DISTRICT TOURISM PLAN FOR NANDURBAR DISTRICT

Final Report - December 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Prelude

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). It is also recognized as one of the world's largest industries, contributing 10%[1] to the global GDP, with enormous potential for further growth. In many countries, especially in the developing countries, tourism has become a major source of foreign exchange earnings (UNESCAP, 2005) emphasizing the need for concentrated and sustained efforts towards its development. 'Sustainable tourism development' has thus become important for developing as well as developed countries today.

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). Tourism is recognized as one of the world's largest industries, with enormous potential for further growth. In many countries including the developing countries, it has become a major source of foreign exchange earnings (UNESCAP, 2005). The importance of tourism is realized with the fact that it is not a National Accounts industry and its outputs are uncountable. The sector has multiple industries associated with it. Hence it becomes necessary to observe where the investment in this sector would trickle down to, especially if 100% FDI is allowed in the sector.

Today the Tourism Sector accounts for 5.83% of India's GDP. Yet India's share in global tourism receipts has fluctuated from 0.62% to 0.67% (2003 – 07) despite of the country's share being 1.2% in trade. It is expected to witness a further increase with rise in Business Tourism, Medical Tourism, Adventure Tourism and other such activities. Tourism forms an important part of the economy, owing to its diverse impact on various interdependent industries.

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[1] Source: UNWTO, 2008

During the year 2011, the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India reached 6.29 million, registering a growth of 8.9% over the FTAs of 5.78 million in 2010. The growth rate of 8.9% in tourist arrivals in India was almost double the growth of 4.4% in tourist arrivals worldwide. The tourism sector in India, therefore, has fared quite well vis-à-vis the world. Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism in India during 2011 were $16.56 billion as compared to $ 14.19 billion in 2010, showing a growth of 16.7%. International tourism flows are expected to reach 1.5 billion by 2020 and revenue estimated to cross $ 2000 billion. Despite this, India's total share in world tourist arrivals remains a modest 0.6% and is certainly below potential.

Domestic Tourism contributes to three-fourths of the Tourism economy. 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.

Tourism is an important catalyst in the socio-economic development in the modern times, contributing in multiple ways to strengthen the inter-connected processes. While often portrayed as panacea for many evils such as underdevelopment, unemployment, poverty eradication, social discrimination and so on; its contribution in creating a global and regional socio-political environment for peaceful co-existence of the cultures and societies has been equally established at various levels (Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, 2011). Hence, any formulation on tourism and its role in the society and economy must be rooted in due cognizance to the contribution of tourism in the development process and according its rightful place and position in the economic planning and programming.

1.2. Worldwide Tourism Initiatives

In recent years, tourism has been increasingly recognised for its economic potential to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Its geographical expansion and labour intensive nature support a spread of employment and can be particularly relevant in remote and rural areas, where live three quarters of the two billion people under extreme poverty conditions (WTO, 2011). Statistics show that tourism in developing countries such as

India is still limited. Compared to the advanced economies (Table 1), the emerging economies recorded a 47% market share in global international tourist arrivals in 2010. However, adding to the potential, the growth rate of arrivals in emerging economies is about 7% which is quite higher than 4.45% for the advanced economies.

Table 1: Regional Trends in Global International Tourist Arrivals

International Tourist Arrivals (Million)					Market Share (%)	Average Annual Growth (%)
Region/Year	2005	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005-2010
World	798	917	882	940	100	4.45%
Advanced Economies	453	495	474	498	53	2.48
Emerging Economies	345	421	408	442	47	7.00%

Realizing the importance of tourism in regional and local development, various countries worldwide have started promoting different types of tourism development projects. Some of the concepts such as green tourism, responsible tourism, geo-tourism, and cultural tourism have spurred investments in various knowledge based initiatives as well as labour intensive industries in most of the developing countries. National Tourism Organizations have also started focussing on capacity building, tourism infrastructure projects, strengthening public-private partnerships in tourism as well as destination promotion strategies to expedite the growth in tourism. In the last few years many such initiatives have been launched by UNWTO in various countries. Some major initiatives are listed below:

- **Mexico** has developed tourism circuits to promote the Mayan cultural heritage in 2012.
- **Nepal** declared 2012 as their tourism year propagating investment-friendly policies.
- **US** recognizes 'place-making' as a policy for community-based tourism and commercialization and local utilization of public spaces.
- **Africa** commissioned a regional project on Sustainable Coastal Tourism, financed by the GEF, is coordinated between UNEP, UNIDO and UNWTO. Nine countries (Kenya, Seychelles, **Tanzania**, **Mozambique**, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, **Senegal**, **The Gambia**) are participating in the project, which aims at reducing negative environmental impacts of tourism in coastal destinations, through introducing

policy changes, strengthening public-private partnership and implementing on-the ground demonstration projects at selected pilot destinations.

- **Cambodia** set up a project to encourage local villagers to adopt a sustainable approach for the use of natural resources to protect the precious natural resources of the Kiriom National Park and the surrounding area.

- WTO developed a project on Capacity Development and Public Awareness for Tourism in **Cambodia.** It helped set up a National Centre for Hospitality Management and a publicity campaign to make the community aware of the beneficial impact of tourism.

- **Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia** came together to formulate a regional project for the development and promotion of tourism in the **Emerald Triangle region**, covering **seven provinces** on the tri-border area.

- **Pacific Island nations,** whose members include the Cook Islands, Fiji, **Kiribati**, New Caledonia, Niue, **Samoa, Solomons**, Tahiti (French Polynesia), Tonga, **Tuvalu, Vanuatu** and Papua New Guinea (China is also a country member of SPTO), started work towards the implementation of the **Regional Tourism Development Component (RTDC) of the Pacific Regional Economic Integration Programme**. With the support of the European Union (EU), the project aims at developing a standardized system for the recording, classification and analysis of tourism statistics.

1.3. Tourism Development in India

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. Major causes cited for the low performance are lack of professionalism, unhygienic conditions, poor infrastructure, lack of easily accessible information, lack of safety, poor visitor experience, restrictive air transport policy, inadequate facilitation services, multiplicity of taxes and the low priority accorded to tourism.

The Results Framework Document (2012-2013) discusses the government playing an active role of a facilitator as well as a promoter for development of tourism. The major objectives of the plan included tourism infrastructure development, promotion campaigns, improving

accommodation, and increased use of information technology in promotion and development of tourism etc. The main schemes of the Ministry of Tourism relate to infrastructure development, human resource development and publicity and marketing (Ministry of Tourism, 2012).

Other than that, organizations such as ADB and World Bank have funded various tourism infrastructure projects under various schemes in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Ministry of Tourism has recently declared development of 21 tourism circuits in India which need to be developed for tourism infrastructure as well as destination development and promotion. Tourism being a state subject, various states such as Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat has started using innovative promotional techniques to attract local, domestic as well as international tourists.

1.4. Tourism Development in Maharashtra

Maharashtra, one of India's premier commercial and industrial states, has recognized tourism to be a major thrust area for economic growth in the state. Maharashtra holds forte as one of the most appreciated states offering some incredibly beautiful places under different themes for tourists. It has a varied landscape bounded by the Western Ghats, numerous forts, pilgrimage places, beautiful beaches etc. 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 & Tourism Industry is to the tune of Rs. 6,326 Cr. for development of 95 Projects[2].

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 (Figure 1).

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[2] Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2010-11

Figure 1: Share of Top 10 States/UTs of India in Number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists Visits in 2011 respectively[3]
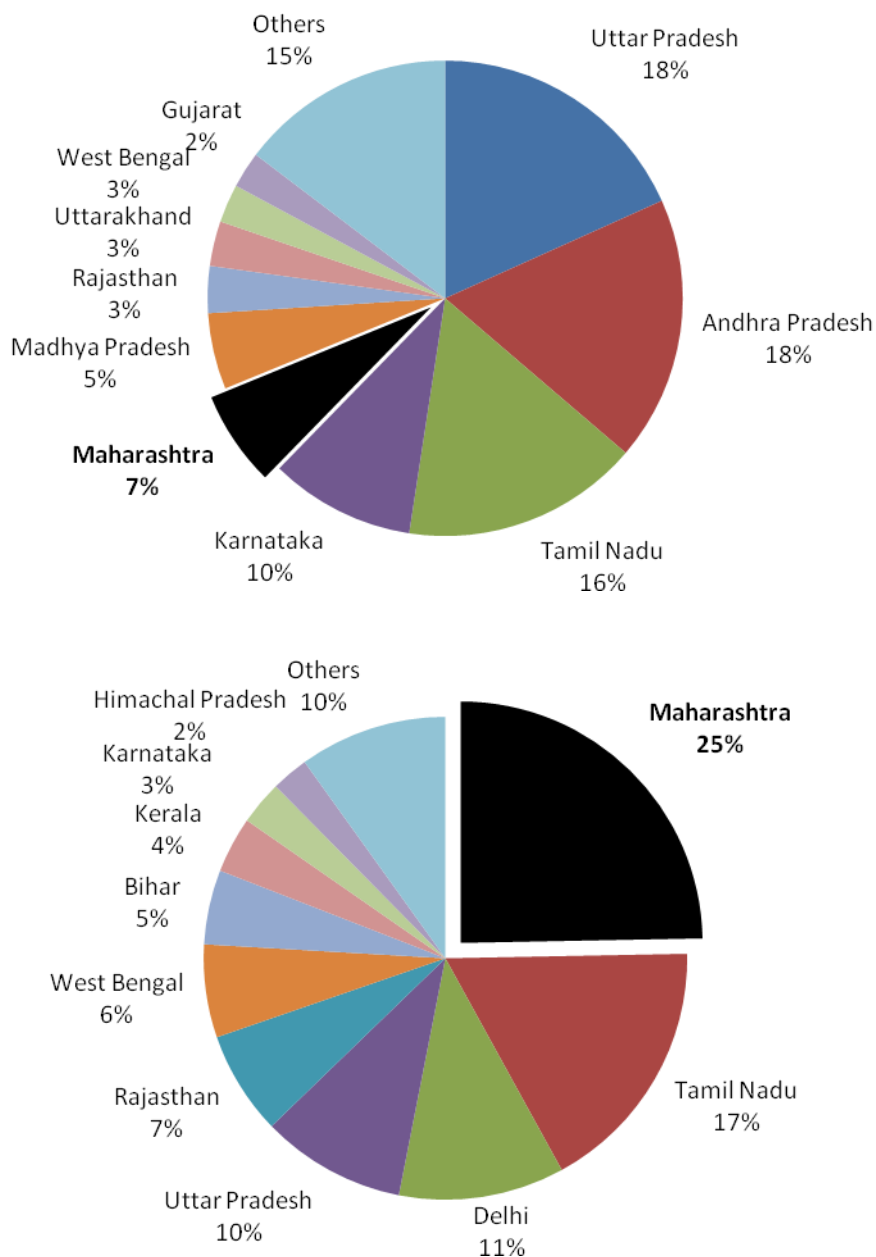
2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1. Background

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is the nodal agency for the promotion of tourism in Maharashtra. In pursuance of this objective, it disseminates tourist information, develops tourist facilities, regulates activities of hotels, organizes travel trade shows and organizes various promotional programs/schemes from time to time. It is now in the process of initiating measures aimed at integrated development of tourism in various regions in the state.

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. Nandurbar has a good mix of tourism assets like national parks, water bodies, hill station and religious and historic sites. It is also strategically located at the edge of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat state border close to the cities of Indore, Mumbai and Surat. These aspects, however, have not been harnesses to promote district development. A concerted effort, in the form of a clear strategy and a firm implementation plan, is thus required to transform these tourism assets into tourism products. Keeping this in mind, MTDC invited aXYKno Capital Services Limited to prepare an integrated district tourism plan for tourism development in the Nandurbar district.

2.2. Scope of Work

The district tourism plan covered the district of Nandurbar in the state of Maharashtra, comprising 5 tehsils from the revenue divisions of Nandurbar district.

2.3. Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the Project were:

- *Reconnaissance survey*
    - ✓ Geographical, social, political and economical

- *Study of Situational Analysis*

  ✓ Existing socio-economical, industrial, historical, demographical profile of the district etc.

- *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.

- *Study of Stake holders*

  ✓ District level stakeholder consultations with the assistance of the district administration.

- *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.

  ✓ Suggestions for archaeological conservation.

  ✓ Preliminary Engineering Design.

  ✓ Suggestion for Archaeological conservation, urban design, alteration, reductive use.

  ✓ Preliminary infrastructure planning and cost estimate.

  ✓ Phasing of the project and Tourism strategies etc.

- *Draft District Tourism Plan*

  ✓ Obtaining comments and NOC from various Government departments like UD, MTDC. PWD, ASI etc.

  ✓ Discussion with clients and other Government departments and key persons for suggestions.

- *Final District Tourism Plan*

  ✓ Submission to Department of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra for approval.

  ✓ Finalization of District Tourism Plan.

2.4. Approach

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 such as District Collectorates, State Departments of Public Works, Forests, Water Supply, Communication, Electricity and Roads and Archaeological Survey of India. This interface facilitated the availability of data and information.

The aXYKno study team used a mix of primary and secondary sources of data. 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.

2.5. Methodology

The district tourism plan adheres to the overall objectives of the terms of reference as well as the vision for tourism development as envisaged by stakeholders and aXYno Capital Services Ltd. The detailed methodology includes understanding the potential for tourism in the district, envisioning the overall tourism development strategy, assessing the infrastructure requirements,

zoning of important tourist circuits, and preparation of individual destination development, marketing and management plans for major tourist places. The methodology is explained in the chart below:

Figure 2: Methodology

Understanding the Tourism Potential of Nandurbar

- Historical and Social Background of the district
- Demographic Profile
- Economy
- Physical and Social Infrastructure
- Physiography and Climate
- Tourist Arrival Trends
- Existing Tourism Scenario
- District Level stakeholder consultations

Infrastructure Gap Analysis

- Infrastructure Survey
- Understanding current and proposed supply
- Proposed and Ongoing Tourism projects

Visioning Tourism Development in Nandurbar

- Overall Vision and Objectives
- Tourism Demand Projections
- Inducing Demand

Destination Development Plans

- Developing Tourism Zones and Circuits
- Infrastructure upgradation
- New Projects
- Marketing Plan

3. DISTRICT OVERVIEW - NANDURBAR

3.1. 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.

Figure 3: Nandurbar Overview
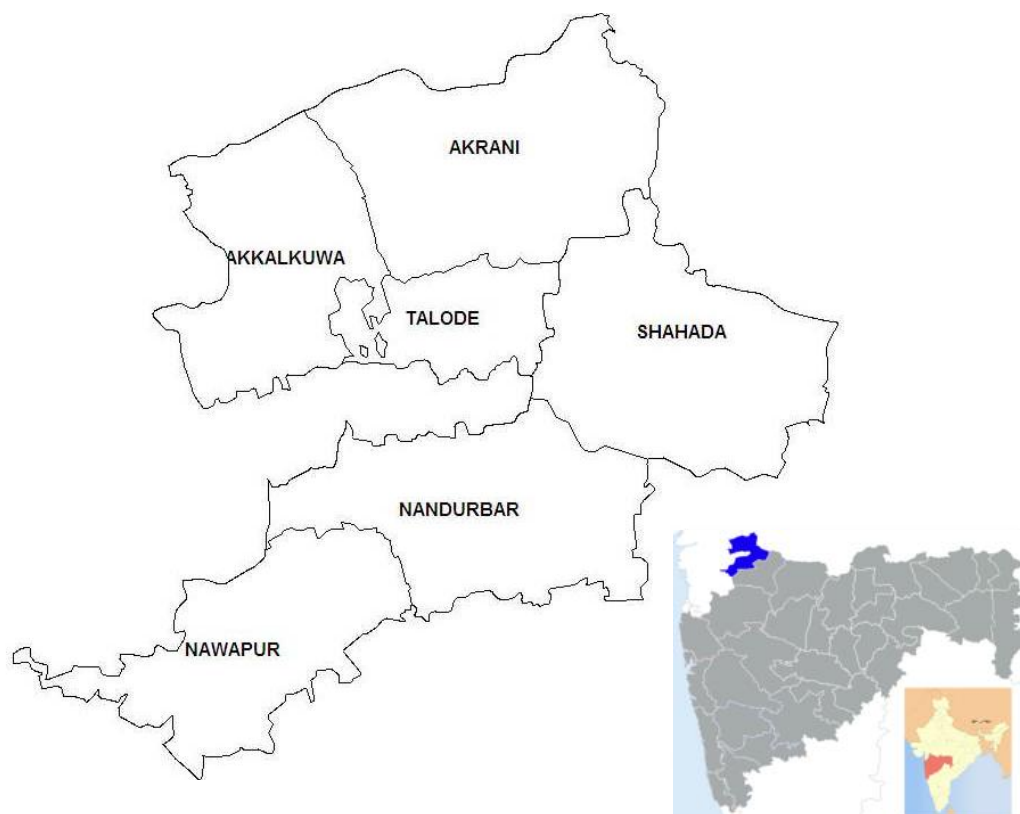
District Name	Nandurbar
Geographic Area	5034 sq km
Population	13,11, 709
Sex Ratio	977 Females per 1000 Males
Urban Population (%)	15.47%

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.

The district has been formed fairly recently in 1998, when Dhule district was bifurcated into two separate districts, namely, Nandurbar and Dhule. Till 2001, 46% of the geographical area of the district was under forest cover when it was de-notified in 2002. Till 2008, about 20% of the geographical area was declared as forest land. The area is primarily a tribal district with 65.5% of the population being the scheduled tribes. The main occupation of the residents of the district is agriculture. Nandurbar is most famous for world-class quality chilli production and the world's largest wind farm with an output of 1000MW which is about 30 kms from Nandurbar city. The district is rich in producing cotton and hence has various textile industrial clusters, especially in the Navapur tehsil. Current Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the district produce mostly agro-based or forest-based products with few demand based industries such as solar and plastic. It is expected that the industrial sector will witness an upward trend with the functioning of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor which is in close proximity to the district.

3.2. History

The district was part of the Khandesh district with Dhule and Jalgaon till July 1998. According to some followers khandesh means the country of Lord Krishna. The ancient name of this region is Rasika, when Nandurbar was also called Nandanagri after the name of it's king Nandaraja. The district is also rich with mythological accounts of the Ramayana, where the region is referred to as 'Krushik'. The region is linked to various rulers of the time including Chalukyas, Vartakas and Yadavas. In the mughal era, Khandesh formed the southern boundary of the Tughlaq Empire. Due to its strategic location at the ends of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, Nandurbar kept shifting into different power regimes. After the Mughal Empire's decline, the Marathas took control of Khandesh and subsequently on 3 June 1818 the Maratha

Peshwa surrendered Khandesh to the British rule. Nandurbar had its own share in the Indian struggle for independence. It was here that during the Quit India Movement of 1942 Shirish Kumar, a mere boy of 15 years, lost his life by a gun shot. A small memorial has been erected in memory of Shirish Kumar in the square where he shed his blood.

3.3. Physical Features

Topography

The district can be divided into two broad physiographic parts. One is hilly terrain of Satpuda ranges prominently dominated by tribals i.e. Akrani, Akkalkuwa and Toloda Tehsils. Most of these parts are sparsely inhabited and accessed by unpaved roads. Second part is Tapi river basin, which is comparatively more fertile and has good irrigation facilities, covered by the three remaining Tahsils i.e. Shahada, Nandurbar and Navapur.

Climate & Rainfall

The district has dry climate in general. The temperature attained is of typical of tropical temperature zone. The summer is intolerably hot since March to June every year. The average rainfall in the district is about 888 mm and it is not uniform in all parts of the district. The temperature in the district ranges from 42.8 degrees in summer to 10.6 degrees in winter.

Soil

The soil type of the region can be divided into 3 zones, which are as under:

Zone No. 1: Akarani block, Western part of Navapur block and Southern part of Nandurbar block. This zone consists of light shallow and sandy soil. It is good for Kharif crope i.e. for Bajra, Kharif Jawar, Groundnuts and Cotton, etc.

Zone No. 2: Eastern part of Nandurbar, Shahada, Navapur Tahsil. These zones consist of medium quality soil, which is useful for minor irrigation.

Zone No. 3: This zone consists of black cotton soil near the basin of Tapi river. Its water holding capacity is quite good. Hence crops having a long gestation period are preferred. Parts of Nandurbar & Shahada Tehsil fall in this zone.

Forests and Rivers

The total area under the forest is 104 Thousand hectares which is 20.78% of the total geographical area of the district. The maximum forest area is in the Akkalkuwa tehsil i.e. 42.34%. The forest produce includes Custard apple, fuel wood, grass, gum, tendu leaves, bamboo, etc. The National Waste Land Development Board and Social Forestry Dept. provide full technical and financial support for development of community and private wasteland. The department of forestry takes care of the forest land development and its maintenance. Many tourist places of interest such as Toranmal Hill station located in Akrani tehsil and 'Prakasha' which is also known as the Dakshin Kashi located in Shahada tehsil can also be developed as tourist place.

Figure 4: Forest Division Map of Nandurbar District[4]

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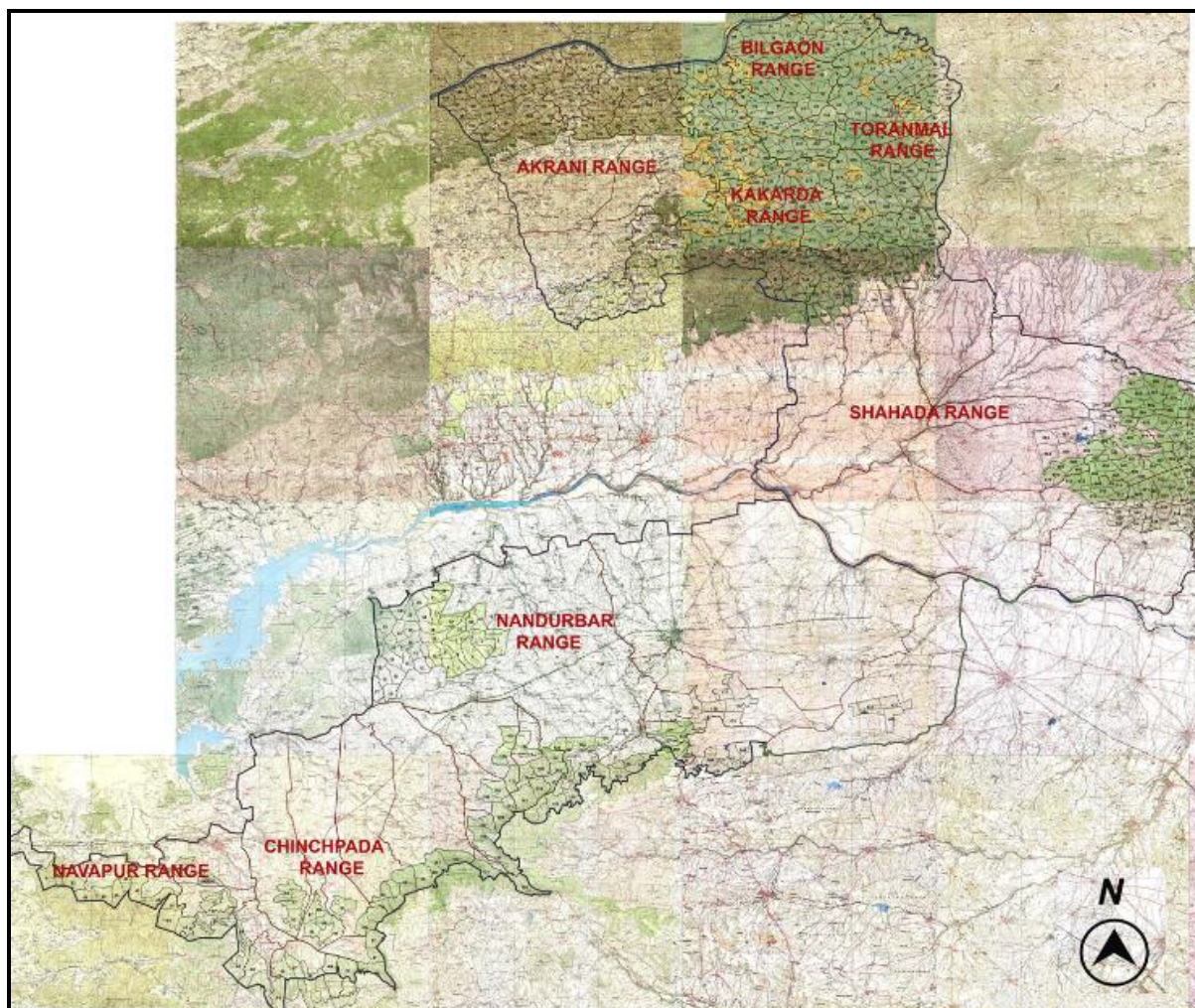
[4] Source: Department of Forests, Nandurbar Division, 2012

The principal river in the district is Tapi River, which flows through Shahada and Nandurbar block and other rivers Vir and Gomai flows through Shahada block. The convergence of the Gomai river with the Tapi river occurs at Prakasha which is also of significant religious value. The rivers consist of various command areas and submergence areas which are inaccessible for development. The wetland map (Figure 5) of the district (comprising 3.26% of the district area) below shows the potential of using these backwaters, rivers and ponds for tourism purposes.

The presence of forest areas and river basins in the district proves to be an asset for tourism purposes. However, the development is also restricted due to the type of activities permitted or possible in such areas. Hence, the tourism plan has taken into account the environmental considerations while making proposals at various local and regional scales.

Figure 5: Wetland Map of Nandurbar District[5]

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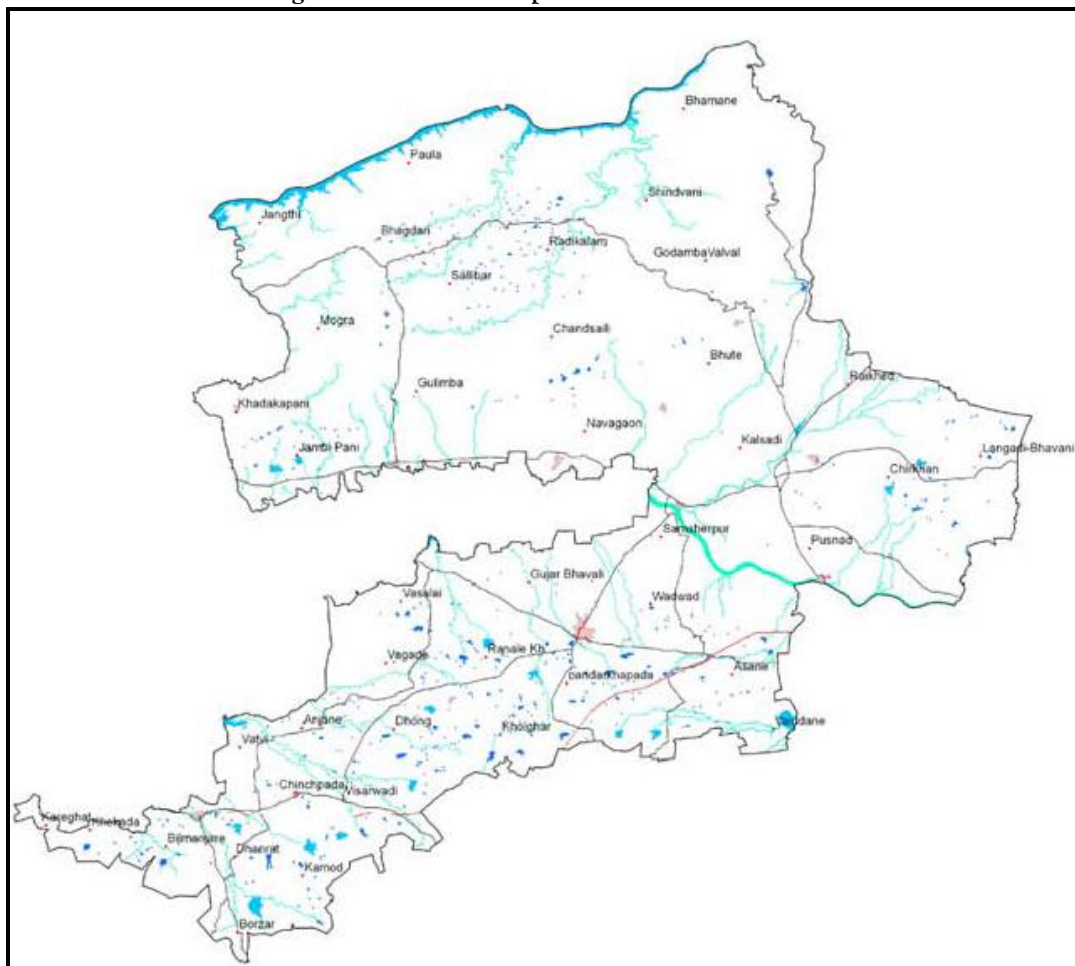
[5] National Wetland Atlas: Maharashtra, Ministry of Environment and Forests, GOI, 2010

3.4. Linkages and Connectivity

The Nandurbar district is located at the north-west corner of the state of Maharashtra. It has the Dhule district in the south, Madhya Pradesh in the east and Gujarat in the north and west. The district headquarter is Nandurbar which is connected to major towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra through broad gauge rail. The nearest airport is at Surat in Gujarat which is 160 kms away.

The major towns in the district are devoid of any national highway road connectivity. The district has 5 towns, namely, Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda, Akkulkwa and Dhadgaon, all of which are connected through state highways with each other and other towns in the state. National Highway 6 connecting Surat to Dhule, Jalgaon and Nagpur passes through the Navapur Tehsil, but misses any major settlement. National Highway 3 connecting Agra to Bombay also passes at close proximity to the district and is one of the major connecting roads for visitors from the north of the country as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Location and Connectivity to the Nandurbar District
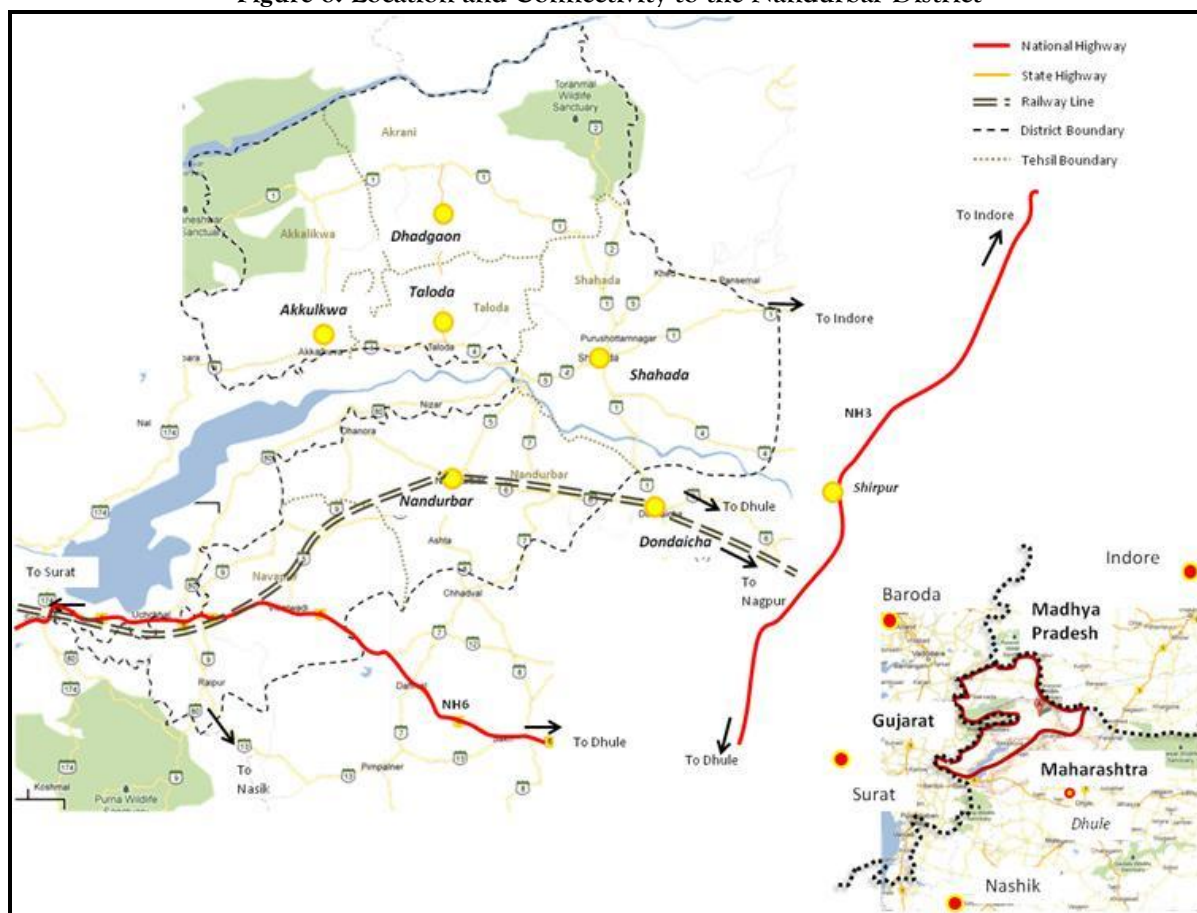
The district receives most visitors from the adjoining states due to the good connectivity by roads between Pune, Surat, Nashik, Jalgaon, Baroda and Indore. Some of the distances, hours taken and the road conditions are mentioned in the table below:

Table 2: Distances from Major Tourist Towns/Cities[6]

Town/ City	Distance (Kms)	Time Taken (hrs)	Road Conditions
Bharuch	219	3.40	Good till NH6, state highway average
Baroda	289	4.40	Good
Navsari	190	7.10	Poor
Surat	160	2.50	Good
Maheshwar	200	3.00	Excellent on NH3, poor on the state highway
Shirdi	237	3.50	Average
Indore	284	4.10	Excellent on NH3, poor on the state highway
Ahmedabad	340	5.50	Average
Pune	403	6.40	Average, not good in portions

[6] Source: Google Distances, 2012 and Primary Survey 2012

3.5. Land Use and Culture

Nandurbar functions on an agro-based and forest-based economy. About a quarter of the district's total area is under forests, and more than 65% of the district's population (tribal) is dependent on it for its sustenance. The district also forms part of Tapi and Narmada basins allowing for a majority of land to be used for cultivation. The cultivable land constitutes 59% (Table 3) of the total district area of which net sown area constitutes another 58%. The principal crops grown in the district are Rice, Jowar and Cotton. As the region lies on the Deccan plateau, it falls in the semi-arid agro-ecological region allowing for growth of horticulture fruits and vegetables such as Guava and chilli. Forest based products also thrive in the region including medicinal and aromatic crops. However, the district is prone to occasional drought and got highlighted for pest and disease outbreak during the Bird Flu crisis of 2006 when thousands of chickens were killed and buried here.

Table 3: Land Use Pattern of Nandurbar District[7] (Area in '000 ha)

Geographical Area	503	100.0%
Cultivable Area	297	59.0%
Forest Area	105	20.9%
Land under Non-Agricultural Use	20	4.0%
Permanent Pastures	27	5.4%
Cultivable Wasteland	4	0.8%
Barren Land	24	4.8%
Fallow Land	1	0.2%
Other Fallow	25	5.0%

The district is one of the most backward districts of Maharashtra in terms of services. Major portion of the district has a tribal population including Bhil Pawara, Tadvi Gavit, Mavchi and Vasave tribes. They speak Bhil & adivasi pawri dialects. The Bhil pawaras are located in areas surrounding Shahada, Toranmal & Akrani. The Gavit, also known as 'Mavchi', are concentrated in Nawapur tehsil. They are a group of Bhils and often called as Konkni Maratha because of their origin from Goa.

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[7] Source: 1.Agricultural Statistical Information, Maharashtra State 2006 (Part II)
2. District Social & Economical Report 2008-09(Nandurbar District)

The main feature of the tribe is their practice of polygamy which points to the dominance of male in the society. Superstitious beliefs are quite prevalent among these people. The 'Dakin' or witchcraft practice is very common. Each family consisting of 2-3 wives and 10-12 children is a common feature. Nowadays, due to government policies, the children are sent to 'Ashram schools'. 'Wagdeo gaga', the sacred grove is also an important feature, which is considered as one of the measures in forest conservation by the tribals. The instinctive urge of these tribes and the accumulated indigenous knowledge of their surrounding vegetation carried forward for generations through verbal communications have led to the discovery of various remedies for different ailments in modern times.

3.6. Industries and Trade

Due to its dependence on agriculture and presence of high quality cultivable land, manufacturing is only secondary to the Nandurbar economy. Most industrial units are small and medium sized units producing forest based or agro-based products. Of the 9 large scale units, most produce white crystal sugar which is then processed further in other parts of the country. There is only one industrial area which is a textile cluster based in the Navapur tehsil having 51 units. Other than that, the district benefits from the trading of quality cotton and chilli all across the country.

Table 4: Industries in Nandurbar[8]

Registered industrial unit (No.)	529
Total industrial unit (No.)	529
Registered medium & large unit (No.)	9
Estimated Avg. no. of daily worker employed in small scale industry	2842
Employment in large and medium industries (No.)	3195
No. of industrial area	1
Turnover of small scale industries (In Lacs)	Rs. 26655
Turnover of Medium & Large scale industries (In Lacs)	Rs. 122444

3.7. Physical and Social Infrastructure

Nandurbar gets its power from the MSEB for domestic, agricultural and industrial use. However, the supply is restricted with three hours of power cuts daily. This has encouraged the

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[8] Source: Brief Industrial Profile of Nandurbar District, MSME Development Institute, 2010- 2011

locals to rely more and more on solar power and as a result solar industries have become prominent in the region. Also, Suzlon has located wind energy farms outside of Nandurbar town which produce 1000 MW of power, however use of the technology for local consumption is not validated. The water used for irrigation purposes is also locally supplied. Many individual water treatment plants have been constructed by individual entrepreneurs in the region harnessing the natural sources of water.

The district has well developed social infrastructure with 1917 primary schools, 6 Industrial Training Institutes and 37 higher education institutes. Hospitals, nursing homes and primary health centres are also abundant in the region. Other infrastructure necessary for tourism and economic development in Nandurbar is mentioned in the table below.

Table 5: Other Social Infrastructures in Nandurbar District [9]

Social Infrastructure	No.
Communication	
No. of Post Offices	196
No. of Post Box	667
No. of Telephone connections	17057
PCO	735
Bank Branches	500
State Bank Group	9
Nationalized Banks	42
Other Scheduled Banks	4
District Central Co-op.	34
Urban Co-op Banks	7
Education	
Primary School	1917
Secondary School	352
Higher Secondary School	88
Higher Education Institute	37
Industrial Training Institutes	6

[9] Source: Brief Industrial Profile of Nandurbar District, MSME Development Institute, 2010- 2011

4. TOURISM IN NANDURBAR

4.1. Tourism in Nandurbar

Nandurbar has a plethora of culture, wildlife and natural scenic tourism potential. However, the district has seldom promoted or marketed itself as a tourist destination. Most of the tourists visiting Nandurbar are from neighbouring districts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, making it a local tourism destination. The tourists are restricted to the summer vacations, or religious days. Due to its mythological roots, the region witnesses' huge crowds during the Shrawan season of the Hindus (Figure 8). Other places in the district described in this chapter attract limited tourists on a daily basis, but large number of tourists during specific days, months and seasons giving rise to different peak seasons spatially.

As per our primary interviews with various stakeholders, the district is one of the poorest tourist destinations in Maharashtra. Compared to the state, Nandurbar represents only 3.56% (Figure 7) of the tourist arrivals to the state of Maharashtra. The major outcomes of the survey findings for the Nandurbar district are as follows:

a) Total number of tourist / visitor arrivals in the district of Nandurbar during 2011 - 2012 is estimated to be **4,122,420**.

b) Out of the total number of visitors, domestic tourists in Nandurbar accounted for almost all visitors to the district.

c) Total number of foreign tourist arrivals in Nandurbar during 2011-2012 was not known.

Figure 7: Annual Number of Tourist Arrivals 2011-2012

Maharashtra
114,776,687

3.67%
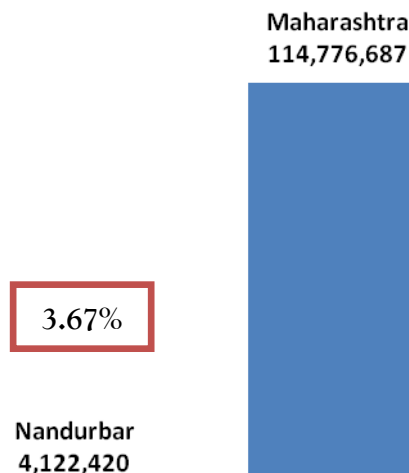
Nandurbar
4,122,420

Figure 8: Monthly Estimated Tourist Arrivals[10] (2011-2012)
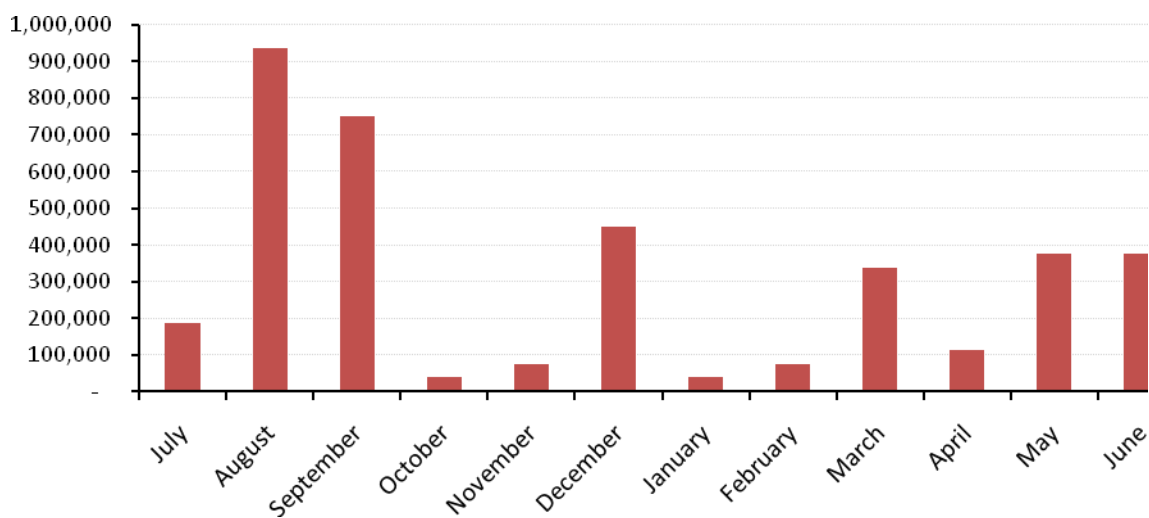
4.1.1. Tourist Profile

Nandurbar essentially serves as destination with religious importance to the tribal communities in the central Indian Deccan plateau region. Most of the festivals, destinations serve these local communities coming for leisure purposes apart from very few business travellers travelling to

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[10] Based on Primary interviews with various stakeholders at different Tourist Sites in the district, 2012

Nandurbar for work. A brief profile of tourists visiting the Nandurbar district can hence be formulated.

