मिळणाऱ्या नद्या, आंबोली, दाजीपूर अशी थंड हवेची ठिकाणे, किल्ले अशा अनेक भौगोलिक घटकांची समृद्धी आहे.

दिवसेंदिवस वाढत जाणाऱ्या पर्यटकांना सर्व प्रकारच्या सुविधा पुरवण्यासाठी आज कृषी पर्यटनाचा विकास करणे काळाची गरज बनलेली आहे. कृषी पर्यटनामधून स्थानिक रोजगार उपलब्धता, साधन संपत्तीच्या उपलब्धतेवर आधारित लघु व कुटीर उद्योगांचा विकास, वृक्ष लागवड, पर्यावरण संतुलन, चलनवाढ, सर्वच ठेतकयांचा सहभाग, वाहतुकीचे जाळे या सर्वांमध्ये वाढ निश्चितपणे होईल.

महाराष्ट्रातील सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्ह्यामध्ये भौगोलिक विविधता आहे. आर्थिक विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीने पर्यटनाला चालना मिळत असून पर्यटन जिल्हा म्हणूनही जाहिर केला आहे. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या विकासासाठी अनुकूल वातावरण जिल्ह्यामध्ये असल्याने अभ्यासक्षेत्रासाठी सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हाची निवड केली आहे. सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हाचे स्थान १५°.३६' ते १६°.४०' उत्तर अक्षांश आणि ७३°.१९' ते ७४°.१३' पूर्व रेखांश यांच्या दरम्यान आहे. जिल्हाचे क्षेत्रफळ ५२०७ चौ.कि.मी. असून सरासरी वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान ३२०० ते ३४०० मि.मी. आहे. पूर्व-पठिचम सरासरी ६४ कि.मी. रूंदी असून लांबी दक्षिणोत्तर सुमारे २८० कि.मी. आहे. सह्याद्रीच्या पठिचमेला व अरबी समुद्राच्या पूर्वेला असणारा चिंचोळा दक्षिण कोकणातील ठोवटचा जिल्हा म्हणजे सिंधुदुर्ग होय.

*A & C College Phondaghat

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संगमेश्वर तालुक्यातील आठवडी बाजारांच्या समस्या: मौजे देवरुखचा नमुना अभ्यास

आदित्य दत्ताराम वेले.

देवेश प्रकाश देवळे.

विपन्न भुगोल ही आर्थिक भुगोलाची २० व्या शतकात उदयास आलेली शाखा आहे. विपन्न भुगोलामध्ये स्थानिक पातळीवर चालणाऱ्या व्यापाराचा अभ्यास केला जातो. विपन्न ही सतत चालणारी प्रक्रीया आहे. प्राचीन भारताचा इतिहास पाहता प्राचीन भारतातील ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये आठवडी बाजारां ना अनन्य साधारण असे महत्त्व आहे. आठवडी बाजारांच्या माध्यमातून भारतातील ग्रामीण जनतेला मालाचा पुरवठा केला जातो. तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध होते. २० व्या शतकामध्ये कृषी तसेच औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा विकास घडून आल्याने व्यापार क्षेत्रामध्ये एक नवा मध्यस्थी वर्ग उदयास आलेला आहे. त्यामुळे आठवडी बाजाराचे स्वरूप बदलत चालले आहे. सध्या स्थितीला आठवडी बाजारांमुळे अनेक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत.

संगमेश्वर तालुक्यामध्ये संगमेश्वर, साखरपा, देवरुख, तुळसणी, निवे, ताम्हाने इत्यादी ठिकाणी आठवडी बाजार भरतो. या सर्व बाजारांमध्ये देवरुखच्या आठवडी बाजाराचा विस्तार अधिक आहे. त्यामुळे संगमेश्वर तालुक्यातील आठवडी बाजारांच्या समस्या अभ्यासण्यासाठी नमुना म्हणून देवरुखच्या आठवडी बाजाराची निवड करण्यात आलेली आहे.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र:

प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधासाठी संगमेश्वर तालुक्यातील देवरुख या गावाची अभ्यासक्षेत्र म्हणून निवड केलेली आहे

प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधाचा मुख्य उद्देश आठवडी बाजारांच्या समस्या अभ्यासणे हा आहे

प्रस्तूत शोध निबंध पूर्णतः प्राथमिक आकडेवारीवर आधारित आहे आकडेवारीच्या संकलनासाठी मुलाखत तंत्राबरोबरच निरीक्षण तंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे

