INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR TOURISM AT NANDURBAR DISTRICT

[1]Mr. G. P. Chaudhari., [2]Prof. M. C. Aher
[1]Masters Student, [2]Assistant Professor
[1]Civil Engineering Depratment
NDMVp's KBTCOE, Nashik, India

Abstract— **Tourism is an important medium in the socio-economic development in the modern times, contributing in multiple ways to reinforce the inter-connected processes. Tourism is acknowledged to be crucially important for development due to its multifaceted nature encompassing economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and psychological characteristics (Britton, 1989) Though the definition of tourism is considered 'a particularly arid pursuit' (G.Shaw, 1988), it is also acknowledged to be crucially important due to its multifaceted dynamism encompassing economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and psychological nature (Britton, 1989). India has been working towards developing the tourism sector over the past decade. However, compared to other countries in the region India's performance in the sector has been rather poor. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is the nodal agency for the promotion of tourism in Maharashtra. As compared to the rest of Maharashtra, tourism in the Nandurbar district is in its infancy. It is mainly confined to local visitations with negligible tourist spending and contribution to the local economy. The nature and scope of the study called for a multi disciplinary approach as regards the skill inputs required as well as involvement and close cooperation from multiple agencies like PWD, Roads, Water Supply department and Archaeological Survey of India. This interface facilitated the availability of data and information. The district is recognized for its tribal population and undulating landscapes of the Satpura ranges on the northern end of the district. Nandurbar has a good mix of tourism assets like national parks, water bodies, hill station and religious and historic sites. This paper aims to study and understand the tourism potential of the district and to proposed the proper infrastructural development to the district so that can sustained the proposed tourist flow and give better comfort to the tourist visiting the district.**

Key Words: Tourism, Infrastructure Development, MTDC, Infrastructure for Tourism Development

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an important medium in the socio-economic development in the modern times, contributing in multiple ways to reinforce the inter-connected processes. In recent years, tourism has been progressively more recognized for its profitable prospective to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. India has been working towards developing the tourism sector over the past decade. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world today. The ever growing importance of tourism sector is reflected in the fact that in more than 150 countries of the world, tourism is one of the five top export earners. It is the number one export earner in around many countries. It is the main source of foreign exchange for one third of developing countries and one-half of each Least Developed Countries. In India, tourism sector adds considerably to the national financial system as well as the formation of jobs in the country. However, compared to other countries in the region India's performance in the sector has been rather poor. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is the nodal agency for the promotion of tourism in Maharashtra. As compared to the rest of Maharashtra, tourism in the Nandurbar district is in its infancy. This study reflects the proper planning of infrastructural development of Nandurbar district with respect to the tourism development.

A. *Importance of tourism infrastructure planning*

• Tourism engages actions of personnel roaming to and staying in places outside their usual surroundings for free time, big business and other purposes. Tourism Infrastructure hassles for goods and services, and the establishments which make available such services are measured as part of the tourism business.

• The Tourism Infrastructure includes organizations whose products are mainly sold to guests; though they do not form a major contribute to tourist expenditure. a number of infrastructure sectors like telecommunication, power, roads, water supply and some manufacturer sectors like a photographic materials, sports equipment and travel items medicines are included in this class along with Tourism Infrastructure.

• The infrastructure for visitors thus contains fundamental infrastructure mechanism like railways, airports, waterways, roads, water supply, electricity, drainage, sewerage, solid waste disposal systems with different services.

• Besides, amenities like lodging, cafés, leisure services and shopping conveniences also comes under the domain of Tourism Infrastructure.
• Preparation of integrated development of basic infrastructure and amenities is required for sustainable development of Tourism Infrastructure.