Table 6: Tourist Profile[11]

Age Group	16-65 years
Group Vs FITs	Mostly religious groups, families, visiting friends and families
Income Group	Lower Middle Income Group
Category	Families, only Nandurbar and Shahada being towns get local business travellers, otherwise mostly religious/leisure travellers
Attraction Points	60% visitors from neighbouring districts in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, 40% visitors from within the Nandurbar district
Circuit Vs Same Day visitors	Mostly local tourists from within the Nandurbar districts are same day visitors, very few circuit tourists visiting Surat or Dhule

4.2. Survey of Tourist Destinations

The aXYKno study team in consultation with District planning department, government officials, representatives, local experts and available literature developed an exhaustive list of tourist destinations in Nandurbar. 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 which has been described in Section 0 . 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. The sites selected for development and their detailed planning are elaborated in the later chapters.

4.2.1. Existing Tourist Destinations

A brief description of the major tourist destinations is listed below to understand the potential of tourism in Nandurbar. The map showcases the major and minor tourist destinations in the district. For more descriptive assessment of each of the destinations, please refer to Annexure 1.

a) **Prakasha Temples** – The village located at the banks of the river Tapi in Shahada district, lies 25km from the district headquarter of Nandurbar. Also known as Dakshin Kashi, it is famous for its temples of Kedareshwar, Gomteshwar and Sangameshwar.

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[11] Based on Primary interviews with various stakeholders at different Tourist Sites in the district, 2012

These are amongst the 108 temples of the village and witness more than 5 lakh tourists every year during the Shrawan months. The village faces accessibility issues during heavy monsoons as the river overflows and it becomes an island. It is also proposed to be the location for Mahakumbh Fair in 2015 which is generally home to Nasik.

b) **Asthambha** – Located in the Akrani Tehsil, and about 60 kms from Nandurbar, Asthambha is a historic religious place. It has one of the major religious temples for the tribal population of not only the Nandurbar district, but also for tribals from South Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is situated on a mountain top, accessible only by foot and holds a Diwali fair for 10-15 days. Asthamba is a mythological character from Hindu epic called Mahabharat. Tribals say he is also known as Ashvasthama, a male charecter and son of Dronacharya.

c) **Toranmal Forest** – Surrounded by the Satpura hills, Toranmal is a narrow piece of plateau showcasing varied flora and fauna varieties. The plants have medicinal and aromatic value. With beautiful and scenic views, the place ranks second to Mahabaleshwar as an important hill station in the state of Maharashtra. Toranmal is at a distance of 40kms from Shahada and about 90 kms from the district headquarter of Nandurbar.

d) **Khadki Point** – Located on top of the Toranmal plateau, Khadki point is one of the important viewing points in the Toranmal hill station. One can view the undulating landscape of the district at one end and river Narmada on the other.

e) **Sita Khai** – A beautiful gorge falling from the Toranmal plateau, Sita Khai is a beautiful picnic place. It is also very useful for the locals, who hang from ropes in the gorge to collect honey. The water in the gorge varies with monsoon and finds source at the Yashwant Lake.

f) **Yashwant Lake** – Yashwant Lake has a perimeter of 2.75 Km. and spreads in 39 hectares. It was constructed during British period by damming the dip gorge on Northern side of the gravel embankment of 400m by arresting the main flow of the stream. The littoral zone of Yashwant Lake is covered with various macrophytes. The west and northwest sides are surrounded by forested land. The Toranmal village is present on its eastern bank with its linear pattern settlement of tribal people across the road. The main drainage inflow of water enters the Lake from southern bank and

minor drainages from Northwest. The outflow (spillway) of the Lake is located on Northern side near a temple.

g) **Lotus Lake** – It is a shallow perennial water body with 1.17km perimeter. It is fed by rains and during the rainy season. Water of the lake is utilized by local people for domestic purposes, however, it can be developed into a beautiful tourist spot, due to its excessive coverage with lotus flowers.

h) **Gorakhnath Temple** – The temple is one of the oldest temples on the Toranmal plateau and is visited by thousands of devotees during the grand fair of Mahashivratri in March and April. The temple is famous for producing a large sweet *prasadam* every year to offer the locals.

i) **Nandurbar** – Nandurbar is the district headquarters and is very well connected via railway and state highways to various major towns and cities in the vicinity. It has several places which can be developed further for tourism. The famous Imam Saheb's Dargah and the Dandpaneshwar temple lie within the city limits. Also, locally famous temple of Shanimandal is also 10kms away from the city.

j) **Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar** - Sarangkheda is located on the other barrage of the river Tapi, downstream from Prakasha. The village comes to life for 2-3 days in the winter, when local traders visit the horse grounds for the horse bazaar. An estimated daily visitation of about 1.5 lakh tourists from nearby villages and districts are seen enjoying the fair while trading their horses.

k) **Dattatreya Temple** – In close proximity to the Sarangkheda horse grounds, lies the Dattatreya temple. Every year a big fair is organised on the eve of Datta Jayanti. This Datt Mandir is almost 100 year old and renovated around 40 years ago. It is believed that idol of Datta has been brought from Mahur in Nanded district.

l) **Unapdev** – The temple in the hilly terrain of the Satpura ranges is famous for a hot spring. It has been developed as a picnic spot and around 500 – 1000 tourists visit the place each day on weekends. It is about 25kms from Shahada town.

m) **Khekda** – Gaimukh temple is famous for the huge crowds it gathers on Mahashivratri days. The temple is located deep in the hinterland of the Navapur Tehsil with beautiful views of the forests and the plains.

4.2.2. Proposed New Destinations with Tourism Potential

Apart from the existing tourist locations, which currently hold touristic value, there are other tourist destinations in the district which show potential to attract visitors. Some of them have been listed below:

a) **Kathi Village** – The village is a small scenic village in the Akkulkwa Tehsil and is famous for its Holi festival. The village has almost 100% tribal population. Tribals from nearby tehsils and districts visit the village to celebrate Holi in purely ethnic tribal style. The village witnesses visitation by more than 2 Lakh tribal tourists for the 3 days Holi festival and the villagers appease the guests generously. The village can be further developed for tribal tourism.

b) **Dab Village** - The village houses the tribal temple of Devmogra Mata which witnesses thousands of followers during the festive season. The village is also famous for ethnic celebrations and sale of handicrafts during the time.

c) **Akrani Mahal Fort** – It is a fort located in the undulating winding roads accessed from the town of Taloda. It is the only fort in the district and was built for the Akka Rani. Currently it is in completely ruined state and has poor access. However, it can be developed much like the other Shivaji forts.

d) **Shahada** – The town of Shahada is one of the largest and most developed towns in the district in terms of tourist amenities. It is very well connected by state highways with the cities of Indore, Shirpur and Dhule. It has several good tourist spots such as the Ganesh Temple in Jay Nagar and can be further developed as a base for large scale tourist infrastructure and services catering to all the tourists visiting the district.

e) **Pandavleni Jain Complex** - Pandavleni, also known as Panch Pandav, is ancient rock-cut sculptures complex located at 21.586°N 74.495°E in Gomai River around 6 km north of Shahada. The Pandavleni complex lies in the bed of Gomai River, carved in one solid rock. The Pandavleni is around 10 metres below the rest of terrain. There are rather identical two structures around 15 metres apart in east-west line. The complex is almost hidden and unexplored but has great potential to be developed for its archaeological heritage value.

4.2.3. Classification of Tourist Destinations

Nandurbar has a range of places of interest which can serve as tourist destinations to local, domestic as well as international tourists. A large number of these sites are important as local tourist destinations and have been attracting local visitation during weekends and during specific days of religious importance. It is estimated that about 53% of the total visitors to various tourist destinations are local (i.e. from within the Nandurbar district), whereas 47% of the tourists are domestic tourists (i.e. from other parts of the country). The maximum numbers of visits are made to religious temples in the district which include Prakasha (1,531,000) and Asthambha (336,000), followed by all tourist spots on the Toranmal plateau (850,000) combined together (Refer Table 7). It is important to note that all the sites cannot be developed since this would lead to a dilution of the development efforts. Therefore all tourist spots have been categorized as major and minor tourist destinations depending on the annual number of tourists and its importance to local or domestic tourist. The list below mentions the number of tourists visiting each of these places of interest and their classification as major and minor tourist destinations. The map shows the location of the major and minor tourist destinations in the district.

Table 7: Estimated Annual Tourist Arrivals in Tourist Destinations in Nandurbar District[12] in 2011-2012

S. No.	Destinations	Annual Tourist Arrivals	Local (Within the 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

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[12] Based on Primary interviews with various stakeholders at different Tourist Sites in the district, 2012

S. No.	Destinations	Annual Tourist Arrivals	Local (Within the District)	Domestic (National)	Category
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 9: Major and Minor Tourist Destinations in Nandurbar
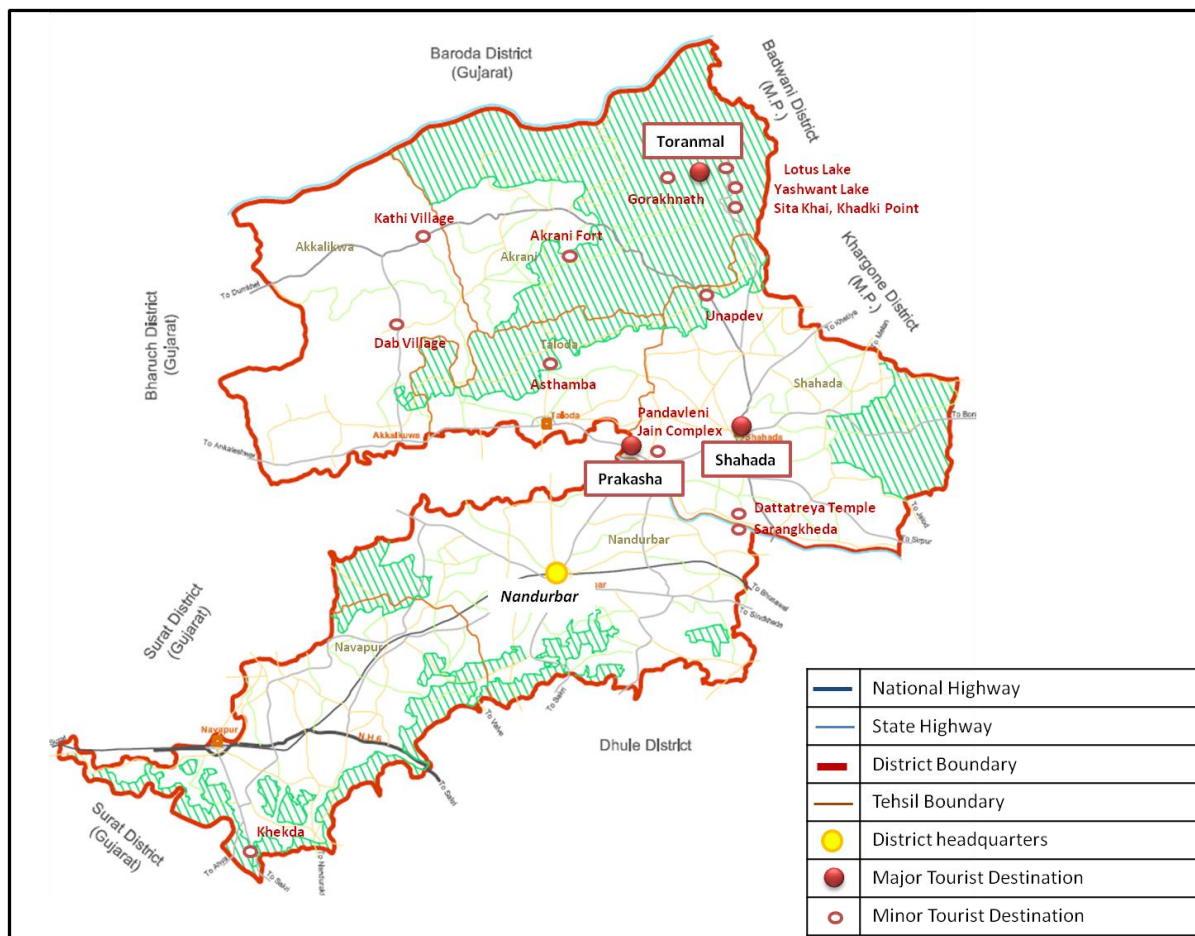
The tourist destinations in Nandurbar have great potential for further tourism development. It is abound with numerous tourist attractions ranging from religious to scenic. Each of these destinations gives a taste of the culture of the district along with a rich tradition of fairs and festivals. The tourist destinations have been further classified to analyze their inherent potential for better understanding of the district's tourism wealth and also to scope out further

approaches towards their development. The list below categorizes these destinations into types of tourism that these can attract.

It is very much evident from the table below that majority of the tourist destinations have great potential for natural/ scenic conservation and cultural / heritage conservation oriented development. The religious tourism oriented development can be envisaged for major seasonal destinations attracting visitors for fairs and festivals in Prakasha and Asthambha also shown in the maps (Map 1).

Table 8: Classification of Tourist Destinations in Nandurbar

S. No.	Destinations	Religious	Wildlife	Nature / Scenic	Cultural / Heritage	Industrial / Commercial
1.	Prakasha	■		■	■	
2.	Asthambha	■			■	
3.	Toranmal Forest		■	■		
4.	Khadki Point			■		
5.	Sita Khai			■		
6.	Yashwant Lake			■		
7.	Lotus Lake			■		
8.	Gorakhnath Temple	■		■	■	
9.	Shahada				■	■
10.	Nandurbar					■
11.	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar			■		
12.	Dattatreya Temple	■		■		
13.	Unapdev Temple	■		■		
14.	Kathi Village			■		
15.	Dab Village	■			■	
16.	Akrani Mahal Fort				■	
17.	Pandavleni Jain Complex			■	■	

Figure 10: Tourist Map of Nandurbar District
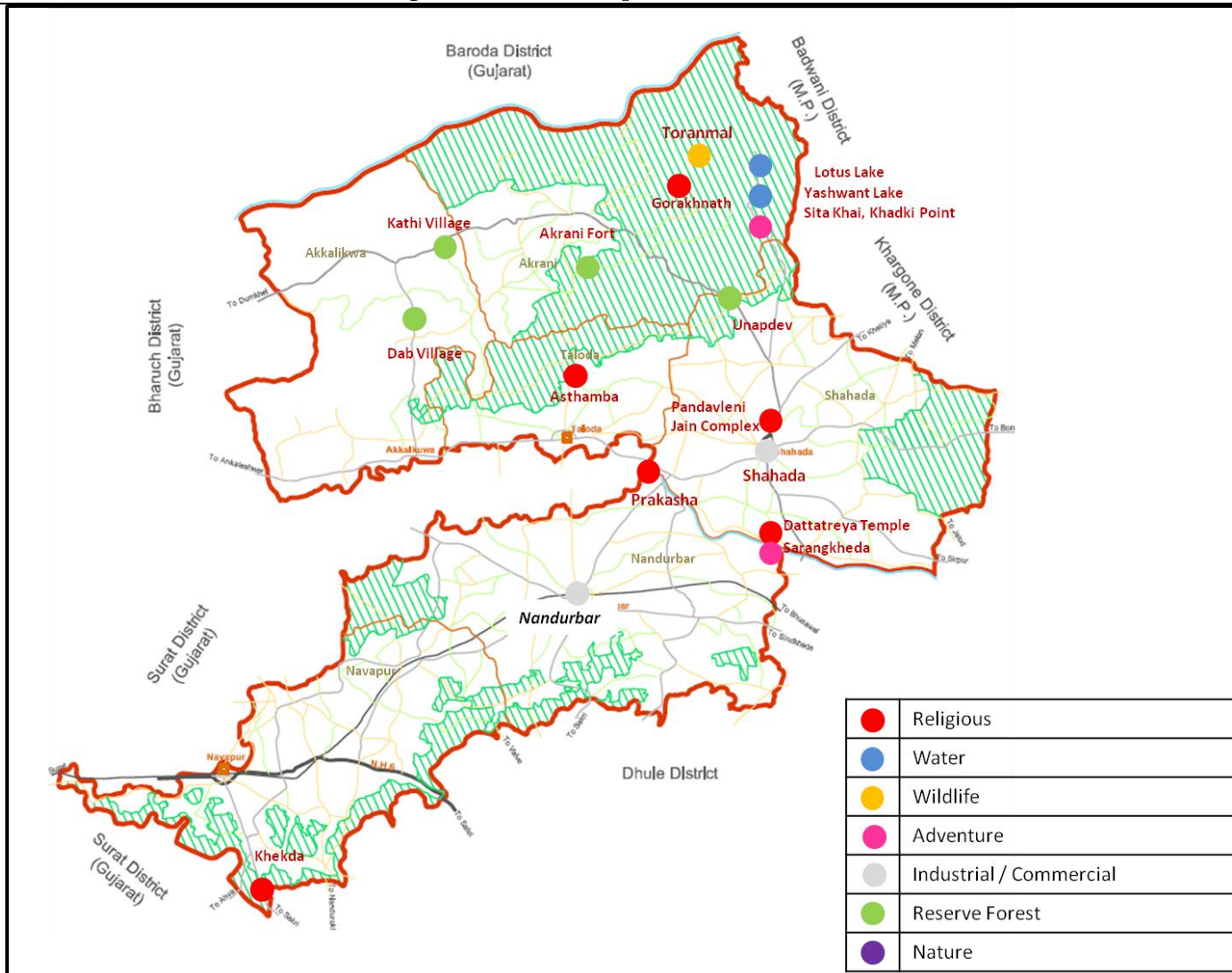
5. INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS

5.1. Existing Scenario

It is essential to analyze the present situation of the infrastructure provisions in the district in order to develop them from a domestic tourism perspective. Presence of basic infrastructure not only presents a favourable environment for the tourist but also impacts economic growth of the community. The following section presents the present picture of the condition of tourist infrastructure in the Nandurbar district overall and in each individual tourist site.

5.1.1. Connectivity Analysis

Public Transport - Rail

The target tourist market increases with good connectivity with rail, road and air. Of the 5 towns in the district, only the district headquarters, Nandurbar is connected via rail. It is essential to have rail connectivity to attract domestic tourists from other parts of the country. Nandurbar is well connected with major cities in the western and southern parts of India (Figure 11). However, its connectivity with northern and eastern parts of the country is not well developed. The table below shows that 31 trains pass through and stop at Nandurbar. It is evident that, despite being a neighbouring state, connectivity with major cities in Madhya Pradesh is totally reliant on other modes of transport. Hence, tourists from Madhya Pradesh, despite being at a commutable distance by rail (refer Table 9), are forced to travel by road to reach Nandurbar district. Also, some of the timings of stoppage of trains are in the wee hours of the night, making it difficult for the tourists to stop at Nandurbar for a night (Table 9).

Table 9: Train Schedule for Trains arriving at Nandurbar

S. No.	Train Name	From	To	Arrives	Departs	Stop time
1	Prerana Express	Ahmedabad	Nagpur	00:05	00:25	20 min
2	Prerana Express	Nagpur	Ahmedabad	20:05	20:10	5 min
3	Navjeevan Exp	Ahmedabad	Chennai	13:20	13:25	5 min
4	Navajivan Exp	Chennai	Ahmedabad	11:40	11:45	5 min
5	Pbr Howrah Exp	Porbandar	Howrah	22:57	23:02	5 min
6	Hwh Pbr Okhaexp	Howrah	Okha	01:55	02:00	5 min
7	Udyogkarmi Exp	Valsad	Kanpur	00:05	00:25	20 min
8	Udhyogkarmi Exp	Kanpur	Valsad	02:25	02:30	5 min
9	Tapti Ganga Exp	Surat	Varanasi	12:27	12:32	5 min
10	Tapti Ganga Exp	Varanasi	Surat	15:48	15:53	5 min
11	Ms Jodhpur Exp	Chennai	Jodhpur	17:25	17:30	5 min

S. No.	Train Name	From	To	Arrives	Departs	Stop time
12	Adi Sbc Express	Ahmedabad	Bangalore	00:55	01:00	5 min
13	Ahmadabad Exp	Bangalore	Ahmedabad	19:05	19:10	5 min
14	Sc Bkn Exp	Secunderabad	Bikaner	17:25	17:30	5 min
15	Bkn Sc Exp	Bikaner	Secunderabad	13:51	13:56	5 min
16	St Bhagalpur Ex	Surat	Bhagalpur	12:27	12:32	5 min
17	Bgp Surat Exp	Bhagalpur	Surat	15:48	15:53	5 min
18	Bdts Patna Exp	Bandra	Patna	00:05	00:25	20 min
19	Pnbe Bdts Exp	Patna	Bandra	23:50	00:10	20 min
20	Shramik Express	Valsad	Sonpur	00:05	00:25	20 min
21	Bl Shramik Exp	Sonpur	Valsad	23:50	00:10	20 min
22	Okha Howrah Exp	Okha	Howrah	22:57	23:02	5 min
23	Puri Adi Exp	Puri	Ahmedabad	00:20	00:25	5 min
24	Adi Puri Exp	Ahmedabad	Puri	00:55	01:00	5 min
25	Puri-okha-exp	Puri	Okha	20:05	20:10	5 min
26	Okha Puri Exp	Okha	Puri	00:55	01:00	5 min
27	Puri Adi Exp	Puri	Ahmedabad	00:20	00:25	5 min
28	Adi Puri Exp	Ahmedabad	Puri	00:55	01:00	5 min
29	Howrah Express	Ahmedabad	Howrah	07:15	07:23	8 min
30	Hwh Adi Express	Howrah	Ahmedabad	05:28	05:36	8 min
31	Ju Ms Express	Jodhpur	Chennai	13:51	13:56	5 min
32	PBR KAVIGURU EX	Santragachi	Vadodara	03:40	03:50	10 min

Figure 11: Direct Rail Connectivity of Nandurbar with Major Cities in Different States
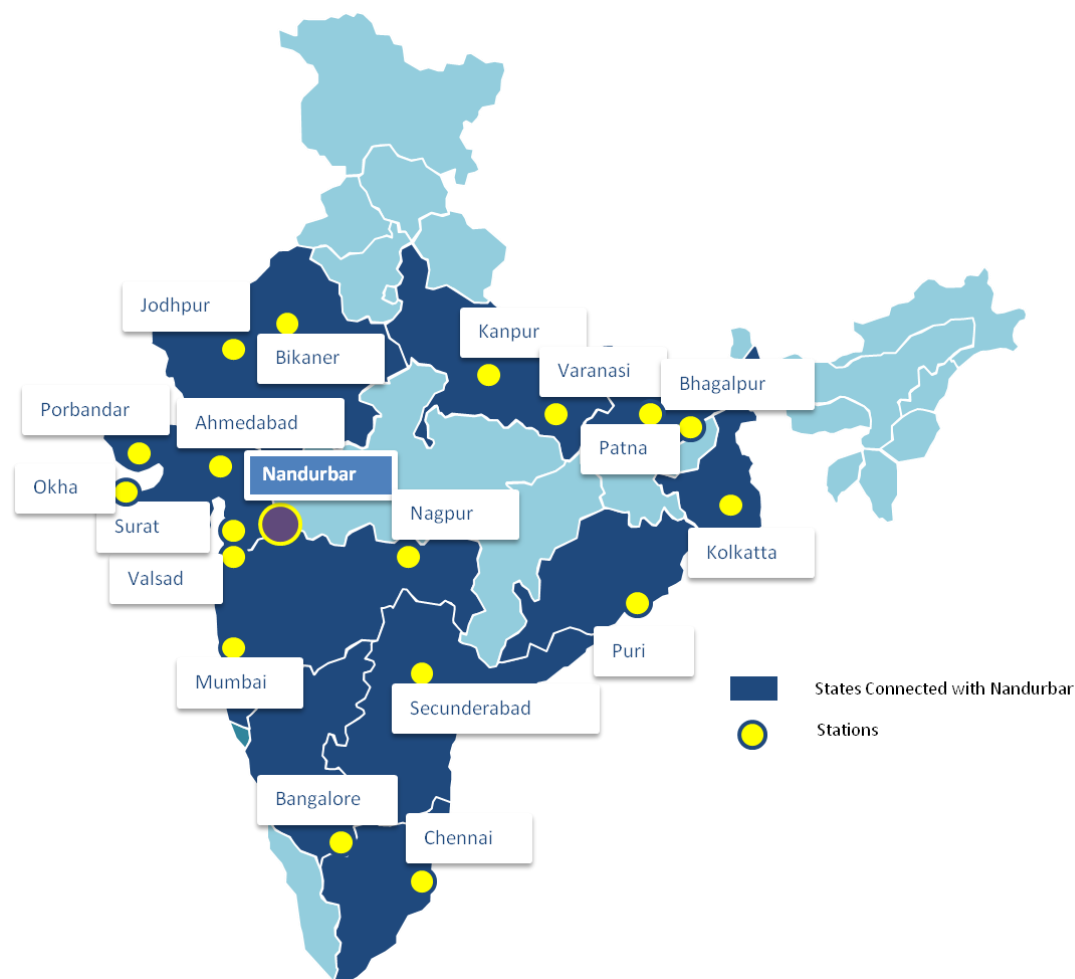
Public Transport – Bus

There are no MSRTC tourist buses plying on any roads from Nandurbar to neighbouring cities. However, there are a number of commuter state transport buses which connect Nandurbar. Most of these buses cater to local travellers and stop at more than three destinations in the way, making it uncomfortable for tourists to board it for tourism purposes. A list of inter-state road transport commuter buses is given in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Bus connectivity within the district is also piece meal and buses ply infrequently. Though most of the Tehsil headquarters and important villages have bus stands (Annexure 2), these are not well developed or maintained for tourism purposes. The number of Bus stands and their location is shown in the map below.

Table 10: List of MSRTC Inter-State Buses stopping at Nandurbar

S. No.	Location	No.	Frequency	Bus Type
1	Mumbai	2	Morning and Evening	Ordinary
2	Aurangabad	2	Morning and Evening	Ordinary
3	Ahmedabad	1	Morning	Ordinary
4	Dhule	10	Morning, Afternoon and Evening, in half an hour intervals	Ordinary
5	Indore	1	Morning	Ordinary
6	Manmad	4	Every 4 Hours	Ordinary
7	Shirpur	13	Every half an hour till evening	Ordinary
8	Shirdi	3	Morning and Evening	Ordinary
9	Surat	8	Every half an hour till afternoon	Ordinary
10	Vapi	1	Afternoon	Ordinary
11	Pune	2	Morning and Evening	Ordinary

Compared to state bus transport, private buses are more frequently available for tourists. The main inter-state bus stand is in Nandurbar city, from where a number of private Volvo buses connect to major towns in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Yet the frequency and timings of these buses are questionable and based on our primary surveys, some buses do not connect towns directly, especially to towns such as Indore and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh.

Figure 12: Location of Bus Stands and Depots
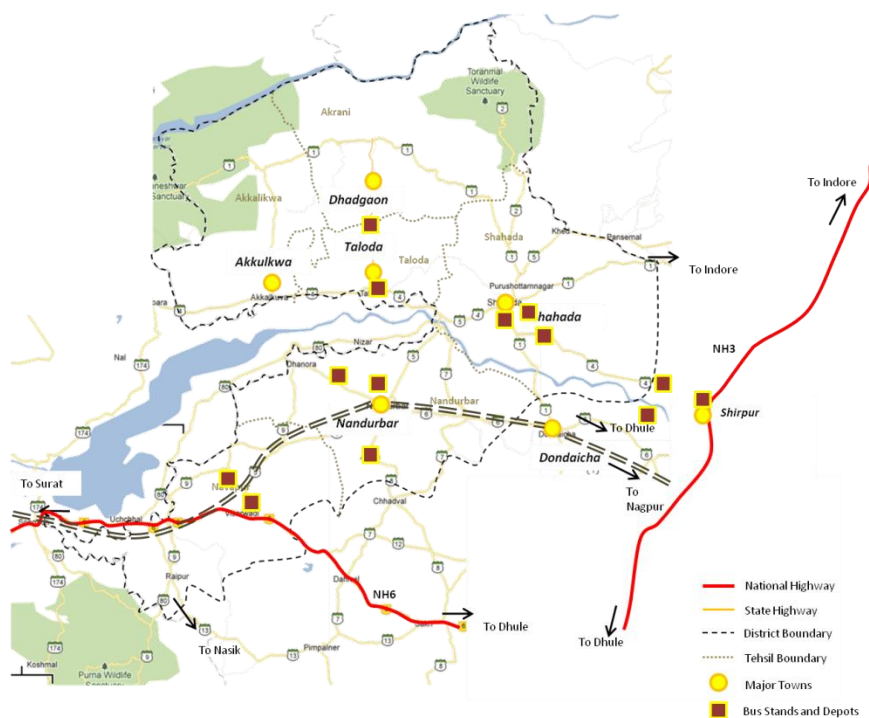
Hired Transport

Taxi services from Nandurbar are very few and without any taxi stand. Taxi needs to be hired through different sources and is not cheap. Whereas Shahada has a taxi stand and it is easier for tourists to get taxis or cars on hire for travelling within the district. Many tourists prefer hiring cars from Shahada to go to Toranmal hill station. There is no taxi union, tour operator or association in Nandurbar district due to very few service options.

Catchment Area – Commutable Distance

The tourist places in Nandurbar witness local visitations from either within the district or from nearby districts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Due to excellent connectivity and a shared boundary with Gujarat, a lot of travellers visit Nandurbar, especially for leisure purposes. Due to lack of tourist buses, luxury buses or taxi services from Nandurbar, most tourists prefer to travel in their personal vehicles. The road conditions favour tourists travelling from Gujarat but need to be further strengthened for district roads and state highways to enable smoother connections from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

5.1.2. Accommodation Analysis

Nandurbar district has reasonable number of hotels catering to different economic segments, mainly concentrated in the urban centres of Nandurbar and Shahada. This is because Nandurbar has the only railway junctions in the district and Shahada is the biggest urban centre of the district. Other towns like Akkulkwa and Taloda have guest houses mainly for budget travelers. Major villages also have rest houses which can be used only by government officials and are hence restricted for tourist use.

As regards to quality accommodation facility, the district presently lacks to offer enough options to the tourists. At present, there is one 3 star category hotel in Nandurbar offering 35 rooms and catering to the needs of tourists coming to Nandurbar for business purposes, especially from Suzlon. Out of the other hotels, several 3 star hotels have been established in Shahada (Table 11). Toranmal has the only MTDC hotel in the district; however, it is operated by a private player offering cottages and hotel rooms to the travellers. There are no resorts/hotels operated directly or through arrangements with private entrepreneurs by MTDC in any of the urban centres in the district.

Table 11: Accommodation Approved by Ministry of Tourism

S. No.	Category	Name of Hotel	Town	No. of Rooms	No. of Beds
1	3 Star	Heera Executive	Nandurbar	35	70
2	2 Star	Heera Palace	Nandurbar	10	20
3	2 Star	Jyoti Guest House	Nandurbar	5	10
3	2 Star	Toranmal Hill Resort	Toranmal	18	77
4	3 Star	Toranmal Rest House	Toranmal	4	16
5	1 Star	Molgi Rest House	Molgi	2	8
6	3 Star	Patel Residency	Shahada	30	60
7	3 Star	DSK Residency	Shahada	25	50
8	2 Star	Hotel Jain Plaza	Shahada	14	28
9	3 Star	Bhushan Residency Park	Shahada	12	24
10	1 Star	Motil Hotel	Shahada	5	10
11	1 Star	Government Rest House	Shahada	4	8
		Total		**164**	**381**

Travel Intermediaries

Presently, MTDC does not have any office setup in Nandurbar and hence does not arrange for travel tours to various attractions. Further, there are no major travel agencies in the entire district who arrange local sightseeing. There are a few local travel agencies mostly based in Shahada who provide cars, cabs etc on day basis/ km basis based on individual requirement. They do not offer complete tour packages or plan the entire trip based on personal choice. At present, there is no integrated effort to involve them in tourism promotion. Their understanding of the places to visit and their capability to suggest tourist itineraries were found to be inadequate. Creating better awareness among tour operators about the tourism potential in Nandurbar and building their capabilities to function as facilitators would be an important element of the promotional strategy. Training will need to be imparted on these aspects.

5.2. Tourist Infrastructure Analysis

This section details out individual tourist destinations and analyzes the tourist sites for tourist infrastructure in detail. In order to provide for a comprehensive tourism plan, it is necessary to understand the present situation of these tourist sites and how they are being used by tourists currently.

Indicator Analysis

A set of indicators have been used in order to evaluate the infrastructure standards in each of the tourist sites. These indicators reflect the present condition and presence of basic tourist infrastructure that is required for any site to facilitate attract and service tourists. These indicators relate to connectivity of the site, visitor experience, accommodation provision and visitor facilities available at the individual destination. These indicators are ranked on the basis of the condition and availability of infrastructure. A weighted average rating is then established for each tourist destination which indicates the present condition of tourist infrastructure. The list of indicators and the average rank for each of the destinations is shown in Table 12 and Table 13 below. Please refer the annexure for detailed analysis and tourist spot assessment.

Table 12: List of Indicators for Infrastructure Assessment

Indicators	Ratings	Infrastructure Implication
Hardly present/ not present	0.0-1.0	Immediate need for Infrastructure
Present but in poor shape	1.0-2.0	Some Infrastructure already in place
Average Quality	2.0-3.0	Good Potential to Improve further
Good Quality	3.0-4.0	Most Infrastructure in place
Very Good	4.0-5.0	All basic infrastructure in place

Infrastructure Appraisal	Indicators	Weightage
Connectivity	Access Road	5
	Approach Road	5
	Parking	4
Visitor Experience	Pedestrian Pathway	3
	Landscaping	3
	Urban Design Elements	4
	Conservation Efforts	4
	General Visitor Management	3
	Visitor Management during Fairs	5
	Visitor Information	5
	Visitor shade / seating	5
	Visitor Safety	5
	Monument Lighting	4
	Lighting in the Compound	5
	Access Lighting	4
Accommodation	Accommodation Access	4
	Quality of Accommodation	4
Visitor Facilities	Access to Commerce	3
	Quality of Commerce	3
	Access to Public Convenience	4

Infrastructure Appraisal	Indicators	Weightage
	Quality of Public Convenience	4
	Signages on Access Road	3
	Signages for Amenities	3
	Access to Drinking Water	5
	Use of Drinking Water Facilities	5
	Cleanliness	3
	Solid Waste Disposal System	3
Overall Weighted Average Rating		4

Table 13: Tourist Infrastructure Ratings

S.No.	Destinations	Rating
1.	Prakasha	1.5
2.	Asthambha	1.0
3.	Toranmal Forest	1.3
4.	Khadki Point	1.5
5.	Sita Khai	1.5
6.	Yashwant Lake	1.3
7.	Lotus Lake	1.1
8.	Gorakhnath Temple	1.7
9.	Shahada	2.2
10.	Nandurbar	2.2
11.	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	1.4
12.	Dattatreya Temple	1.9
13.	Unapdev Temple	2.2
14.	Kathi Village	1.1
15.	Dab Village	1.8
16.	Akrani Mahal Fort	0.8
17.	Pandavleni Jain Complex	1.0

All destinations have varied levels of basic infrastructure already in place based on their rating between 1.0 and 2.0. However, Shahada and Nandurbar, being towns show more tourist infrastructure and facilities. Unapdev is a famous picnic spot cum religious place which has recently been developed by landscaping and improved urban design elements. Yet, the quality of environment needs to be further improved. Akrani Mahal and Pandavleni show an immediate need for tourist infrastructure as they have not been conceived to be useful for tourism till yet. A summary of issues pertaining to each of these destinations is described below.

a) **Prakasha Temples** – The temple complex receives seasonal tourists especially in the religious months of Shrawan. However, the facilities in the complex fall short to the number of tourists. There is a dire need for providing suitable accommodation, commercial facilities and improve visitor management during the 10 days of Shrawan when more than 5 lakh people visit the temple.

b) **Asthambha** – being located on a hill, providing infrastructure is very difficult unless connectivity is established. No road is provided to connect the Asthambha village to the temple on the hill due to pilgrimage reasons. During the Diwali festival, the village is flanked by tourists who camp around the village validating the need for visitor facilitation and basic infrastructure.

c) **Toranmal Forest** – The forest comes under the reserved forest category of the forest division of Ranipur and hence has limited tourist facilities. As tourist visitation is seen largely during the weekends and vacation times, there is a need to provide quality eco-friendly infrastructure and accommodation.

d) **Khadki Point** – Being a scenic viewpoint, Khadki Point needs to be developed as a picnic spot catering to all kinds of tourists. Certain urban design elements, landscaping and limited commercial activities can add to the beauty of the place.

e) **Sita Khai** – This destination has great potential for adventure sports and water-based activities. However, access road is in major disrepair and needs to properly provide with signages etc.

f) **Yashwant Lake** – Lighting would play a major role in highlighting the serenity of the lake. Currently the pedestrian pathway around the lake is in dilapidated condition, without lighting and much urban design elements, making it unsafe for the travellers to enjoy the lake.

g) **Lotus Lake** – The Lake has been totally abandoned for any kind of tourism development. It needs to be integrated with the neighbouring tourist spots in terms of access, signages and other infrastructure for tourists to visit the lake.

h) **Gorakhnath Temple** – Due to large number of tourists visiting the complex during the festival of Mahashivratri, the temple requires visitor facilitation infrastructure in terms of railings, pedestrian pathways, guides etc.

i) **Nandurbar** – Being a town Nandurbar enjoys good access infrastructure such as a good maintained network of state highways and other roads. However, as it forms an important approach point for tourists in the district, there is a need to develop it further for tourist information, quality accommodation and other commercial needs of tourists.

j) **Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar** – The horse bazaar commences for only 2-3 days in December, when more than a lakh tourists visit the grounds each day. During the fair, there is need to provide visitor mobility routes within the grounds, resting areas and other pedestrian routes. However, the ground is scarcely used and has overgrowth of plants when it is not in use. Hence there is a need to evaluate its potential for perennial activities.

k) **Dattatreya Temple** –The temple needs better access roads, urban design elements and tourist accommodations. Also, there is a need for prayer hall and parking during the fair days.

l) **Unapdev** – It is one of the most developed tourist sites in the district. The picnic spot has great potential to attract more domestic tourists with improvement in access and provision of some commercial infrastructure. However, as it falls within forest lands, any kind of further commercial activity would need to be designed in an eco-friendly manner.

f) **Kathi Village** – The village comes to life during holi when most villagers are seen helping out visitors with basic amenities. As it is an ethnic village, all major tourist facilities are lacking and need to be designed with the involvement of locals.

g) **Dab Village** – The village has the potential to become a centre for tribal tourism.

h) **Akrani Mahal Fort** – Being one of the few places of archaeological heritage in the district, the place requires a major makeover into a tourist place, starting with providing motorable access.

i) **Shahada** – Shahada is the major town in the district with most tourist amenities. It is very well connected via road to Indore, Shirpur and can be further developed as a major urban centre for leisure tourism.

j) **Pandavleni Jain Complex** – As the complex is almost hidden in the banks of Gomai river, access is a major issue during monsoons. The site is historic and synonymous with

the Jain temples of Ajanta and Ellora and need to be further dated by Archaeological Survey of India for conservation and restoration plans.

6. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

6.1. Summary of Issues

As discussed in previous chapters, Nandurbar has a range of different destinations with great tourism potential. These range from tribal tourism, pilgrimage tourism, nature and wildlife tourism to commercial /industrial tourism. However, in prevalence of the current situation, the tourist numbers are seen only during the local festive seasons. For the tourism destinations to realize their true potential, destinations need to be upgraded and developed for not only local but domestic tourism. Hence, the major issues in the district related to tourism development can be summarized below:

a. Tourist Accessibility through serviced public transport is negligent.
b. Lower Domestic (from other parts of the country except the district) Tourist Arrivals (higher local tourist arrivals)
c. Most tourist infrastructure either absent or in poor condition
d. Lack of visitor management during festivals
e. Low number of tourist stays
f. Most tourist destinations under forest land allowing restricted commercial development
g. Lack of a comprehensive vision for tourism development in the district

6.2. Vision

The strategic action plan for tourism by the Ministry of tourism envisages achieving a superior quality of life for people of India through development and promotion of tourism, which would provide a unique opportunity for physical invigoration, mental rejuvenation, cultural enrichment and spiritual elevation. Under it's objectives it mentions development of tourism infrastructure including niche products and special focus on promotion and marketing of tourism products.

The state of Maharashtra recognizes tourism as a major thrust area for economic growth. The objectives of the state action plan stipulated in 2006, lay focus on development of

infrastructure at tourist destinations through public private partnership and provision of accessibility and wayside amenities as part of its twenty three point agenda. As 85% of the domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra constitute tourists from within the state, Maharashtra's tourism policy envisages growth in number of tourist arrivals from various other states as well.