अभ्यासक्षेत्रातकीनल आठवडी बाजारामध्ये दिनांक १० जानेवारी २०११ रोजी प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण करून १५० लोकांच्या मुलाखती घेतल्या यामध्ये ५० विक्रेते आणि १०० ग्राहकांच्या मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या या मुलाखतीच्या माध्यमातून आठवडी बाजाराच्या समस्या शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे

प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षणातून संकलित करण्यात आलेल्या आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करून समस्यांचा शोध घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे

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पर्यावरण संरक्षण: नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचे जतन

प्रा. सौ. स्नेहलता सदाशिव पुजारी,

पर्यावरण संपूर्ण आयुष्यालाच आधारभूत आहे. वनस्पती आणि प्राणी आपल्याला अन्न, वस्त्र, औषधे, कच्चा माल आणि जगण्यायोग्य वातावरणासह अन्य सर्व मानवी गरजा पुरवतात. पर्यावरणामुळे आपल्या जीवनाला मुलभूत आधार प्राप्त होतो. आपली सर्व वैज्ञानिक आणि तांत्रिक प्रगती, आनुवंशिकता, अभियांत्रिकी, कृषी आणि उद्योग यांचा नैसर्गिक संपत्ती हा पाया आहे. एवढंच नाही तर तो मानवी अस्तित्वाचाच पाया आहे.

अन्न, उपजीविका आणि पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण यासाठी महत्वाची असणारी नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्ती आज प्रंचड दडपणाखाली आहे. या संपत्तीचे संरक्षण करून प्रदीर्घ काळपर्यंत ती उपयोगात कशी आणता येईल याचे फार मोठे आव्हान आपणा समोर आहे. समाजाच्या दुर्बल घटकांचे नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीवर अवलंबून असणे अगदी स्वाभाविक आहे. त्यांचे कल्याण आणि पर्यावरण टिकवून ग्रामीण विकास साधण्यासाठी नैसर्गिक परिस्थितीचे संरक्षण करणे आणि हिरवाईवर आधारीत धोरण आखणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांच्या बरोबरीने जैविक साधन संपत्तीचे संरक्षण होईल अशा प्रकारे वापर करणे तसेच उपजीवीकेची पूरक साधने या स्वरूपात स्थानिक जनतेसाठी सर्वकष पर्यायांची जोड मिळणे ही आवश्यक आहे.

जमिनीचा आणि वनांचा घसरता दर्जा आणि भूमिगत पाण्याचा अतिरिक्त वापर यामुळे अन्नटंचाईचा धोका समाजाला वीज, पिण्याचे पाणी, स्वच्छतेच्या सोई आदि मूलभूत गरजा न मिळणे, सामाजिक आर्थिक विकासाची निम्न पातळी, वाढती बेकारी, बालमृत्युचे प्रमाण, बालकांचे कुपोषण आणि जीवनाचा खालावलेला दर्जा या सर्व चिंताजनक गोष्टीकडे दहाव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत पुरेसे लक्षही देण्यात आहे. जमिनीचा खालावलेला कस, ताज्या पाण्याची टंचाई किनारी पर्यावरण, उत्पत्ती, प्रजाती आणि पर्यावरण या स्तरावर जैविक विविधता आणि हवामानात दीर्घकालीन बदल दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन आणि टिकाऊ आर्थिक प्रगती यांना सुरुंग लागतो हे दर्शविणारे भक्कम पुरावे उपलब्ध आहेत. एकूण जमिनीच्या ३३% जमीन वनाखाली आणण्यासाठी व वृक्षलागवडीसाठी जनतेला सहभागी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीच्या व्यवस्थापनासह पर्यावरणाची स्थिती आणि मानवाचे कल्याण यांचा परस्परसंबंध अत्यंत गुंतागुंतीचा आहे. मानवी जीवनापासून पर्यावरण वेगळे करता येणार नाही. वनसंपदा नाहीशी होण्यामुळे केवळ पाण्याचे दुर्भिक्ष्य जमिनीची धूप एवढेच दुष्परिणाम होत नाहीत. तर इंधन चारा, अन्न आणि रोख उतन्नसुद्धा उपलब्ध न झाल्यामुळे अर्थ व्यवस्थेवरही, प्रतिकूल परिणाम होऊ शकतो. दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन आणि पर्यावरण यांचा अतूट संबंध विकासाची धोरणे आखताना विचारात घ्यावाच लागेल. तरीही अन्न, उपजीविका आणि पर्यावरण संरक्षण यासाठी अत्यावश्यक असलेल्या नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीला सध्या फार मोठा धोका निर्माण झाला आहे. ही संपत्ती टिकविण्याचे प्रदीर्घ काळपर्यंत पुरविण्याचे आव्हान अत्यंत कठीन आहे तरी यासाठी जनतेच्या, सामाजिक संस्थांच्या मदतीने करणे गरजेचे आहे.