B. Indian tourism scenario

Tourism is one economic sector in India that has the potential to grow at a high rate and ensure consequential development of the infrastructure at the destinations. It has the capacity to capitalize on the country's success in the services sector and provide sustainable models of growth. In India, the travel and tourism sector is estimated to create 78 jobs per million rupees of investment compared to 45 jobs in the manufacturing sector for similar investment1. Along with construction, it is one of the largest sectors of service industry in India. Apart from providing employment to a wide spectrum of job seekers from the unskilled to the specialized, a higher proportion of tourism benefits (jobs, petty trade opportunities) accrue to women. Tourism sector contributes significantly to the national economy as well as the creation of jobs in the country. Based on the Tourism Satellite Account for the year 2002-03 prepared by Ministry of Tourism, the contribution (direct and indirect) of tourism in the GDP and the total jobs in the country in 2007-08 is estimated to be 5.92 % and 9.24 % respectively. Domestic Tourism contributes to three-fourths of the Tourism economy.

Whether measured by the yardstick of its vast tourism resources, or its emerging economic importance, India's low share of tourism arrivals is certainly below potential. Domestic tourism plays an important role in overall tourism development in the country. The number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) increased from 462 million in 2006 to 740 million in 2010. In 2009 when the country witnessed a negative growth of 2.2 % in FTAs, domestic tourist visits registered a growth of 18.8 %. This growth of DTVs sustained various tourism infrastructures during bad period for the tourism sector. The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan, prepared by Planning Commission, highlights the need to adopt a 'pro-poor tourism' approach aimed at increasing the net benefits to the poor from tourism and ensure that tourism growth contributes to poverty reduction.

The approach paper also underpins the need to develop a comprehensive set of strategies for a diversity of actions, from macro to micro level, including product and infrastructure development, marketing, branding and promotion, planning, policy and investment. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has given a major thrust in this direction and is promoting tourism as a means of economic growth and social integration for the country. Infrastructure development holds the key to India's sustained growth in the tourism sector. Therefore, Ministry of Tourism made consistent efforts to develop quality tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations and circuits. To focus on development of infrastructure at places of national and international importance, the Ministry, through its scheme of providing financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, has identified 38 mega tourism projects, out of which 26 have been sanctioned till 4th February, 2011. These mega projects are a judicious mix of culture, heritage, spiritual and eco-tourism in order to give tourists a holistic perspective. In line with the Government's emphasis on convergence and synergy with the programs of the various Ministries, Ministry of Tourism also took an initiative to interact with other Central Government Ministries, such as Railways, Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Food Processing and Urban Development, and also the concerned State Governments to achieve convergence so that the impact of investment at the identified destinations is maximized.

The Ministry has identified 24 destinations or circuits in India, based on their tourism potential, to be covered in the first phase of this initiative.
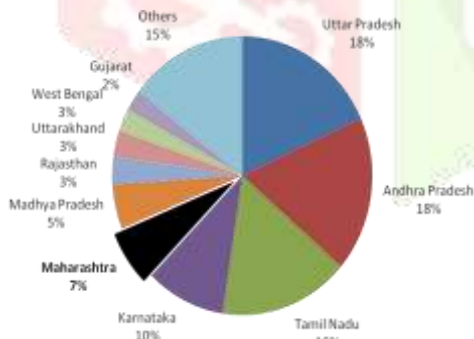
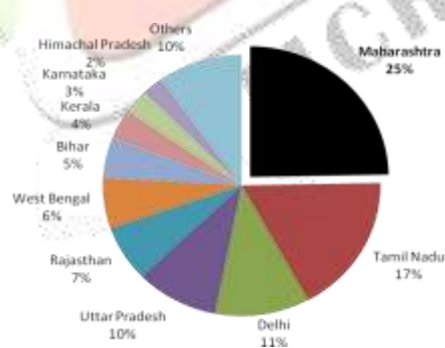Figure: 1.1 Share of Top 10 States of India in Number of Foreign Tourists   Figure 1.2: Share of Top 10 States of India in Number of Domestic Tourist

C. Tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the third largest State of India, both in area and population. It is located on the West Coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the lush green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, with its dense forests, is home to several wild life sanctuaries and nature parks. Thus all the three regions of Maharashtra offer considerable tourism potential. Maharashtra abounds in numerous tourist attractions ranging from ancient cave temples, unspoiled beaches, ancient forts and monuments, forests and wildlife, unique hill stations, pilgrimage centers, and a rich tradition of festivals, art and culture. Hence MTDC has launched campaign with slogan for Maharashtra Tourism –MAHARASHTRA UNLIMITED…...!