Under the given framework of development, it is necessary for Nandurbar to reflect the actions stipulated in these visionary plans. Apart from that, Nandurbar needs to formulate a vision for tourism development which also takes into accounts various issues and concerns of the district.

6.2.1. Nandurbar – Vision Statement

Based on analysis of the tourism trends in Nandurbar and discussions with various stakeholders, Nandurbar needs to follow the following vision for tourism development for the next plan period of 20 years.

To induce tourism activity enhancing the tourism potential of the district for increasing the number of domestic tourist arrivals from different parts of the country in turn providing livelihood and economic opportunities for its native tribal population.

The vision statement proposes to solve the issues of tourism development, domestic tourist arrivals and promotion of tribal tourism to enhance the growth prospects of the district.

The vision statement translates into the following objectives:

1. To increase domestic tourist arrivals from different parts of the country
2. To provide economic opportunities to the native tribal people of the district

The action plan required to achieve these objectives within the plan period is drawn based on the necessary proposals and an overall conceptual plan envisaged for tourism development in Nandurbar.

6.3. Action Plan

It is essential to draw an action plan till the year 2032 which lists 15 major focus areas for development. The action plan can then be reviewed and repurposed based on the reported growth over time. The following are the major points of the action plan.

1. **Preparation of Destination Development Plans for Identified Tourist Circuits**

   a. Improvement of tourism infrastructure including accessibility and accommodation through a destination development plan

   b. Conservation and up-gradation of tourist sites

   c. Providing recreational facilities at all sites

   d. Improving safety and security through proper lighting and other safety guidelines

   e. Training and capacity building

   f. Creating new tourist attractions in the district

2. **Creating District Level Tourist Attractions**

   a. Utilizing the Tapi river front for recreational activities

   b. Facilitating private sector investment

   c. Creating inter-circuit connections via roads and information dissemination

   d. Positioning Nandurbar as the major entry/exit point and tourist facilation centre for the district

3. **Promotion of Tribal and Cultural Tourism through Destination Marketing and Management Plans**

   a. Creation of local pilgrimage circuits within the district

   b. Interconnecting with national and state level tourist circuits

   c. Information awareness through kiosks and interpretation centres

   d. Improving visitor management during fairs and festivals

   e. Creating tribal circuits and promoting the tribal culture

These points form guidelines for project identification, structuring and management. Destination development plans, district level tourism projects and promotion of tribal and cultural tourism form the theme of tourism planning and development in the proposals. In order to apply these strategies through concentrated efforts, it is essential to form focussed tourist circuits.

7. TOURIST CIRCUIT PLANNING

Government of India has identified circuits at the national / state level to prioritize developmental activities for tourist destinations. These tourist destinations attract high number of tourists each year and are chosen at the national level for development of tourism in the country. A similar approach is adopted for tourism development in the district.

The application and realization of the action plan is envisaged through creation of Tourist circuits which would facilitate tourism development and management. These circuits would act as regions with heightened tourist activity and could provide impetus to private sector development.

Tourist circuits would attract private sector investment based on the regional context of tourist sites attracting not only local but domestic tourists from across the country. This is better understood by analyzing the tourist mobility trends within the district and understanding the influence region of each of these destinations.

7.1. Tourist Mobility Analysis

To visualize relevant tourism projects attracting **domestic tourists,** it is necessary to understand the tourist mobility pattern within the district. This will help in locating tourism projects which enhance connectivity and attraction value of the destination. Most tourist mobility depends on the connectivity of the destination with each other and with attraction zones in the influential area of the destination.

Influence area 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.

Attraction zones 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 13: Attraction Zones for Nandurbar District
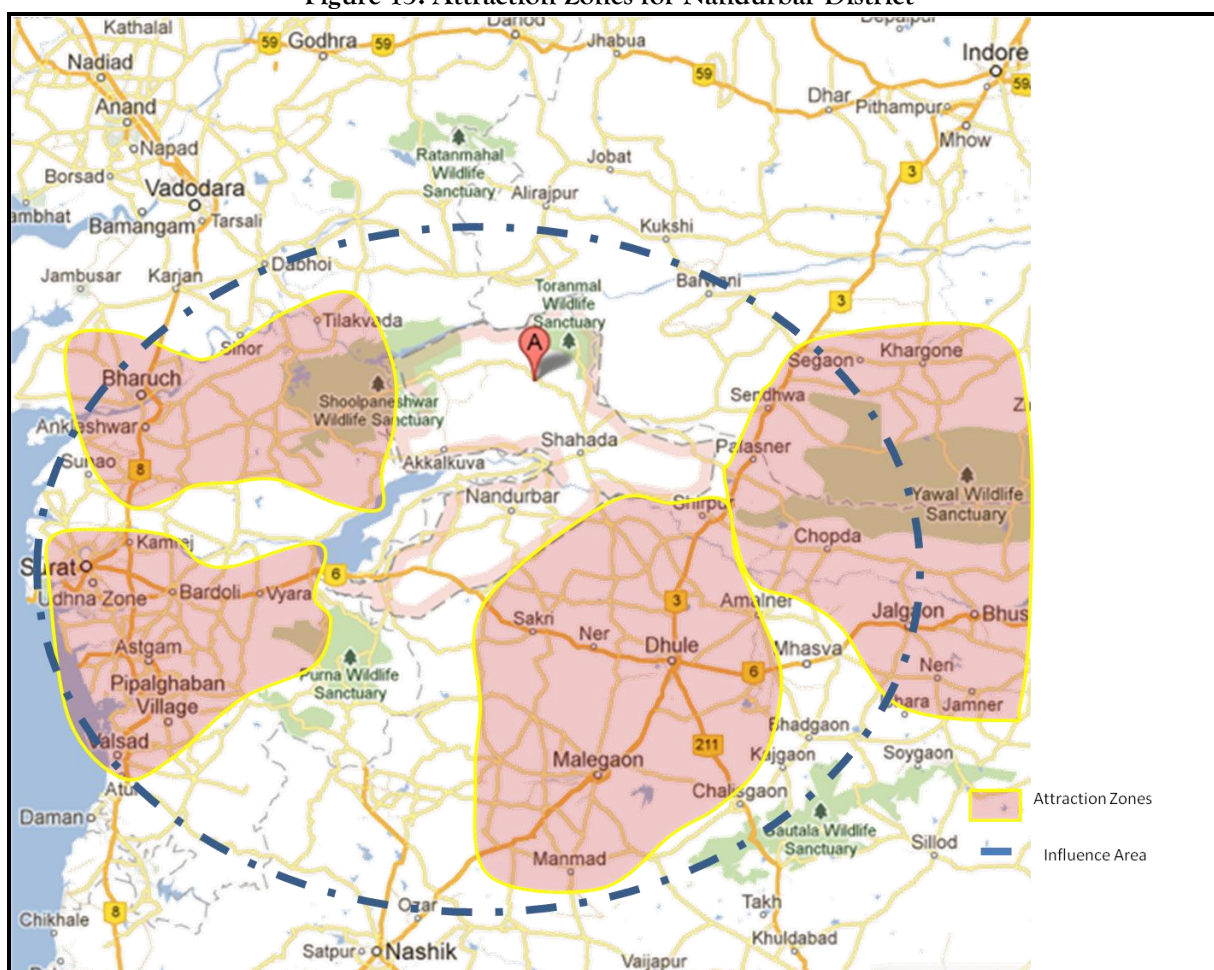
The major entry/exit points to the district include SH4 connecting Bharuch and Ankaleshwar and NH6 connecting Surat in Gujarat (. In the east, SH4 and SH1 connect Shirpur which in turn connects to NH3 opening indirect access for tourists from Madhya Pradesh and SH10 connecting Dhule in Maharashtra. Most tourists travelling from Gujarat visit Toranmal hill station through the recently developed SH4 and some via Navapur through NH6. Major

tourists visiting Prakasha and Shahada enter through SH4 from Gujarat in the west and Shirpur in the east.

Figure 14: Tourist Mobility Pattern
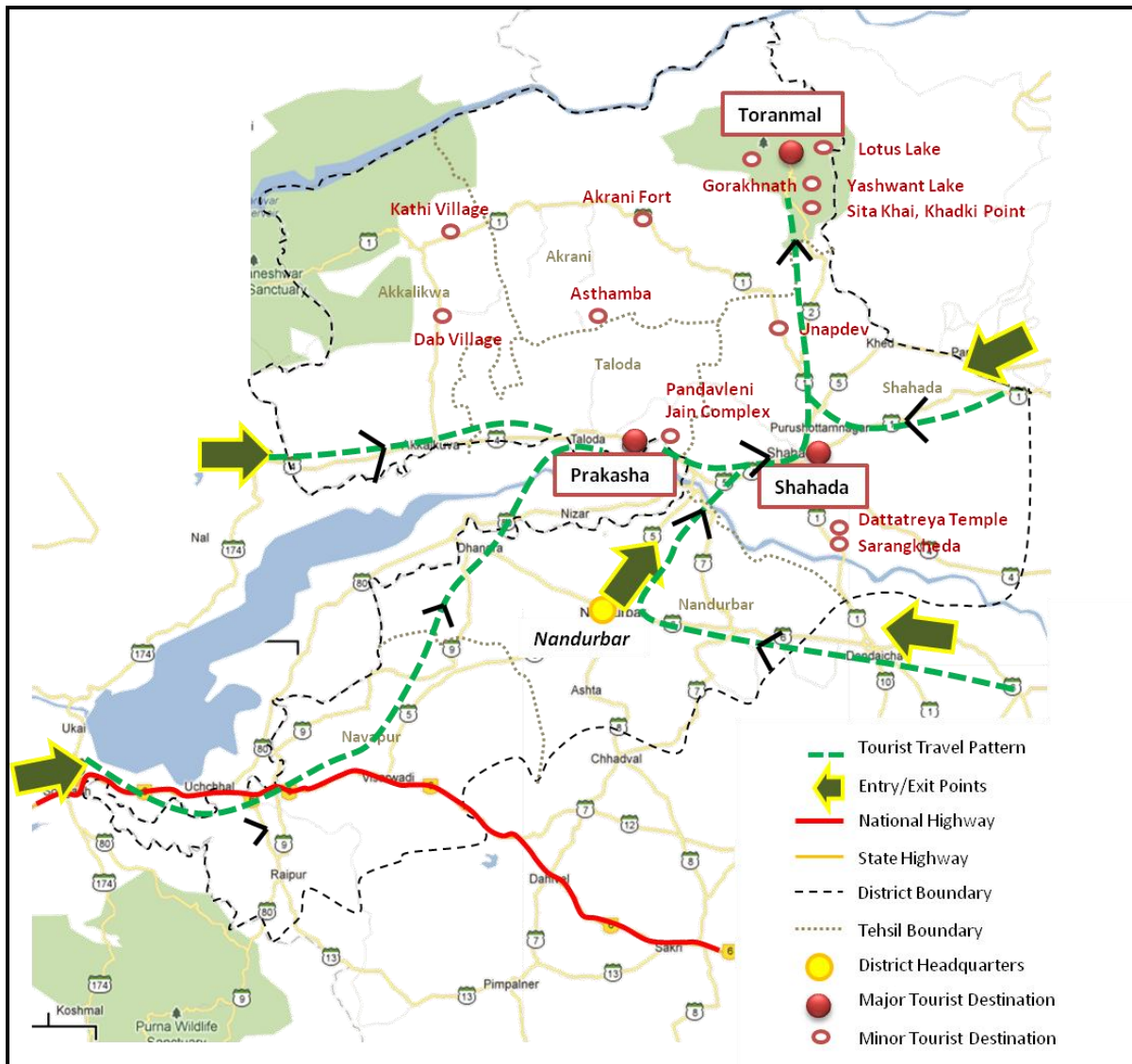
Within the district, major tourist activity is seen between Prakasha, Shahada and Toranmal. Shahada serves as a major stopping point for tourists visiting Toranmal and Prakasha. Due to the railway connection, Nandurbar city and Navapur act as entry points for rail passengers. Most other tourist places are either visited by tribals visiting friends and families during festivals or local tourists from the district.

7.2. Tourist Circuits

In order to attract more domestic tourists and facilitate existing tourists, it is essential to identify tourism zones based on tourist mobility. These zones serve as influence areas of major and minor destinations within the district where further tourist activity can be envisaged and planned. These zones also act as immediate investment regions for tourism related projects. In order to attract domestic tourists to the lesser known (minor) destinations, it is important to integrate them together with a major destination through tourist circuits.

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 15: Identified Tourist Circuits
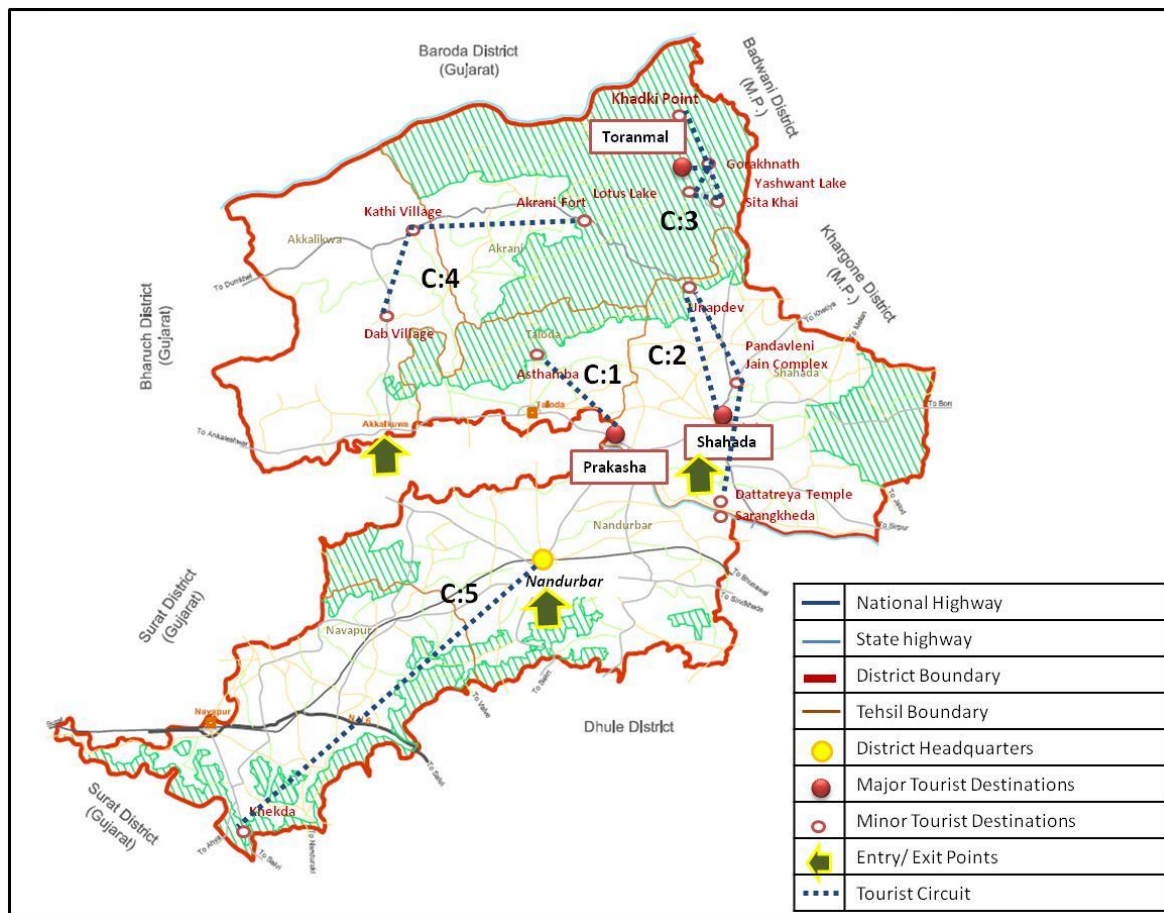
The circuits cover all identified tourist spots including Nandurbar city. The Nandurbar city is envisaged to be the major connecting point to all the circuits and is thus to be developed as the first point of connect for all domestic tourists. The city needs to be upgraded in terms of city level infrastructure and can be envisaged as the main attraction point.

8. ESTABLISH TOURISM DEMAND

8.1. Tourist Projections

As discussed in earlier chapter, 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:

✓ **Peak Season Tourists** - These are the number of tourists, including local and domestic, visiting each destination during the peak times of the year. These include :

- Visitors for fairs and festivals held at different destinations at different times of the year.
- Visitors during weekends
- Visitors during the holiday season

This segment is considered to be especially important particularly in project district as many fairs and festivals are celebrated at various religious spots throughout the year. Presently, this segment has highest share of about 81% in the total visitor population of the selected sites. This segment of tourists often visits the tourist spot in groups and commonly stays for 1 to 5 days depending upon the type of fair/festival celebrated.

Two distinct groups of these tourists exist. One segment is ready to spend but is constrained by lack of avenues currently in the various regions. This segment generally contains peer groups with considerable tourist income.

The more voluminous crowd includes tourists travelling in groups with family/friends. These groups tend to spend lesser than average, preferring to stay with friends and family but spend considerably on local commerce. The yield curve for these tourists is very low, but they make up in volume what is lost on value. The psychographics of this tourist is not different in the various regions.

The visitor population during fairs/festivals comes not only from the Nandurbar district but also originate from whole of Maharashtra especially from western Maharashtra. In addition to this, fair/festival held in some of the tribal religious places attracts tribal population from other neighboring states such as Guajarat and Madhya Pradesh.

✓ **Non-Peak Season Tourists –** These are the number of daily tourists visiting the site during days apart from the peak season, or in other words, the normal visitation without any externalities.

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. This segment of tourist population can further be divided into 4 categories namely:

i. ***The Business Tourist:*** This sub-segment of tourist tends to be the bigger spenders than other segments in all tourist expenditure categories. They are also more educated and therefore better targets (more likely to experiment) for innovative tourism offerings like eco-tourism and adventure tourism. On the flip side, they tend to stay for shorter periods than the other segments and generally travel in very small segments, mostly alone. These tourists prefer a higher degree of comfort preferring star hotels and economy hotels in almost equal proportions. They are seen to prefer holiday destinations with both recreational and educational value.

ii. ***The Vacation Tourist:*** These tourists have varied profiles depending upon their choice of tourism destination type. They prefer for hygienic food and accommodation at affordable rates, better transport availability and the need for more tourism circuits with enhanced recreational value.

iii. ***The VFR Tourist:*** The Visiting Friends and Relatives tourist is one of the most popular domestic tourist segments. These tourists travel to meet their friends/relatives and stay over for longer periods than both the business and vacation tourist. By virtue of their staying with the local population, their travelling habits are more likely to be influenced by local pattern than the rest of the sub-segments. Recreational tourist locales are very popular with this tourist sub-segment. Though their overall stay period in the region is the longest, their stay period in the various supply points is likely to be at the most equal to that of the vacation tourist. Like vacation tourists, they also prefer for more tourism circuits with enhanced recreational value.

iv. ***The Day Tourist:*** This sub-segment visits the destinations, principally for recreational value. These tourists can broadly be classified in two groups based on their willingness to spend. One group is ready to spend but is constrained by lack of avenues presently available in the various regions while the other voluminous crowd includes tourists travelling in groups with family/friends. They tend to spend lesser than average preferring to pack picnic lunches. The yield curve for these tourists is very low, but they make up in volume what is lost on value. The psychographics of this tourist is same in various regions.

8.2. Projected Tourist Arrivals

In order to visualize the growth, tourist arrival projections are made to estimate the tourism demand and provide relevant infrastructure. It is evident that tourist arrivals do not follow a set standard vary from year to year based on a lot of intrinsic and extrinsic factors presenting unstable data records. Hence tourism as a phenomenon is very difficult to predict or project based on time-series analysis on an annual basis.

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 2010 and 2011) 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 2010-2011.
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.

The tourist projections through the Naive model indicate that the total arrivals would increase almost seven times to reach **583** Lakhs by the year 2032. This is a considerable figure for good tourism projects to be executed through revenue generating models.

Table 14: Tourist Arrival Projections using the Naive Model – Base Case Scenario

Tourist Sites	Non-Peak Arrivals			Peak Arrivals			Total		
	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032
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

Induced Demand Scenario

A projected tourist arrival growth rate of 16% is assumed considering various factors like new site development, infrastructure up-gradation, and increase in awareness through marketing activities and creation of new tourist attraction projects. These activities would increase the attraction quotient of the district thereby increasing the number of tourist arrivals. Following are the characteristics of this scenario.

1. The domestic tourist arrival growth rate is considered to be 16% annually.
2. The growth rate would be the same for peak and non-peak tourists.
3. Local tourist arrivals would grow at the same rate throughout the plan period.
4. The growth rate accounts for additional tourism development activities conducted periodically over the plan period.

5. The growth rate takes into account the increase in domestic tourist arrivals as envisaged in the vision and objectives of the report.

The induced demand scenario estimates the creation of two new tourism destinations which currently do not receive any visitors, namely Pandavleni Jain Complex and Akrani Fort (assumed to have minimum 100 visitors each day for Akrani Fort and an average of total non-peak visitors for Pandavleni Jain complex in the first year). It also accounts the increase in tourist arrivals attributes to the execution of various plans, proposals and schemes related to tourism development as per this plan. Hence the total tourist arrivals in the year 2032 would reach **813** Lakhs (Table 15).

Table 15 Tourist Arrival Projections using Naive Model - Induced Demand

Tourist Sites	Non-Peak Arrivals			Peak Arrivals			Total		
	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032
Prakasha	5.31	23.42	103.34	10.00	44.11	194.61	15.31	67.54	297.94
Sarangkheda	0.04	0.16	0.70	3.00	13.23	58.38	3.04	13.39	59.09
Unapdev	0.31	1.39	6.11	0.50	2.21	9.73	0.81	3.59	15.84
Toranmal	0.25	1.12	4.94	8.25	36.39	160.55	8.50	37.51	165.49
Nandurbar	0.79	3.46	15.28	2.50	11.03	48.65	3.29	14.49	63.93
Shahada	0.79	3.46	15.28	1.75	7.72	34.06	2.54	11.18	49.33
Dab village	-	-	-	1.00	4.41	19.46	1.00	4.41	19.46
Kathi	-	-	-	3.00	13.23	58.38	3.00	13.23	58.38
Asthambha	0.36	1.59	7.01	3.00	13.23	58.38	3.36	14.82	65.39
Pandavleni	-	-	-	-	2.28	10.07	-	2.28	10.07
Akrani Mahal	-	-	-	-	1.90	8.39	-	1.90	8.39
Khekda	0.18	0.79	3.50	0.20	0.88	3.89	0.38	1.68	7.40
Nandurbar	8.02	39.58	152.65	33.20	146.46	660.66	41.22	186.04	813.31

9. DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

9.1. Destination Development Planning

When considering tourism destination development, it is very important to consider whether the destination addresses each of the five components of tourism which are attractions, accessibility, accommodation, activities and amenities. These add up to creating a successful tourism destination.

Tourists are motivated to visit **attractions**. Some are natural attractions such as waterfalls and beaches, some are built attractions in the public domain such as the Eiffel Tower, Adventure World and Dream World or Walt Disney. Tourists wanting to visit attractions will need to get to them, therefore when developing a destination it is important to provide adequate **access**, such as sealed roads, railway lines, an airport or a harbor. Tourists also seek **activities** to take part in at destinations. These activities may include active activities such as windsurfing, golf, tennis, swimming, boating, water skiing, and canoeing as well as passive activities such as lying on a beach or reading in a park or by a pool. Some of these activities may themselves be attractions for some tourists. Tourists visiting an attraction will need **accommodation** at or near the attraction, or on the way to the attraction if an overnight stay is needed during the trip. Tourists will also need **amenities** at and on the way to destinations and near attractions and their accommodation. These include shops, restaurants and cafes, public transport, tourist information outlets and public toilets. Developing a destination around one of the A's will require the other A's into account.

Tourism development planning must therefore play a new role whereby it promotes sustainable tourism development without concentrating excessive levels of tourism or aggravating environmental nuisances that may ultimately lead the host population to reject tourism. This is the new challenge that involves changing the goals and practices of tourism planning while still allowing for specific problems of financing and profile-raising for a given destination in a context of ever tougher international competition (Ashworth 1997).

In context of the cultural and natural wealth of the district, all proposed projects involve minimal intervention and is aimed to maintain and utilize the existing resources. However, it has been deemed mandatory for all destinations as per plan to have basic tourist infrastructure in all tourist destinations.

9.2. Identified Projects

The projects are identified based on the major issues in connectivity, Accommodation, visitor experience and required facilities in each circuit. An additional catalyst project is added in some cases which would add attraction value to the destination for each circuit. The broad costing carried out for the identified projects is based on Infrastructure components, manpower required and built-up areas proposed for various projects. The costing for the projects is based on block cost estimate basis. The rates are derived from broad norms currently prevailing in the market.

It is important to state here that project costing is based on the identified projects prepared for district tourism plan for Nandurbar district. This may undergo change in the light of any suggestion by the client (Collector, Nandurbar or Govt. of Maharashtra), government department (Forest, Irrigation, MC, PWD etc) or any other stakeholder before submitting the Final Report on the project.

9.3. Summary of Project Costs

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 2012 to 2032. 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 have been estimated to be approximately Rs 4232 million. The zone-wise project costing is presented in Table 16 . Out of the total infrastructure cost of 5 circuits, 41% cost is incurred in Phase I, while 59% cost in required during Phase II.

Table 16: Project Phasing by Zones

Circuits	Costs in Lakhs		
	Project Phasing		Grand Total
	I (2012-2022)	II (2022-2032)	
Kathi	2467	2330	4797
Prakasha	4053	1242	5296
Shahada	7622	7449	15071
Toranmal	2379	2352	4731
Nandurbar	1032	11400	12432
Grand Total	17553	24773	42327
% Total Cost	41%	59%	100%

Out of the total identified project cost of Rs 4232 million for 5 circuits, projects worth Rs. 1347 million can be implemented under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) funding which is about 32% of the total project cost. Private organizations such as temple trusts and other private players need to be involved to fund another 43% of the project costs. These will depend on market trends and hence projects allocated to these parties comply with current and projected tourist trends.

Table 17: Mode of Funding

Circuits	Mode of Funding (Project Cost in Lakhs)			Grand Total
	PPP	Private	Public	
Kathi	2685	755	1357	4797
Prakasha	1203	2087	2005	5296
Shahada	8114	3730	3228	15071
Toranmal	1388	1015	2328	4731
Nandurbar	85	10510	1837	12432
Grand Total	13475	18097	10755	42327
% Total	32%	43%	25%	100%

Nandurbar and Shahada being major towns would require district level project funding. These towns would require city / town level infrastructure and would be developed as stop-overs or tourist junctions where all tourist facilities need to be provided (Figure 16). Most investment needs to be made to attract domestic tourists as shown in the figure below.

Figure 16 Project Costs divided by Tourism Circuits and Project Type
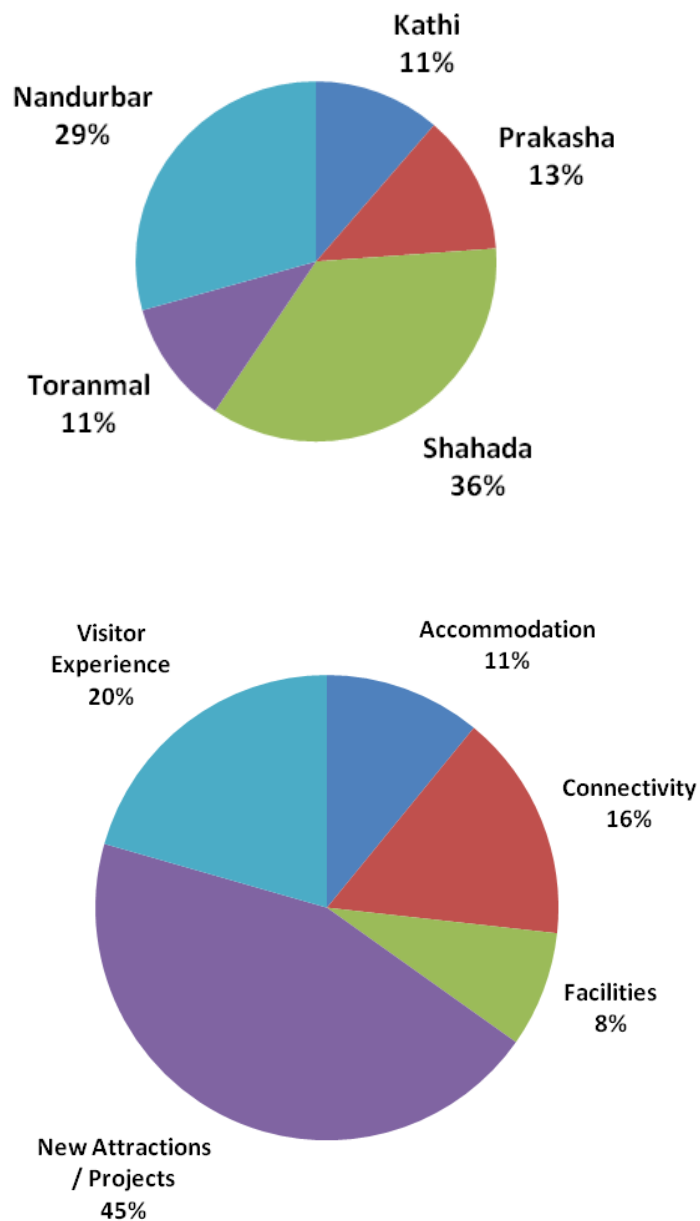
9.4. District Level Projects

Tourism development in Nandurbar can be strengthened by creating district level tourism projects which would enhance the present touristic value. Despite having scenic and cultural places, Nandurbar's tourism is restricted to local tourists. In order to attract tourists from all across the country it is essential to create new tourist attractions while developing and

connecting the existing ones. In view of this strategy, three new district level projects have been proposed apart from the other individual destination development projects.

9.4.1. Dhadgaon – Toranmal Toll Road

In the current context, the Akkulkwa Tehsil has the least connectivity with the rest of the district due to its hilly terrain and adivasi cultural base. According to the existing and proposed tourist destinations, Akrani Fort, Asthambha and Kathi lie in these hilly regions of the Satpuras and need to be upgraded and connected to the major town centres for tourist facilitation.

The Toranmal range is connected by a single road connecting Shahada and is the only entry/exit point. The route from Barwani is under construction and would be open to visitors from Madhya Pradesh soon. However, there is no other connection to this most visited place in the district from other towns or tourist places.

The action plan suggests the connection of existing tourist destinations as part of tourism development in the region. It is hence essential to construct the road connecting Dhadgaon and Toranmal. This would reduce the current distance of 88 km to about 30 km depending on the alignment. As shown in the map below (Figure 17) and as discussed with stakeholders, many villages would benefit from such a connection. Other benefits of this project are listed as under:

1. Easy access to Toranmal from other tehsils including Taloda and Akkulkwa imparting regional economic benefits.
2. It would allow tourists from Gujarat to access the district from a smaller route via SH1 allowing an increased influence region of the district and increasing the attraction zones. This would give access to tourists from other parts of Gujarat such as Baroda to travel easily to Toranmal.
3. It would help develop tourism activities in Kathi, Dhadgaon and Dab which are amongst the proposed tourist destinations by increasing tourist arrivals and greater access.
4. The road can be used to connect the travellers from Madhya Pradesh to Kathi and Dab.

5. It can help incorporate Toranmal and Kathi as part of a single tourist circuit for tribal tourism.

Figure 17: Proposed Road Connection between Dhadgaon and Toranmal
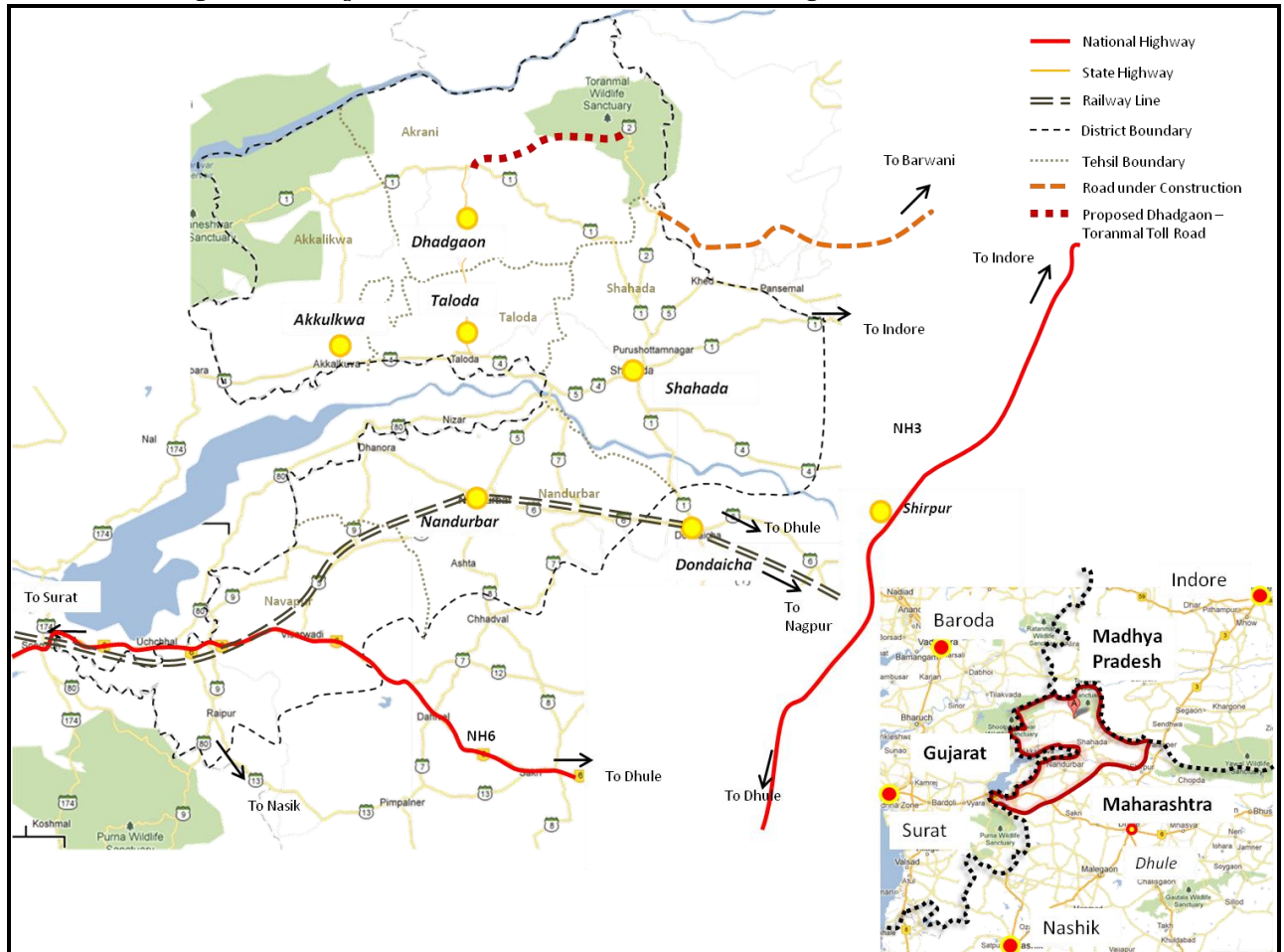
Project Implementation

The road can be constructed as a toll road on PPP basis and promoted as the tribal connection as part of the marketing strategy to attract travellers. In the subsequent plan phases different destinations/ facilities can be developed along the road to create revenue generating activities. Currently the land would need to be de-notified by the forest department to be implemented by MSRTC. In another scenario, it will also be reasonable for the forest department to undertake this initiative and develop according to the reserved forest guidelines. The table below gives the indicative costs and the implementation mechanism. The total cost of the project is envisaged to be **Rs. 4800 Lakhs.**

9.4.2. Tapi /Gomai river transportation project

The development of inland waterways has been on the roadmap of Indian transportation plan outlay since more than a decade now. However, not much progress has been made despite access to 14,500 sq kms of navigable waters in India. In case of Nandurbar, the holy river of Tapi provides an excellent background for development of water transportation. It is one of the most advantageous transportation modes, having the least impact on the environment, lowest cost of transport, enormous capacity reserves and the least energy consumption. As freight transport is not allowed on Tapi, its use for passenger transport through a heritage travel product would be exceptional value add to tourism development in the district.

The Tapi River is controlled by two barrages in the district, namely the Prakasha Barrage and the Sarangkheda Barrage. The water between these two barrages is maintained to a navigable level for more than 8 months in the year providing excellent water transportation capability. It is quite interesting in this backdrop that the Tapi River connects two very old and historic temples in Prakasha and Sarangkheda about 10kms apart on the riverfront. Water transportation can work as a tourism project in this case providing access to Sarangkheda and Prakasha, especially at the time of festive months when more than 2 lakh visitors visit the temples per day. Apart from that, riverfront development can also be undertaken to provide cycle tracks, walking tracks and other water sport activities (Figure 18) in the months of summer.

Project Implementation

Central government allows considerable funding for such projects via Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). Apart from that, the project can be started with limited resources by the irrigation department and then upgraded with the help of a private operator. Such projects show high revenue generating opportunities and can be started locally to begin with. The total cost of such a project for the 10 km distance is estimated to be **Rs. 5000 Lakhs or Rs. 50 Crores.**

Table 18 District Level Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Dhadgaon - Toranmal Road	Toll Road Construction	4800	MSRTC / RFO	I	PPP

2	Tapi River Transportation	2 Terminals and river front development	5000	Irrigation Deptt.	II	PPP

Figure 18: Tapi Water Transportation and Riverfront Development Project
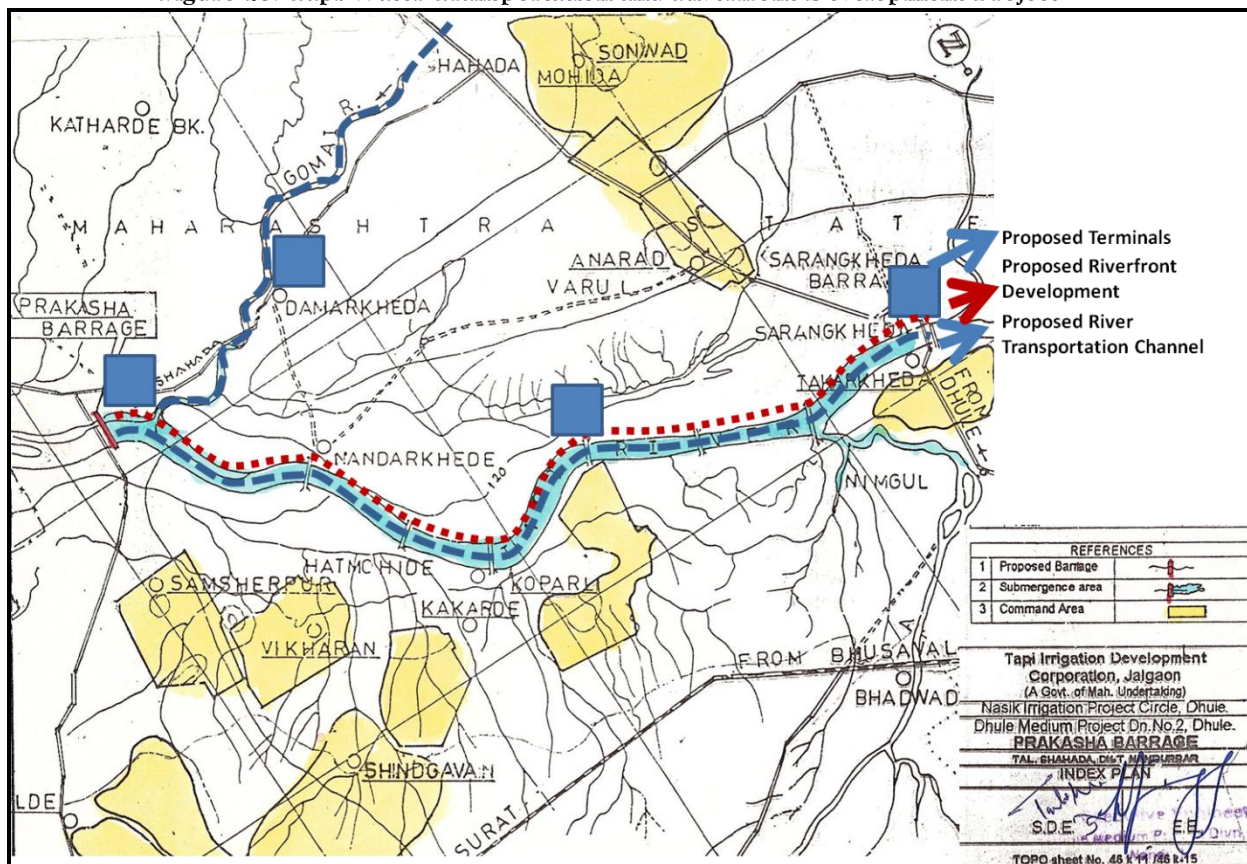
9.5. Prakasha Tourist Cirucit

9.5.1. Vision – Religious Circuit

Prakasha tourist circuit includes the three main temples of Kedareshwar, Sangameshwar and Gomteshwar and the Asthambha temple, with significant religious significance for the tribal population. The plan envisages the circuit to be the primary religious zone of the district and projects are thus proposed to increase the religious value of these destinations. The vision statement established is as follows:

Develop the circuit as the religious centre for the district and promoting its natural and cultural wealth.