आठल्ये - सप्रे - पित्रे महाविद्यालय देवरुख, जि. रत्नागिरी

**A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF URBANIZATION IN SOLAPUR
DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA**

◆ *S.D. Shinde*

◆ *A.V. Pore*

◆◆ *Dr. T. N. Lokhande*

ABSTRACT

Both the urbanization and urban growth are dynamic the process with spatio-temporal variations. Urbanization is the process of changes form agricultural economy to industrial economy. Urban growth and urbanization are not only affects in urban areas but affect rural area also. Present paper aims to study the trends of urbanization from 1951 to 2001 in Solapur district. Solapur district is located in the western part of the Maharashtra state. It lies between $17^{\circ}10'$ north to $18^{\circ}32'$ north latitude and $74^{\circ}42'$ east to $75^{\circ}15'$ east longitude. For the present study data has been collected from different Census Handbooks, Socio-Economic Abstract of Solapur District. Various statistical techniques have been used for the present investigation. The analysed results shown with the help of graphs, tables etc. The analysis reveals that growth of urbanization in the study area has been directly or indirectly affected by geographical and socio-economic factors of the study area.

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**AN ASSEMENT OF SOME POPULATION CHARACTERSITCS IN KOLHAPUR
DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA**

* Abhijit V. Pore

** Yuvraj S. Mote

ABSTRACT

Population and the natural resources are made for each other and both are most important aspects of regional development. In this context study of population characteristics is important aspect. Hence the present paper, intends to study the growth, distribution, sex ratio, literacy and occupational structure of population in Kolhapur district. The present investigation is based on secondary sources of data mainly collected from census of India district census handbooks. Simple growth rate, density of population, sex ratio, literacy rate, to measure the male-female disparity in literacy by employing Sopher's (1974) disparity index modified by Kundu and Rao (1983) and the proportion of workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy has been calculated. It is observed that the decadal growth rate (1991-2001) of population was 17.85%. The density of population is 455 per sq. km, whereas the rural density is 330 per sq. km and urban 4222 per sq. km. at the tahsil level density of population uneven. It is found that the average sex ratio in the study area was 949 in 2001. In the rural area it is 962 and in urban area 919. It is further found that literacy rate in study area 76.83 per cent in 2001. The male literacy observed higher than female literacy and disparity between them was 0.198 in 2001.

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**CLASSWISE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN KOLHAPUR
DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA, 1981-2001**

◆ *A.V.Pore*

◆◆ *Dr. T. N. Lokhande*

ABSTRACT

Human settlements as a cultural landform shows man and environment relationship. Rural settlements are changing in recent period. The study of cultural landscape is transformed form of natural landscape. Cultural landscape modified with changing man and nature relationship. Changes in rural settlements are directly or indirectly influenced by physical as well as cultural factors. Hence, the present paper intends to study change in number of rural settlements in different classes from 1981 to 2001 and to identify the direct and indirect factors affecting on it. For this purpose spatial tahsil wise and sizeclasswise changes in rural settlements and affecting factors has been analysed and correlated with relief, forested area, rural density, net sown area etc. Kolhapur district is situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra State and lies between 15⁰43' north to 17⁰17' north latitude and 73⁰40' east to 74⁰42' east longitude. For the present analysis data has been collected from District Census Handbook-year 2001 and Socio-Economic Abstract of Kolhapur district. Study reveals that the rural settlements has been transfer to upper size category.

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प्रा. रा. शि. घाणेकर

पर्यटन संकल्पना ही विविध असली तरी प्रवास हा मानवजातीच्या सुरुवातीपासून अस्तित्वात आहे. पूर्वी प्रवासाचा हेतू यीर्थयात्रा किंवा दुसऱ्याचा प्रदेश जिंकण्यासाठी लढाई. ग्रीक व रोम साम्राज्याच्या इतिहासात तसेच भारत चीनच्या संस्कृतीच्या इतिहासात अशा प्रवासाचे व त्यासाठी असलेल्या सोयींचे उल्लेख अढळतात. पुढे प्रवासाच्या हेतूत बदल झाला. त्यात आराम, आराम, संस्कृतीची ओळख, ज्ञानात भर घालणे, जगाचा किंबहुना पृथ्वीतलावरील संस्कृतीचा शोध घेणे हे हेतू निव्याने आले. थोडक्यात म्हणजे प्रवासापासून मिळणाऱ्या निहंतुक आनंदापासून केवळ आराम प्राप्तीसाठी केलेला प्रवास असा बदल झाला त्यालाच आपण पर्यटन म्हणू लागलो व त्यातूनच राहते ठिकाण सोडून आराम, ज्ञान प्राप्तीसाठी किंवा व्यवसायासाठी केलेला प्रवास व निवास म्हणजे पर्यटन अशी ढोबळमनाने पर्यटनाची व्याख्या करण्यात येऊ लागली.

