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Tribal Development

Problem and Solution



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N. P. Commerce College,
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A Geographical Study of tribal Tourism and its Problem in Gadchiroli District

Dr. Vijay P. Gorde¹

Asst.Prof. (Dept.of Geography)

Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N.P.
Comm. College, Armori dist. - Gadchiroli

Prof. Parag S. Meshram²

Head. (.Dept.of Geography)

Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N.P.
Comm. College, Armori dist. - Gadchiroli

Abstract:-

Tourist is very important factor in tourism. Tourism is meaningless excepts tourist. The word tourist is originated from Latin language. Tourist is formed from Latin word tour which is derived from the word turns. "The person who travels for the enjoyment is called as tourist."

With changing times there is a change in tourism development in tourism, different vehicles for transportation of use are used. Though tourism has entertained purpose but it has also geographical historical cultural and religious background. Tourism can be of two types – urban and rural. Importance of tourism, types of tourism, tourism management, market, places; problems of tourism are the important factor while studying tourism study.

In Gadchiroli district there is a maximum no. of rural tourist centers which includes historical forts, religious places and nature beauties. But there is a lack of facilities in rural tourist centre's as these places are not developed. This district is said to a district & forest and tribal people. Tourism of Gadchiroli district faces several problems and difficulties that include naxalite movement problem, lack of financial development, hotels and Lodging, climate, transportation, and illiteracy. People look out for the district etc.


Introduction:-

Tourism means a travel / journey /trip of non residential person and income acquiring to, some place without aiming at permanent residence. It may be rural or urban tourism, today this has become the most developed and important industry in the world. Traveling is a very old fact from the very beginning man is fascinated by travel & tourism. Tourism is very important profession in the world. There is no need of raw material, equipment for this profession tourism is are of most important, attractive and rising job in the world. This profession is very useful for developing country like India.

League of nation & UNO (1937):- "someone who visits a country and stay minimum 14 hours that person is known as foreign tourist."

Maximum forest area of Maharashtra is find in the Gadchiroli district comparatively other district very dense forest area of the district is visible in the talukas like Aheri, Dhanora, Etapalli and Sironcha.




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Gadchiroli district is abundant in nature beauty located in the eastern region of Maharashtra. Near about 16th century Gond kingdom was established. 75% of Gadchiroli district is a forest occupied area including the main hilly region like Aheri, Bhamragarh, Tipagarh, palasgarh, khobramendha and surjagarh. Vainganga, Pranhita, Indravati and Godavari these four river flow across the border of Gadchiroli district. In Gadchiroli district. The temperature in summer is usually recorded 45^o C. And in autumn the rain is recorded 1400 – 1500 mm paddy (rice) is a major crop of Gadchiroli district and approximately 92% of area is occupied by this crop.

This district is generally considered as rural, tribal and naxlite district. The road transportation in Gadchiroli district is efficient. From 12 Talukas of Gadchiroli district most of the tourist places are present in rural part. These places are historical fort pilgrim centre, places of natural beauties, sanctuaries but till they are not developed.

Study Area:-

The area of Gadchiroli district is near about 14412 sq.km Gadchiroli district is divided from Chandrapur district dated on 26 august 1982. A Geographically Gadchiroli district is Located in the south east of Maharashtra state, Gondia and Bhandara Locate in the north of district, Chhattisgarh locate in the east while Andhra Pradesh in south Chandrapur district locate in the west, The location of the district is 19^o to 21^o north latitude and 80^o to 81^o east longitude. The ground situation of the Gadchiroli district is hilly. There are number of hills like Shrikonda, Bhamragarh, Surajagarh, Aheri, Dandkaranya. A large ground is formed due to this river. Paddy is very important crop is this area. There are 1673 small and big ponds are available in the district.

Vainganga is one of the most important river in the Gadchiroli district, which rises from Durg in Chhattisgarh. This river flow from west direction and it is the boundary line of district.

Objective of study:-

- 1) To facilitate the tourist centre of Gadchiroli district the scheme and plans of Maharashtra tourism Development Corporation and private hotels and lodges.
- 2) To create opportunities of employment by developing tourist centre.
- 3) To provide various a transportation facilities as well as special protection of the tourist.
- 4) To adopt varies govt. scheme to developed tourism in Gadchiroli district.
- 5) To protect and preserve the ancient monument, forts, religious spots on behalf of archeological dept.

Tourism Centre in Gadchiroli District:-

The tourism of Gadchiroli district chiefly include the historical and Religious, pilgrims spots, Historical monuments forts, temple and the places of nature beauty, sanctuary and zoo.

A) Historical and pilgrim centers -

1. Markendeshwar Temple (Markenda) – Hemandpanti temple – 35 km from Gadchiroli and 7 km from Chamorshi
2. Bhandareshwar temple (Vairagarh) – 35 km from Gadchiroli and 15 km from Armori.
3. Chaprala temple (Kartik Swami temple) -70 km from Gadchiroli and 7 km from Mulchera.
4. Semana temple – 3 km from Gadchiroli.
5. Arattoandi – On Desaijanj – Kurkheda route
6. Amgaon buti on Desaijanj – Lakhandur.
7. Khobramendha – On Kurkheda – Malewada route.
8. Lakkhamendha – (in Mahabharat lakshagruha.
9. Armori - Hemandpanti temple.
10. Sironcha – Sihasthanam temple.
11. Tipagarh – Gurubaba and Durga temple.
12. Wasala – Meghnath temple.
13. Bhowragarh - Hemandpanti temple.
14. Gogaon – Nagdev temple
15. Devkhadki – Manikdev temple.
16. Manapur and Kadholi – shriram temple.