9.5.2. Identified Projects

Most identified projects for the Prakasha tourism zone include visitor experience and management measure due to the excessive overflow of tourists during the Shrawan month. Facilities for day tourists, accommodation and connectivity have also been envisaged to be such that it allows not only local but also domestic population to visit the destination. Other than the basic tourist infrastructure, a new catalyst project of developing a heritage street has also been proposed in the second phase. A total of Rs **5296 Lakhs** worth of projects have been proposed for the zone (Table 19). The detailed list of projects can be seen in Annexure. The site maps for Prakasha and Asthambha show the land availability and proposed sites for proposed projects.

Table 19: List of Projects for Prakasha Tourism Zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
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 20: List of Catalyst Projects for Prakasha Tourism Zone

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Prakasha	Developing a heritage street connecting the three temples through the Prakasha village	500	MTDC	II	Public

9.5.3. Implementing Agencies

Most of the projects are devised keeping in mind the participation of the private sector. Tourism projects need to be revenue generating and hence favour private sector participation. It is envisaged that the Temple Trust would be responsible for most of the works that need to be carried out within the Prakasha temple complex. PWD and other civic bodies may be employed for the conservation and restoration of the temple complex in alliance with the temple trust. Other works such as road re-laying and facility provision in terms of building of toilets and drinking water facilities etc can be taken care of by other bodies. The chart below shows the division of projects/ project costs amongst various agencies.

The catalyst project is a type of project which is envisaged as the 'pull factor' for destinations. Apart from the pilgrimage value, the Prakasha village also showcases the traditional culture and rich diversity within the tribal communities which needs to be acknowledged and promoted. The development of Heritage Street would involve co-ordination with local villagers, institutions and shopkeepers which can be facilitated by MTDC and used as a tourism product to attract religious tourists.

Figure 19: Implementation Agencies for Prakasha Tourism Zone Development
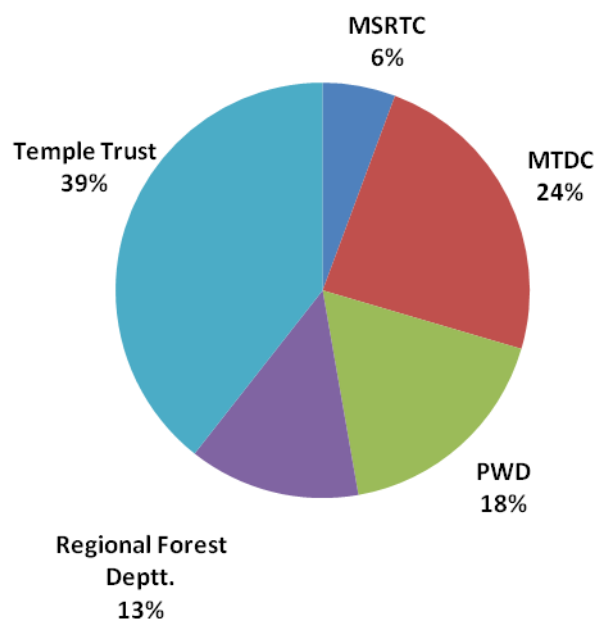
9.5.4. Phasing

Apart from the new attractions/projects envisaged for tourism development, most other projects involve up-gradation of existing infrastructure or creation of new infrastructure at the destinations. Asthambha and Prakasha, both witness more than one lakh tourists per day during important days of the religious months. Hence, it is mandatory to implement basic tourist infrastructure, facilities and other connectivity projects in the next 10 years (i.e. the first phase). A break-up of projects undertaken in the first and second phase of development are mentioned below with their total costs.

Table 21: Phasing of Projects

S. No.	Projects	Phasing (Cost of Projects in Lakhs)	
		I	II
1	Access road to be developed as pedestrian pathway connecting Asthambha village to the shrine (8 km)	95	
2	Basic Tourist Facilities including public conveniences, drinking water and cafetaria at proposed sites	25	
3	Changing Rooms and Toilets	50	
4	Constructing view points at Sangameshwar temple (1)	100	
5	Construction of Forest Museum		100
6	Construction of inter-modal public transport services including taxi stand/bus stand at proposed site in Prakasha village	300	
7	Construction of Pagodas and other design elements (5)	100	
8	Construction of View points		50
9	Construction of wayside amenities on Taloda - Akrani Road with cottage industries shops	500	
10	Developing a heritage street connecting the three temples through the Prakasha village		500
11	Developing stalls for shops around the complex (10 nos.)	100	
12	Development of new Parking for 200 cars and 30 buses at new proposed site		42
13	Dharamshala	100	
14	Dyking and other flood control measures on the ghat	300	
15	Enroute Signages and lighting	20	
16	Fixing of signages and Railings for accessing the barrage	10	
17	Gate and Security	5	
18	Improvement in design features for the region extending from Kedareshwar to Sangameshwar	500	
19	Landscaping	50	
20	Landscaping of the three temples		200
21	Laying of motorable road between Sangameshwar, Gomeshwar and Kedareshwar temples (Approx. 2km)	400	

S. No.	Projects	Phasing (Cost of Projects in Lakhs)	
		I	II
22	Laying of pedestrian pathway along the riverfront connecting Kedareshwar and Sangameshwar temples (3 km)	36	
23	Laying of pedestrian pathways connecting accommodation, toilet block and Krishi Centre (500 m)	6	
24	Laying of pedestrian pathways connecting the three major temples (Approx. 2km)	24	
25	Lighting Provision on pathways and inside the complex	50	
26	New Dharamshalas (5 halls) at Sangameshwar and Gomteshwar		100
27	Parking for Sangameshwar and Gomteshwar temples (100 Cars and 10 buses)	19	
28	Parking for the temple at the proposed site in the village (100 cars and 40 buses)	32	
29	Prayer Hall at proposed site	50	50
30	Providing seating in the complex	7	
31	Railings and footsteps	10	
32	Railings and footsteps on access road	10	
33	Re-Laying of approach road from Taloda Akrani Road and Akkulkwa Akrani Road (2 kms)	40	
34	Relaying of approx. 1.5km of Approach Road to the temple from SH5 connecting Prakasha Town	30	
35	Renovation of Dharamshala for creation of more rooms	50	
36	Renovation of the Ghat with visitor management measures including railing and signages	1000	
37	Seating	5	
38	Signages enroute	5	
39	Signages for amenities	10	
40	Solid waste management	10	
41	Sound and light show		200
42	Tourist Interpretation signages	5	
	Grand Total	4053	1242

Figure 20 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Prakasha Tourist Circuit - Prakasha
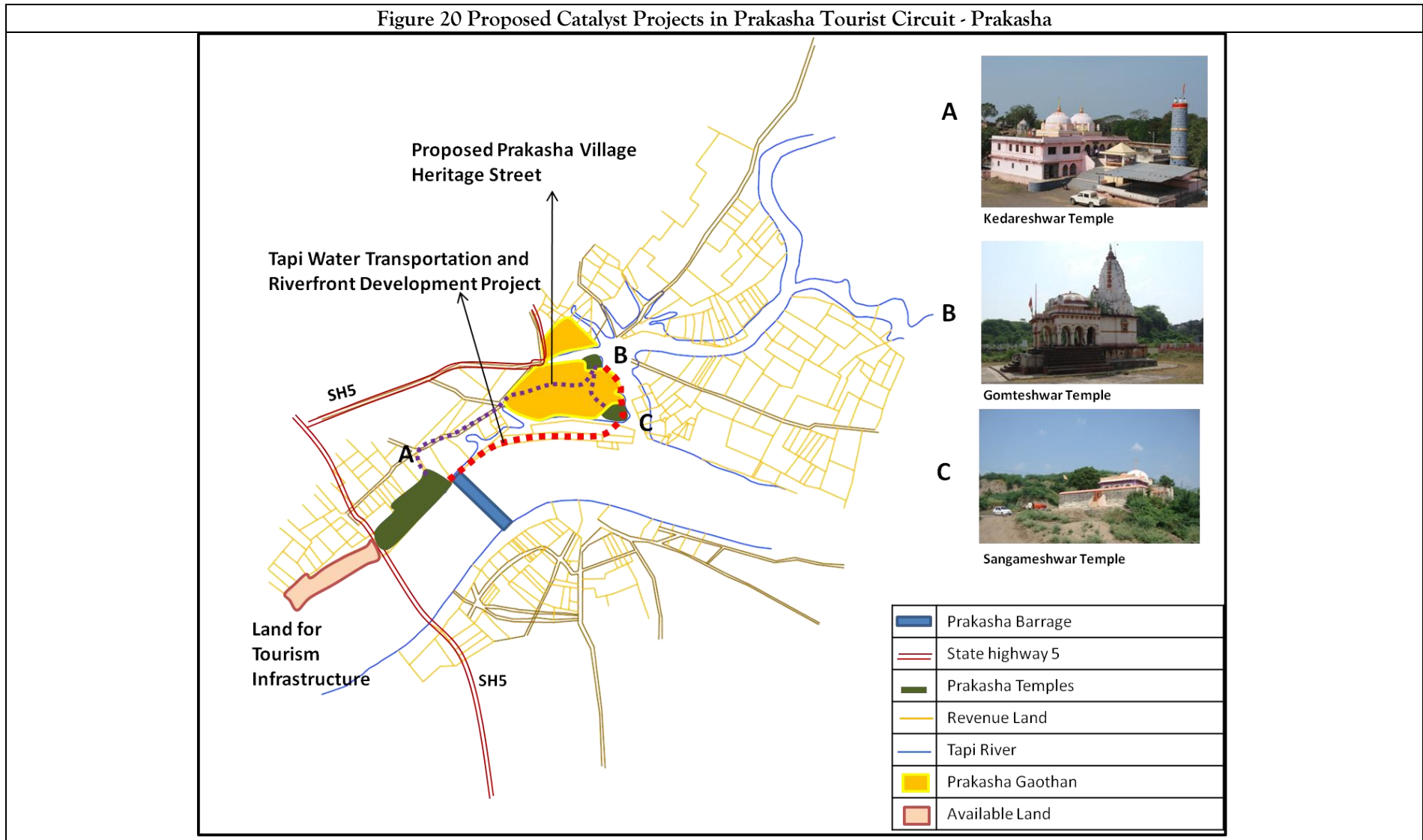
Figure 21 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Prakasha Tourist Circuit - Asthambha
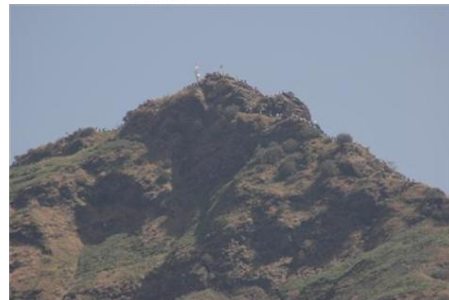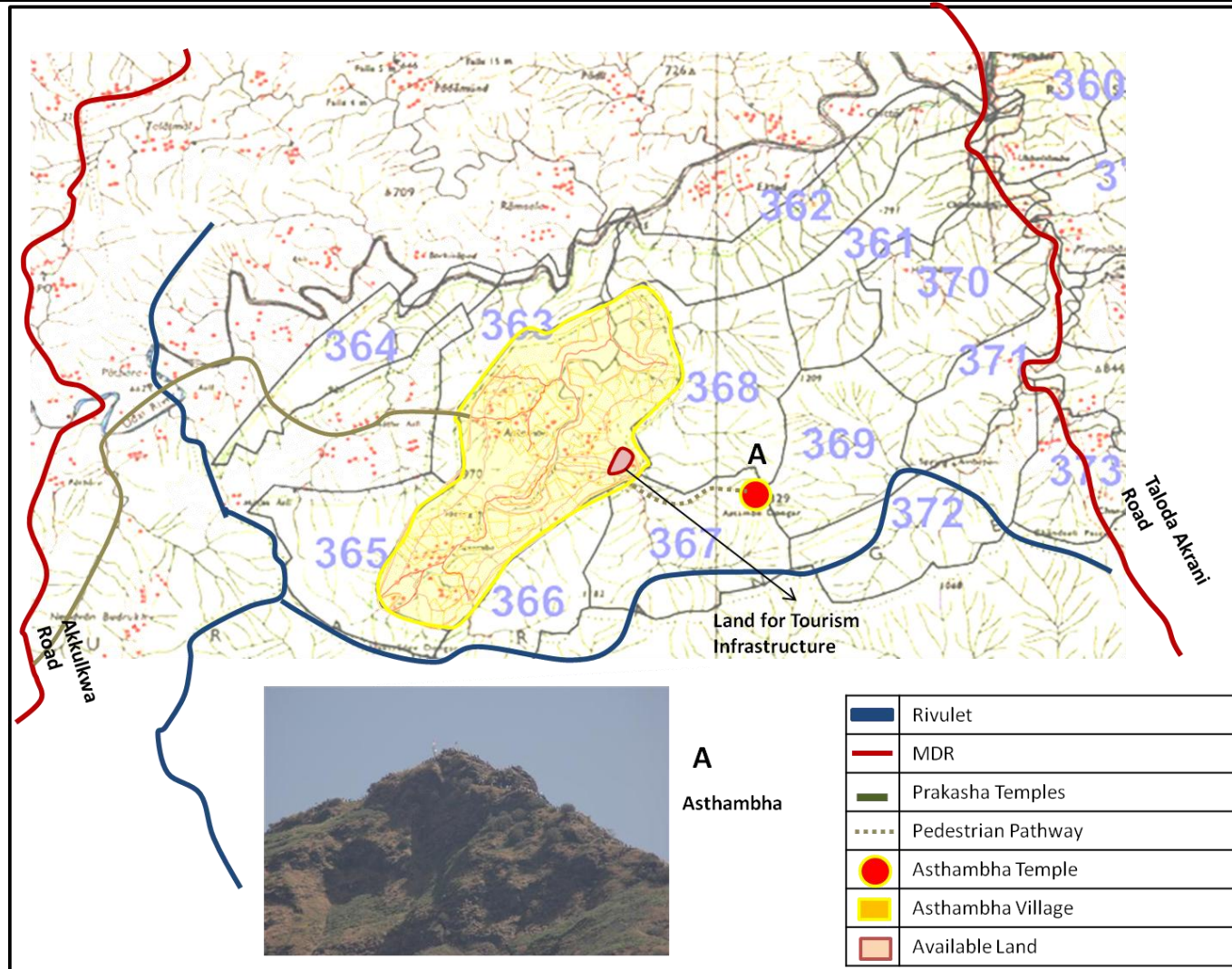
9.6. Shahada Tourist Circuit

9.6.1. Vision – Historical Circuit

Shahada tourist circuit consists of the maximum number of existing and proposed tourist destinations including, Shahada, Pandavleni, Sarangkheda, Dattatreya Temple and Unapdev. It forms one of the major local tourist circuits in the district and tourists can easily cover most of these places as sight-seeing destinations in a day or two. Toranmal is also about 42 kms from Shahada and many tourists use it as a resting place or stopover on their journey. Hence, Shahada is envisioned as the major tourist destination to be developed for all tourist amenities and added new tourism attractions.

Other places include Sarangkheda and Dattatreya temple in Sarangkheda village which would be developed into a scenic plus religious destination and Pandavleni and Unapdev is envisaged as a heritage destination. Overall, all these tourist places demonstrate qualities of history and nature tourism and would hence is envisaged to be developed as a historical circuit. The vision statement established is as follows:

Develop the zone as a historical preview and base camp for tourists in the district.

9.6.2. Identified Projects

The circuit requires a major overhaul of tourist amenities considering its development agenda as a tourist base camp. Shahada being well connected with neighbouring states and districts would require more accommodation and commercial infrastructure. Pandavleni is the proposed new destination showcasing Jain history and hence would require rich experiences and historical walkthroughs. Sarangkheda has a major historical tradition of horse trading which can be developed further to include horse museums and horse racing grounds adding to the beautiful background of the Tapi river. The projects have been categorized into different types and the total project costs for development of Shahada tourist circuit is **Rs. 15,071 Lakhs.**

Table 22: List of Proposed Projects for Shahada Tourism Zone

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
Dattatreya Temple	Accommodation	50
	Connectivity	44

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
	Facilities	90
	New Attractions / Projects	600
	Visitor Experience	50
Dattatreya Temple 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**

A number of new projects have been proposed which add value including water transportation jettys as part of the Tapi river transportation plan, Haat bazaars, Chilli Park and Amusement Parks. The aim is to add large scale attractions to the destinations which service the tourist population.

Table 23: List of Catalyst Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Water transportation dock/jetty as part of the Tapi and Gomai river transportation route	1000	Irrigation Deptt.	II	PPP
2	Dattatreya Temple	Water transportation dock/jetty	500	Irrigation Deptt.	II	PPP
3	Dattatreya Temple	Separate Jetty near Sarangkheda Barrage for adventure sports	100	PWD	I	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
4	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Horse Show on Stage	50	MTDC	I	Private
5	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Construction of racing grounds	200	MTDC	II	Private
6	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Horse Museum	80	MTDC	II	Private
7	Shahada	Amusement Park	1000	Shahada Municipal Council	II	Private
8	Shahada	Haat Bazaar - showcasing tribal handicrafts	400	Shahada Municipal Council	I	PPP
9	Shahada	Chilli Park and Museum	500	MIDC	II	Public
10	Shahada	Water Transport Terminal	1000	Irrigation Deptt.	II	PPP

9.6.3. Implementing Agencies

Development of new destination of Pandavleni would involve Arachaeological Survey of India to first conduct various surveys and gradually build the place for tourists. Other places like Unapdev which are under the forest division would require work to be done by the regional forest office. As Shahada needs to be developed as a town centre, the Shahada Municipal Council will have a major role in its development (Figure 22). Almost all of these projects can be developed on PPP basis.

Figure 22: Implementing Agencies for Shahada Tourism Zone
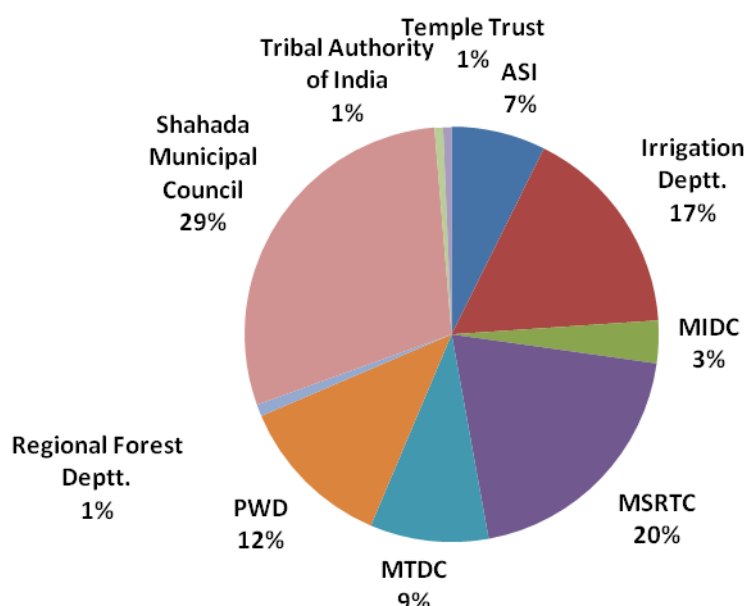
9.6.4. Phasing

The large scale district level tourism projects would need to be undertaken in the second phase and hence some of the related projects in the Shahada tourist circuit would also shift to the second phase. The list of projects with the phasing plan has been listed below.

Table 24: Phasing of Projects

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
1	4 laning / widening of SH5	2000	
2	Admin office and ticket collection counter	100	
3	Amusement Park		1000
4	Auditoriums (1)	500	
5	Boundary wall and layout design with stage (auction place)	40	
6	Cafetaria / Restaurant (1)	60	
7	Children's Park	35	40
8	Chilli Park and Museum		500
9	Commercial Mall Development on proposed site	1000	
10	Construction of Bus stop on SH1 (2)	35	
11	Construction of Dharamshala (1)	50	
12	Construction of MTDC resorts	200	
13	Construction of Parking at the proposed site (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	
14	Construction of pedestrian bridge		50

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
15	Construction of Pedestrian Pathway to the complex (500 m)	6	
16	Construction of racing grounds		200
17	Construction of Resorts/ Hotels		1000
18	Construction of wayside amenities on SH1		500
19	Development of Bus Terminal		1000
20	Development of Shopping Street along the proposed road	500	
21	Eco-friendly snacks kiosks	25	
22	Embankment construction		200
23	Fossil Museum		80
24	Haat Bazaar - showcasing tribal handicrafts	400	
25	Horse Museum		80
26	Horse Show on Stage	50	
27	Hotels (10)	1000	
28	Increased security gates	7	
29	Interpretation Centre	100	
30	Landscaping of the region (5000 sqm)	500	
31	Laying of Access Road (500m)	100	
32	Lighting Provision on pathways and inside the complex	30	
33	Multipurpose Community Hall at the proposed site	40	
34	Pagodas and other design elements		250
35	Parikrama Path around the major and upcoming temples in Sarangkheda village		12
36	Parking facility (100 cars and 40 buses) at the proposed site		32
37	Paving of pedestrian pathways (1km)	12	
38	pedestrian tracks (500 m)	6	
39	Railings and footsteps	10	
40	Refreshment Cafetaria	40	
41	Re-laying of Concrete on Approach Road (2km)	40	
42	Renovation of Toilet Complex by using the eco-friendly Sulabh model	20	
43	Restaurants	200	
44	Restaurants (1)	50	
45	Seating arrangement	10	
46	Separate Jetty near Sarangkheda Barrage for adventure sports	100	
47	Signages enroute	5	5
48	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	
49	Signages for amenities	5	
50	Solid waste management	5	
51	Strengthening of Approach road (2 km)	40	
52	Toilet complex	10	
53	Toilet complex with changing rooms	25	
54	Tribal Museum	100	

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
55	urban design elements with landscaping	50	
56	Visitor Information Centre	100	
57	Water Transport Terminal		1000
58	Water transportation dock/jetty		500
59	Water transportation dock/jetty as part of the Tapi and Gomai river transportation route		1000
	Grand Total	**7622**	**7449**

Figure 23 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Shahada Tourist Circuit - Pandavleni
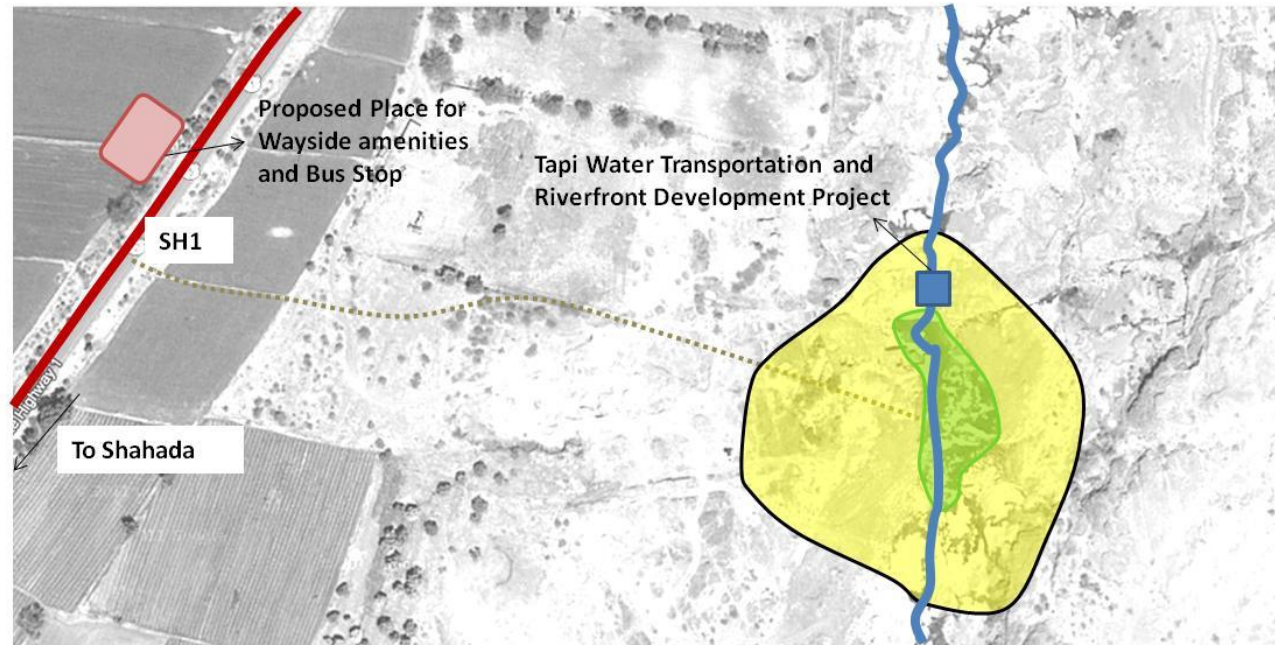
Figure 24 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Shahada Tourist Circuit - Shahada

Proposed Location for Amusement Park

Proposed Chilli Park

Proposed Location for Haat Bazaar

To NH3

College of Engineering

Proposed Location for Water Transport Terminal

Proposed Location for Chilli Park and Museum

SH1

SH5

To Dhondhaicha

From Prakasha

	Industrial
	Public - Semi Public
	Public Utility
	Recreational
	Gaothan Area
	Proposed Location for Projects
	Farm Land

Figure 25 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Shahada Tourist Circuit - Sarangkheda
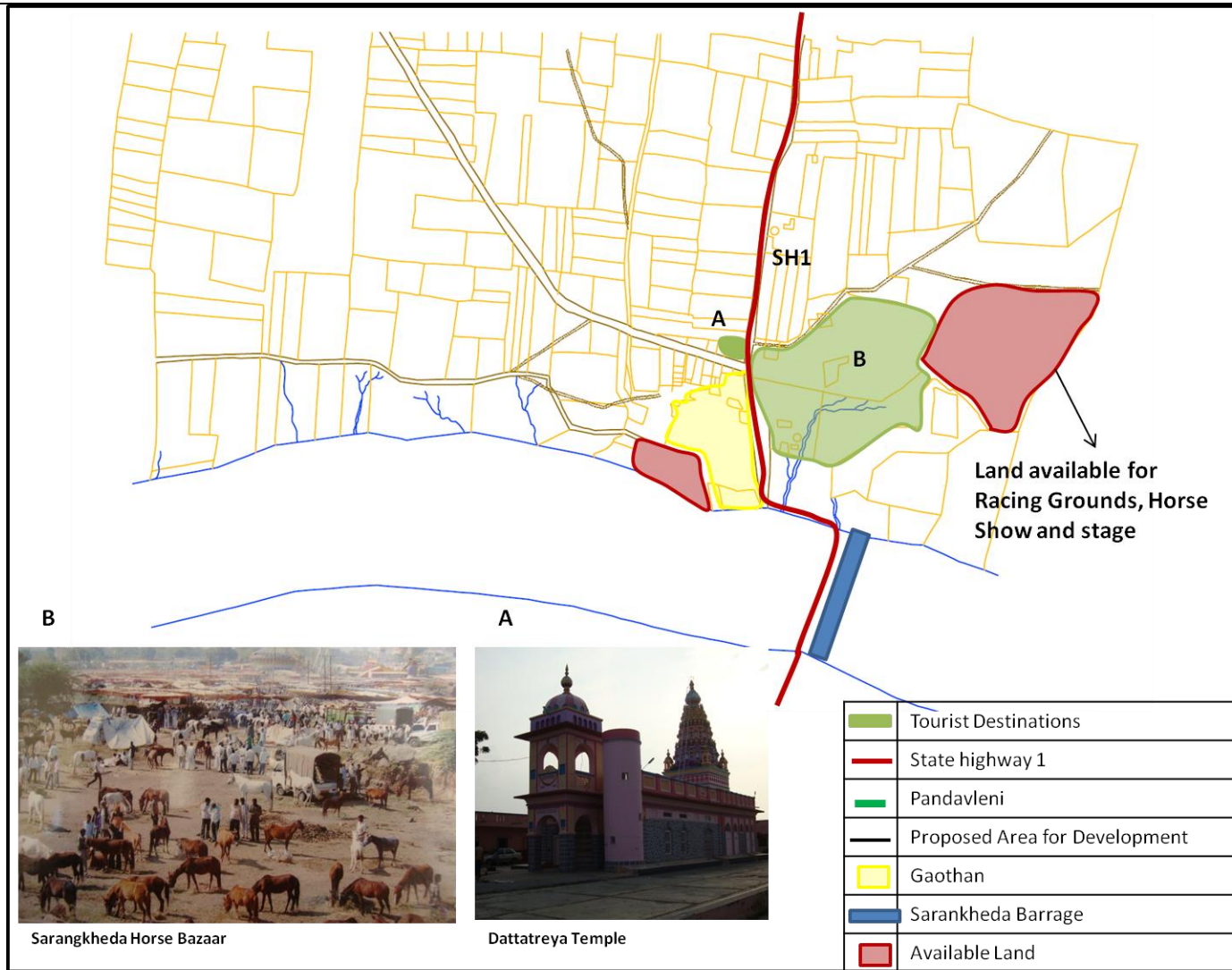
9.7. Toranmal Tourism Zone

9.7.1. Vision – Knowledge and Wellness Circuit

Toranmal hill station is the main revenue generating tourism destination at present. The circuit comprises of various tourist spots including Khadki Point, Gorakhnath Temple, Sita Khai, Yashwant Lake and Lotus Lake. Due to the rich flora, fauna and natural heritage value of the destinations, the Toranmal tourist circuit is envisaged to become an educational cum wellness focus of the district. The vision statement is as follows:

Developing the Toranmal tourist circuit to disseminate knowledge of natural heritage and wellness

9.7.2. Identified Projects

The projects identified under the circuit enhance the knowledge value of the destinations. As the spots are beautiful and scenic, it is imperative for the knowledge traveller to also understand the medicinal, herbal and other value of nature. The identified projects also include basic tourist infrastructure projects, eco-friendly accommodation projects, and other adventure sports such as camping, paragliding facilitation etc. The total cost of projects is estimated to be **Rs. 4731 Lakhs.**

Table 25: List of Proposed Projects

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
	New Attractions / Projects	530

Tourist Site	Project Type	Total Cost (Lakhs)
	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

Nine catalyst projects have been proposed for the Toranmal Tourism Zone. These projects include development of various types of parks including Snake Park and Herbal Park, developing tourist trails, Haat bazaars and development of Lotus Lake into a picnic spot.

Table 26: List of Catalyst Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Toranmal Forest	Snake Park comprising a reference library, poison extraction centre, captive snake breeding and displays	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Public
2	Toranmal Forest	Herbal medicinal zone including information kiosks, herbal clinic, conservation of medicinal plants, library and herbarium	57	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Public
3	Toranmal Forest	Sports activities including air sports and training of staff: Store room, equipment, hall construction, toilet block etc	102	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Public
4	Toranmal Forest	Haat Bazaar - showcasing medicinal plant products and eco-friendly local produce in proposed location	35	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	PPP

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
5	Sita Khai	Open air Amphitheatre with the waterfall backdrop for cultural performances	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	PPP
6	Sita Khai	Waterfall Museum	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Public
7	Lotus Lake	Water Lazer show on the side	1000	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Private
8	Yashwant Lake	Extended Jetty with Amphitheatre for cultural performances	200	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	PPP
9	Yashwant Lake	Water Sports Activities	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	PPP

9.7.3. Implementing Agencies

As all the destinations of the Toranmal tourism circuit lie in the reserved forest area, all development has to follow the standards and norms maintained by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Subsequently all activities, development proposals have to be approved and sanctioned by the Regional Forest Office which would also act as the implementing agency.

Figure 26 Implementing Agencies
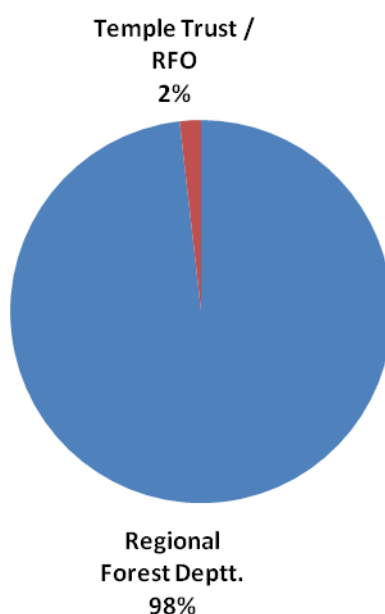
9.7.4. Phasing

The immediate requirements of visitor connectivity, accommodation and facilities have been envisaged to be taken care of in the first phase and development of Lotus Lake and other visitor experience projects are moved to the second phase. It is important to cater to the present tourist population while planning for the projected tourist arrivals.

Table 27: Project Phasing

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
1	Access road Pedestrianization (1 km)	12	
2	Approach Road repair (2 km)	2	
3	Binocular stand and Information Kiosk (2)	2	
4	Boating jetty (2)	10	
5	Butterfly Park host species plantation, fencing, watering, displays and interpretation centre, training of staff (10)		40
6	Camping Facilities with admin centre for tent renting, toilet complex and basic eco-kitchen facilities	42	
7	Coffee Garden		20
8	Conservation and renovation and extension of Sabhamandap	30	
9	Conservation and renovation of Machhindranath Gufa	100	
10	Construction of Pagoda at another view point	25	
11	Creation and maintenance of meadow near Tornadevi temple		30
12	Cycling Trail		50
13	Drinking Water	4	
14	Drinking Water Facilities at existing Pagoda (2)	8	
15	Eco-friendly Restaurants, Canteen and dining hall		50
16	Extended Jetty with Amphitheatre for cultural performances		200
17	Footsteps (5000) to go down to the Gorge	20	
18	Fountain in the middle of the lake	15	
19	Haat Bazaar - showcasing medicinal plant products and eco-friendly local produce in proposed location	35	
20	Herbal medicinal zone including information kiosks, herbal clinic, conservation of medicinal plants, library and herbarium	57	
21	Home stays	2	
22	Hybrid Power Plants: Solar and wind(8)	56	
23	Information Kiosk and refreshment stand (3)	10	
24	Information kiosks about flora and fauna around the forest, landscaping and other design elements including fencing and plantations	50	
25	Interpretation Centre	100	
26	Jetty for Fishing Points	10	
27	Lake Front Pedestrian Pathway (500 m)	6	
28	Landslide Preventive Meshes	50	
29	Lighting around and inside the lake	100	
30	Lighting around the temple	20	
31	Lighting of pedestrian tracks	40	

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
32	Lighting of pedestrian tracks and the lake	30	
33	Maintenance of the Lake (5 Lakhs per year)		100
34	medicinal trail	8	
35	Mini Planetarium		20
36	Nature Huts (20 with 5 people capacity)	140	
37	Open air Amphitheatre (educational / concert purposes) at proposed location		100
38	Open air Amphitheatre with the waterfall backdrop for cultural performances		500
39	Orchard and Cactus house		30
40	Parking Area for 100 Vehicles and 30 Buses	28	
41	Pedestrian tracks (10 km)	50	
42	Police Chauki (4)	40	
43	Prayer Hall at proposed site	40	
44	Railing and Pedestrian Walkway	10	
45	Railings and footsteps near important viewing points	12	
46	Railings and signages	5	
47	Rain water harvesting (40)	80	
48	Refreshment and Snacks Kiosk (2)	7	
49	Re-laying of Road connecting Shahada and Toranmal (30km)	600	
50	Repair of current Rest houses (3)	126	
51	Repair work on Access road from Toranmal Village	100	
52	Repair work on the Pedestrian Pathway around the lake (3km)	60	
53	repairing or Approach Road from Yashwant Lake (2km)	40	
54	Road Repair from Gorakhnath Temple (2Km)	40	
55	Rose Garden		30
56	Signages Enroute and for amenities	10	
57	Signages of trees with medicinal value	6	
58	Snake Park comprising a reference library, poison extraction centre, captive snake breeding and displays		50
59	Solid waste management	5	
60	Sports activities including air sports and training of staff: Store room, equipment, hall construction, toilet block etc		102
61	Toilet Block	20	
62	Toilet Block and Drinking Water	15	
63	Toilet Blocks and Drinking water	15	
64	Trekking Routes: Aamdari to Khadki, Machhindranath Gufa and Tornadevi Trail, signages, rest points and railings	30	
65	Trekking Trail towards the waterfall and other landscaping (2km)	6	
66	Wastewater management	10	
67	Water Lazer show on the side		1000
68	Water purifier plant and drinking water facilities	10	
69	Water Sports Activities	30	
70	Waterfall Museum		30
Grand Total		**2379**	**2352**

Figure 27 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Toranmal Tourist Circuit - Toranmal
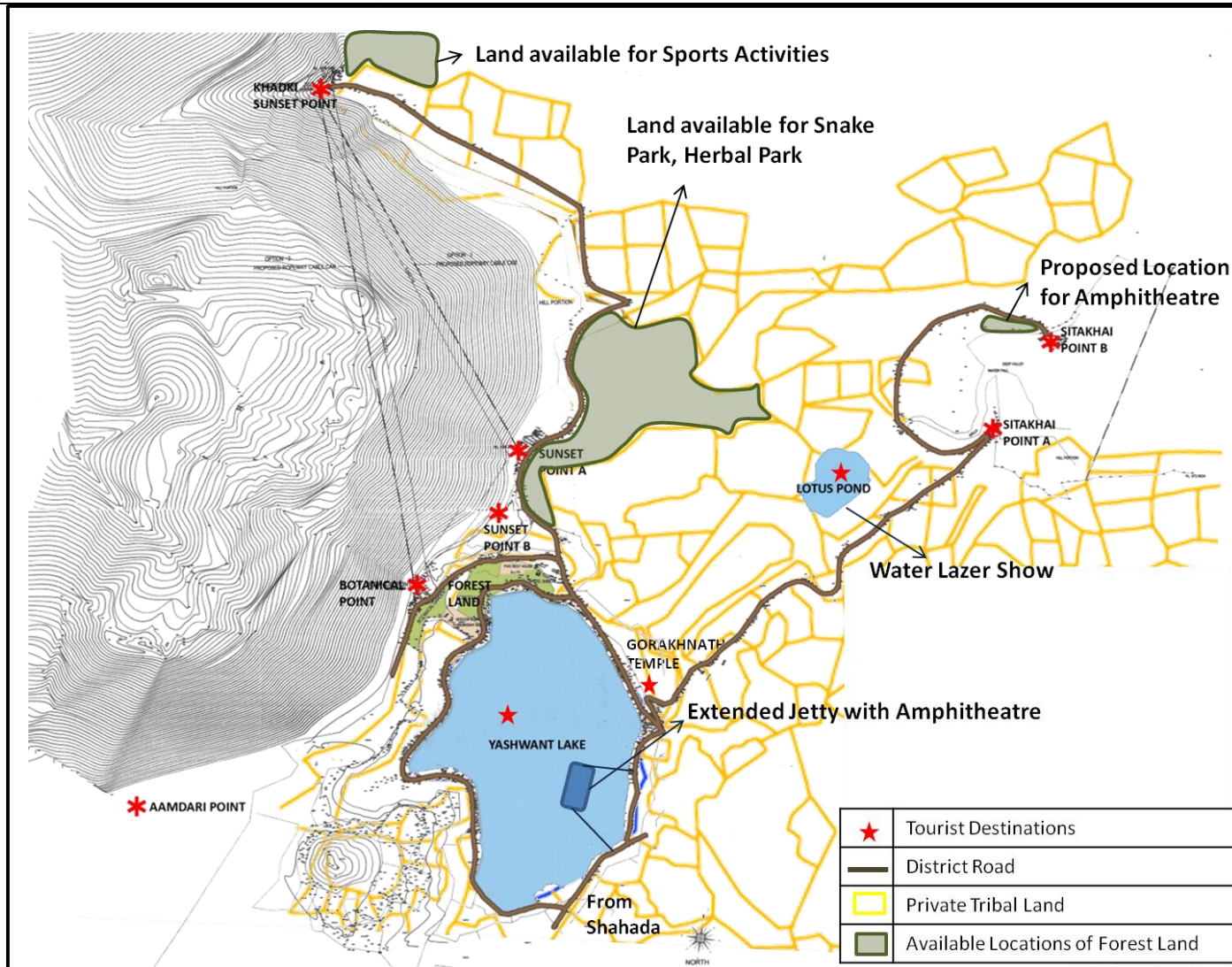
9.8. Kathi Tourist Circuit

9.8.1. Vision – Tribal Circuit

The development of Kathi tourist circuit is primarily taken up to ensure tribal development in the district. Tourism can act as a major source of economic development for the tribals. The Kathi Tourism zone includes traditional tribal villages of Dab and Kathi. It also includes the Akrani Fort which is envisaged to be developed as a major historical / archaeological site in the district. Hence this zone is appropriately termed as the tribal circuit.

Developing Kathi Tourism Zone as the tribal circuit empowering the tribal population of the district

9.8.2. Identified Projects

The Kathi tourist circuit consists of tribal villages which are difficult to access by the normal tourists. These places cater to the educated knowledge seeking tourist who expects experiences while appreciating nature. The identified projects have thus been designed to service these types of tourists who appreciate tribal ways of living, art forms and traditions. The total costs of the proposed projects are approximately **Rs. 4797 Lakhs.**

Table 28 List of Proposed Project Costs

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

The major catalyst projects for Kathi Tourist Circuit include an attractive product at each of the locations: A culture gully at Akrani fort showcasing talent from the district and other tribes, including local handicrafts and cuisines, a folk artists village at Kathi encouraging tribal art forms especially during festive seasons and the tribal tours at Dab.

Table 29: Catalyst Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Akrani Fort	Culture Gully showcasing: folk arts such as folk plays, Tamashas at the proposed site and Bhillau dance of Bhill	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	PPP
2	Kathi Village	Folk artists village having competition every year (5 rooms and art space)	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	PPP
3	Dab Village	Tribal Day Tours with personnel training (10) and performance stage	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Private

9.8.3. Implementing Agencies

As Kathi, Dab and Akrani all the destinations lie in the reserved forest area of the forest department, all activities need to be carried out as seemed fit by the forest department.

9.8.4. Phasing

A total of 40 projects have been envisaged for the development of Kathi Tourist Circuit. The list shows the project costs divided into phase I and II.