The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakhs in 1991 to 84.8 lakhs in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001. The trade, hotels and restaurants sector in Maharashtra accounts for around Rs.1,42,811 Cr., which is 16% of the Gross State Domestic Product. No specific estimates are available on the employment in the travel and tourism industry. From 1991 to 2010, the amount of FDI approved in the state for the projects in Hotel and Tourism Industry is to the tune of Rs.6,326 Cr. for development of 95 Projects. During 2011, about 48,15,421 foreign tourists and 55,333,467 domestic tourists visited Maharashtra registering annual growth rate of 5.3% and 14.2% respectively. Despite the decline in foreign tourist arrival in 2011, it managed to record highest number of foreign tourist arrivals and is among top 5 states in domestic tourist visits with a 7% market share. Not all foreign tourists visiting Mumbai visit Maharashtra Some of these foreign tourists come to Mumbai as an entry point to India and proceed to various other states. There is need and scope to attract these visitors into Maharashtra to the various tourist destinations in our State.

D. Nandurbar in Brief

The Nandurbar district is one of the smallest districts of Maharashtra, located at the edge of Maharashtra's northern boundary enveloped by Madhya Pradesh on the north and the east and Gujarat on the west.The district is recognized for its tribal population and undulating landscapes of the Satpura ranges on the northern end of the district. The district enjoys water supply from two major sources, Tapi running across the district and Narmada in the north. Nandurbar city is the district headquarters and is the only town in the district connected by a railway line. The district is divided into 6 tehsils, namely, Dhadgaon (Akrani), Nandurbar, Akkulkwa, Taloda, Shahada and Navapur. Of these, 95% of the population of Dhadgaon is tribal. The tribal population of the district is mainly located in the valleys of Satpuras and stretches from the northern side of Tapi. This hilly tract is spread over 6 ranges - Taloda, Akkalkuwa (E & W), Kathi, Molgi & Manibeli. All these tracts are the tribal pockets. The Villages are called as Padav. The use of medicinal herbs and plants by the aboriginals of the district has been vastly studied and practised within the tribal culture.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive literature review has been conducted to establish a solid starting point to pursue the present study. The literature review focused on review of different literature available in the field of infrastructural important in the tourism development. This is summarizes and organizes the reviewed literature in different sections like (1) Cost effective growth of different countries and Tourism; (2) SWOT analysis of tourism Sector with respect to the Infrastructural growth;(4) Identification of the Tourism Potential; (5) Theory of for the development of tourism in terms of Spatial planning; (6) Tourism Policy in Shri Lanka and (7) framework, Activities and dimensions to achieve sustainable. Ming Che Chou[1] elucidate and inspect the laid-back connection between tourism and cost-effective growth in 10 transition countries. As per Ming, the total impact of the Tourism industry is inspiring. In the year 2011, the industry added to 9% of global GDP, a value of over to US$6 trillion, and accounted for 255 million jobs all over the world. Xue Ming Zhang[2] used the method of SWOT analysis to formulate a broad assessment and investigation in the development of rural tourism in Suzhou. In SWOT analysis on rural tourism in Suzhou author explains the advantages of rural development with Resource-rich rural tourism, Disadvantages of rural tourism, Opportunities of rural tourism like positive guidance and boosting of the government and Vigorous growth in market demand, Threats of rural tourism like disagreements between the conventional civilization and the new civilization. Prof. Ivanka Nestoroska [3] explains the regional approach to identifying tourism potential. The study is Republic of Macedonia. At the start of the paper the author explain the present situation of the tourism sector in the Republic of Macedonia. The Current level of tourist services in the Republic of Macedonia is not yet so much competitive. Michael Risteskim, Jordan Kocevski and Kliment Arnaudov [4] states the theory of for the development of tourism in terms of Spatial planning. The Authors state the spatial planning as an prospect for developing sustainable improvement of the tourism industry. For the sustainable development, improvement need to improvement in three dimensional aspects like social, environmental and economical. Moslem Ghasemi, Amran Hamzah [5] focused on to explore which tourism model main tourism stakeholders prefer as the suitable tourism standard in their region and reasons behind acceptance and to comparison of the chooses of the local community and operators. The study area is the Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary in Malaysia. Zilmiyah Kamblea, Frederic Bouchona [6] takes the review of the tourism policy in Shri Lanka with strategic planning and nation's policy towards the improvement of the tourism sector in the Shri Lanka. Located close to the Southern part of India, Sri Lanka is an island kingdom sanctified with innate gorgeousness consisting of stifling forests, fine biodiversity and mixed countryside, ethnicity and tradition, making it a compact tourism destination. Grabara K. Janusza, Paula Bajdora[7] explores the framework, Activities and dimensions to achieve sustainable tourism and to make tourism environment friendly. The Author states the main framework for sustainable Tourism as: 1. Economical Capacity of the area to sustain the tourism, 2. Local prosperity, 3. The level of quality of employment, 4. Social balance, 5. Satisfying the visitors, 6. Local control, 7. Level of satisfaction of the local community, 8. Cultural wealth, 9. Physical integration, 10. Biodiversity, 11. Resource efficiency, 12. Clean environment. The following figure explains the building block of the sustainable development.

3. METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the organized, academic examination of the methods functional to a field of study. It involves the speculative investigation of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of information. Typically, it includes concepts such as pattern, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the research work in this study is organized in to five major research tasks that are designed to: a) Survey, b) Situational Study, c) Tourism Sector analysis, d) Engineering study and reconnaissance. Systematic flow of the methodology of the research work is shown in below figure also the methodology is explained in the below:
1. Reconnaissance survey
• Geographical, social, political and economical.
2. Study of Situational Analysis

- Existing socio-economical, industrial, historical, demographical profile of the district etc
3. Study of Tourism sector Analysis
- Map of all existing tourism destinations and identify potential destinations within district; undertake tourism infrastructure gap analysis and suggest requirements etc
4. Engineering Study and reconnaissance
- Study of climate conditions, geography and existing infrastructure.
- Planning of tourism circuit layout plan of District Tourism
- Tourism traffic/tourist forecast.
- Preliminary infrastructure planning and cost estimate.
- Phasing of the project

Some of the key steps in the study were:
- Study of available literature on the sites
- Study of area development reports prepared by Government Bodies
- Review of project reports and other relevant data available with Municipal Corporation
- Visit to existing and proposed sites for observation
- Interviews and discussions with State officials and local bodies
- Interviews with tourists as well as officials of tourism support agencies such as hotels, tour operators etc

4. DATA COLLECTION

A. Survey of Tourist Destinations

On the recommendations of various stakeholders, sites to be included in the survey were chosen. A total of 18 sites were chosen for the initial survey. Although all of these sites do not offer similar potentials, the existence of so many places of interest is a good indicator of tourism possibilities in the region.

B. Existing Tourist Destinations
1. Prakasha Temples
2. Asthambha
3. Toranmal Forest
4. Khadki Point
5. Sita Khai
6. Yashwant Lake
7. Lotus Lake
8. Gorakhnath Temple
9. Nandurbar
10. Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar
11. Dattatreya Temple
12. Unapdev
13. Khekda