B) Forts –

1. Vairagarh – 50 km from Gadchiroli and 15 km from Armori.
2. Tipagarh – 100 km from Gadchiroli.
3. Surjagarh – 145 km from Gadchiroli and 15 km from Atapalli.
4. Khobragarh – 3 km from Gadchiroli.

C) Nature beauty places –

1. Bhamragarh – Union of Chamul Gautam, Indravati, Parlakota River.
2. Somnur – Union of Godavari and Indravati River.
3. Prashant dhamma – Union of Vainganga and Pranhita River.
4. Binagunda – (water falls) - 40 km from Bhamragarh.
5. Jitam – (water falls) - 61 km from Alapalli.
6. Vanvaibhav – Glori of forest, Alapalli.
7. Chaprala – sanctuary – 110 km from Gadchiroli.

Lokbiradari center and Zoo, Baba Amte - monastery (3 km from Bhamragarh)

Presents status of tourism development in Gadchiroli district:-

Dist -Gadchiroli							<i>Ref. Year - 2012 -13</i>
Sr. No.	Taluka	Classification of Spots	No. Of Tourist Spots	Sanctioned works T. Spots			Total expenditure on development of Tourist Spots (Lacks)
				Incomplete Work in the starting of running year	New Sanctioned works	Total Works	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Desaiganj	C	2	1	1	2	10.23
2	Armori	C	4	8	4	12	81.89
3	Kurkheda	C	2	3	1	4	30.69
4	Korchi	C	2	4	2	6	40.92
5	Dhanora	C	3	1	1	2	10.23
6	Gadchiroli	C	1	1	1	2	10.23
7	Chamorshi	B/C	6	7	4	11	71.61
8	Mulchera	C	1	0	0	0	0.00
9	Etapalli	C	0	0	0	0	0.00
10	Bhamagarh	C	2	0	0	0	0.00
11	Aheri	C	3	0	0	0	0.00
12	Sironcha	C	4	2	1	3	20.60
	Total	-	30	27	15	42	276.40

Ref. – District planning dept. Gadchiroli

Facilities in Tourist Places in Gadchiroli district:-

Dist -Gadchiroli					Ref. Year - 2012 -							
Sl. No.-	Talukas	Classification of Spots	No. Of Tourist Spots	No. of Tourist places having cultural and heritage	Hotel facilities in tourist places							
					Maharashtra tourism development corporation	No. of Rooms	No. of private hotels	No. of Rooms	No. of TravelsAgents	No. of Vehicles provided by them	Expenditure spent on the development of Tourist center	Employment created during development of tourist center
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Desaiganj	C	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.23	3500
2	Armori	C	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	81.89	48000
3	Kurkheda	C	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.69	9000
4	Korchi	C	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.92	7000
5	Dhanora	C	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.23	6500
6	Gadchiroli	C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.23	3800
7	Chamorshi	B/C	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	71.61	33800
8	Mulchera	C	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	00
9	Etapalli	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	00
10	Bhamagarh	C	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	00
11	Aheri	C	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	3600
12	Sironcha	C	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.60	34500
	Total	-	30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	276.40	149700

Ref. - District planning dept. Gadchiroli

Hurdles in expansion of tourism:-

Though Gadchiroli district has abundance of historical and religious places and natural beauties but there are several problematic factors that affect tourism in Gadchiroli district.

- 1) Eight (8) out of twelve (12) talukas from Gadchiroli district are Naxal affected talukas and hence the district is called as a naxalite district. Naxalite problem is a major factor in tourism development. The people from other district visit Gadchiroli district in a very less no.

- 2) From climate point of view an average rainfall is 65' – 75' (inch) and the summer temperature is average between 43 to 48 cg which is unfavorable temperature for tourism.
- 3) The literacy rate of Gadchiroli district is lowest in Maharashtra state 70.55% and this affects the around development of the district.
- 4) Only road transportation facilities are efficient as compared to the traffic pattern. Except Desaiganj Wadsa talukas no facilities of railway service is available in the district as well no. air service is provided to this district.
- 5) Hosteling and lodging facilities is available in the district head quarter only. These facilities are dis-satisfactory in other talukas of the district.
- 6) The economic development ratio of the district is quite less on account of the locality of the district finds major in the rural area as compare to urban area. According to 2011 census the rural population of the district is 953858 while the urban population is 117937. That means the rural population is 89% while the urban population is 11%

Conclusion:-

- 1) Gadchiroli district is a Naxal affected district hence the rural tourism has not yet developed.
- 2) The rural tourism of Gadchiroli district has maximum no. of insider visitor as compared to outside visitor.
- 3) Economic tourism has taken no place even though rural tourism is affected by social and cultural tourism.
- 4) Preservation of tourist spot, lodging facilities, Guest houses, hotels, transportation services are insufficient in the tourism of Gadchiroli district.
- 5) Urban tourist spots or developed as compared to rural tourism centers as good finance is provided on urban tourism.
- 6) Almost all tourist centers in Gadchiroli district are "c" grade and have to facility of hotels of Maharashtra tourism Development Corporation and private hotels.
- 7) During 2011 -2012 the amount of 572.10 lacks is spent on the development district tourism, but beside this tourism is not developed satisfactorily.

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