Table 30: Project Phasing

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
1	Access road to the river stream (2 km)	12	
2	Admin office and ticket collection counter	50	
3	Amphitheatre with stage for performances during festivals	200	
4	Cafetaria / Restaurant (1)	30	
5	Conservation and Restoration of the Fort	500	
6	Culture Gully showcasing: folk arts such as folk plays, Tamashas at the		500

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
	proposed site and Bhillau dance of Bhill		
7	Drinking Water	5	
8	Folk artists village having competition every year (5 rooms and art space)		500
9	Garden space	30	
10	Gate and Security	10	
11	Handicrafts bazaar	100	
12	Heritage hotel (2)		1000
13	heritage huts (5 with 5 people each)		100
14	heritage walks	5	
15	Home stays	30	
16	Improvement of pedestrian circulation inside the temple complex	20	
17	internal pedestrian access roads (3 km)	18	
18	Landscaping and other design elements outside the complex	300	
19	Light and Sound show		200
20	Light and sound show around the village and temple with guided audio tapes and tours	500	
21	Lighting and signages	30	
22	Lighting enroute and in the complex	10	
23	Lighting of the complex and of the pathways	50	
24	Multipurpose Community hall	30	
25	Nature Huts (5 with 5 people capacity)	140	
26	Parking for 100 cars and 30 Buses	28	
27	Parking for 25 Cars and 10 buses	8	
28	Parking space for 50 cars and 5 buses	10	
29	Pedestrian pathways inside the heritage complex (2 km)	12	
30	Re-laying of Road connecting Dhadgaon - Shahada Road to Akrani (20 km)	20	
31	repair of approach road to the village (40 km)	40	
32	Rest House (4 Rooms)	70	
33	Seating area inside the complex	50	
34	Signages Enroute and for amenities	10	
35	Solid waste management	10	
36	Toilet Block	15	
37	Toilet Block and Drinking Water	25	
38	Tribal Day Tours with personnel training (10) and performance stage	50	
39	View points and pagodas	50	
40	Wastewater management		30
	Grand Total	**2467**	**2330**

Figure 28 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Kathi Tourist Circuit – Kathi

A

Holi Celebrations at Kathi

A

Holi Celebrations at Kathi

SH1

A

Proposed Location for Folk Artists Village

	State highway 1
	Rivulet
	Available Land
	Gaonthan
	Current Festival Area
	Revenue Land
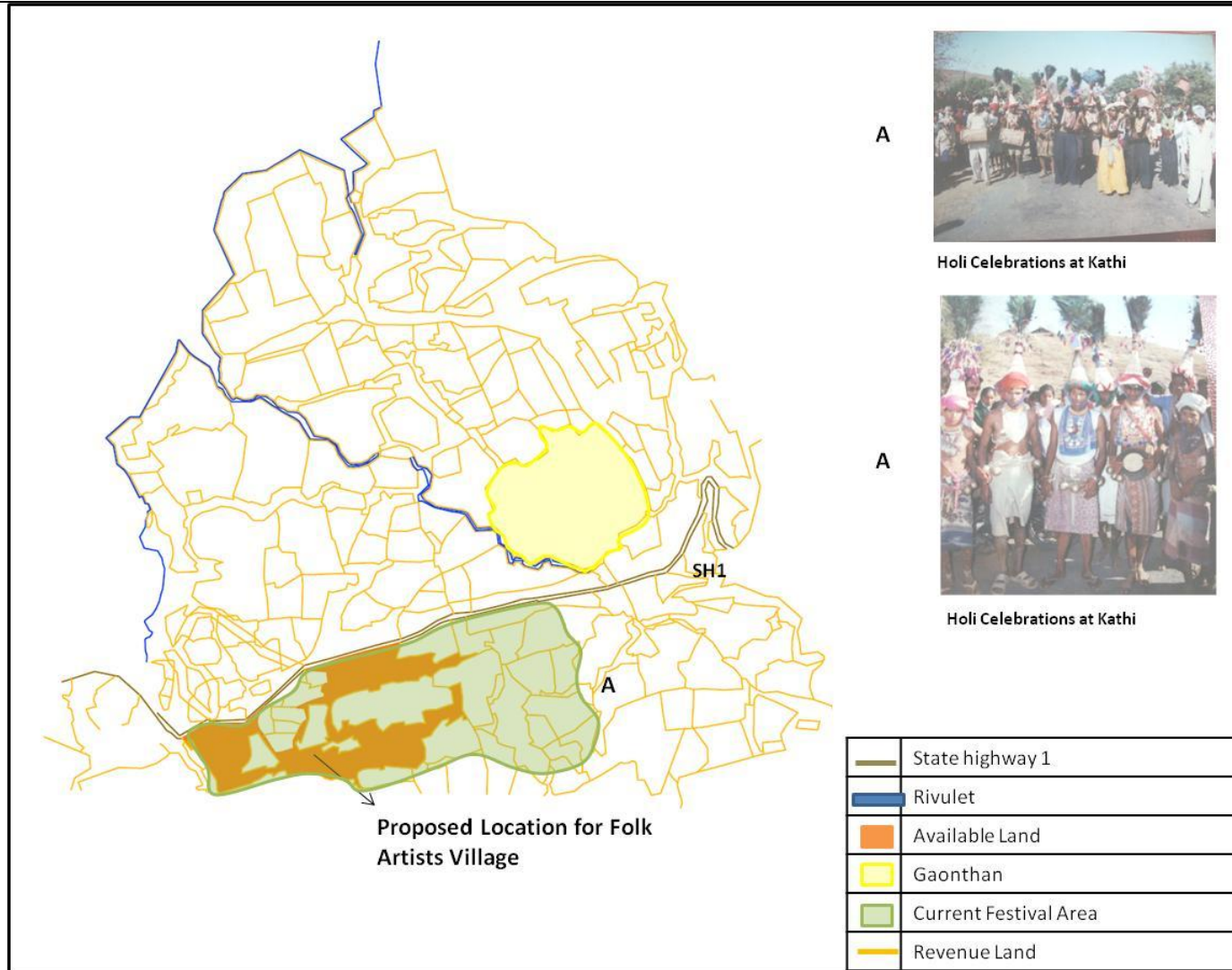
Figure 29 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Kathi Tourist Circuit – Dab

B

SH1

A

Proposed Location for Tribal Day Tour counter

A   Devmogra Mata Temple

B   Native Huts of Tribal Families

▬	State highway 1
▢	Devmogra Temple
●	Proposed Location for New Project
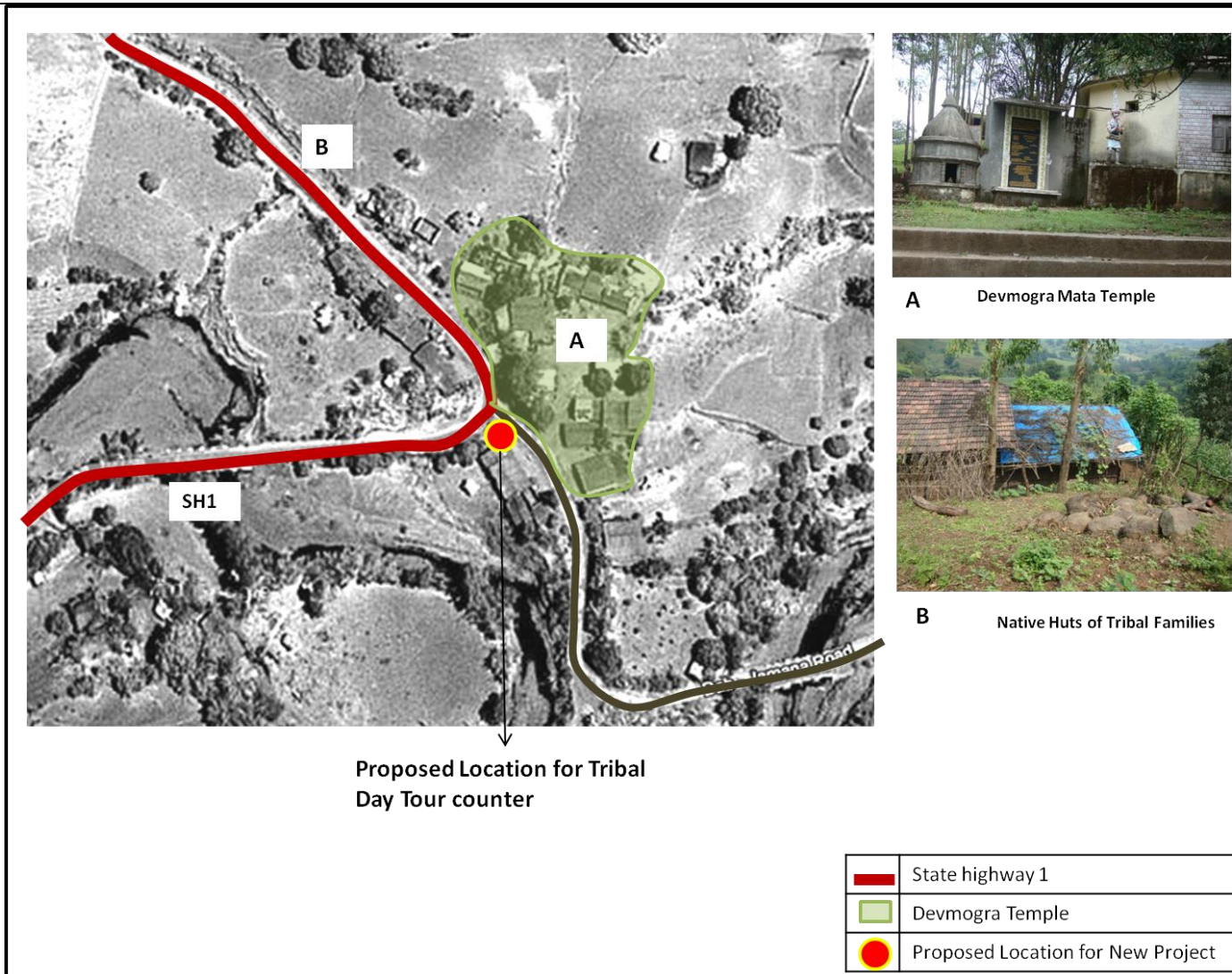
9.9. Nandurbar Tourist Circuit

9.9.1. Vision

This circuit includes Khekda and Nandurbar Town. Nandurbar town with maximum connectivity in the region is envisaged to be the first point of contact with the district for the tourist. Khekda being a major local tourist destination during the religious months needs to be developed for accessibility and added attractions for domestic tourists to take notice, whereas Nandurbar would be the major tourist information and facilitation centre for the district. Hence the vision:

Develop Nandurbar Town as the showcase of the district

9.9.2. Identified Projects

As Nandurbar city consists of major tourist spots such as Imam Bada and the Dandpaneshwar Temple, it is envisaged to first and foremost upgrade these destinations. Secondly, connectivity infrastructure including Parking, bus terminals, taxi stands etc form a major part of the proposed projects. Other than that, catalyst projects such as commercial street development, resorts and tourist interpretation centres are required to project Nandurbar as an important tourist city. The total cost of proposed projects for the Nandurbar Tourism zone is **Rs 12,432 Lakhs.**

Table 31: List of Proposed Projects

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

Table 32: Catalyst Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Catalyst Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Mode of Funding
1	Nandurbar	Tribal Cultural Centre	500	Tribal Authority of India	II	Public
2	Nandurbar	Commercial Mall Development on proposed site	10000	Nandurbar Municipal council	II	Private

9.9.3. Implementing Agencies

As the projects include showcasing the tribal wealth of the district, the Tribal Authority of India would have a major role to play. Other agencies include the Municipal council of Nandurbar and the regional forest department for development in Khekda.

Figure 30: Implementing Agencies
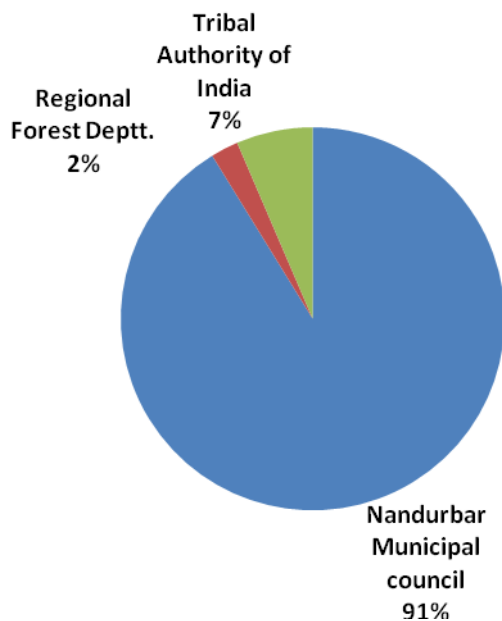
9.9.4. Phasing

A total of 23 projects have been proposed in the circuit including the catalyst projects. A list showcasing the phasing of projects is shown below.

Table 33: Project Phasing

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
1	Approach Road repair from Navapur to Khekda (40 km)	40	

S. No.	Projects	Phasing	
		I	II
2	Auditoriums (1)		500
3	Basic Tourist Facilities including public conveniences, drinking water and cafetaria at proposed sites	45	
4	Bus Terminal	100	
5	Commercial Mall Development on proposed site		10000
6	Construction of Resorts/ Hotels	500	
7	Home stays	10	
8	Landscaping enroute to the Gaimukh temple		80
9	Lighting enroute	10	
10	Lighting on the roads	50	
11	Parking at Dandpaneshwar temple (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	
12	Parking at Imam Saheb (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	
13	Parking for 50 cars and 10 buses	12	
14	Pedestrian pathways inside the complex (2 km)	24	
15	re-laying of Access Road to Dandpaneshwar Temple (1 km)	1	
16	Re-laying of Access Road to Imam Saheb (2 km)	2	
17	Signages Enroute and for amenities	25	
18	Sound and light show	50	
19	Taxi stand / bus stand	40	
20	Tourist Information centre at Khekda village		20
21	Tourist Interpretation Centre	100	
22	Tribal Cultural Centre		500
23	Tribal Museum		300
Grand Total		1032	11400

Figure 31 Proposed Catalyst Projects in Nandurbar Tourist Circuit – Nandurbar
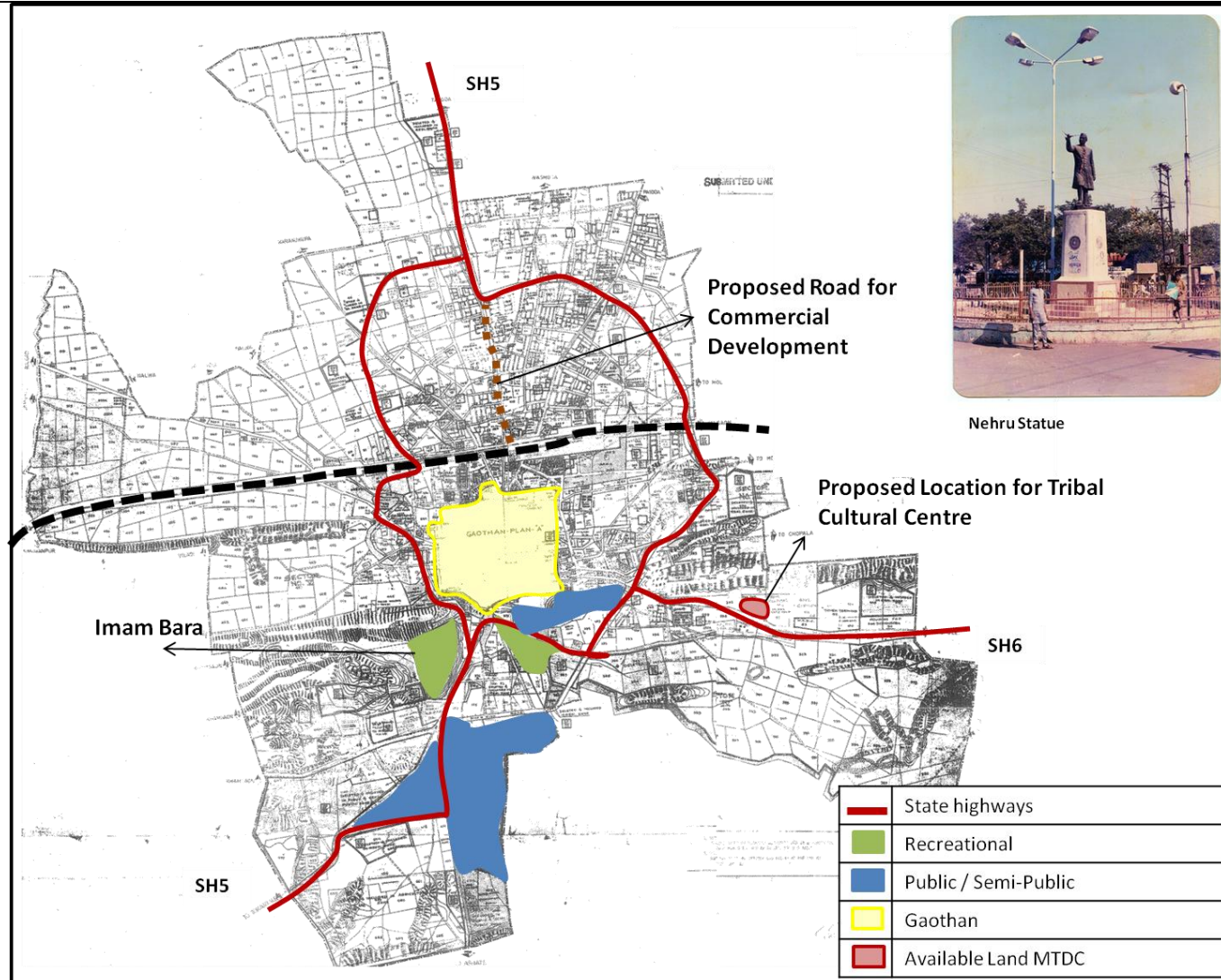
9.10. Funding Institutions

The projects identified for the growth of tourism in Nandurbar requires appropriate funding mechanisms for its implementation. Various plan schemes and institutional finances are available under which the funding can be sought for the various identified projects. Different plans/schemes by Central government, State government and Institutional finances available for the development of tourism infrastructure and improvement of tourism products mainly consist of the following:

Table 34: Various Schemes for Tourism Projects

Source	Schemes

Central Government	1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" (PIDDC)
	   A. Major destinations and circuits development
	   B. Rural Tourism infrastructure development
	2. Scheme for organizing fair & festival and tourism related events (DPPH)
	3. Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development
	4. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects (LRG)
	5. Financial assistance for 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums
	6. Integrated development of Wildlife Habitats, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MoEF, Government of India
	7. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)
	8. Scheme of Marketing Development of Tribal Products/Produce by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Maharashtra State Government	1. TirthKshetra Vikas Yojana 2. Tourism Incentives Scheme under the Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2006.
Institutional Finances	Financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects: by Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd (TFCI)

The details of each scheme by Central government, State Government such as the focus of the scheme, permissible activities, and funding norms are discussed in detail below:

Central Government financial assistance

The Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States/UTs for augmentation of tourist infrastructural facilities, production of publicity material and for celebration of certain identified fairs & festivals that are important from tourist's interest point of view. Assistance is provided every year on the basis of specific proposals received from the State/UT Govts., and in respect of the projects that are short-listed for consideration during that particular year.

Following are the various schemes by central government under which assistance is provided to State governments for various tourism related proposals received:

1. **Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" (PIDDC):** This scheme comprises of two major components

    A. Major destinations and circuits development

    B. Rural Tourism infrastructure development

A. **Major destinations and circuits development**

Table 35: Scheme Details

Focus of the Scheme	Improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products to the world standard and focus on Integrated Infrastructure Development of the tourist sites.
Permissible Activities	It involves Improvement of the surroundings of the destination which includes activities like • Landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc • Illumination of the tourist destination and the area around and SEL Shows etc • Providing for improvement in solid waste management and sewerage management, Public Conveniences, etc • Improvement of road connectivity leading to the tourist sites, especially from the National Highways/State highways and other entry points. • Construction of wayside Public Conveniences • Procurement of equipments directly related to tourism, like water sports, adventure sports, eco-friendly modes of transport for moving within the tourism zone and equipments for cleaning of the tourist destination will be eligible for 25% grant • Construction of public buildings which are required to be demolished because of implementation of the Master Plan • Refurbishment of the Monuments • Signages and display boards showing Tourist Area Maps • Documentation on places of interest at the locations • Tourist Arrival Centres, Reception Centres, Interpretation Centres • Improvement of municipal services directly related to Tourism • Other work/activities directly related to tourism
Eligibility	• For being eligible under this scheme the destination must be among the most visited sites in the State, or a recognized Heritage monument. A group of tourist

	attractions located in the same village, town or city would also qualify

Funding	• Financial assistance up to Rs 5.0 crore is provided for the development of destinations and Rs. 8.00 crore for development of Circuits
	• The Ministry of Tourism would bear 100% of the project cost based on the project plan and estimates submitted, excluding the items which are the exclusive responsibility of the State Governments, as
	  ✓ Making the land available for development
	  ✓ Implementation of rehabilitation package, where shifting of dwellings or commercial units is required. However, the Government of India would provide assistance for construction of Tourist Reception Centres including shopping complexes to house the displaced shops
	  ✓ Operation, maintenance and management of the assets created
	  ✓ External infrastructure like Water Supply, Electricity and Roads

B. Rural Tourism infrastructure development

Focus of the Scheme	As per this scheme thrust is on promotion of village tourism as the primary tourism product. Tourism form that showcases the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations. It can include farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism and eco - tourism. Tourism which meshes with seasonality and local events and is based on preservation of culture, heritage and traditions.
Permissible activities	Improvement of the surroundings of the village. This would include activities like • Landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc • Improvements to roads within the Panchayat limits. This shall not include any major road which connects the village • Illumination in the village • Providing for improvement in solid waste management and sewerage management • Construction of wayside amenities • Procurement of equipments directly related to tourism, like water sports, adventure sports, eco-friendly modes of transport for moving within the tourism zone • Refurbishment of the Monuments • Signages • Reception Centres • Other work/activities directly related to tourism • Tourist Accommodation
Funding	• A maximum of Rs 50.0 lakh is sanctioned for each project under this scheme for development of tourism related infrastructure

2. Scheme for organizing fair & festival and tourism related events (DPPH)

Focus of the Scheme	The Department of Tourism shall provide financial assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events such as seminars, conclaves, conventions etc. for the promotion of tourism
Permissible activities	Central Financial Assistance would be provided for the following items: • Creation of semi permanent structures • Production of posters, pamphlets, advertisement in news-paper and production of film • Remuneration of artists • Sitting arrangements, lighting, sound, lodging &boarding, transportation, hiring of space and other similar activities
Funding	Ministry of Tourism, Government of India would provide maximum financial assistance of Rs. 25.00 Lakh per fair /festival / event in the case of States. The State Government organizing the event would contribute atleast 50 % of the total expenditure involved on the fair / festival or event.

3. Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development

Focus of the Scheme	The work for development of places of tourist interest, illumination and preservation of monuments and development of cruise terminals, etc which are under the control of the Central Agencies like Archaeological Survey of India, Port Trust of India and ITDC etc
Permissible activities	• Improvement of the surroundings of the destination. This would include activities like landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc • Illumination of the Tourist destination and the area around and SEL Shows etc • Construction of public buildings which are required to be demolished because of implementation of the Master Plan • Illumination/Restoration/Refurbishment of the Monuments • Signages and display boards showing Tourist Area Maps and • Documentation on places of interest at the locations • Tourist Arrival Centres, Reception Centres, Interpretation Centres • Civic amenities at and around destination • Development of cruise terminals • Construction of Convention Centre
Funding	The Ministry of Tourism would bear 100% of the project cost based on the project plan.The amount of financial assistance by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India will not exceed Rs 25 crore. For Convention Centre, maximum funding of Rs. 5.00 Crore may be provided to the Central Agencies.

4. **Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects (LRG)**

Focus of the Scheme	A project, which is a tourist attraction, or used by tourists and generates large revenue through a levy of fee or user charges on the visitors. The projects promoted by Public Sector Undertakings, Agencies, or Autonomous Bodies of Central/State Governments as well as projects promoted by private sector / PPP Projects recommended by the State Governments/UT Administrations will be eligible for assistance.
Permissible activities	Projects like • Tourist trains • Cruise vessels • Cruise Terminals • Convention Centres • Golf Courses open for both domestic and international tourists • Health and Rejuvenation facilities and • Last mile connectivity to tourist destinations (air and cruise including heli tourism) etc would qualify for assistance *However Hotel & Restaurant component will not be eligible for assistance. Procurement of vehicles and sports facilities like stadiums will also not be eligible for assistance under the scheme*
Funding	The subsidy under the scheme will have a cap of Rs 50 Cr subject to a maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoters, whichever is Lower There should be a minimum loan component of 25% in the case of private sector/ PPP projects.

5. **Financial assistance for 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums** - Scheme by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India

Focus of the Scheme	Development of both new museums and existing museums
Permissible Activities	Financial assistance is provided for professional development of museums, managed by voluntary organizations, institutions, societies, trusts, local bodies, etc. including universities & colleges registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or those managed by the State Government. The broad range includes museums for promotion of: a) Antiquities b) Numismatics c) Paintings d) Ethnological collection e) Folk art f) Others including Art & Crafts, Textiles, Stamps, etc.
Funding	Maximum financial assistance admissible (Rs. in Lakhs)

		Category 1	Category 2
	Setting up of New Museum	600	300
	Development of Infrastructure of Existing Museum	500	250
	Category I : State museums and renowned museums with exquisite collections Category II : Other museums For all purposes grant would be in the ratio of 80:20. A maximum of and up to 80% of the estimated cost would be provided by the Central Government and a minimum of 20% and balance, if any, will be met by the State Government/Institution, as the case may be.		

6. **Scheme of Marketing Development of Tribal Products/ Produce by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (TRIFED)**

Focus of the Scheme	The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (*TRIFED*) is engaged in marketing development of tribal products including tribal art and craft items directly. TRIFED is striving to provide economic benefits to a large number of this unorganized section of the society.
Permissible Activities	TRIFED concentrates only on the following four activities for the period 2007-12 i. Retail Marketing Development Activity ii. MFP Marketing Development Activity iii. Vocational Training, Skill Up-gradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers iv. Research Development/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Activity.
Eligibility	Tribal Federations, State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, State Forest Development Corporations and other State level Agencies
Funding	✓ As per the approved Road Map, the Central Government would extend a total amount of Rs. 69.59 crore as grants under the scheme to TRIFED during the 11th Plan period.

State Government financial assistance

Every year Maharashtra State government allocates funds for various scheme of tourism development. Various proposals received from various urban areas as well as rural areas are considered and funds are allocated. In the year 2012-2013 State budget, Rs.228 crore has been allocated for various schemes of tourism development. One of the schemes of State government for the development of pilgrim centers is Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana

1. Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana

Maharashtra State is known for its pilgrim centers and maintaining sanctity and cleanliness at the place of pilgrimage is of utmost importance to provide an enhanced experience and attract more tourists. Hence Maharashtra State Government has entrusted the responsibility for development of pilgrimage centers to the Urban Development Department or Rural Development Department vide G.R. No. MIS 7896/1830/CR-78/96/UD-18 dated 17th May, 1996. Every year certain fund is allocated for the development of pilgrim centers under the Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana

Focus of the Scheme	Development of the pilgrim centres in both urban and rural areas		
Permissible Activities	Approach Roads, Water Supply, Toilet Blocks, Visitor accommodation, Parking, Street lighting, Landscaping etc		
Funding	Every year certain fund is allocated for this programme under which development is carried out on the basis of proposals received from the various pilgrim centers.		
	Year	Funds Allocation	Funds Utilized
	2009-10	8000.00	3303.73
	2010-2011	2650.18	2650.18
	2011-2012	3000.00	-
	2012-2013	Substantial outlay proposed for special programme for Development of places of Pilgrimage.		

2. Tourism Incentive scheme under Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2006

Various incentives have been declared under the Maharashtra Tourism policy 2006 to encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development. Some of the proposed projects in Nandurbar can obtain benefit under this incentive scheme. All the proposed projects in Nandurbar will be categorized in Zone B or Zone C as per zoning of the Maharashtra Tourism policy 2006. The various incentives that can be sought by investors under this policy are listed in the table below.

Focus of the Scheme	Incentives to encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development
Projects eligible for Incentives	• Hotels, Heritage Hotels, Resorts and Health Farms, Health & Wellness spa units registered under the Bed and Breakfast scheme of MTDC. • Motels and wayside amenities

	- Apartment Hotels/Service Apartments - Water Sports and Amusement Parks - Arts and Crafts Villages - Golf Courses - Camping, Caravanning and Tent Facilities - Arial Ropeways - Convention Centres - Development of Hill Stations - Adventure Tourism Projects - Houseboats - Eco-Tourism Projects. - Museums and Aquariums	
Zones for tourism	Zone A	Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban District, Navi Mumbai, Thane and Pune Municipal Corporation and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation areas.
	Zone B	All Municipal Corporations (except areas in Zone A) and A Class Municipalities.
	Zone C	All districts of Maharashtra except areas in Zone A and B
Eligibility criteria for units	Eligible units (project approved) should have a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 100 lakhs or more, Rs. 50 lakhs, and Rs. 25 lakhs in A, B and C zone respectively which should be made within 3 years, 2 years and 18 months respectively from the date of registration.	
Land Policy	If an investor approaches the MTDC with a viable project on a particular plot of land and undertakes to bear the cost of acquisition and escalation thereof, the MTDC will acquire such land through the Collector and lease the same to the private investor on stipulated terms and conditions in accordance with the government rules and regulations.	
Incentives		
Fiscal incentives	- Total exemption from Luxury Tax (as applicable to Hotels) for a period of 7 & 10 years in the B and C zones respectively & 50% exemption for a period of 5 years in A zone. - Total exemption from Entertainment Tax/Amusement Tax for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years in the A, B, and C zones respectively - Total exemption from Stamp Duty for the projects located in B and C zones and 50% exemption from stamp duty for projects located in A zone.	
Electricity concessions	Electricity duty will be levied at industrial rates for the respective period	
Renewal of	Various licenses and clearances necessary in tourism projects are required to be	

Licenses	renewed every year. By this Policy 2006, these licenses/permissions will require renewal every 5 years.

Institutional assistance

1. **Financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects: by Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd (TFCI)**

Focus of the Scheme	Provision of financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects, facilities and services
Permissible activities	Hotels, Restaurants, Holiday Resorts, Amusement Parks, Multiplexes, Entertainment Centers, Education and Sports, Safari Parks, Rope-ways, Cultural Centers, Convention Halls, Transport, Travel and Tour Operating Agencies, Air Service, Tourism Emporia, Sports Facilities etc.
Norms of Assistance	TFCI provides financial assistance to projects with capital cost of Rs. 3 crore and above. Projects with high capital cost may be financed along with other All-India Financial/Investment Institutions. Assistance is provided by way of rupee loans, direct subscription/underwriting of public issues of shares/debentures. • Minimum Promoters' contribution 30% of project cost • Debt: Equity Ratio - 1.5:1 • Interest Rate band 12.5% p.a to 12.5%+1.5 to 3% p.a. • Repayment period 8 to 10 years

10. DESTINATION MARKETING PLAN

10.1 Marketing Plan

Tourism statistics of Maharashtra for the year 2010 show that total number of domestic tourists was 48.4 million whereas the foreign tourist arrival were over 5.0 million. It recorded highest number of foreign tourist arrivals and is among top 5 states in domestic tourist visits in 2010. However most of these tourists appear to visit the well–known tourism destinations and 85% originated from within the state. Hence the marketing strategy for Nandurbar district is envisaged to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Attract domestic tourists from different parts of the country
2. Showcase the lesser known cultural heritage of the district
3. Promote tribal and cultural tourism

Nandurbar as a complete tourism offering is relatively new apart from religious tourism in case of Prakasha. Hence for a tourist it represents a destination that has been less visited by the regular domestic tourist. As a result there is a limited realization of the potential. Thus it is evident that tourism in the Nandurbar district is in its infancy and will require aggressive marketing efforts.

At present there are negligible marketing efforts for the promotion of tourism in Nandurbar. Currently, MTDC does not have any office setup in Nandurbar and hence does not offer any tourism products. Marketing unlike selling focuses on meeting the needs of the customer by means of the product and the whole cluster of attributes associated with creating delivering and finally consuming it. In order to develop the marketing plan for the district it is necessary to segment and target the right tourists while positioning the tourism products.

10.1.1. Segmentation and Targeting

The term refers to identifying the behaviour of the potential tourists in order to market the tourism products to specific consumer types. The tourists currently visiting Nandurbar are limited to religious tourists visiting Prakasha which are seasonal and local and the tourists from

neighbouring districts of Gujarat, visiting Toranmal for weekends and vacation and enjoying alcohol. In order to expand the tourist type, it is essential to market to targeted tourists.

Nandurbar district aims to target the following types of tourists:

Target Tourist Type	Characteristics
Cultural Heritage Tourists	• The demographic profile of the cultural heritage travel segment today is younger, wealthier, more educated and more technologically savvy. • Generation X and Y'ers (ages 18-34), are more apt than Matures aged 55+ to take trips where they can learn something new.
Nature Enthusiasts	• Aged 30+ and realize the value of getting away from office life • Good spenders on quality products
Pilgrimage Tourists	• Aged 30+ and want to explore their spiritual side • Look out for local destinations, mostly within commutable distance

10.1.2. Positioning

The Nandurbar district offers a plethora of tourist avenues. It can thus be able to attract targeted tourist types by positioning itself as a safe, secure and cultural destination utilizing its tribal cultural wealth. Hence as part of the marketing plan it is envisaged to position the district for its historical, cultural and natural value. In turn, the attractive positioning vision statement is proposed as:

"Explore the Jungles of Man and Absorb the Religion of Mankind"

This broad positioning statement can be marketed with different tourism products including tourist circuits. The broad strategies supplementing the marketing objectives would hence help attract the targeted tourists.

10.2. Tourism Products

Tourism products are defined as developed attractions/ tours/ products which would attract not only local but tourists from all over the country. Tourism product includes the total tourist experience that meet its expectations, including experience with housing, natural and cultural attractions, entertainment, transportation, catering, hosts etc. Nandurbar has possibilities for

development and commercialization of tourism products. Successful tourism products or products with the greatest opportunity to be quickly placed on the market include:

1. Circuits Tours

2. Cultural centres – Tribal Showcase

3. Special Interests

10.2.1. Tourist Circuits

The five identified local circuits namely, Prakasha, Shahada, Toranmal, Kathi and Nandurbar are proposed to be marketed to the tourists visiting the district. All identified circuits serve the two-fold purpose of tourism development as well as marketing. Each circuit is branded based on its intrinsic value. These circuits can be developed as tours in the district and supported by marketing collateral. The maps and figures below show the details of each circuit.

Table 36: Branding of Tourist Circuits

Tourist Circuit	Number of Days	Branding
Prakasha	One Day	Religious Circuit
Shahada	One Day	Historical Circuit
Toranmal	Two Days	Natural Heritage and Wellness Circuit
Kathi	Two Days	Tribal Circuit
Nandurbar	Two Days	Showcase

Figure 32: Prakasha Religious Circuit
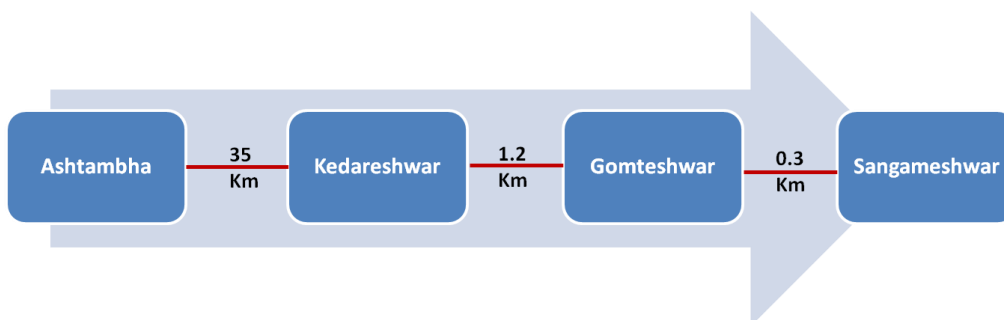
Figure 33: Shahada Historical Circuit
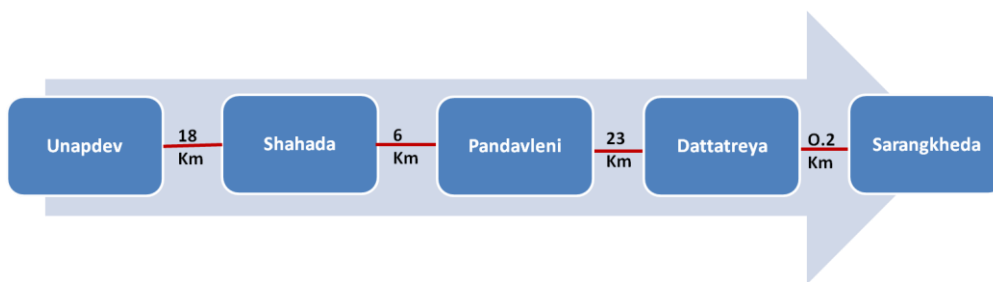
Figure 34: Toranmal Natural Heritage and Wellness Circuit
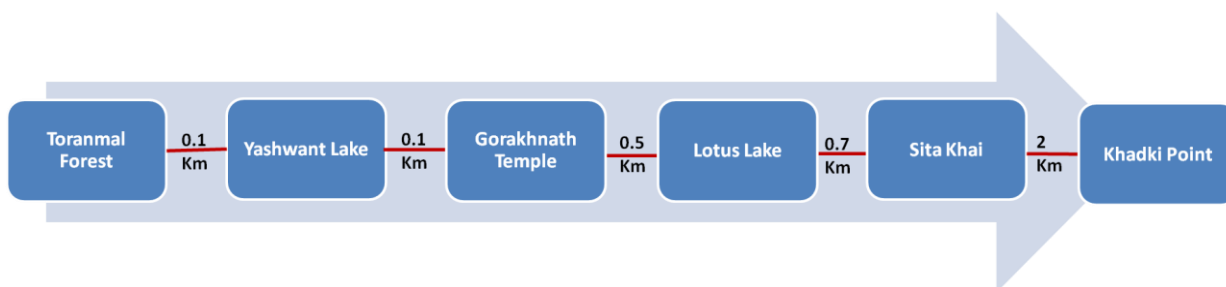
Figure 35: Kathi Tribal Circuit
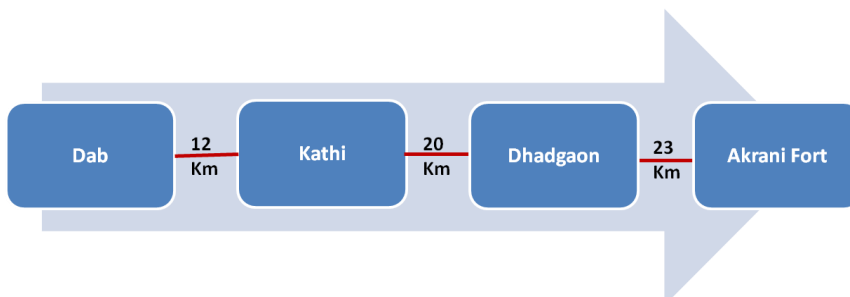
Figure 36: Nandurbar Showcase
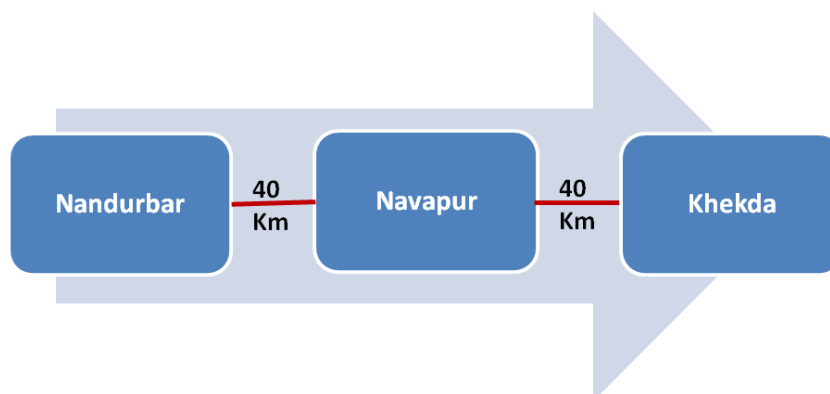
10.2.2. Tribal Cultural Centres

The aim of this product is to motivate tourists to engage in cultural activities and attract heritage tourists. The tribal culture showcase would include tamashas, exhibitions, folk dances and other art forms displayed in the cultural centres proposed in Shahada and Nandurbar. The media plan should be geared towards attracting all these. The promotion can focus on creating Nandurbar city as the showcase destination of tribal culture. To facilitate this concept the following initiatives will be required:

- Tie up with booking agents for promoting the tribal cultural centre as part of tribal tours in the district

- Providing brochures and other marketing collateral at Information centers at all railway junctions and bus terminals in the district

- Promotional and Logistical alliance with Indian railways to include Nandurbar in their travel itineraries.

- Tie up with various performers, artists and cultural groups to showcase performances

- Market events such as exhibitions, cultural shows in other important cities hosting similar events.

10.2.3. Special Interest Packages

This strategy aims to attract tourists in the off season. It will try to motivate tourists who are visiting friends and relatives and are already in Nandurbar. It will also cater to special interest through development of innovative packages.

Segments of Special interest tourists that Nandurbar can target are:

- Adventure tourism

  o Land based

  o Water based

  o Air borne

- Industrial Tourism

- Others

The different packages that can be designed will fall largely under the category of adventure tourism. Other schemes can be monsoon discount packages.