c. Proposed New Destinations with Tourism Potential
Kathi Village
1. Dab Village
2. Akrani Mahal Fort
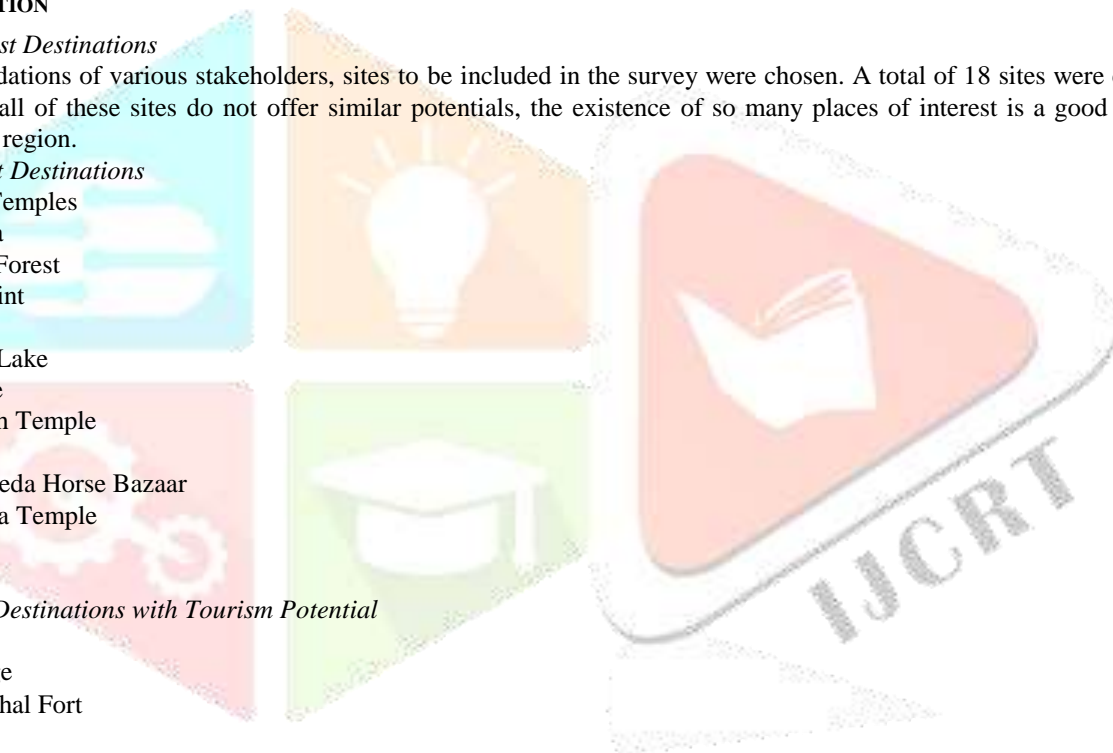3. Shahada
4. Pandavleni Jain Complex

Table 4.1: Estimated Annual Tourist Arrivals in Tourist Destinations in Nandurbar District in 2014-2015

S. No.	Destinations	Annual Tourist Arrivals	Local (Within District)	Domestic (National)	Category
1.	Prakasha	1,531,000	40%	60%	Major
2.	Asthambha	336,000	90%	10%	Minor
3.	Toranmal Forest				
4.	Khadki Point				
5.	Sita Khai	850,400	25%	75%	Major
6.	Yashwant Lake				
7.	Lotus Lake				
8.	Gorakhnath Temple				
9.	Shahada	253,500	40%	60%	Major
10.	Nandurbar	328,500	80%	20%	Minor
11.	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	303,620	95%	5%	Minor
12.	Dattatreya Temple				
13.	Unapdev Temple	81,400	70%	30%	Minor
14.	Kathi Village	300,000	80%	20%	Minor
15.	Dab Village	100,000	95%	5%	Minor
16.	Akrani Mahal Fort	0	0%	0%	Minor
17.	Pandavleni Jain Complex	0	0%	0%	Minor
18.	Khekda	38,000	90%	10%	Minor
Total Tourists (No.)		4,122,420	2,206,219 (53%)	1,916,201 (47%)	

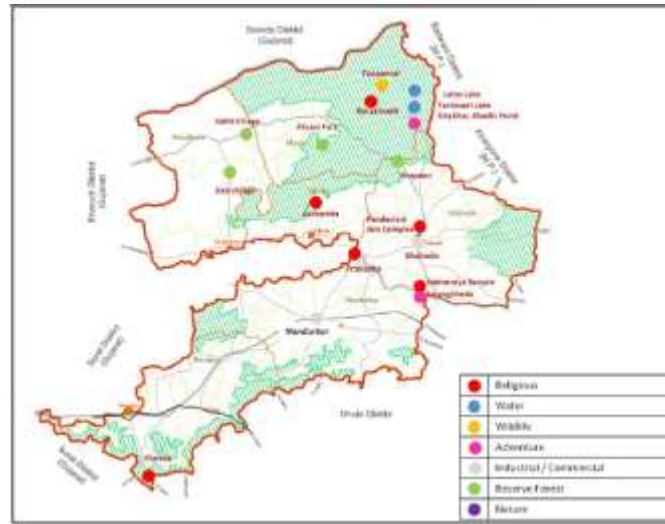Figure 4.1 - Major and Minor Tourist Destinations in Nandurbar

Figure 4.2 -Tourist Map of Nandurbar District

5. TOURIST CIRCUIT PLANNING

A. Influence area

It can be defined as the region surrounding the destination which encompasses major activities including travel, accommodation and things to do in the destination. In a way,

it is an area which is influenced by the destination in terms of attraction, distribution and consumption of tourism activities.