या पर्यटनाचा विकास हा वाहतूकीच्या साधनांच्या विकासाशी तसेच समाजाच्या आर्थिक व राजकीय विकासाशीही निगडीत आहे. रेल्वे, जहाजे, मोटारी व विमाने अशी जलद प्रवास साधने उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे पर्यटनाचा झपाट्याने विकास सुरू झाला. या साधनांमुळे जगातले कोणतेही स्थळ हे 24 तासांपेक्षा जास्त अंतरावर राहिलेले नाही व जग जवळ येत आहे.

आठल्ये - सप्रे - पित्रे महाविद्यालय देवरुख, जि. रत्नागिरी

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प्रा. केंगार डी.ए. प्रा. घोलप डी.डी.

भारत हा देश विविधतेऒ ऒटलेला देश असूऒ विविधतेत एकता आहे. महाराष्ट्र हे राज्य संस्कृतिक धार्मिक सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्टया महत्वाचे पुरोगामी राज्य आहे.

प्राचीऒ काळापासूऒ भारतातील लोक धार्मिक स्थळांऒा भेटी देतात. आज महाराष्ट्रात पर्यटकांऒा आकर्षित करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारची पर्यटऒ स्थळे पहावयास मिळतात. यामध्ये भौगोलिक, धार्मिक ऐतिहासिक स्थळांचा समावेश होतो. मात्र महाराष्ट्रातील काही ठिकाणे आजपर्यंत दुर्लक्षित राहिली असूऒ ती विकासाच्या मार्गावर ऒसूऒ पर्यटकांऒा आकर्षित करीत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील रायगड जिल्हातील चिरऒर हे धार्मिक तसेच स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचे उरण तालुवतातील केंद्र म्हणूऒ प्रसिद्ध असल्याऒ शोध ऒबंधासाठी या धार्मिक पर्यटऒस्थळाची ऒवड केली.

वीर वजेकर ए.एस. सी. कॉलेज, फुंडे

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**TOURISM TO BRIDGE THE CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
THE KOLHAPUR CITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
A GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH**

Asst.Prof. Ankush R. Bansode **

Asst.Prof. Balu L.Rathod **

ABSTRACT

Historically, tourism is centered upon cities of civilization. Cities drew tourists for there magnificent architecture, monument, libraries, museums, temples, art, and other sites of cultural historical religious and spiritual values. Tourism is an important income earner for cities and their hinterland, particularly those that are branded by their historical heritage e.g. Kolhapur city.

The one time capital of the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj king (1874 -1922), Kolhapur is dotted with Hostels, Palaces, Fortifications, Lakes, Maidan(ground), Temple, Theaters, Museum, University, Hills and can be developed keeping in mind the tourism aspect. The idea is that more visitors should visit Kolhapur, which is known for its famous sites of Rankala lake and garden, Rajaram Lake, Khasbag Maidan, Mahalaxmi Temple, Bhavani Mandap, Shalini Palace, Keshavrao Bhosale Theater, V.S. Khandekar museum, Shivaji University, Town Hall museum, Temblai Hill, New Palace and museum, Panchanga Ghat, Dhudh Katta, Kattiyani Mandir, etc. The city is proud of being called the **“City of Arts”** nostalgic about the glorious days of classical music, it is also known for the folk music of the traditional kind the heroic **“Shahiri Powada”** and amorous **“Kolhapuri Lavani”** . In the ancient time the city was Known as a city of lakes and the few surviving lakes add to its beauty even today. The city is also known as the **“Gateway to Konkan”**.

The climate of Kolhapur is typical monsoon climate, with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons. During the months of December and January fall in temperature is experienced. Tourist’s visit Kolhapur more during the period of August to February During winter and summer the tourist are mainly domestic once. Mahalaxmi Temple alone in single summer day about 800 to 900 tourist visits. During the winter the domestic and international tourists visit the areas in large number i.e. Mahalaxmi Temple, Rankala Lake, New Palace, etc. The per day flow is about an average 800 to 1000 visitors. If these monuments are conserved and developed for tourists destination, there could be an overall development of the area. Well managed tourism certainly helps to strength the positive links between rural and urban areas.

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