Table 37: Special Interest Packages

Types	Examples	Tourist spots where these sports can be taken up
Land Based	Rock Climbing, Trekking, Hill walking, Horse riding, Elephant Safari, Camping on Machan, Camp fire	Toranmal, Khekda, Sita Khai, Khadki Point
Water Based	Boating, rowing, sailing, yatching, canoeing, motorized speed boat, houseboats, River rafting	Prakasha, Sarangkheda, Shahada
Air Borne	Para sailing, Para gliding, Micro lite flying, Ballooning	Kathi, Dab, Toranmal, Khadki Point

Efforts should be made to develop innovative packages in all these categories to attract niche segments of tourists. In planning these packages care should be taken to ensure that these packages are spread across the year and do not aggregate in a particular season. The promotion effort will require aggressive advertising, collaboration with event organizers, hoardings at airports, stations, brochures at information centers, etc.

10.3. Marketing Channels

A **marketing channel** is a set of practices or activities necessary to transfer the ownership of goods, and to move goods, from the point of production to the point of consumption and, as such, which consists of all the institutions and all the marketing activities in the marketing process. Different marketing channels can be used to market the identified tourism products in Nandurbar. The channels proposed for Nandurbar tourism development are as follows:

1. Integration of destinations/ circuits with State level Circuits

2. Advertizing - Media Plan in including FAM tours, above the line and below the line marketing[13] channels

3. Branding Identity

10.3.1. Circuit Tours

From time to time, the state conducts circuits/ tours and promotes the tourist destinations as part of a larger circuit. These circuit tours act as marketing tools to attract further tourists. State tourism development corporations use these tourist destinations as products in their circuit tours to market the cultural wealth of the state. The circuits thus formed are referred to in this report as state level circuit tours.

State Level Circuit Tours

In order to attract tourists to a particular destination, its presence in a state level circuit helps in putting the destination on the state tourism map. In case of Nandurbar, these national / state tourist circuits are identified as marketing channels for tourist destinations in the district. The destinations which are proposed to be included or promoted with the national/ state tourist circuits are:

Table 38: Integration with State level Circuits

S. No.	Itinerary Destination	Circuit	Duration	Additional Days to cover Spot	Distance from the nearest site
1	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Deccan Odyssey Rail	10 days	2 days	Nashik (247 kms)
2	Prakasha	Identified tourist circuits in Maharashtra (Phase II) Igatpuri- Nashik- Trimbakeshwar- Dhule- Jalgaon - Shirdi- Nashik region	5 days	1 day	Dhule (88 kms)

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[13] **Above-the-line** activity in marketing refers to marketing practices making use of the mass media where, given a firm's use of an advertising agency, the agency would make a commission on advertisements which are placed in media including television, newspapers, billboards, radio, magazines, and cinema, and where the commission charged by the advertising agency typically appears 'above-the-line' on the ad agency's bill to the firm. **Below-the-line** communications use media that are more niche focused. While both ATL and BTL communications can be used to either build brand awareness or drive sales through specific offers (promotions), it is BTL communication that gives the marketer the ability to tailor their messaging in a more personal manner to the audience

S. No.	Itinerary Destination	Circuit	Duration	Additional Days to cover Spot	Distance from the nearest site
3	Akrani Fort	Nashik Travel Circuit	10 days	1 day	Nashik (247 kms)
4	Toranmal Hill Station	Nashik Travel Circuit	10 days	1 day	Nashik (247 kms)

Tourist places such as Pandavleni can also be envisaged as part of larger national level Jain circuits or ASI heritage circuits. However, details of these are not mentioned as none of these circuit tours exist presently or are proposed. Though, the potential of Pandavleni becoming a monument of national heritage importance cannot be ruled out. The maps below show tourist destinations of Nandurbar as part of these State level tourist circuits.

Figure 37: Tourist Destinations of Nandubar District as part of State Travel Circuits - Pandavleni (Deccan Odyssey)
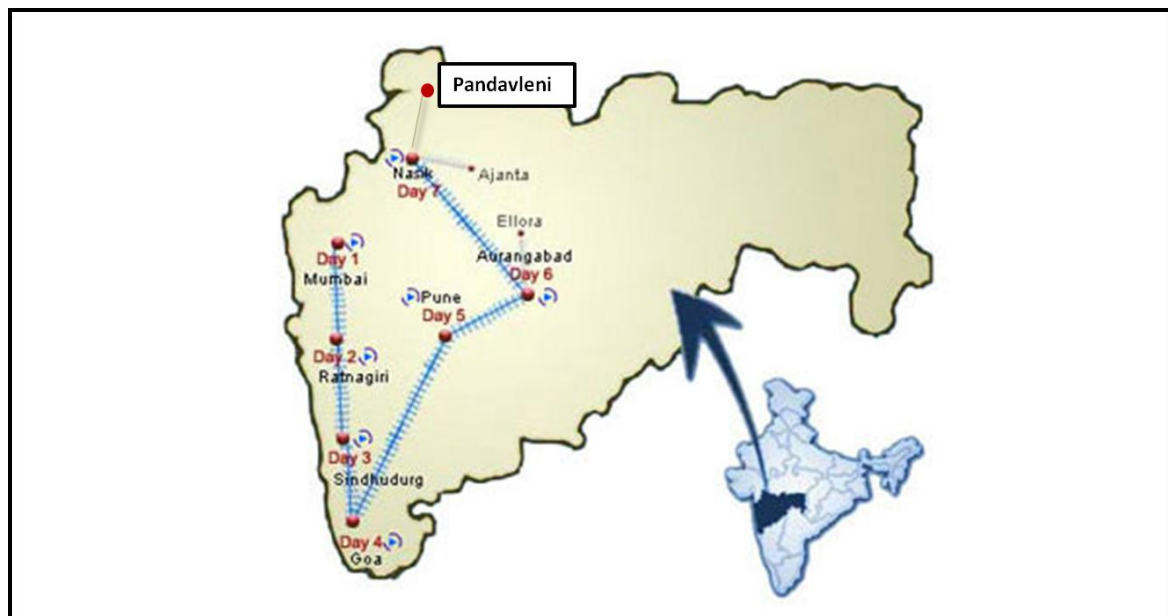
Figure 38: Tourist Destinations of Nandubar District as part of State Travel Circuits - Prakasha
(Identified Tourist Circuit - Phase II)
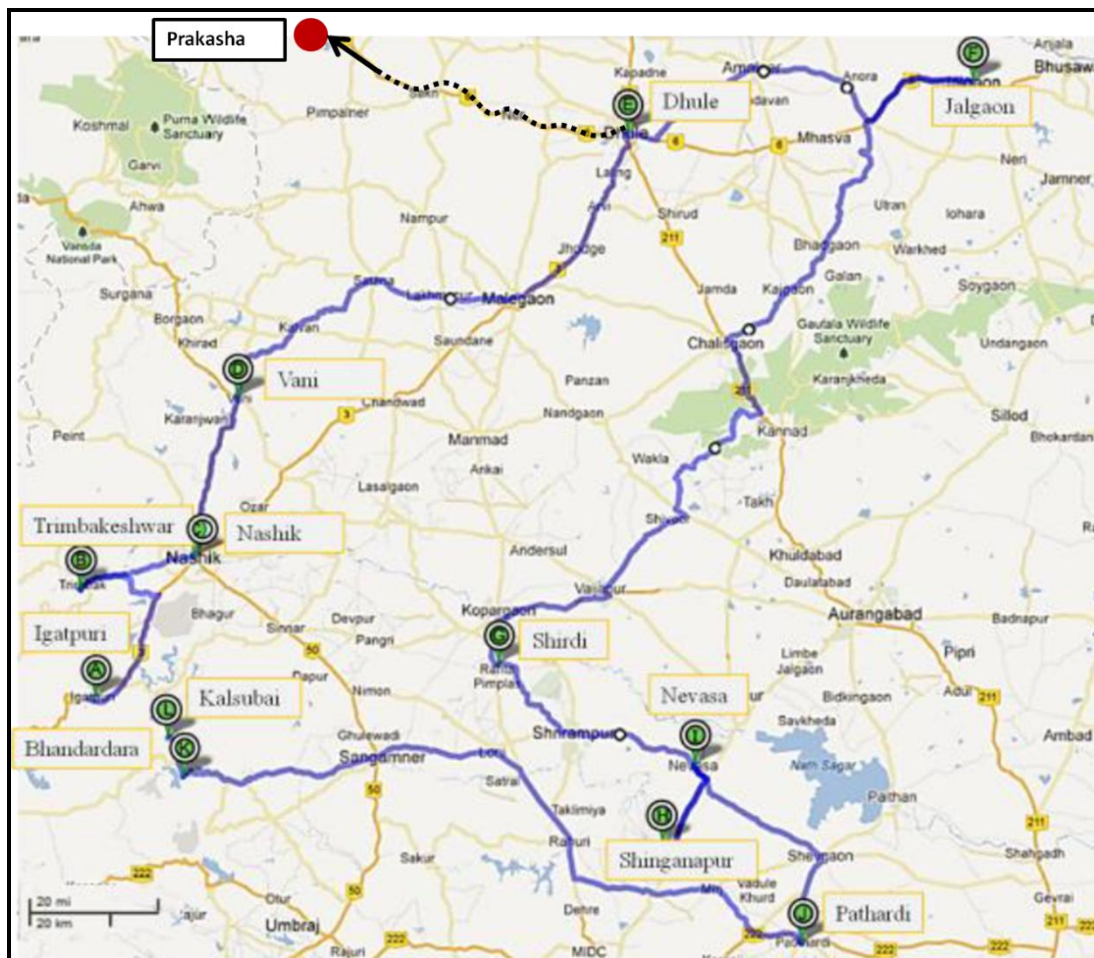
Figure 39: Tourist Destinations of Nandubar District as part of State Travel Circuits - Akrani Fort and Toranmal (Nashik Travel Circuit)
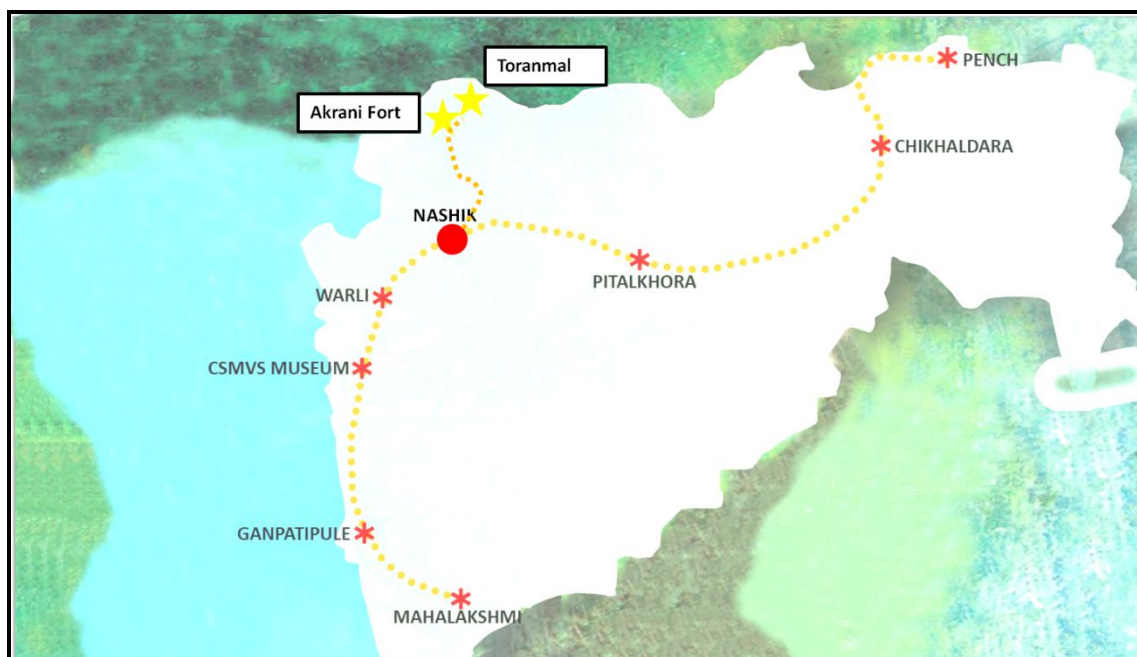
10.3.2. Media Plan

The important components of the media plan which are common for the promotion measures are as below:

FAM Tours: Tour operators play an important role in convincing the tourist to sample a tourist offering. To achieve this, the tour operator should be convinced of the product. Experience will enable the tour operator to promote Nandurbar better; hence it is recommended that Familiarization (FAM) tour be organized for tour operators. Local, national and international tour operators should be called for a free visit to priority destinations of the district and information regarding the destinations should be disseminated to them. Creating better awareness among tour operators about the tourism potential in Nandurbar and building their capabilities to function as facilitators is be an important element of the promotional strategy.

Website: The official website of MTDC does not provide information about Nandurbar. The district website for Nandurbar provides only a brief list of tourist spots in the district. Hence an important avenue for information dissemination is not being utilized to its fullest. Nandurbar city to be included in the city listings on website of MTDC. The web site will further need to

provide information on tourist spots in Nandurbar district, different packages, online tour bookings upcoming tourism projects etc.

Presence on World Wide Web: Nandurbar does not have special website dedicated to tourism. Only certain information of some tourist spots of Nandurbar are found in certain websites. There can be a special website designed specifically for tourism in Nandurbar district, showcasing various tourist destinations, various packages, online booking etc. Hyperlinks to these sites from other tourism websites may need to be increased. Specific sites on which links can be provided are:

- www.lonelyplanet.com
- www.travel-india.com
- www.tourisminindia.com
- www.makemytrip.com
- www.tripadvisor.com

Special arranged home-stays with tribal households can be listed on accommodation website. As Toranmal and Kathi tourist circuits provide for innovative approaches to accommodation including home-stay accommodation, nature huts, heritage villas etc. different accommodation websites such as www.hotels.com, and www.hostelbookers.com will invite not only domestic tourists but also international tourists.

Direct Mailers: Direct mailers have an advantage over print media in that the reach and frequency be regulated to the desired level without incurring the high cost implications of print media. Direct mailers can be used to increase awareness of the tour operators of special packages. Corporate companies and other cultural groups can be contacted through mailers in order to promote the cultural centers.

Brochures: A variety of brochures should be designed to promote the tourist attraction in Nandurbar. These can be used as direct mailers or can be placed at various government offices like MTDC, District planning office, tour operator offices, information centers etc.

Brochures should be designed for the following:

- Pilgrimage centers of Nandurbar;

- Natural Heritage of Nandurbar;

- Tribal and Cultural Heritage in Nandurbar

Other than these brochures special booklets should be designed for the various circuits.

The information to be provided in these brochures should include photographs, a write up about the importance of the destination, attractions at the destination, other nearby attractions, how to get to the destination, best time for visiting, what to carry, important phone numbers at the destination, how to make a booking etc.

Public relations: This can be achieved by maintaining contacts with journalists and thereby enabling good coverage of events that may be news worth such as good coverage of opening of the convention cum cultural centre, launch of websites, booklets, brochures etc. The specific objectives of public relations are

- Liaison with travel agents, tour operators, airlines to ensure promotion of Nandurbar and facilitate FAM tours.

- Liaison with television channels to encourage them to prepare fillers or films on Nandurbar and facilitate their visits

- Liaison with journalists to write articles in Newspapers, travel magazines about Nandurbar

Another public relations measure that can generate good publicity is sponsoring prizes (like an all expenses paid vacation to Nandurbar) for television game shows.

Outdoors: Another component of the media plan that can be used at a later stage to improve visibility for Nandurbar tourism is the outdoors media. The media vehicles include:

- Hoardings at bus shelters, bus terminus, airports, stations etc

- Signages and hoardings at strategic locations in Nandurbar

TV and Print Media: The Television and Print media are not being considered as major components of the media plan especially in the initial stages of creating awareness due to prohibitively high cost. However, the importance of these media vehicles cannot be denied and this avenue of advertisement should be explored. It would majorly involve advertisements in various TV channels and dailies like newspapers, In-flight magazines, travel magazines etc.

10.3.3. Brand Identity

It is essential that Nandurbar tourism occupies a strategic position in the minds of tourists. Building a brand identity is a means to achieve this. This identity can be achieved through:

- A distinctive Logo to be used on all communications

- The positioning statement to be used in all advertisements

An important aspect of brand identity is the brand image. This image will be built by adherence to quality and tourist orientation. The Nandurbar tourism brand should thus stand for a certain level of quality and tourist orientation.

Competition to generate interest: Competitions are good way to build interest in the minds of the customers. This exercise also helps in building a database of interested individuals. The following competitions are recommended for Nandurbar tourism:

- Designing a logo for Nandurbar tourism

- Coining a slogan for Nandurbar tourism

These competitions can be organized in Maharashtra, may be on a national scale, using the direct mailer or brochure method with the prize of an all expenses paid vacation to destinations in Nandurbar. The contest can also be hosted on the internet.

10.4. Marketing Budget

The marketing budget for the six years period from 2012-2015 and 2015-2018 based on the recommendations given in the preceding sections has been detailed in . The total promotion

budget for this period is **Rs.21.0 million**. This includes a graphic design and Corporate Identity program estimated at 1.0 million.

The following assumptions have been made in preparing this budget.

- A Graphic design and Corporate Identity program will be developed by a professional ad agency.

- Total 250 FAM tours will be organized in two phases with a cost of Rs. 20,000 per operator

- 1 lakh direct mailers will posted in the next six years period

- Approximately 1000 paper printed tissues/ folders will be distributed in trains per day.

- Approximately 10,000 brochures of individual tourist spots and 10,000 brochures of the circuits will be printed

- A capacity building program has been planned for training of guides, hotel operators etc.

- Other expenses include organizing competitions, public relations measures etc.

Table 39: Marketing Budget

S. No.	Promotional Expenditure	Cost (in lakhs)	Phasing	
			Phase I (2012-22)	Phase II (2022-32)
1	Graphic Design & Corporate Identity Programme by Ad Agency	10.00	5.00	5.00
2	FAM Tours (Familiarization tour for tour operators)	60.00	30.00	30.00
3	Direct Mailers (A6 size)	25.00	12.50	12.50
4	Printed Tissues / Folder (B/W)	20.00	10.00	10.00
5	Information broachers	52.00	26.00	26.00
6	Advertisement (Hoardings, web based, mobile based etc)	22.00	11.00	11.00
7	Separate website showcasing Nandurbar tourism	5.00	5.00	
8	Organising competitions for promotion of Nandurbar tourism	6.00	3.00	3.00
9	Capacity building programme	10.00	5.00	5.00
	Total	210.00	107.50	102.50

SITE PLANS

New Projects

Figure 40: Site Plan - Prakasha

Figure 41 Site Plan - Asthambha

ASTHAMBHA

1   Pedestrian Access Road to the Temple

2   Access Road through the Village to the plot

3   Dharamshala

4   Forest Museum

5   Prayer Hall

6   Security and Gate

7   Landscaped open exhibition space

8   Toilet Blocks

9   Pagoda at view points

10   Parking

Figure 42: Site Plan- Pandavleni
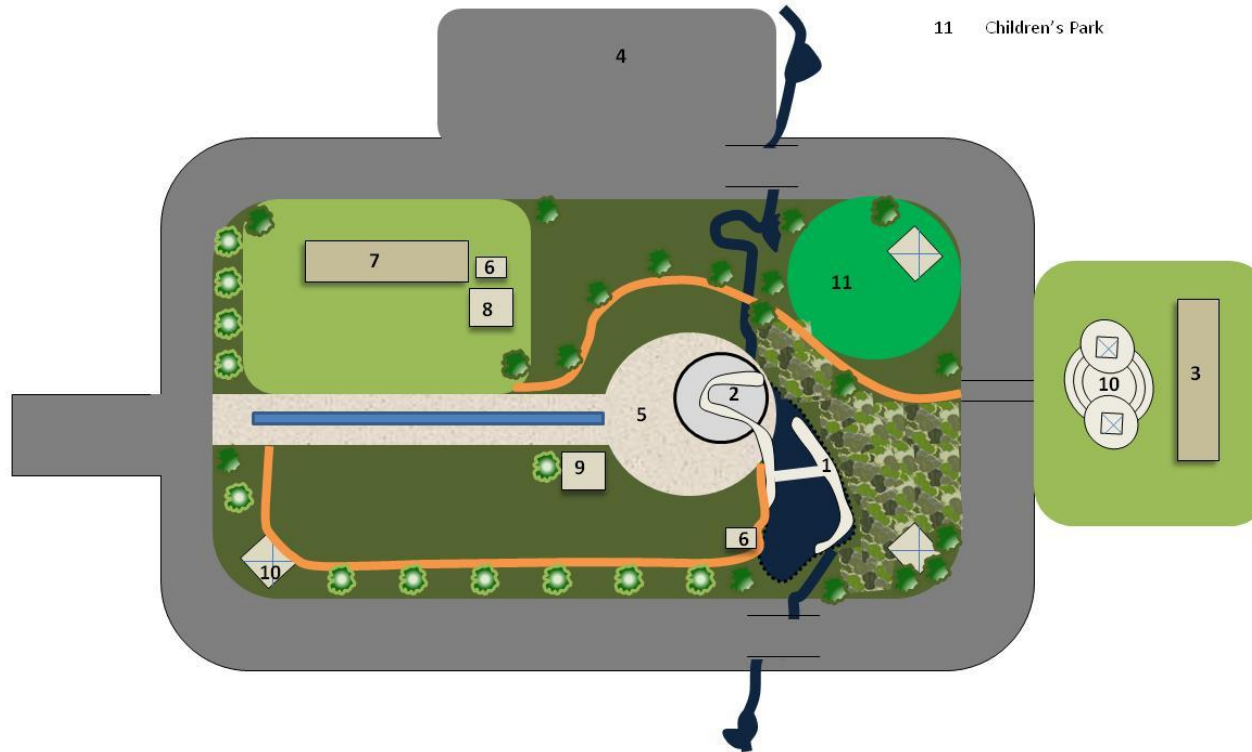
Figure 43: Site Plan - Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar

SARANGKHEDA HORSE BAZAAR

1   Stage for Horse Show

2   Cafetaria

3   Racing Ground Cum Exhibition Area

4   Horse Museum

5   Toilets

6   Horse Themed Resort

7   Parking
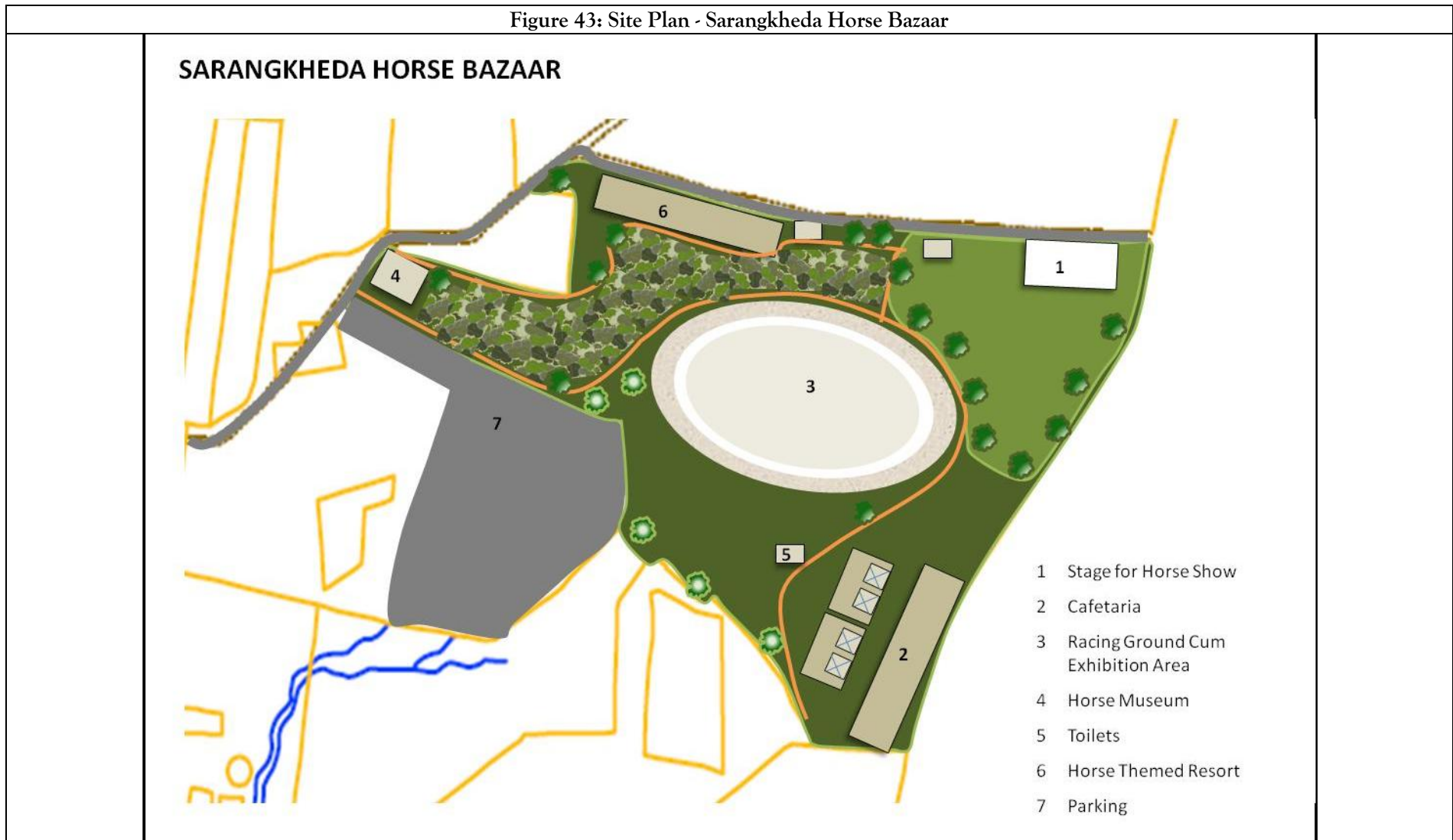
Figure 44: Site Plan- Sarangkheda Adventure Sports

SARANGKHEDA ADVENTURE SPORTS

1 MTDC Hotel
2 Resort
3 Admin Block for Adventure Sports
4 Pool
5 Jetty for Sports
6 Parking
7 Adventure Resort

Figure 45: Site Plan- Khadki Point

KHADKI POINT

1	Rose Garden
2	Camping Facilities with Toilet and Admin
3	Railing and Pedestrian Walkway
4	Information Kiosk
5	Parking
6	Picnic Pagoda
7	Pagoda with attached Cafeteria
8	Landscaping and Seating
9	Toilet Block
10	Existing Pagoda

To Yashwant Lake
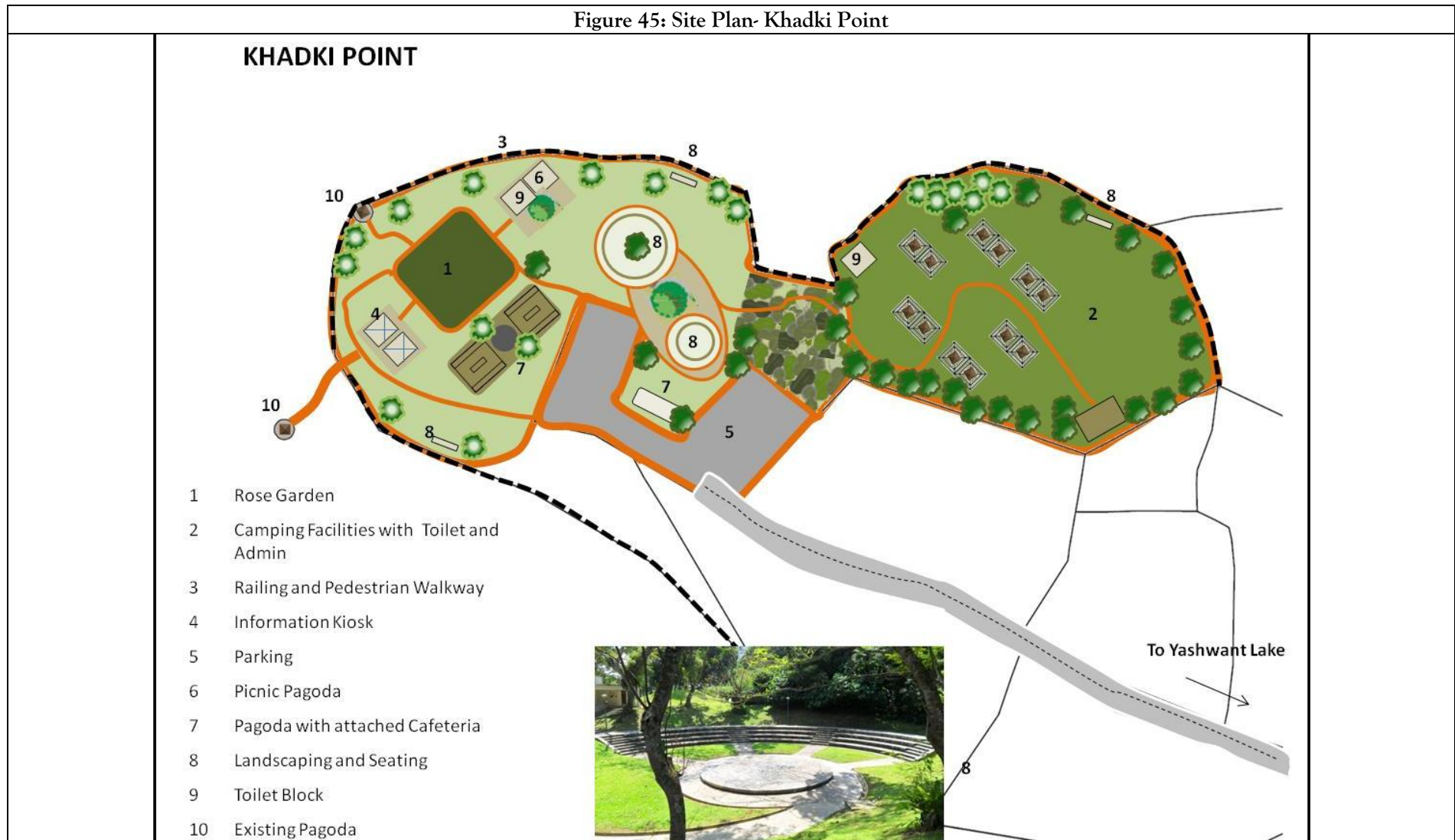
Figure 46: Site Plan- Sita Khai

SITA KHAI

5

9

8

2

8

2

3

8

7

SITAKHAI
POINT B

1

9

4

4

6

SITAKHAI
POINT A

7

1	Amphitheatre
2	Refreshment Kiosks
3	Railing and Pedestrian Walkway
4	Waterfall Museum
5	Parking
6	Garden
7	Existing Pagoda
8	Landscaping and Seating
9	Toilet Block
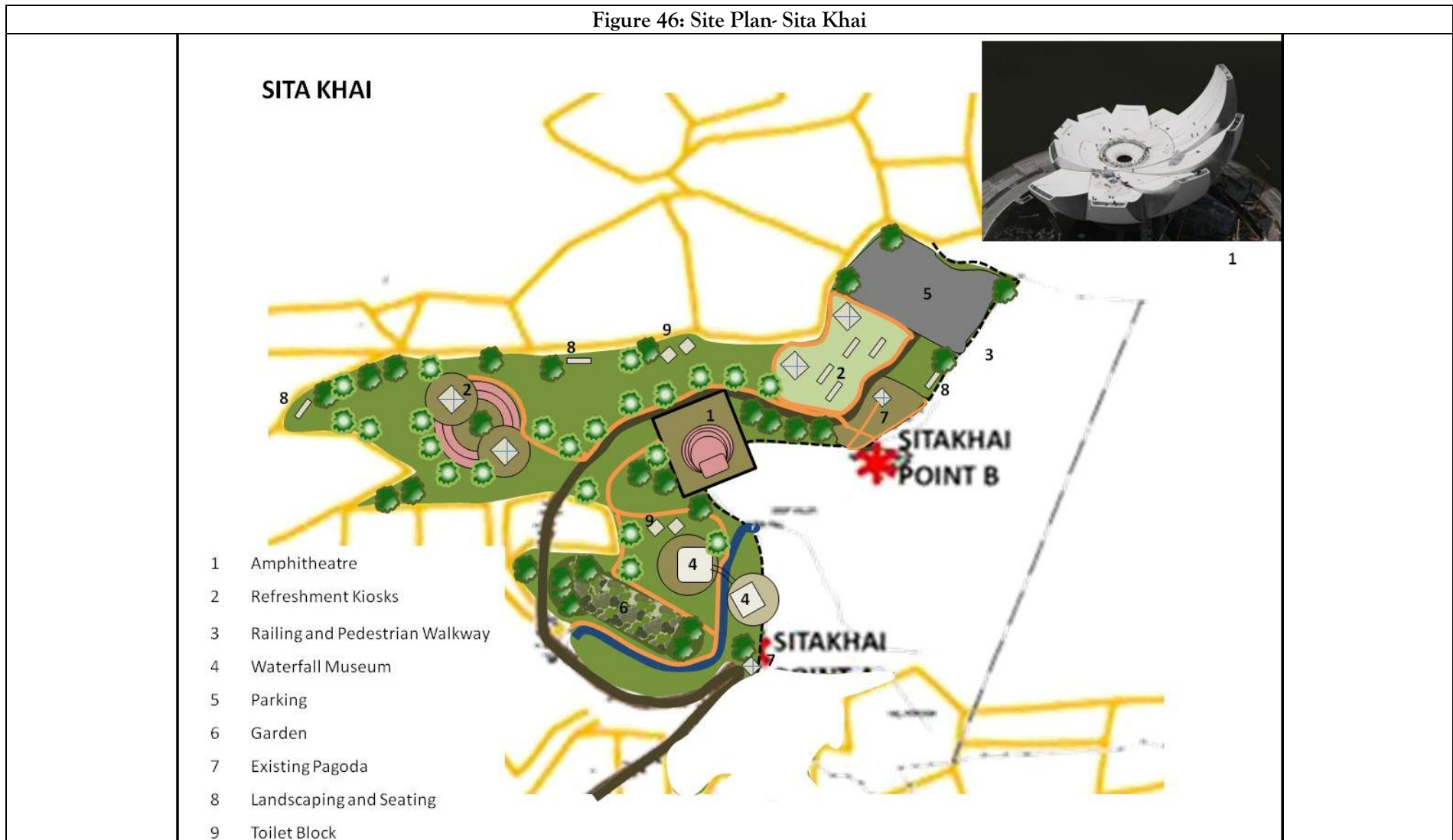
Figure 47: Site Plan- Toranmal Forest
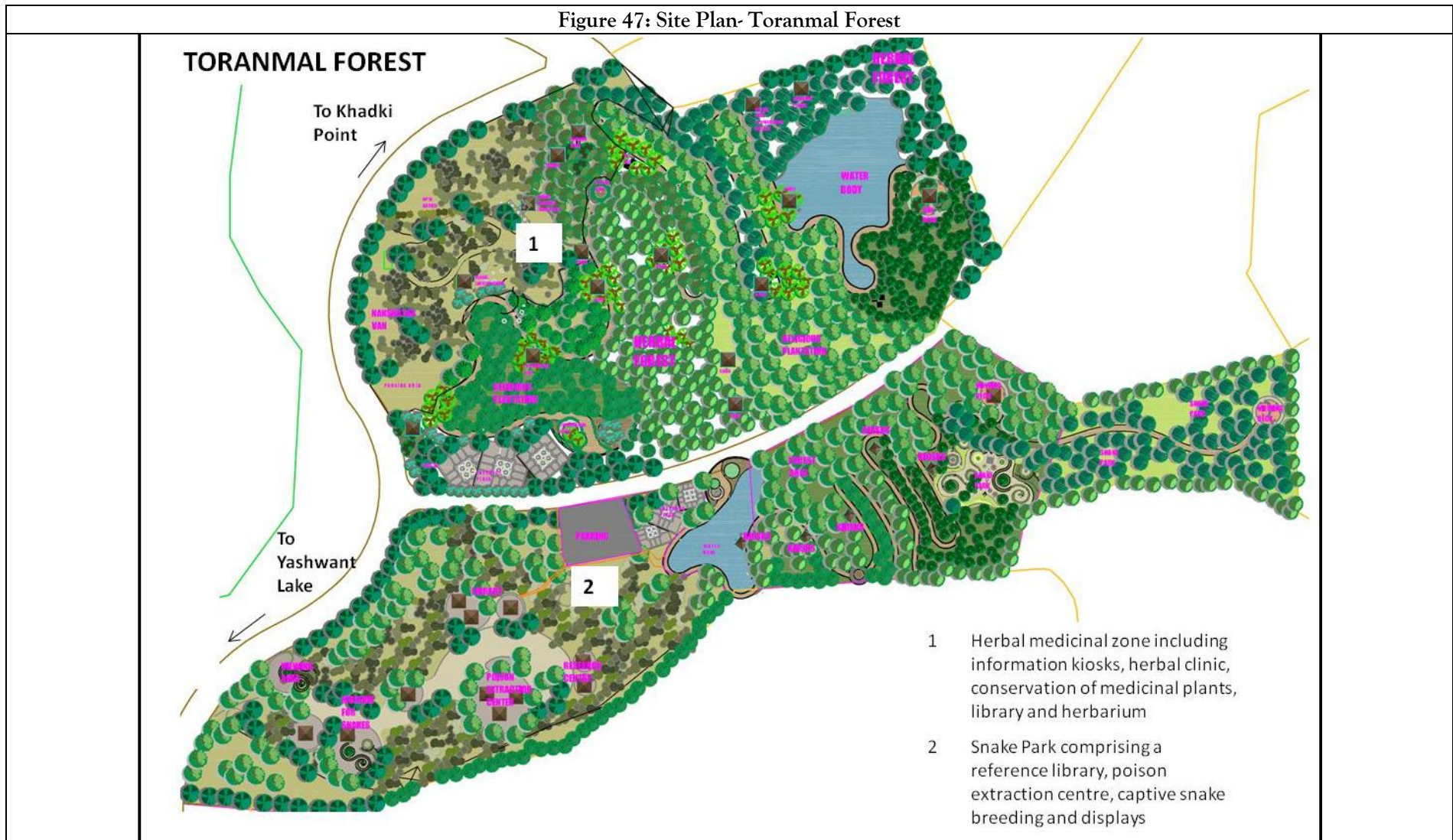
Figure 48: Site Plan- Toranmal Forest

TORANMAL FOREST

1. Mini planetarium
2. Parking
3. Eco-friendly restaurants
4. Information Kiosk
5. Food Bazaar
6. Toilets
7. Nature Huts
8. Nature hut greens
9. Extended amphitheatre with jet
10. Water sports
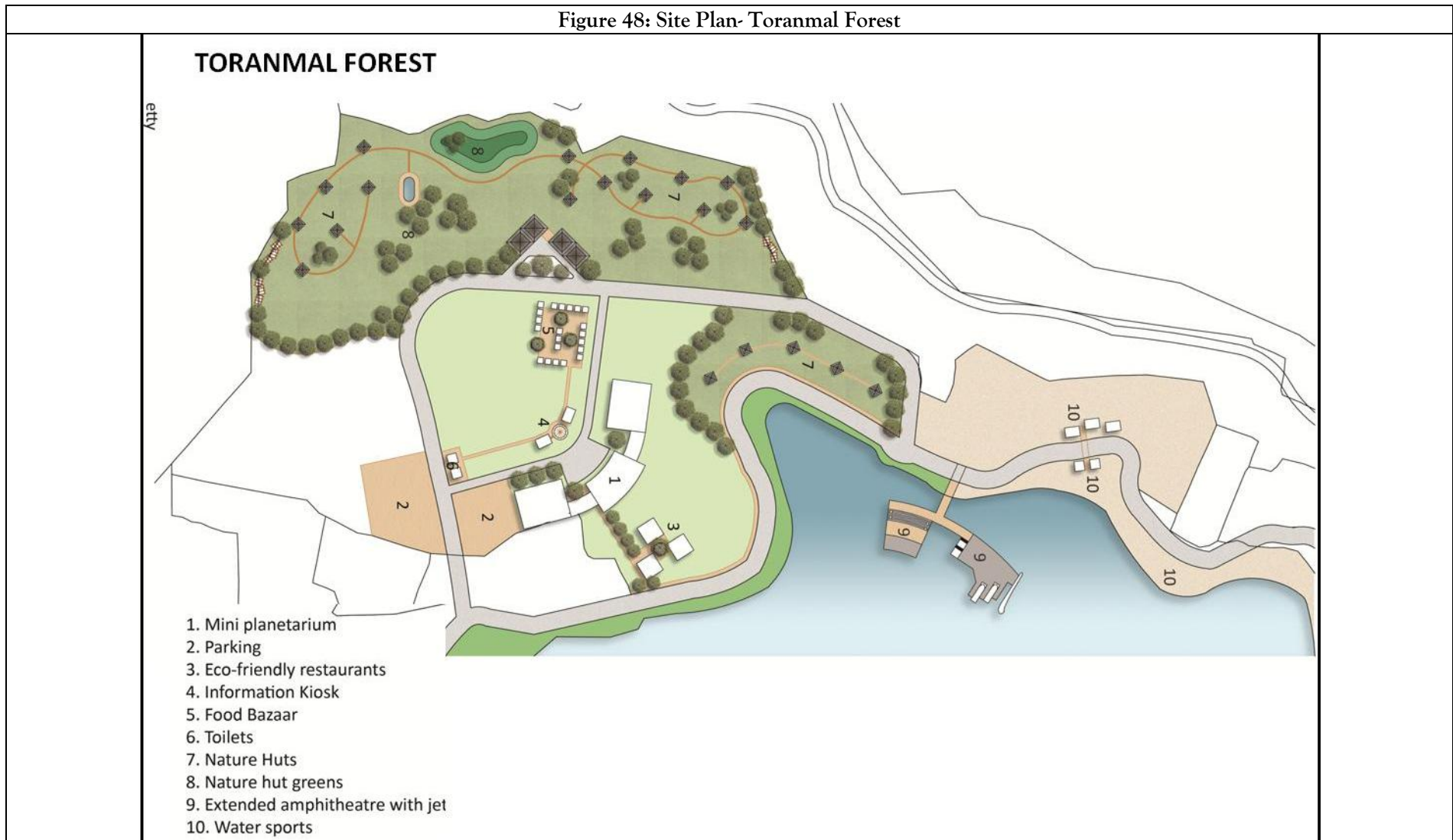
Figure 49: Site Plan- Gorakhnath Temple and Lotus Pond