B. Attraction zones

It can be defined as zones within the influence area of the destination from where major portion of the tourists are expected, visit or intend to visit. These zones house potential and current tourists who visit based on the level of connectivity with the destination. Most tourists visiting Nandurbar originate mostly from the neighbouring states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh due to easy vehicular connectivity and short commutable distance. The main attraction zones and the influence area of the district are shown in the map below. The major attraction zones include Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Surat and Valsad in Gujarat, Dhule, Malegaon, Jalgaon and Shirpur in Maharashtra, and Segaon and Khargone in Madhya Pradesh. These places are directly connected by state highways and national highways and provide easy commute to the Nandurbar district.

Figure -5.1 Attraction Zones for Nandurbar District

C. Circuit Planning

Currently, five circuits have been identified based on the tourist mobility analysis and current accessibility. These are:

1. Prakasha – It includes the three major temples of Shahada, backwaters of the Tapi River and Asthambha.

Asthambha - Kedareshwar – Gomteshwar – Sangameshwar

Entry Point: Nandurbar

2. Shahada – Includes Shahada town, Dattatreya Temple, Unapdev, and Pandavleni Jain complex and Sanragkheda horse bazaar.

Shahada – Unapdev – Pandavleni – Dattatreya Temple – Sarangkheda

Entry Point: Shahada

3. Toranmal – This zone includes Toranmal forest, Gorakhnath temple, Lotus Lake, Yashwant Lake, Sita Khai and Khadki Point.

Toranmal Forest – Yashwant Lake - Gorakhnath Temple – Lotus Lake – Sita Khai – Khadki Point

Entry Point - Shahada

4. Kathi – The zone includes Kathi and Dab villages and Akrani Fort.

Dab – Kathi – Dhadgaon – Akrani

Entry Point - Akkulkwa

5. Nandurbar – It comprises of all tourist spots within Nandurbar city and Khekda
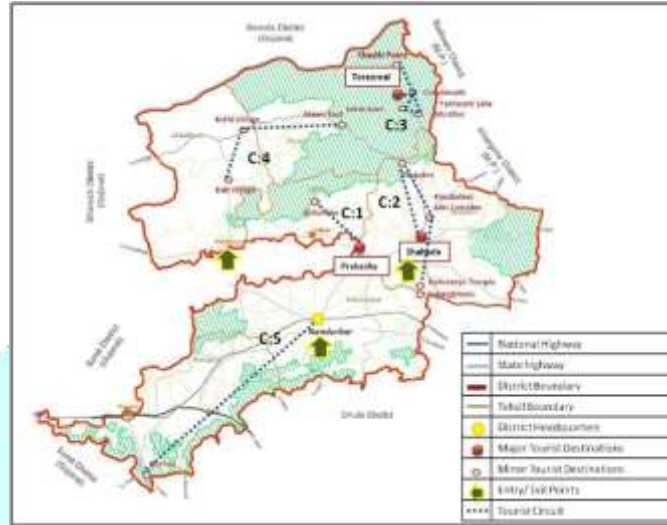
Nandurbar – Khekda

Entry Point – Nandurbar

Figure -5.2 Identified Tourist Circuits

D.Tourist Projections

Nandurbar offers several types of attractions spread over an area of 5 tehsils. Considering the fact that majority of the sites are religious and religious coupled with nature while other sites are in their early stages of their destination life cycle added with insufficient availability of tourist data, projections cannot be based on simple extrapolation of historical data but were evolved using an elaborate demand estimation model which had as its inputs data from both secondary sources and a primary survey conducted for this purpose in all potential sites. The tourist traffic in each of the spot and thereby for each circuit can be broadly classified into two different segments:

1. Peak Season Tourists
2. Non-Peak Season Tourists

Each of these seasons witness two types of visitors, local and domestic. These types of visitors are further explained below.