GORAKHNATH TEMPLE

Existing Temple

1. Prayer Hall
2. Parking
3. Information kiosk
4. Haat Bazaar
5. Toilets

LOTUS POND

1 Lakefront Pedestrian Pathway
2 Pedestrian Access
3 Water Laser Show
4 Drinking Water
5 Toilet Block
6 Garden
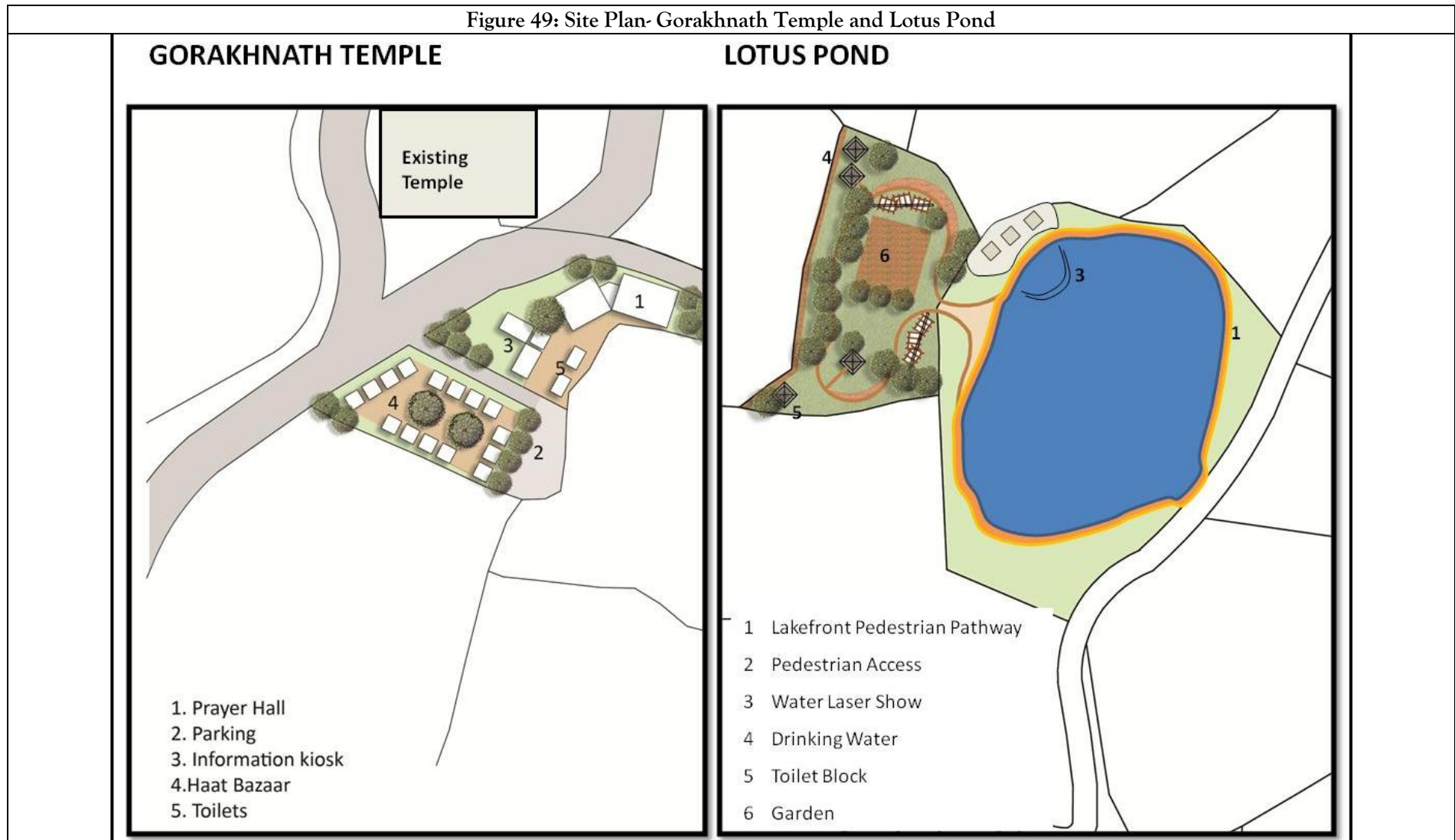
Figure 50: Site Plan- Akrani Fort
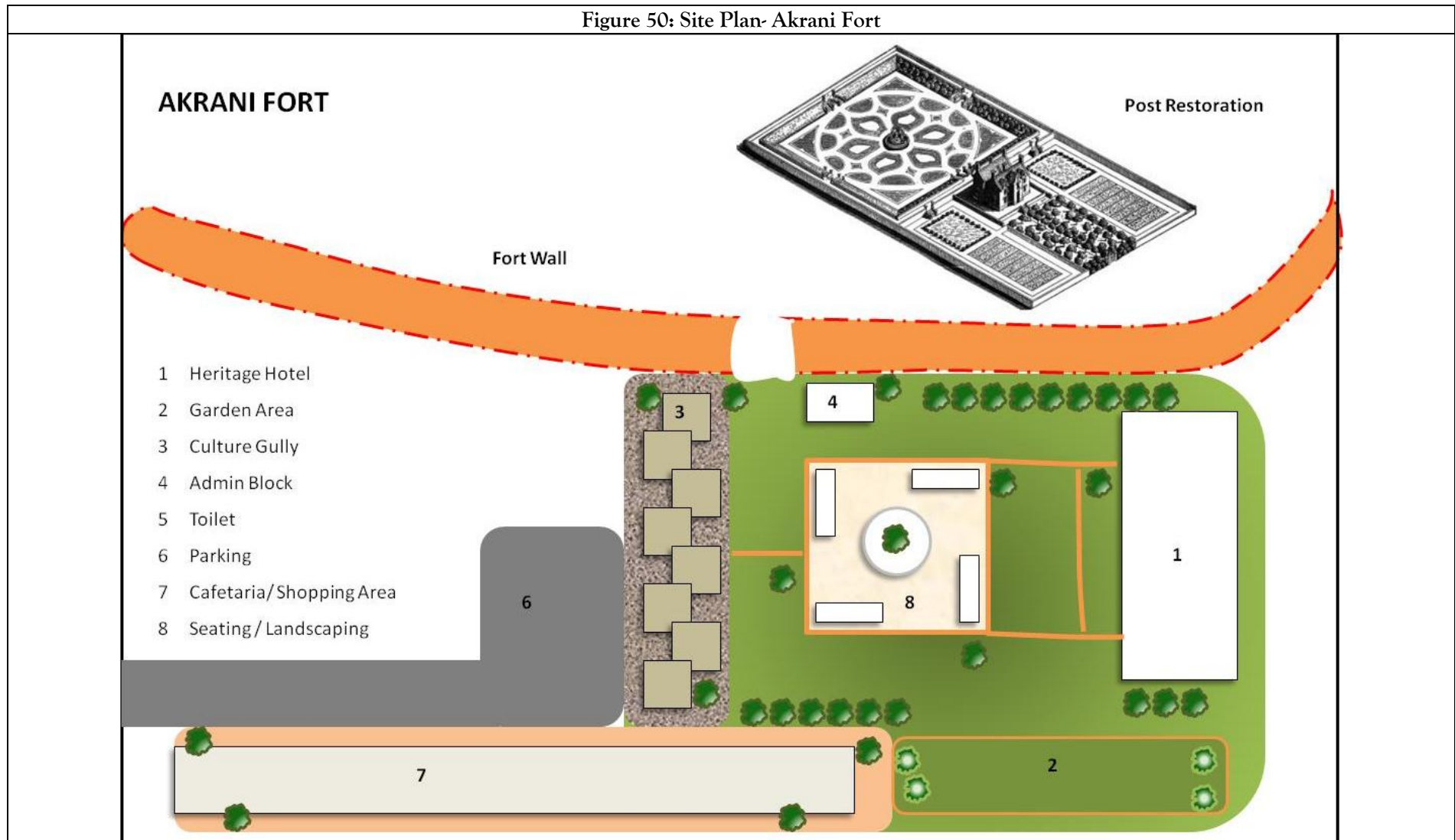
Figure 51: Site Plan - Kathi

Figure 52: Site Plan - Shahada

Figure 53: Site Plan- Nandurbar Tribal Centre
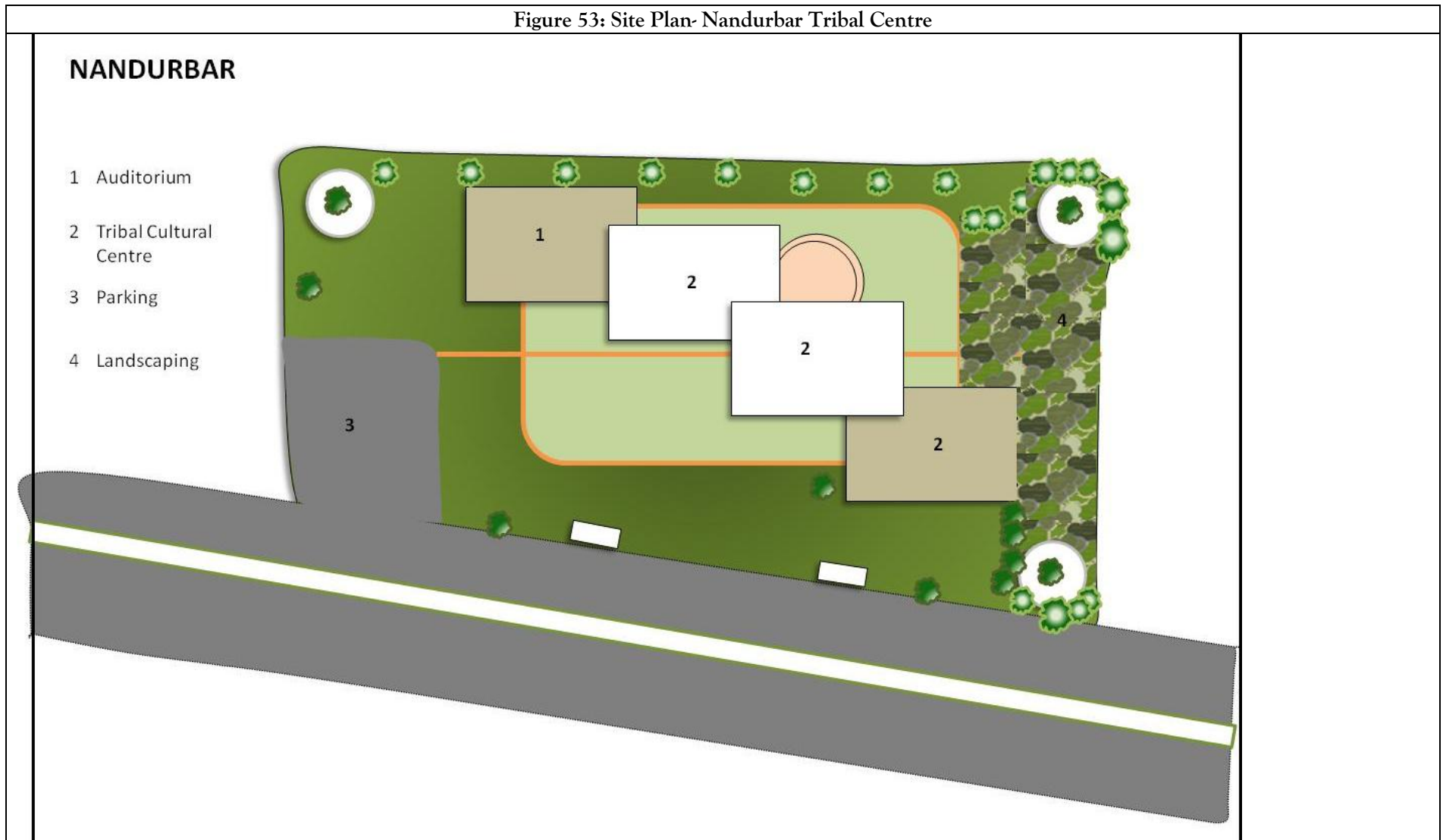
Annexure

Annexure 1 Bus Stands in the District

S. No.	Name	Location (Tehsil)	Distance from Nandurbar city (kms)
1	Nandurbar Bus stand	Nandurbar	0.35
2	Sundarde Bus stand	Nandurbar	6.19
3	Lonkheda Bus Stand	Nandurbar	8.9
4	Ashte Bus stand	Nandurbar	10.4
5	Taloda Bus Depot	Taloda	21.7
6	Chorvihar Bus stop	Navapur	27.4
7	ST Bus Station	Shahada	30.8
8	Kahatul Bus stand	Shahada	36.1
9	Wadali Bus Stop	Shahada	39
10	Bijri ST Bus stop	Akrani	42.3
11	Dhadgaon ST Bus Depot	Akrani	50.9
12	Navapur Bus Depot	Navapur	51.5
13	Varpada Bus Stand	Shirpur	54.3
14	Arthe Bus Stand	Shirpur	59.9
15	Wadi Bust Stand	Shirpur	60.7

Annexure 2 Review of Proposed Plans
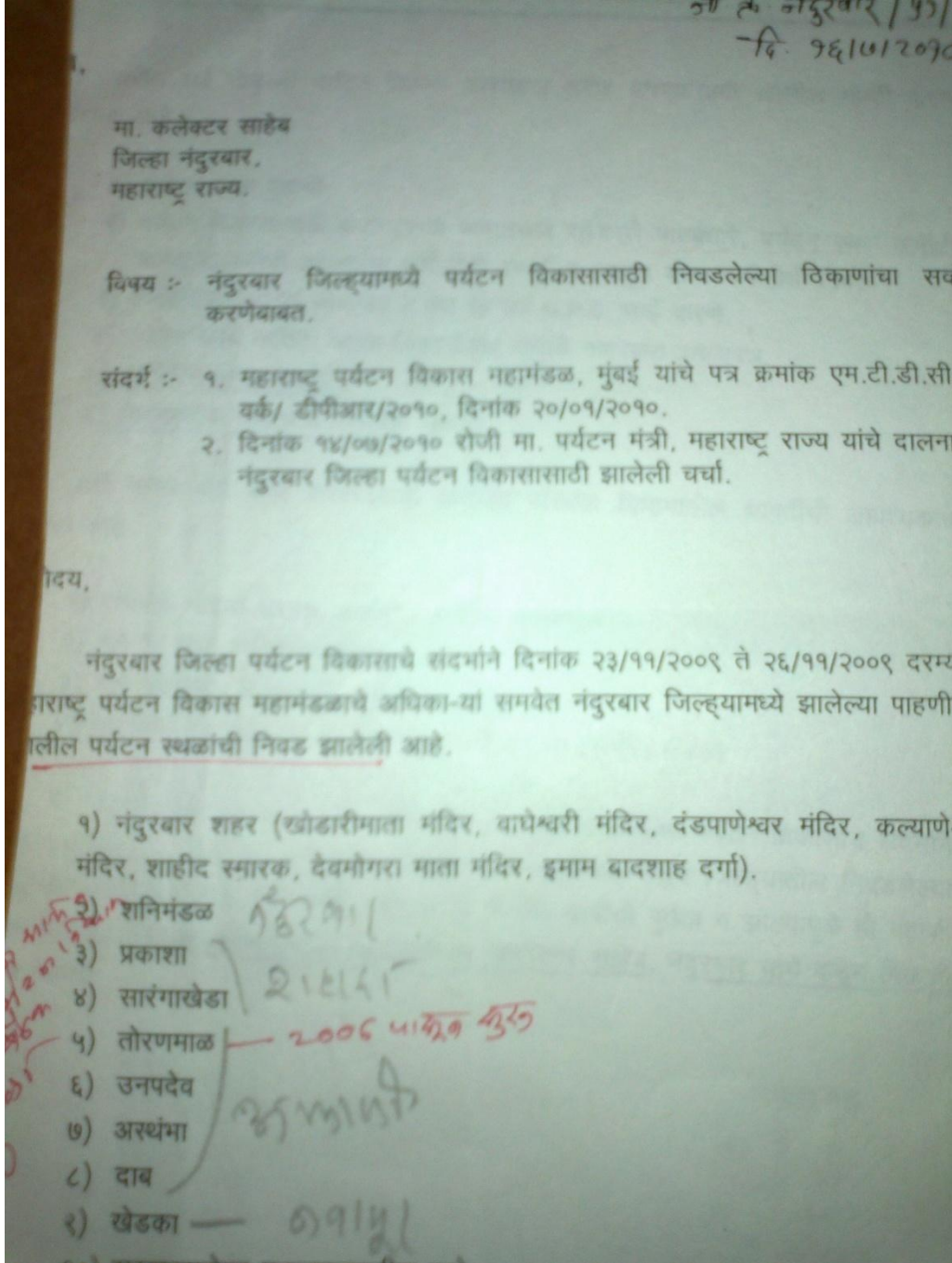
जिल्हा नंदुरबार,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य.

विषय :- नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यामध्ये पर्यटन विकासासाठी निवडलेल्या ठिकाणांचा
करणेबाबत.

संदर्भ :- १. महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, मुंबई यांचे पत्र क्रमांक एम.टी.
वर्क/ डीपीआर/२०१०, दिनांक २०/०१/२०१०.
२. दिनांक १४/०७/२०१० रोजी मा. पर्यटन मंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य यांचे
नंदुरबार जिल्हा पर्यटन विकासासाठी झालेली चर्चा.

य,

नंदुरबार जिल्हा पर्यटन विकासाचे संदर्भाने दिनांक २३/११/२००९ ते २६/११/२००९
ट पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाचे अधिका-यां समवेत नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यामध्ये झालेल्या
पर्यटन स्थळांची निवड झालेली आहे.

१) नंदुरबार शहर (खोडारीमाता मंदिर, वाघेश्वरी मंदिर, दंडपाणेश्वर मंदिर, व
मंदिर, शाहीद स्मारक, देवमोगरा माता मंदिर, इमाम दादशाह दर्गा).
२) शनिमंडळ
३) प्रकाशा
४) सारंगाखेडा
५) तोरणमाळ — 2006 पासून गुरु
६) उनपदेव
७) अस्थंभा
८) दाब
९) खेडका —

वनपर्यटनविकास कामांसाठी अक्राणी वनक्षेत्रात खालील प्रमाणे कामे प्रस्तावित आहेत.

अ. क्र.	तालुका	पर्यटन स्थळाचे नाव	प्रस्तावीत कामे	कामासाठी अंदाजीत खर्च (रु. लाख्रात)
1	अक्राणी	अस्तंबा	वनद्यान संग्रहालय तयार करणे	15.00
2			जपानी पॅगोडा उभारणे-5	8.00
3			बालोद्यान तयार करणे	2.00
4			रॉकरी तयार करणे	2.00
5			झ-यालगत हौद बांधणे	4.00
6			सार्वजनीक सभागृह बांधणे	10.00
7			स्त्री व पुरुषांसाठी वस्त्र बदलणे करीता गृहबांधणे	2.00
8			धर्मशाळा हॉल बांधणे-5 हॉल	10.00
9			पर्यटकांना जेवणास बसण्यासाठी नर्मदेच्या रंगीत गोटयांचे आच्छादन करणे	2.00
10			दुचाकी वाहनांसाठी पार्किंग शेड बांधणे	2.00
11			प्रवेशद्वारावर स्वागतकक्ष उभारणे / रख्रवालदार कक्षासह	3.00
12			परिसरात नाल्यावर ठिकठिकाणी सिमेंट बंधारे बांधणे	12.00
13			पशुपक्षाच्या आकाराच्या डस्टबीन 20 नग	1.00
14			पर्यटकांसाठी आसन व्यवस्था सिमेंट बाक- 50 नग बसविणे	2.00
15			परिसरातील रस्त्यांची दुरूस्ती करणे	5.00
16			पुरातन अवशेष जनत संग्रहालय	5.00
17			भिमकुंड ते मंदिरापर्यंत सिमेंट पाय-या बनविणे 5 हजार पाय-या	5.00
18			मंदिराचे परिसराचे सपाटीकरण करणे	5.00
19			मंदिर परिसराला लोखंडी पाईपचे रेलिंग लावणे	5.00
20			देवाची मुर्ती ठेवण्यासाठी ओटा तयार करणे	2.00
			एकूण	102.00

Annexure 3Availability of Land

(विशाल, धडगांव)

गांव नमुना सात

(अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक)

गांव ____ तालुका ____ जिल्हा ____

महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील ३, ५, ६ व ७

भूमापन क्रमांक	भूमापन क्रमांकाचा उपविभाग	भूधारणा पद्धती	भोगवटदाराचे नांव	खाते नंबर- ५२
८५		बि.प. प.	फोऱ्या खात्या ⑪२	

| शेताचे स्थानिक नांव | भडवाळ | | | कुळाचे नांव | खंड रूपये पैसे |

लागवडी योग्य क्षेत्र	हेक्टर	आर		मधु कुळ्या लाल्या ⑬३
जिरायत	२-९०			
बागायत	–	–		
				इतर अधिकार
एकूण–	२-९०			व.ज.म. अधि. १९६६
				कलम ३६ (२) नव्याने नियंत्रीत ⑧९
पोट खराब (लागवडी योग्य नसलेले)		०-६०		
वर्ग (अ)–				आदिवासी जमीन म्हणून कलम३६, ३६ अ खाली नियंत्रीत ⑨४
वर्ग (ब)–				
एकूण–		०-६०		
आकारणी जुडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी	रूपये	पैसे		सिमा आणि भूमापन चिन्हे
		०-९०		

गांव नमुना बारा

(पिकांची नोंदवही)

महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील २९

वर्ष	हंगाम		पिकाखालील क्षेत्रांचा तपशिल								लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन				शेरा
			मिश्र पिकाखालील क्षेत्र					निर्भेळ पिकाखालील क्षेत्र							
		सिंचनाचा संकेत क्र.	जलसिंचित	अजलसिंचित	घटक पिक व प्रत्येकाखालील क्षेत्र					स्वरूप	क्षेत्र	जलसिंचित साधन	जमीन कशान्यामुळे	
					पिकांचे नांव	जलसिंचित	अजलसिंचित	पिकांचे नांव	जलसिंचित	अजलसिंचित					
१	२		४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६
			हे.आर.	हे.आर.		हे.आर.हे.आर.		हे.	आर.	हे.आर.		हे.आर.			
२०१२ / २०१३	ज्व		मका २-००			मो.शाग ०-९०								जमल	

येणे प्रमाणे खरी नक्कल तयार केली असे.

ता. / / २००

खरी नक्कल दिला अस.
दिनांक – २२/१०/२०१२

तलाठी
मौजे ____ ता. धडगांव जि. नंदुरबार

Annexure 4 Projected Population at 14.17% per year for Peak Season

Tourist Sites	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Prakasha	1,000,000	1,141,700	1,303,479	1,488,182	1,699,057	1,939,814	2,214,685	2,528,506	2,886,795	3,295,854	3,762,877	4,296,077	4,904,831	5,599,845	6,393,343	7,299,280	8,333,588	9,514,457	10,862,656	12,401,894	14,159,243
Sarangkheda	300,000	342,510	391,044	446,455	509,717	581,944	664,406	758,552	866,039	988,756	1,128,863	1,288,823	1,471,449	1,679,954	1,918,003	2,189,784	2,500,076	2,854,337	3,258,797	3,720,568	4,247,773
Unapdev	50,000	57,085	65,174	74,409	84,953	96,991	110,734	126,425	144,340	164,793	188,144	214,804	245,242	279,992	319,667	364,964	416,679	475,723	543,133	620,095	707,962
Toranmal	825,000	941,903	1,075,370	1,227,750	1,401,722	1,600,346	1,827,115	2,086,018	2,381,606	2,719,080	3,104,373	3,544,263	4,046,485	4,619,872	5,274,508	6,021,906	6,875,210	7,849,427	8,961,691	10,231,563	11,681,375
Nandurbar	250,000	285,425	325,870	372,045	424,764	484,953	553,671	632,127	721,699	823,964	940,719	1,074,019	1,226,208	1,399,961	1,598,336	1,824,820	2,083,397	2,378,614	2,715,664	3,100,474	3,539,811
Shahada	175,000	199,798	228,109	260,432	297,335	339,467	387,570	442,489	505,189	576,775	658,503	751,813	858,345	979,973	1,118,835	1,277,374	1,458,378	1,665,030	1,900,965	2,170,331	2,477,867
Dab village	100,000	114,170	130,348	148,818	169,906	193,981	221,469	252,851	288,680	329,585	376,288	429,608	490,483	559,985	639,334	729,928	833,359	951,446	1,086,266	1,240,189	1,415,924
Kathi	300,000	342,510	391,044	446,455	509,717	581,944	664,406	758,552	866,039	988,756	1,128,863	1,288,823	1,471,449	1,679,954	1,918,003	2,189,784	2,500,076	2,854,337	3,258,797	3,720,568	4,247,773
Asthambha	300,000	342,510	391,044	446,455	509,717	581,944	664,406	758,552	866,039	988,756	1,128,863	1,288,823	1,471,449	1,679,954	1,918,003	2,189,784	2,500,076	2,854,337	3,258,797	3,720,568	4,247,773
Khekda	20,000	22,834	26,070	29,764	33,981	38,796	44,294	50,570	57,736	65,917	75,258	85,922	98,097	111,997	127,867	145,986	166,672	190,289	217,253	248,038	283,185
Nandurbar	3,320,000	3,790,444	4,327,550	4,940,764	5,640,870	6,440,181	7,352,755	8,394,640	9,584,161	10,942,236	12,492,751	14,262,974	16,284,038	18,591,486	21,225,899	24,233,609	27,667,512	31,587,998	36,064,017	41,174,289	47,008,685
Local	1,801,250	2,056,487	2,347,891	2,680,588	3,060,427	3,494,089	3,989,202	4,554,472	5,199,840	5,936,658	6,777,882	7,738,308	8,834,826	10,086,721	11,516,009	13,147,828	15,010,875	17,137,916	19,566,359	22,338,912	25,504,336
Domestic	1,518,750	1,733,957	1,979,659	2,260,176	2,580,443	2,946,092	3,363,553	3,840,169	4,384,321	5,005,579	5,714,869	6,524,666	7,449,211	8,504,765	9,709,890	11,085,781	12,656,637	14,450,082	16,497,659	18,835,377	21,504,350

Annexure 5 Projected Population at 14.17% per year for Non Peak Season

Tourist Sites	2012	2,013	2,014	2,015	2,016	2,017	2,018	2,019	2,020	2,021	2,022	2,023	2,024	2,025	2,026	2,027	2,028	2,029	2,030	2,031	2,032
Prakasha	531,000	606,243	692,147	790,225	902,199	1,030,041	1,175,998	1,342,637	1,532,888	1,750,099	1,998,088	2,281,217	2,604,465	2,973,518	3,394,865	3,875,918	4,425,135	5,052,177	5,768,070	6,585,406	7,518,558
Sarangkheda	3,620	4,133	4,719	5,387	6,151	7,022	8,017	9,153	10,450	11,931	13,622	15,552	17,755	20,271	23,144	26,423	30,168	34,442	39,323	44,895	51,256
Unapdev	31,400	35,849	40,929	46,729	53,350	60,910	69,541	79,395	90,645	103,490	118,154	134,897	154,012	175,835	200,751	229,197	261,675	298,754	341,087	389,419	444,600
Toranmal	25,400	28,999	33,108	37,800	43,156	49,271	56,253	64,224	73,325	83,715	95,577	109,120	124,583	142,236	162,391	185,402	211,673	241,667	275,911	315,008	359,645
Nandurbar	78,500	89,623	102,323	116,822	133,376	152,275	173,853	198,488	226,613	258,725	295,386	337,242	385,029	439,588	501,877	572,993	654,187	746,885	852,718	973,549	1,111,501
Shahada	78,500	89,623	102,323	116,822	133,376	152,275	173,853	198,488	226,613	258,725	295,386	337,242	385,029	439,588	501,877	572,993	654,187	746,885	852,718	973,549	1,111,501
Dab village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kathi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthambha	36,000	41,101	46,925	53,575	61,166	69,833	79,729	91,026	103,925	118,651	135,464	154,659	176,574	201,594	230,160	262,774	300,009	342,520	391,056	446,468	509,733
Khekda	18,000	20,551	23,463	26,787	30,583	34,917	39,864	45,513	51,962	59,325	67,732	77,329	88,287	100,797	115,080	131,387	150,005	171,260	195,528	223,234	254,866
Nandurbar	802,420	916,123	1,045,938	1,194,147	1,363,357	1,556,545	1,777,108	2,028,924	2,316,422	2,644,659	3,019,408	3,447,258	3,935,734	4,493,428	5,130,146	5,857,088	6,687,038	7,634,591	8,716,412	9,951,528	11,361,659
Local	685,305	782,413	893,281	1,019,858	1,164,372	1,329,364	1,517,735	1,732,798	1,978,335	2,258,665	2,578,718	2,944,123	3,361,305	3,837,602	4,381,390	5,002,233	5,711,049	6,520,305	7,444,232	8,499,080	9,703,400
Domestic	117,115	133,710	152,657	174,288	198,985	227,181	259,373	296,126	338,087	385,994	440,689	503,135	574,429	655,826	748,756	854,855	975,988	1,114,286	1,272,180	1,452,448	1,658,260

Annexure 6 Projected Population at 14.17% per year - Total

Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Prakasha	1,531,000	1,747,943	1,995,626	2,278,406	2,601,257	2,969,855	3,390,683	3,871,143	4,419,684	5,045,953	5,760,965	6,577,293	7,509,296	8,573,363	9,788,208	11,175,197	12,758,723	14,566,634	16,630,726	18,987,300	21,677,800
Sarangkheda	303,620	346,643	395,762	451,842	515,868	588,966	672,423	767,705	876,489	1,000,687	1,142,485	1,304,375	1,489,205	1,700,225	1,941,147	2,216,207	2,530,244	2,888,780	3,298,120	3,765,463	4,299,029
Unapdev	81,400	92,934	106,103	121,138	138,303	157,901	180,275	205,820	234,985	268,283	306,298	349,701	399,253	455,827	520,418	594,161	678,354	774,477	884,220	1,009,514	1,152,562
Toranmal	850,400	970,902	1,108,478	1,265,550	1,444,878	1,649,618	1,883,368	2,150,242	2,454,931	2,802,795	3,199,951	3,653,384	4,171,068	4,762,108	5,436,899	6,207,308	7,086,883	8,091,094	9,237,603	10,546,571	12,041,020
Nandurbar	328,500	375,048	428,193	488,868	558,140	637,229	727,524	830,614	948,312	1,082,688	1,236,105	1,411,261	1,611,237	1,839,549	2,100,213	2,397,813	2,737,584	3,125,499	3,568,382	4,074,022	4,651,311
Shahada	253,500	289,421	330,432	377,254	430,711	491,743	561,423	640,976	731,803	835,499	953,889	1,089,055	1,243,375	1,419,561	1,620,712	1,850,367	2,112,565	2,411,915	2,753,683	3,143,880	3,589,368
Dab village	100,000	114,170	130,348	148,818	169,906	193,981	221,469	252,851	288,680	329,585	376,288	429,608	490,483	559,985	639,334	729,928	833,359	951,446	1,086,266	1,240,189	1,415,924
Kathi	300,000	342,510	391,044	446,455	509,717	581,944	664,406	758,552	866,039	988,756	1,128,863	1,288,823	1,471,449	1,679,954	1,918,003	2,189,784	2,500,076	2,854,337	3,258,797	3,720,568	4,247,773
Asthambha	336,000	383,611	437,969	500,029	570,883	651,777	744,134	849,578	969,963	1,107,407	1,264,327	1,443,482	1,648,023	1,881,548	2,148,163	2,452,558	2,800,086	3,196,858	3,649,852	4,167,036	4,757,505
Khekda	38,000	43,385	49,532	56,551	64,564	73,713	84,158	96,083	109,698	125,242	142,989	163,251	186,384	212,794	242,947	277,373	316,676	361,549	412,781	471,272	538,051
Nandurbar	4,122,420	4,706,567	5,373,487	6,134,911	7,004,227	7,996,726	9,129,863	10,423,564	11,900,583	13,586,896	15,512,159	17,710,232	20,219,772	23,084,913	26,356,046	30,090,697	34,354,549	39,222,589	44,780,430	51,125,816	58,370,345

Annexure 7 Projected Population at 16% per year - Total

Tourist Sites	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Prakasha	1531000	1,775,960	2,060,114	2,389,732	2,772,089	3,215,623	3,730,123	4,326,942	5,019,253	5,822,334	6,753,907	7,834,532	9,088,057	10,542,147	12,228,890	14,185,512	16,455,194	19,088,026	22,142,110	25,684,847	29,794,423
Sarangkheda	303620	352,199	408,551	473,919	549,746	637,706	739,739	858,097	995,392	1,154,655	1,339,400	1,553,704	1,802,297	2,090,664	2,425,170	2,813,197	3,263,309	3,785,438	4,391,109	5,093,686	5,908,676
Unapdev	81400	94,424	109,532	127,057	147,386	170,968	198,323	230,054	266,863	309,561	359,091	416,545	483,193	560,503	650,184	754,213	874,888	1,014,870	1,177,249	1,365,608	1,584,106
Toranmal	850400	986,464	1,144,298	1,327,386	1,539,768	1,786,131	2,071,911	2,403,417	2,787,964	3,234,038	3,751,484	4,351,722	5,047,997	5,855,677	6,792,585	7,879,399	9,140,103	10,602,519	12,298,922	14,266,750	16,549,430
Nandurbar	328500	381,060	442,030	512,754	594,795	689,962	800,356	928,413	1,076,959	1,249,273	1,449,156	1,681,021	1,949,985	2,261,982	2,623,900	3,043,724	3,530,719	4,095,634	4,750,936	5,511,086	6,392,859
Shahada	253500	294,060	341,110	395,687	458,997	532,437	617,626	716,447	831,078	964,051	1,118,299	1,297,227	1,504,783	1,745,548	2,024,836	2,348,810	2,724,619	3,160,558	3,666,247	4,252,847	4,933,303
Dab village	100000	116,000	134,560	156,090	181,064	210,034	243,640	282,622	327,841	380,296	441,144	511,726	593,603	688,579	798,752	926,552	1,074,800	1,246,768	1,446,251	1,677,652	1,946,076
Kathi	300000	348,000	403,680	468,269	543,192	630,102	730,919	847,866	983,524	1,140,888	1,323,431	1,535,179	1,780,808	2,065,737	2,396,255	2,779,656	3,224,401	3,740,305	4,338,754	5,032,955	5,838,228
Asthambha	336000	389,760	452,122	524,461	608,375	705,715	818,629	949,610	1,101,547	1,277,795	1,482,242	1,719,401	1,994,505	2,313,626	2,683,806	3,113,215	3,611,329	4,189,142	4,859,405	5,636,910	6,538,815
Pandavleni	0	453,824	526,436	610,666	708,372	821,712	953,185	1,105,695	1,282,606	1,487,823	1,725,875	2,002,015	2,322,338	2,693,912	3,124,937	3,624,927	4,204,916	4,877,702	5,658,135	6,563,436	7,613,586
Akrani Mahal	0	364,000	422,240	489,798	568,166	659,073	764,524	886,848	1,028,744	1,193,343	1,384,278	1,605,762	1,862,684	2,160,714	2,506,428	2,907,457	3,372,650	3,912,274	4,538,237	5,264,355	6,106,652
Khekda	38,000	44,080	51,133	59,314	68,804	79,813	92,583	107,396	124,580	144,513	167,635	194,456	225,569	261,660	303,526	352,090	408,424	473,772	549,576	637,508	739,509
Nandurbar	4,122,420	5,599,831	6,495,804	7,535,133	8,740,754	10,139,275	11,761,559	13,643,408	15,826,353	18,358,570	21,295,941	24,703,292	28,655,818	33,240,749	38,559,269	44,728,752	51,885,353	60,187,009	69,816,931	80,987,640	93,945,662

Annexure 8 Projected Population at 16% per year - Peak Season

Tourist Sites	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Prakasha	1,000,000	1,160,000	1,345,600	1,560,896	1,810,639	2,100,342	2,436,396	2,826,220	3,278,415	3,802,961	4,411,435	5,117,265	5,936,027	6,885,791	7,987,518	9,265,521	10,748,004	12,467,685	14,462,514	16,776,517	19,460,759
Sarangkheda	300,000	348,000	403,680	468,269	543,192	630,102	730,919	847,866	983,524	1,140,888	1,323,431	1,535,179	1,780,808	2,065,737	2,396,255	2,779,656	3,224,401	3,740,305	4,338,754	5,032,955	5,838,228
Unapdev	50,000	58,000	67,280	78,045	90,532	105,017	121,820	141,311	163,921	190,148	220,572	255,863	296,801	344,290	399,376	463,276	537,400	623,384	723,126	838,826	973,038
Toranmal	825,000	957,000	1,110,120	1,287,739	1,493,777	1,732,782	2,010,027	2,331,631	2,704,692	3,137,443	3,639,434	4,221,743	4,897,222	5,680,778	6,589,702	7,644,055	8,867,103	10,285,840	11,931,574	13,840,626	16,055,127
Nandurbar	250,000	290,000	336,400	390,224	452,660	525,085	609,099	706,555	819,604	950,740	1,102,859	1,279,316	1,484,007	1,721,448	1,996,879	2,316,380	2,687,001	3,116,921	3,615,629	4,194,129	4,865,190
Shahada	175,000	203,000	235,480	273,157	316,862	367,560	426,369	494,588	573,723	665,518	772,001	895,521	1,038,805	1,205,013	1,397,816	1,621,466	1,880,901	2,181,845	2,530,940	2,935,890	3,405,633
Dab village	100,000	116,000	134,560	156,090	181,064	210,034	243,640	282,622	327,841	380,296	441,144	511,726	593,603	688,579	798,752	926,552	1,074,800	1,246,768	1,446,251	1,677,652	1,946,076
Kathi	300,000	348,000	403,680	468,269	543,192	630,102	730,919	847,866	983,524	1,140,888	1,323,431	1,535,179	1,780,808	2,065,737	2,396,255	2,779,656	3,224,401	3,740,305	4,338,754	5,032,955	5,838,228
Asthambha	300,000	348,000	403,680	468,269	543,192	630,102	730,919	847,866	983,524	1,140,888	1,323,431	1,535,179	1,780,808	2,065,737	2,396,255	2,779,656	3,224,401	3,740,305	4,338,754	5,032,955	5,838,228
Pandavleni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Akrani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khekda	20,000	23,200	26,912	31,218	36,213	42,007	48,728	56,524	65,568	76,059	88,229	102,345	118,721	137,716	159,750	185,310	214,960	249,354	289,250	335,530	389,215
Nandurbar	3,320,000	3,851,200	4,467,392	5,182,175	6,011,323	6,973,134	8,088,836	9,383,050	10,884,337	12,625,831	14,645,964	16,989,319	19,707,610	22,860,827	26,518,560	30,761,529	35,683,374	41,392,714	48,015,548	55,698,036	64,609,721
Local	1,801,250	2,089,450	2,423,762	2,811,564	3,261,414	3,783,240	4,388,559	5,090,728	5,905,245	6,850,084	7,946,097	9,217,473	10,692,269	12,403,032	14,387,517	16,689,519	19,359,843	22,457,417	26,050,604	30,218,701	35,053,693
Domestic	1,518,750	1,761,750	2,043,630	2,370,611	2,749,909	3,189,894	3,700,277	4,292,321	4,979,093	5,775,747	6,699,867	7,771,846	9,015,341	10,457,796	12,131,043	14,072,010	16,323,531	18,935,296	21,964,944	25,479,335	29,556,028

Annexure 9 Projected population at 16% per year - Non-Peak Season

Tourist Sites	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Prakasha	531,000	615,960	714,514	828,836	961,450	1,115,281	1,293,726	1,500,723	1,740,838	2,019,372	2,342,472	2,717,268	3,152,030	3,656,355	4,241,372	4,919,992	5,707,190	6,620,341	7,679,595	8,908,330	10,333,663
Sarangkheda	3,620	4,199	4,871	5,650	6,555	7,603	8,820	10,231	11,868	13,767	15,969	18,524	21,488	24,927	28,915	33,541	38,908	45,133	52,354	60,731	70,448
Unapdev	31,400	36,424	42,252	49,012	56,854	65,951	76,503	88,743	102,942	119,413	138,519	160,682	186,391	216,214	250,808	290,937	337,487	391,485	454,123	526,783	611,068
Toranmal	25,400	29,464	34,178	39,647	45,990	53,349	61,884	71,786	83,272	96,595	112,050	129,979	150,775	174,899	202,883	235,344	272,999	316,679	367,348	426,124	494,303
Nandurbar	78,500	91,060	105,630	122,530	142,135	164,877	191,257	221,858	257,356	298,532	346,298	401,705	465,978	540,535	627,020	727,343	843,718	978,713	1,135,307	1,316,957	1,527,670
Shahada	78,500	91,060	105,630	122,530	142,135	164,877	191,257	221,858	257,356	298,532	346,298	401,705	465,978	540,535	627,020	727,343	843,718	978,713	1,135,307	1,316,957	1,527,670
Dab village	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kathi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthambha	36,000	41,760	48,442	56,192	65,183	75,612	87,710	101,744	118,023	136,907	158,812	184,222	213,697	247,888	287,551	333,559	386,928	448,837	520,651	603,955	700,587
Pandavleni	0	60,000	69,600	80,736	93,654	108,638	126,020	146,184	169,573	196,705	228,178	264,686	307,036	356,162	413,147	479,251	555,931	644,880	748,061	867,751	1,006,591
Akrani Mahal	0	50,000	58,000	67,280	78,045	90,532	105,017	121,820	141,311	163,921	190,148	220,572	255,863	296,801	344,290	399,376	463,276	537,400	623,384	723,126	838,826
Khekda	18000	20,880	24,221	28,096	32,592	37,806	43,855	50,872	59,011	68,453	79,406	92,111	106,848	123,944	143,775	166,779	193,464	224,418	260,325	301,977	350,294
Nandurbar	802,420	1,040,807	1,207,336	1,400,510	1,624,592	1,884,526	2,186,051	2,535,819	2,941,550	3,412,198	3,958,149	4,591,453	5,326,086	6,178,260	7,166,781	8,313,466	9,643,621	11,186,600	12,976,456	15,052,689	17,461,119
Local	685,305	888,899	1,031,123	1,196,103	1,387,479	1,609,476	1,866,992	2,165,710	2,512,224	2,914,180	3,380,449	3,921,320	4,548,732	5,276,529	6,120,773	7,100,097	8,236,113	9,553,891	11,082,513	12,855,715	14,912,630
Domestic	117,115	151,908	176,213	204,408	237,113	275,051	319,059	370,108	429,326	498,018	577,701	670,133	777,354	901,731	1,046,008	1,213,369	1,407,508	1,632,709	1,893,943	2,196,974	2,548,490

Annexure 10 Zone-wise List of Projects

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
1	Prakasha	Connectivity	Relaying of approx. 1.5km of Approach Road to the temple from SH5 connecting Prakasha Town	30	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
2	Prakasha	Connectivity	Development of new Parking for 200 cars and 30 buses at new proposed site	42	PWD	II	Prakasha	PPP
3	Prakasha	Connectivity	Parking for Sangameshwar and Gomteshwar temples (100 Cars and 10 buses)	19	PWD	I	Prakasha	PPP
4	Prakasha	Connectivity	Construction of inter-modal public transport services including taxi stand/bus stand at proposed site in Prakasha village	300	MSRTC	I	Prakasha	PPP
5	Prakasha	Connectivity	Laying of motorable road between Sangameshwar, Gomeshwar and Kedareshwar temples (Approx. 2km)	400	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
6	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Laying of pedestrian pathways connecting accommodation, toilet block and Krishi Centre (500 m)	6	MTDC	I	Prakasha	Public
7	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Laying of pedestrian pathways connecting the three major temples (Approx. 2km)	24	MTDC	I	Prakasha	Public
8	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Laying of pedestrian pathway along the riverfront connecting Kedareshwar and Sangameshwar	36	MTDC	I	Prakasha	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
			temples (3 km)					
9	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Dyking and other flood control measures on the ghat	300	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
10	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Renovation of the Ghat with visitor management measures including railing and signages	1000	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
11	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Providing seating in the complex	7	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
12	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Improvement in design features for the region extending from Kedareshwar to Sangameshwar	500	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
13	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Landscaping of the three temples	200	Temple Trust	II	Prakasha	Private
14	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Lighting Provision on pathways and inside the complex	50	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
15	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Sound and light show	200	MTDC	II	Prakasha	PPP
16	Prakasha	Visitor Experience	Fixing of signages and Railings for accessing the barrage	10	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
17	Prakasha	Facilities	Signages for amenities	5	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
18	Prakasha	Facilities	Basic Tourist Facilities including public conveniences, drinking water and cafetaria at proposed sites	25	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
19	Prakasha	Facilities	Developing stalls for shops around the complex (10 nos.)	100	PWD	I	Prakasha	PPP
20	Prakasha	Facilities	Tourist Interpretation signages	5	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
21	Prakasha	Facilities	Prayer Hall at proposed site	50	Temple Trust	II	Prakasha	Private
22	Prakasha	Facilities	Enroute Signages and lighting	20	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
23	Prakasha	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	PWD	I	Prakasha	PPP
24	Prakasha	Facilities	Constructing view points at Sangameshwar temple (1)	100	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
25	Prakasha	Accommodation	Renovation of Dharamshala for creation of more rooms	50	Temple Trust	I	Prakasha	Private
26	Prakasha	Accommodation	New Dharamshalas (5 halls) at Sangameshwar and Gomteshwar	100	Temple Trust	II	Prakasha	Private
27	Prakasha	New Attractions / Projects	Developing a heritage street connecting the three temples through the Prakasha village	500	MTDC	II	Prakasha	Public
28	Asthambha	Connectivity	Re-Laying of approach road from Taloda Akrani Road and Akkulkwa Akrani Road (2 kms)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
29	Asthambha	Connectivity	Access road to be developed as pedestrian pathway connecting Asthambha village to the shrine (8 km)	95	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
30	Asthambha	Connectivity	Railings and footsteps on access road	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
31	Asthambha	Connectivity	Parking for the temple at the proposed site in the village (100 cars and 40 buses)	32	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	PPP
32	Asthambha	Connectivity	Construction of wayside amenities on Taloda - Akrani Road with cottage industries shops	500	MTDC	I	Prakasha	PPP
33	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Construction of View points	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Prakasha	Public
34	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Construction of Pagodas and other design elements (5)	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
35	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Construction of Forest Museum	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Prakasha	Public
36	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Signages for amenities	5	PWD	I	Prakasha	Public
37	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Signages enroute	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
38	Asthambha	Visitor Experience	Landscaping	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
39	Asthambha	Facilities	Changing Rooms and Toilets	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
40	Asthambha	Facilities	Gate and Security	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
41	Asthambha	Facilities	Seating	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
42	Asthambha	Facilities	Railings and footsteps	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
43	Asthambha	Facilities	Prayer Hall at proposed site	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public
44	Asthambha	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	PPP
45	Asthambha	Accommodation	Dharamshala	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Prakasha	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
46	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Laying of Access Road (500m)	100	PWD	I	Shahada	PPP
47	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Strengthening of Approach road (2 km)	40	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
48	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Construction of Pedestrian Pathway to the complex (500 m)	6	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
49	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Construction of Bus stop on SH1 (2)	35	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
50	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Construction of Parking at the proposed site (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	PWD	I	Shahada	PPP
51	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Connectivity	Construction of wayside amenities on SH1	500	MTDC	II	Shahada	PPP
52	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Landscaping of the region (5000 sqm)	500	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
53	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Embankment construction	200	PWD	II	Shahada	Public
54	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Railings and Footsteps	10	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
55	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Children's Park	35	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
56	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Interpretation Centre	100	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
57	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Fossil Museum	80	ASI	II	Shahada	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
58	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Signages for amenities	5	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
59	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Signages enroute	5	PWD	II	Shahada	Public
60	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Pagodas and other design elements	250	ASI	II	Shahada	Public
61	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Visitor Experience	Admin office and ticket collection counter	100	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
62	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Seating arrangement	10	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
63	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Toilet complex	10	ASI	I	Shahada	Public
64	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Refreshment Cafetaria	40	ASI	I	Shahada	PPP
65	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Construction of pedestrian bridge	50	PWD	II	Shahada	Public
66	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	PWD	I	Shahada	PPP
67	Pandavleni Jain Complex	Facilities	Restaurants	200	MTDC	I	Shahada	Private
68	Pandavleni Jain Complex	New Attractions / Projects	Water transportation dock/jetty as part of the Tapi and Gomai river transportation route	1000	Irrigation Deptt.	II	Shahada	PPP
69	Unapdev	Connectivity	Re-laying of Concrete on Approach Road (2km)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	Public
70	Unapdev	Connectivity	Paving of pedestrian pathways (1km)	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	Public
71	Unapdev	Visitor Experience	Signages enroute	5	Regional Forest	I	Shahada	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
					Deptt.			
72	Unapdev	Visitor Experience	Increased security gates	7	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	Public
73	Unapdev	Visitor Experience	Lighting Provision on pathways and inside the complex	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	Public
74	Unapdev	Facilities	Eco-friendly snacks kiosks	25	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	PPP
75	Unapdev	Facilities	Renovation of Toilet Complex by using the eco-friendly Sulabh model	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Shahada	Public
76	Dattatreya Temple	Connectivity	Parking facility (100 cars and 40 buses) at the proposed site	32	PWD	II	Shahada	PPP
77	Dattatreya Temple	Connectivity	Parikrama Path around the major and upcoming temples in Sarangkheda village	12	PWD	II	Shahada	Public
78	Dattatreya Temple	Visitor Experience	urban design elements with landscaping	50	Temple Trust	I	Shahada	Public
79	Dattatreya Temple	Facilities	Multipurpose Community Hall at the proposed site	40	PWD	I	Shahada	Private
80	Dattatreya Temple	Facilities	Restaurants (1)	50	PWD	I	Shahada	Private
81	Dattatreya Temple	Accommodation	Construction of Dharamshala (1)	50	Temple Trust	I	Shahada	Private
82	Dattatreya Temple	New Attractions / Projects	Water transportation dock/jetty	500	Irrigation Deptt.	II	Shahada	PPP
83	Dattatreya Temple	New Attractions / Projects	Separate Jetty near Sarangkheda Barrage for	100	PWD	I	Shahada	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
			adventure sports					
84	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Connectivity	pedestrian tracks (500 m)	6	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
85	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Visitor Experience	Boundary wall and layout design with stage (auction place)	40	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
86	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Facilities	Toilet complex with changing rooms	25	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
87	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Accommodation	Construction of MTDC resorts	200	MTDC	I	Shahada	Public
88	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Accommodation	Construction of Resorts/ Hotels	1000	PWD	II	Shahada	PPP
89	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	Facilities	Cafetaria / Restaurant (1)	60	MTDC	I	Shahada	Private
90	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	New Attractions / Projects	Horse Show on Stage	50	MTDC	I	Shahada	Private
91	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	New Attractions / Projects	Construction of racing grounds	200	MTDC	II	Shahada	Private
92	Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar	New Attractions / Projects	Horse Museum	80	MTDC	II	Shahada	Private
93	Shahada	Connectivity	4 laning / widening of SH5	2000	MSRTC	I	Shahada	PPP
94	Shahada	Connectivity	Development of Bus Terminal	1000	MSRTC	II	Shahada	PPP
95	Shahada	Visitor Experience	Visitor Information Centre	100	MTDC	I	Shahada	Public
96	Shahada	Visitor Experience	Children's Park	40	PWD	II	Shahada	Public
97	Shahada	Visitor Experience	Tribal Museum	100	Tribal Authority of India	I	Shahada	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
98	Shahada	Visitor Experience	Development of Shopping Street along the proposed road	500	Shahada Municipal Council	I	Shahada	PPP
99	Shahada	Visitor Experience	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	PWD	I	Shahada	Public
100	Shahada	New Attractions / Projects	Amusement Park	1000	Shahada Municipal Council	II	Shahada	Private
101	Shahada	Facilities	Commercial Mall Development on proposed site	1000	Shahada Municipal Council	I	Shahada	Private
102	Shahada	New Attractions / Projects	Haat Bazaar - showcasing tribal handicrafts	400	Shahada Municipal Council	I	Shahada	PPP
103	Shahada	Facilities	Auditoriums (1)	500	Shahada Municipal Council	I	Shahada	Public
104	Shahada	New Attractions / Projects	Chilli Park and Museum	500	MIDC	II	Shahada	Public
105	Shahada	New Attractions / Projects	Water Transport Terminal	1000	Irrigation Deptt.	II	Shahada	PPP
106	Shahada	Accommodation	Hotels (10)	1000	Shahada Municipal Council	I	Shahada	Private

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
107	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	Re-laying of Road connecting Shahada and Toranmal (30km)	600	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
108	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	Pedestrian tracks (10 km)	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
109	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	Railings and footsteps near important viewing points	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
110	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	Trekking Routes: Aamdari to Khadki, Machhindranath Gufa and Tornadevi Trail, signages, rest points and railings	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
111	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	Cycling Trail	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
112	Toranmal Forest	Connectivity	medicinal trail	8	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
113	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Lighting of pedestrian tracks	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
114	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Signages of trees with medicinal value	6	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
115	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Conservation and renovation of Machhindranath Gufa	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
116	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Information kiosks about flora and fauna around the forest, landscaping and other design elements including fencing and plantations	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
117	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Creation and maintenance of meadow near Tornadevi temple	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
118	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Orchard and Cactus house	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
119	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Butterfly Park host species plantation, fencing, watering, displays and interpretation centre, training of staff (10)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
120	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Coffee Garden	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
121	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Interpretation Centre	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
122	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Open air Amphitheatre (educational / concert purposes) at proposed location	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	PPP
123	Toranmal Forest	New Attractions / Projects	Snake Park comprising a reference library, poison extraction centre, captive snake breeding and displays	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
124	Toranmal Forest	New Attractions / Projects	Herbal medicinal zone including information kiosks, herbal clinic, conservation of medicinal plants, library and herbarium	57	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
125	Toranmal Forest	New Attractions / Projects	Sports activities including air sports and training of staff: Store room, equipment, hall construction, toilet block etc	102	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
126	Toranmal Forest	Visitor Experience	Mini Planetarium	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
127	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Wastewater management	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
128	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
129	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Water purifier plant and drinking water facilities	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
130	Toranmal Forest	New Attractions / Projects	Haat Bazaar - showcasing medicinal plant products and eco-friendly local produce in proposed location	35	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
131	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Camping Facilities with admin centre for tent renting, toilet complex and basic eco-kitchen facilities	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
132	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Hybrid Power Plants: Solar and wind(8)	56	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
133	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Rain water harvesting (40)	80	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
134	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Police Chauki (4)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
135	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Landslide Preventive Meshes	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
136	Toranmal Forest	Facilities	Eco-friendly Restaurants, Canteen and dining hall	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	PPP
137	Toranmal Forest	Accommodation	Home stays	2	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
138	Toranmal Forest	Accommodation	Nature Huts (20 with 5 people capacity)	140	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
139	Toranmal Forest	Accommodation	Repair of current Rest houses (3)	126	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
140	Khadki Point	Connectivity	repairing or Approach Road from Yashwant Lake (2km)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
141	Khadki Point	Visitor Experience	Rose Garden	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
142	Khadki Point	Facilities	Toilet Block	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
143	Khadki Point	Facilities	Camping Facilities with admin centre for tent renting, toilet complex and basic eco-kitchen facilities	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
144	Khadki Point	Facilities	Railing and Pedestrian Walkway	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
145	Khadki Point	Visitor Experience	Binocular stand and Information Kiosk (2)	2	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
146	Khadki Point	Visitor Experience	Construction of Pagoda at another view point	25	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
147	Sita Khai	Connectivity	Road Repair from Gorakhnath Temple (2Km)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
148	Sita Khai	Connectivity	Trekking Trail towards the waterfall and other landscaping (2km)	6	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
149	Sita Khai	Visitor Experience	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
150	Sita Khai	Visitor Experience	Lighting of pedestrian tracks	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
151	Sita Khai	Facilities	Drinking Water Facilities at existing Pagoda (2)	8	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
152	Sita Khai	Facilities	Refreshment and Snacks Kiosk (2)	7	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
153	Sita Khai	New Attractions / Projects	Open air Amphitheatre with the waterfall backdrop for cultural performances	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	PPP
154	Sita Khai	Facilities	Footsteps (5000) to go down to the Gorge	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
155	Sita Khai	New Attractions / Projects	Waterfall Museum	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Public
156	Lotus Lake	Connectivity	Lake Front Pedestrian Pathway (500 m)	6	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
157	Lotus Lake	Connectivity	Access road Pedestrianization (1 km)	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
158	Lotus Lake	Visitor Experience	Maintenance of the Lake (5 Lakhs per year)	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	PPP
159	Lotus Lake	Visitor Experience	Lighting around and inside the lake	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
160	Lotus Lake	New Attractions / Projects	Water Lazer show on the side	1000	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	Private
161	Lotus Lake	Facilities	Drinking Water	4	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
162	Lotus Lake	Facilities	Toilet block	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
163	Lotus Lake	Facilities	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
164	Yashwant Lake	Connectivity	Repair work on the Pedestrian Pathway around the lake (3km)	60	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
165	Yashwant Lake	Connectivity	Repair work on Access road from Toranmal Village	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
166	Yashwant Lake	Connectivity	Parking Area for 100	28	Regional Forest	I	Toranmal	PPP

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
			Vehicles and 30 Buses		Deptt.			
167	Yashwant Lake	Visitor Experience	Boating jetty (2)	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
168	Yashwant Lake	Visitor Experience	Lighting of pedestrian tracks and the lake	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
169	Yashwant Lake	Visitor Experience	Information Kiosk and refreshment stand (3)	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
170	Yashwant Lake	Visitor Experience	Fountain in the middle of the lake	15	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Private
171	Yashwant Lake	New Attractions / Projects	Extended Jetty with Amphitheatre for cultural performances	200	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Toranmal	PPP
172	Yashwant Lake	New Attractions / Projects	Water Sports Activities	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	PPP
173	Yashwant Lake	Visitor Experience	Jetty for Fishing Points	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
174	Yashwant Lake	Facilities	Toilet Blocks and Drinking water	15	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
175	Gorakhnath Temple	Connectivity	Approach Road repair (2 km)	2	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
176	Gorakhnath Temple	Facilities	Toilet Block and Drinking Water	15	Temple Trust / RFO	I	Toranmal	Public
177	Gorakhnath Temple	Visitor Experience	Prayer Hall at proposed site	40	Temple Trust / RFO	I	Toranmal	Public
178	Gorakhnath Temple	Visitor Experience	Railings and signages	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public
179	Gorakhnath Temple	Visitor Experience	Conservation and renovation and extension of Sabhamandap	30	Temple Trust / RFO	I	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
180	Gorakhnath Temple	Facilities	Lighting around the temple	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Toranmal	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
181	Akrani Fort	Connectivity	Re-laying of Road connecting Dhadgaon - Shahada Road to Akrani (20 km)	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
182	Akrani Fort	Connectivity	Pedestrian pathways inside the heritage complex (2 km)	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
183	Akrani Fort	Connectivity	Parking for 100 cars and 30 Buses	28	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
184	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Conservation and Restoration of the Fort	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
185	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Lighting of the complex and of the pathways	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
186	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Admin office and ticket collection counter	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
187	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Light and Sound show	200	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	Private
188	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Landscaping and other design elements outside the complex	300	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
189	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
190	Akrani Fort	Visitor Experience	Garden space	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
191	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Toilet Block	15	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
192	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Drinking Water	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
193	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Gate and Security	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
194	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
195	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Cafetaria / Restaurant (1)	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
196	Akrani Fort	Facilities	Seating area inside the complex	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
197	Akrani Fort	Accommodation	Heritage hotel (2)	1000	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	PPP
198	Akrani Fort	Accommodation	Home stays	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
199	Akrani Fort	New Attractions / Projects	Culture Gully showcasing: folk arts such as folk plays, Tamashas at the proposed site and Bhillau dance of Bhill	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	PPP
200	Kathi Village	Connectivity	internal pedestrian access roads (3 km)	18	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
201	Kathi Village	Connectivity	Access road to the river stream (2 km)	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
202	Kathi Village	Visitor Experience	Handicrafts bazaar	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
203	Kathi Village	Visitor Experience	Lighting and signages	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
204	Kathi Village	Visitor Experience	heritage walks	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Private
205	Kathi Village	Facilities	Toilet Block and Drinking Water	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
206	Kathi Village	Facilities	Parking for 25 Cars and 10 buses	8	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
207	Kathi Village	Facilities	Multipurpose Community hall	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
208	Kathi Village	Facilities	Solid waste management	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
209	Kathi Village	Facilities	Wastewater management	30	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	PPP
210	Kathi Village	Accommodation	Home stays	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
211	Kathi Village	Accommodation	Rest House (4 Rooms)	70	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
212	Kathi Village	Accommodation	Nature Huts (5 with 5 people capacity)	140	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
213	Kathi Village	Facilities	Amphitheatre with stage for performances during festivals	200	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
214	Kathi Village	New Attractions / Projects	Folk artists village having competition every year (5 rooms and art space)	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	PPP
215	Dab Village	Connectivity	Improvement of pedestrian circulation inside the temple complex	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
216	Dab Village	Connectivity	repair of approach road to the village (40 km)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
217	Dab Village	Connectivity	Parking space for 50 cars and 5 buses	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
218	Dab Village	Visitor Experience	Light and sound show around the village and temple with guided audio tapes and tours	500	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Private
219	Dab Village	Visitor Experience	View points and pagodas	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
220	Dab Village	Visitor Experience	Lighting enroute and in the complex	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
221	Dab Village	Visitor Experience	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
222	Dab Village	Facilities	Toilet Block and Drinking Water	15	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Public
223	Dab Village	Accommodation	Home stays	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	PPP
224	Dab Village	Accommodation	heritage huts (5 with 5 people each)	100	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Kathi	PPP
225	Dab Village	New Attractions / Projects	Tribal Day Tours with personnel training (10) and performance stage	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Kathi	Private

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
226	Nandurbar	Connectivity	Re-laying of Access Road to Imam Saheb (2 km)	2	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
227	Nandurbar	Connectivity	Parking at Imam Saheb (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	PPP
228	Nandurbar	Connectivity	re-laying of Access Road to Dandpaneshwar Temple (1 km)	1	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
229	Nandurbar	Connectivity	Parking at Dandpaneshwar temple (50 cars and 10 buses)	12	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	PPP
230	Nandurbar	Connectivity	Bus Terminal	100	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
231	Nandurbar	Connectivity	Taxi stand / bus stand	40	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
232	Nandurbar	Visitor Experience	Tourist Interpretation Centre	100	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
233	Nandurbar	Visitor Experience	Tribal Museum	300	Tribal Authority of India	II	Nandurbar	Public
234	Nandurbar	Visitor Experience	Auditoriums (1)	500	Nandurbar Municipal council	II	Nandurbar	Public

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
235	Nandurbar	New Attractions / Projects	Tribal Cultural Centre	500	Tribal Authority of India	II	Nandurbar	Public
236	Nandurbar	Visitor Experience	Signages Enroute and for amenities	5	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
237	Nandurbar	New Attractions / Projects	Commercial Mall Development on proposed site	10000	Nandurbar Municipal council	II	Nandurbar	Private
238	Nandurbar	Accommodation	Construction of Resorts/ Hotels	500	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Private
239	Nandurbar	Facilities	Basic Tourist Facilities including public conveniences, drinking water and cafetaria at proposed sites	20	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
240	Nandurbar	Visitor Experience	Lighting on the roads	50	Nandurbar Municipal council	I	Nandurbar	Public
241	Khekda	Connectivity	Approach Road repair from Navapur to Khekda (40 km)	40	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Public
242	Khekda	Connectivity	Parking for 50 cars and 10 buses	12	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	PPP
243	Khekda	Connectivity	Pedestrian pathways inside the complex (2 km)	24	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Public
244	Khekda	Visitor Experience	Sound and light show	50	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	PPP

S. No.	Tourist Site	Indicators	Projects	Indicative Cost (Lakhs)	Implementing Agency	Phasing	Zone	Mode of Funding
245	Khekda	Facilities	Signages Enroute and for amenities	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Public
246	Khekda	Facilities	Basic Tourist Facilities including public conveniences, drinking water and cafetaria at proposed sites	25	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Public
247	Khekda	Visitor Experience	Tourist Information centre at Khekda village	20	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Nandurbar	Public
248	Khekda	Visitor Experience	Landscaping enroute to the Gaimukh temple	80	Regional Forest Deptt.	II	Nandurbar	Public
249	Khekda	Visitor Experience	Lighting enroute	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Public
250	Khekda	Accommodation	Home stays	10	Regional Forest Deptt.	I	Nandurbar	Private

Annexure 11 Tourist Spot Assessment

1. **Prakasha Temples**

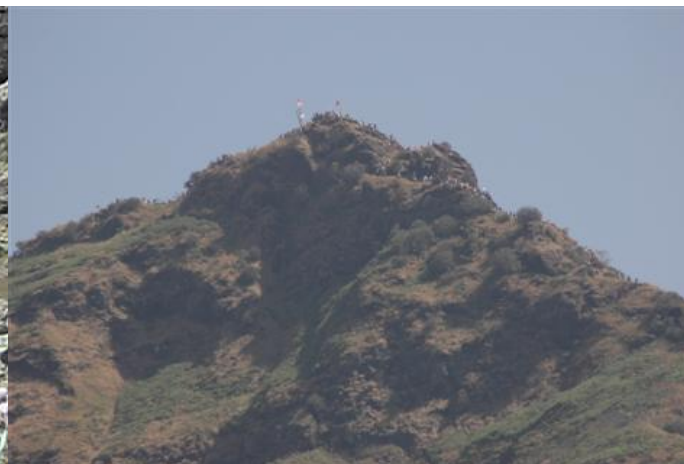*Prakasha Ghat during Shrawan Month*   *Ghat during other months*   *Kedareshwar Temple*

Village	Prakasha
Location	25 km from Nandurbar city
Approach Road	The approach road is the State Highway 5 which passes through the Tapi River bridge as shown in the photo. This access is destroyed during heavy rains and the temple complex becomes an island.
Access Road	The access road to Kedareshwar Temple is a 7m wide road in state of repair and is currently potholed at many places. The access to Sangameshwar temple is almost non-motorable and passes through the village, Gomteshwar temple is accessed by a 5m wide katcha road and needs to be paved.
Attractions	Kedareshwar Temple, Prakasha Barrage, Sangameshwar Temple and Gomteshwar Temple
Nearby Attractions	Shahada city, Tapi Riverfront
Existing Condition	The temple complex is in a state of disrepair, with unplanned informal activities. Some buildings in the complex are very old and need to be restored. The access paths to amenities like guest house, Dharamshala and toilet complex are not maintained. The toilet complex is out of the Temple area and is built on a low lying land with water all around it. No tourist transport/ taxi stand. Only bus stand in village with no amenities.
Tourist Amenities	Toilet Complex, Krishi Knowledge Centre, PWD Rest House, Dharamshala (10 halls), Drinking water, informal shops
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Shrawan month) – 1 Lakh per day, Non – Peak – 1500 per day

Proposed Project	Ghat redevelopment, Dharamshala
Issues	Accessibility, Signages, visitor management in the peak season

2. **Asthambha**

Around Asthambha	Asthambha Temple on the Hillock

Village	Asthambha
Location	35 km from Akkulkwa
Approach Road	Akkulkwa – Akrani Road is a 8m wide district road in need for repair at places near Asthambha
Access Road	There is no road to access the temple on the mountain top. The temple is accessed on foot on an unpaved narrow pedestrian path. The distance is about 8 km uphill.
Attractions	Asthambha Temple, Diwali Festival in Asthambha Village
Nearby Attractions	None, as it is off-route of any of the existing attractions, only local tribal people visit the temple
Existing Condition	The temple needs to be restored in places. It provides beautiful views from the hilltop and has potential to be developed further. However, as it falls under the forest land, activities are restricted. It receives immense crowds during the 10 day Diwali festival and poses a security threat.
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Diwali Festival) – 75,000 per day, Non – Peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by	Asthambha Redevelopment plan including Dharamshala, Forest Museum, access road has been proposed by the Forest

other agencies)	Department for 2011-12
Issues	Access, visitor management, need to integrate it with other tourist circuits

3. **Unapdev**

Hot Spring Bath(Under Construction)   *Landscaping at Unapdev*   *Unapdev Picnic Spot*

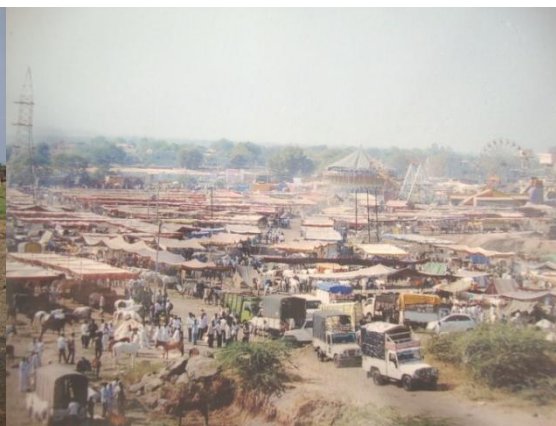| Village	Located near Village Dara
Location	25 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH1
Access Road	2 km Access road is in need of repair
Attractions	Natural hot water spring
Nearby Attractions	Dhadgaon, Shahada
Existing Condition	The baths are under construction and hence need some visitor management arrangements
Tourist Amenities	Landcaping, Snacks Kiosks, Drinking water, Resting places, Pagodas
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Weekends) – 1000 per day, Non – Peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toilet complex with changing rooms for men and women, Parking, Checkpost and Ghat
Issues	High potential for development as a picnic spot, need to provide eco-friendly accommodation, signages and integrated with regional tourist circuits

4. **Shahada**

Rodakmal Hanuman Mandir   *Shibam Shopping Complex*

Village	Shahada
Location	40 km from Nandurbar City
Approach Road	SH5
Access Road	Various
Attractions	Commercial centre, various colleges, religious places
Nearby Attractions	Prakasha, Sarangkheda
Existing Condition	The town is developing as a major town in Nandurbar district. Many private players have already opened shop and it has potential for a lot more commercial development, especially eyeing the fact that it is a major stop over point for tourists visiting Nandurbar from Madhya Pradesh, as well as for tourists visiting Toranmal. Presently, infrastructure needs to be improved to cater to these tourists
Tourist Amenities	Hotels, Roads, Restaurants, Shopping areas, recreational spaces etc.
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Weekends) – 3500 per day, Non – Peak – 1000 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None, only projects which are part of the development plan
Issues	High potential to be developed as a tourist centre, need to be upgraded for commercial streets, museums, children's parks, hotels and resorts etc.

5. <u>**Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar**</u>

Horse Grounds	*Horse Ground during Fair*	*Tapi from Sarangkheda Barrage*

Village	Sarangkheda
Location	15 km South of Shahada on the banks of Tapi River
Approach Road	SH1
Access Road	SH1, 8 m wide road needs repair in places
Attractions	Horse Bazaar held in the month of December is an important regional trade fair
Nearby Attractions	Shahada, Dattatreya Temple
Existing Condition	The village is extremely small to cater to the tourist turnover during the horse bazaar, however the villagers undertake the fair responsibilities. There is a need to renovate the horse grounds and provide proper tourist infrastructure
Tourist Amenities	None, tented facilities only during the festival days
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Horse Bazaar) – 1.5 Lakh per day, Non – Peak – 10 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None
Issues	Due to the large variation between peak and non-peak tourist arrivals it is difficult to provide for anything non-seasonal. However, the place has beautiful Tapi backwater views and can be developed for adventure sports and water tourism attracting tourists all year through. Landscaping, signages, marketing and resort development can also be undertaken.

6. **Dattatreya Temple**

Village	Sarangkheda
Location	15 km South of Shahada on the banks of Tapi River
Approach Road	SH1
Access Road	SH1, 8 m wide road needs repair in places
Attractions	Dattatreya Festival
Nearby Attractions	Shahada, Sarangkheda Horse Bazaar
Existing Condition	A 100 year old temple and has been renovated 40 years back, in good condition with toilet blocks and dharamshala
Tourist Amenities	Toilets, Dharamshala, Parking
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Days (Horse Bazaar) – 1.5 Lakh per day, Non – Peak – 50 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None
Issues	Due to the large variation between peak and non-peak tourist arrivals it is difficult to provide for anything non-seasonal. However, the place has beautiful Tapi backwater views and can be developed for adventure sports and water tourism attracting tourists all year through. Landscaping, signages, marketing and resort development can also be undertaken.

7. <u>**Pandavleni Jain Complex**</u>

| *Jain Complex B* | *Jain Complex B* | *Mahavir Statue, Jain Complex A* |

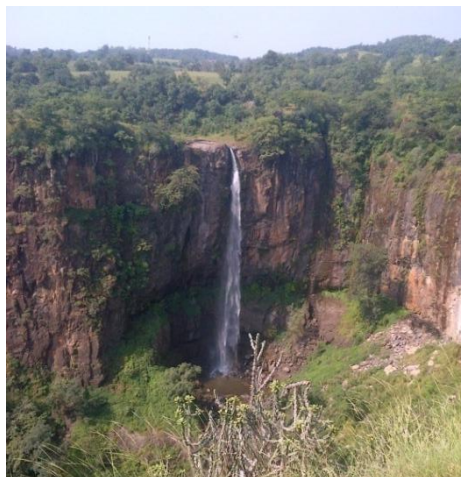|	
Village	Near Shahada Town
Location	6 km North of Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	No access road, the place is untouched and unexplored
Attractions	Jain Complex not yet dated
Nearby Attractions	Shahada, enroute to Toranmal
Existing Condition	The rock-cut sculpture complex, might be centuries old has not been verified by ASI yet and hence no developmental work has taken place. The complex is divided into A and B complexes both of which lie on the river bed of Gomai River, however they do not get flooded during monsoons due to its layout. The place needs to be restored and developed as a heritage spot.
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	None
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None
Issues	No action has been taken yet by ASI to verify the site stalling development, it is yet unknown and is difficult to find.

8. **Toranmal Forest**

Road to Toranmal	*Macchindranath Gufa*	*Botanical Gardens*

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	Roads around the forest are in need of repair, lack of trekking paths, cycling tracks or pedestrian pathways in the forest
Attractions	Tornamata Mandir, Macchindranath Gufa, Botanical gardens
Nearby Attractions	Sita Khai, Khadki Point, Yashwant Lake
Existing Condition	The forest itself needs restoration in terms of plantations etc as it is not well maintained with overgrowth and undergrowth in places. Lack of road systems makes it difficult for the nature lovers to access the forest. Wildlife explorations have also not been considered for development despite presence of rare birds, tigers.
Tourist Amenities	Drinking water, snacks kiosks built by locals, one toilet module has been placed but is useless as its always locked.
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 10,000 per day, non-peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Lack of accommodation, tourist resting places, things to do and access to local places makes it difficult for the tourist to enjoy the full potential of the place. Safety is also an issue at times as many tourists from Gujarat visit the place to drink. Lack of basic infrastructure, large scale solid waste management, water and electricity.

9. **Sita Khai**

| *Sita Khai* | *Pagodas at Sita Khai* | *Access Road to Sita Khai* |

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	2 km stretch of access to Sita Khai from Gorakhnath Temple needs repair
Attractions	Sita Khai
Nearby Attractions	Toranmal Forest, Khadki Point, Yashwant Lake
Existing Condition	Accidents and deaths are reported from the area due to lack of safety measures, despite railings at the view point, other points at the destination are devoid of any safety measures. Beautiful scenery but need to provide tourist amenities such as restaurants, toilets and drinking water
Tourist Amenities	Resting places, Pagodas, view points
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 10,000 per day, non-peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Lot of locals use the place to take honey from honey bee nests in the gorge. It is necessary to provide safety for them apart from other tourist amenities

10. Yashwant Lake

| Yashwant Lake | Resting Place near the Tourist Bunglow | Access Road to the Lake |

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	Road around the lake needs to be repaired
Attractions	Yashwant Lake
Nearby Attractions	Toranmal Forest, Khadki Point, Sita Khai
Existing Condition	Boating was barred after drunken accidents, no other safety measures taken, has a few viewpoints and resting places, but are not well-lit and dont have signages, not usable after dark
Tourist Amenities	Resting places, view points
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 10,000 per day, non-peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Needs to be developed for its flora and fauna, signages, access road, other activities such as fishing, maintenance

11. <u>**Lotus Lake**</u>

View of Lotus Lake	Roses in the Lake

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	2 km stretch of access to Lotus Lake from Gorakhnath Temple needs repair
Attractions	Lotus Lake
Nearby Attractions	Toranmal Forest, Khadki Point, Yashwant Lake, Sita Khai
Existing Condition	Lack of maintenance or utilization as a tourist spot, it is not nominated as a tourist place by the local authorities
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	None
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Needs to be developed for tourist stop-overs enroute to Sita Khai. Maintenance and landscaping needs to be carried out.

12. Gorakhnath Temple

Stalls outside the temple   *Gorakhnath Temple*   *part of Gorakhnath Temple*

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	SH2 from Shahada needs repair near yashwant lake
Attractions	Gorakhnath Temple
Nearby Attractions	Toranmal Forest, Khadki Point, Yashwant Lake
Existing Condition	The temple is in good shape and maintained well. It needs to be promoted properly to maintain tourist flows. Need for basic tourist infrastructure
Tourist Amenities	Informal shops
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends and Mahashivratri) – about 10,000 per day, non-peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Need to form a temple trust which looks after the temple, visitor management during festival days and need to develop and streamline commerce outside the temple while providing information and signages to connect it to other places of interest

13. Khadki Point

| Pagoda 2 | Pagoda 1 | Pagoda 3 |

Village	Toranmal
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH2 from Shahada
Access Road	2 km stretch to Khadki point is in good shape
Attractions	View Points
Nearby Attractions	Toranmal Forest, Sita Khai, Yashwant Lake
Existing Condition	The Pagodas are in bad shape, the rilinings installed for safety are in dilapidated condition. Lack of other tourist amenities such as toilets, drinking water and snacks kiosks etc lead the tourists away in no time.
Tourist Amenities	Resting places, Pagodas, view points
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 10,000 per day, non-peak – 100 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Toranmal Development Plan by Forest Department
Issues	Need for recreational infrastructure including landscaping, gardens, amphitheatres, restaurants etc

14. Dab Village

| *Devmogra mata Mandir* | *Devmogra Mata mandir* | *Tribal Dwellings* |

Village	Dab
Location	30 km from Akkulkwa
Approach Road	SH1
Access Road	SH1 is in good condition, internal pathways need to be developed
Attractions	Devmogra Mata mandir, Village heritage
Nearby Attractions	Kathi
Existing Condition	The village witnesses excessive tourist population during the Diwali period due to the festivities in the temple. The temple is of great importance to the tribals. In order to attract tourists to showcase the tribal heritage of the village, it would need to be developed for tourist amenities which are currently nil.
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (Diwali) – about 50,000 per day, non-peak – None
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None
Issues	The village would need to add basic tourist infrastructure including eco-friendly nature huts and home stays and conduct regular tribal tours in order to maintain tourist flow.

15. Kathi Village

Kathi Village

Kathi Village

Holi Festival at Kathi

Village	Kathi
Location	15 km from Dab
Approach Road	SH1
Access Road	SH1 in good shape, but internal roads are village pathways and would need to be upgraded for any further development
Attractions	Holi Festival at the village
Nearby Attractions	Dab
Existing Condition	The village only comes to life during the 5 days of the tribal holi festival. As a tribal custom, villagers help out the tourists who are friends and families and other tribal people from other districts and nearby villages. The festival showcases tribal heritage in dance and other art forms. Though there is no provision for tourists in the night, they are accommodated in tents and fed by local villagers, the internal roads are in bad shape and amongst other amenities toilet complex is a must.
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 75,000 per day, non-peak – None
Proposed Projects	None
Issues	Kathi needs to be developed with a tribal orientation, providing job opportunities while maintaining the tribal traditions and customs. The tourist inflow needs to be regulated such that it does not harm the community.

16. **Akrani Fort**

Access to Akrani Road from Dhadgaon   *Road Condition to Akrani*

Village	Akrani Mahal
Location	25 km from Dhadgaon
Approach Road	SH1 from Akkulkwa
Access Road	10 km of the access road is non – motorable
Attractions	Akrani Fort
Nearby Attractions	Kathi
Existing Condition	The place is unexplored and no kind of tourism intervention has been done.
Tourist Amenities	None
Current Tourist Arrivals	None
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	None
Issues	Lack of knowledge about the place and no access.

17. Nandurbar

Accommodation Infrastructure   *Roads in Nandurbar*   *Suzlon Wind Farm*

Village	Nandurbar
Location	40 km from Shahada
Approach Road	SH6 from NH3 via Dhondhaicha and SH5 connecting to GE road connecting Surat and Dhule
Access Road	Internal roads to major destinations in the city
Attractions	Imam Bada, Dandpaneshwar Temple
Nearby Attractions	Shahada, Prakasha
Existing Condition	Due to its regional position as the district headquarter and presence of the District collectorate, the city of high importance. The road and accommodation infrastructure is in good shape and has the potential of upgradation into a major town with added commercial and industrial infrastructure
Tourist Amenities	Hotels, recreation spaces, good roads and connections, railway station
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (weekends) – about 5,000 per day, non-peak – 250 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Through the Development Plan
Issues	Lack of landscaping, signages, commercial malls/ shops, restaurants, taxi stand and Tourist Bus services

18. **Gomukh Khekda**

| Gomukh Waterfall | Gomukh Entrance | Forest Bunglow – Gaumukh | Location of Gomukh |

Village	Khekda
Location	40 km from Navapur, 8 km from Khekda
Approach Road	SH80 goes deep into the forest and is in desperate need of repair
Access Road	2 km is in good shape
Attractions	Gomukh Temple, Khekda Village
Nearby Attractions	None
Existing Condition	The access roads are in bad shape, the location is virtually unknown to the normal tourist, visited only by locals. It's development is done by Forest Authorities and Mahashivratri in March/April is the crow pulling event
Tourist Amenities	Forest Bunglow, Drinking Water, Toilet Complex
Current Tourist Arrivals	Peak Season (Mahashivratri) – about 5,000 per day, non-peak – 50 per day
Proposed Projects (by other agencies)	Detailed plan by Forest Department
Issues	It's a local destination showing high seasonal variation. Its development is also in question because of its location at the edge of the state between Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is visited by local tourists from Songarh and Surat in Gujarat and lack of signages, landscaping, difficult access are primary reasons for its neglect.