A. Local Visitors: This segment of visitor population is composed of local resident population of the district. During the site visit it was observed that since majority of the tourist spots have religious characteristics, local visitation at these places are considerable. The peculiarity of this visitor segment lies in the frequency of their visit and duration of stay at the spot. This visitor population regularly visits these places especially during fairs and festivals; however, their duration of stay at the premises tends to be very short as their main purpose of visit is to offer prayer at these religious spots.

B.Domestic Visitors: This segment of visitor population is considered to be the most important and core segment of any tourist destination. This segment also generally tends to be bigger spenders than the rest of the segments in all categories of tourist expenditure. These tourists are better described by their choice of tourism destination type (i.e.) a tourist preferring religious spot is likely to have a different profile from one enjoying culture and heritage.

E. Forecasting Model

Several quantitative and qualitative forecasting models were considered to project tourist arrivals by tourism experts. The factors commonly used in tourism demand models include exchange rates, cost of living, income, seasonal fluctuation, and others (Sheldon & Var, 1985; Archer, 1987; Chan, Hui, & Yeun, 1999). Chan, Hui, & Yeun (1999) found that environmental changes, such as war or terrorism, presented several factors in predicting tourist flow. The findings of this study showed that, in terms of forecasting accuracy, qualitative methods can be best used. Amongst qualitative methods, naive model was considered the best in handling unstable data (Chan, Hui, & Yeun, 1999). Naive Model assumes that the next period will be identical to the present. The forecast is based on the most recent observation of data. As most recent observation of tourist arrival growth rate is not available or recorded for Nandurbar, Maharashtra's domestic tourist arrival growth rate (14.17% between 2014 and 2015) is considered for projections. It is assumed that the number of tourists visiting Nandurbar would always be a part of the number of tourists visiting Maharashtra and would hence grow at a similar rate annually.

Base Case Scenario

1. The domestic tourist arrival growth rate is considered to be 14.17% annually which is the same as the Maharashtra domestic tourist arrival growth rate for 2014-2015.

2. The growth rate would be the same for peak and non-peak tourists as no more than Maharashtra's domestic tourists can visit Nandurbar.

3. Local tourist arrivals would grow at the same rate throughout the plan period.

4. No tourism development is recorded during the plan period.

5. Growth rate remains identical to the previous year.

Table -5.1: Tourist Arrival Projections using the Naive Model - Base Case Scenario

Tourist Sites	Non-Peak Arrivals			Peak Arrivals			Total		
	2015	2025	2035	2015	2025	2035	2015	2025	2035
Prakasha	5.31	19.98	75.19	10.00	37.63	141.59	15.31	57.61	216.78
Sarangkheda	0.04	0.14	0.51	3.00	11.29	42.48	3.04	11.42	42.99
Unapdev	0.31	1.18	4.45	0.50	1.88	7.08	0.81	3.06	11.53
Toranmal	0.25	0.96	3.60	8.25	31.04	116.81	8.50	32.00	120.41
Nandurbar	0.79	2.95	11.12	2.50	9.41	35.40	3.29	12.36	46.51
Shahada	0.79	2.95	11.12	1.75	6.59	24.78	2.54	9.54	35.89
Dab village	-	-	-	1.00	3.76	14.16	1.00	3.76	14.16
Kathi	-	-	-	3.00	11.29	42.48	3.00	11.29	42.48
Asthambha	0.36	1.35	5.10	3.00	11.29	42.48	3.36	12.64	47.58
Pandavleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akrani Mahal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khekda	0.18	0.68	2.55	0.20	0.75	2.83	0.38	1.43	5.38
Nandurbar	8.02	30.19	113.62	33.20	124.93	470.09	41.22	155.12	583.70

The tourist projections through the Naive model indicate that the total arrivals would increase almost seven times to reach 583 Lakhs by the year 2035. This is a considerable figure for good tourism projects to be executed through revenue generating models.

6. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table:6.1 Prakasha *Tourism Zone*

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs) Approx.
Asthambha	Accommodation	100
	Connectivity	677
	Facilities	125
	Visitor Experience	310
Asthambha Total		1212
Prakasha	Accommodation	150
	Connectivity	792
	Facilities	310
	New Attractions / Projects	500
	Visitor Experience	2332
Prakasha Total		4084
Grand Total		5296

Table: 6.2. For Shahada Tourism Zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
Dattatreya Temple	Accommodation	50
	Connectivity	44
	Facilities	90
	New Attractions / Projects	600
	Visitor Experience	50
Dattatreya Temp	e Total	834
Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	693
	Facilities	315
	New Attractions / Projects	1000
	Visitor Experience	1285
Pandavleni Jain Complex Total		3293
Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Accommodation	1200
	Connectivity	6
	Facilities	85
	New Attractions / Projects	330
	Visitor Experience	40
Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar Total		1661
Shahada	Accommodation	1000
	Connectivity	3000
	Facilities	1500
	New Attractions / Projects	2900
	Visitor Experience	745
Shahada Total		9145
Unapdev	Connectivity	52
	Facilities	45
	Visitor Experience	42
Unapdev Total		139
Grand Total		15071

Table 6.3. For Toranmal zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
Gorakhnath Temple	Connectivity	2
	Facilities	35
	Visitor Experience	75
Gorakhnath Temple Total		112
Khadki Point	Connectivity	40
	Facilities	50
	Visitor Experience	57
Khadki Point Total		147
Lotus Lake	Connectivity	18
	Facilities	19
	New Attractions / Projects	1000
	Visitor Experience	200
Lotus Lake Total		1237
Sita Khai	Connectivity	46
	Facilities	35
Tourist Site	Project Type	Cost (Lakhs)
	New Attractions / Projects	530
	Visitor Experience	25
Sita Khai Total		636
Toranmal Forest	Accommodation	268
	Connectivity	750
	Facilities	313
	New Attractions / Projects	244
	Visitor Experience	516
Toranmal Forest Total		2091
Yashwant Lake	Connectivity	188
	Facilities	15
	New Attractions / Projects	230
	Visitor Experience	75
Yashwant Lake Total		508
Grand Total		4731

Table:6.4. For Kathi Zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
Akrani Fort	Accommodation	1010
	Connectivity	60
	Facilities	115
	New Attractions / Projects	500
	Visitor Experience	1135
Akrani Fort Total		2820
Dab Village	Accommodation	110
	Connectivity	70
	Facilities	15
	New Attractions / Projects	50
	Visitor Experience	565
Dab Village Total		810
Kathi Village	Accommodation	220
	Connectivity	30
	Facilities	283
	New Attractions / Projects	500
	Visitor Experience	135
Kathi Village Total		1168
Grand Total		4797

Table:6.5. for Nandurbar Zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
Khekda	Accommodation	10
	Connectivity	76
	Facilities	45
	Visitor Experience	160
Khekda Total		291
Nandurbar	Accommodation	500
	Connectivity	166
	Facilities	20
	New Attractions / Projects	10500
	Visitor Experience	955
Nandurbar Total		12141
Grand Total		12432

7. CONCLUSION

Tourism is an industry that can make maximum earning of foreign exchange to the country. For improving the quantity of the tourist in the country there is a need of proper and sufficient infrastructure to provide facilities for tourist. The Nandurbar district can be a tourist hub for tourist those interested in wildlife and tribal cultures. There is a need of development of tourist destination and tourist movement circuit in the district. The overall project cost for district tourism plan is estimated as **Rs 4232 million comprising 250 projects.** However, revision of the same might be considered as per suggestion from the client, particularly in lieu of project structuring and likely PPP options. The project horizon period is considered as 20 years with time span of 2015 to 2035. It is important to initiate and build these projects on a short- and medium-term basis as it is seen as a flagship project to promote tourism in Nandurbar district. Costs incurred in developing the infrastructure for various tourist spots spread in 5 tourism circuits.

8. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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